

Life is a romance, of which a poet never tires of turning over a new leaf. Advertising is the oil which the tradesmen put in their lamps, and the foolish ones neglect to use.

A Fearful Ride in a Rail Road Train on an Inclined Plane.

On Wednesday morning, as the early coal train from the mines of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was coming down the grade, about four o'clock the train ran over a large boulder which had rolled down from the embankment immediately upon the centre of the track. The locomotive passed over it with slight damage, but the balance of the train, including the tender and several loaded cars, was thrown off the track and fell over the side of the incline. The boulder was about four feet in diameter and weighed about one hundred pounds. It was found that the boulder had been lying on the track for some time, but it was not until the accident occurred that it was discovered. The train was about half a mile from the station when the accident occurred. The passengers were all thrown from the train and some were injured. The train was stopped for some time, but it was finally got back on the track and continued its journey.

Adjusting the clock, we cautiously picked up the train. As he advanced, the darkness was broken by the light of the first one and then another. All were broken off or damaged. The train was stopped for some time, but it was finally got back on the track and continued its journey. The passengers were all thrown from the train and some were injured. The train was stopped for some time, but it was finally got back on the track and continued its journey.

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The Liquor Law Question.

Our readers are well posted upon the Liquor Law question in this State, to require a detailed account of the several acts or the leading provisions therein embodied, that have alternately appeared and disappeared upon our statute books during the last twenty-five years. It is not our purpose at this time to give them even a passing notice. Our business is not with the past, but the present and future.

In the laws that have at different times been passed, relating to this question, may be found many good and wholesome provisions; while, on the other hand, they all doubtless contained more or less errors, which time and experience would correct. The all important question that presents itself to the mind of every good citizen is, how stands the matter now? and what is to be done?

The Republican party at the last State election agreed to "suspend" this issue, and in order to maintain good faith the Legislature have, as we think, very properly refused to meddle with the question at all. At the same time we fully agree with that body that the present liquor law should not be incorporated in the new Statute, but left among the unexecuted laws, a monument of the City and Nation of its authors. The present law has been, thus far, and from all appearances will be a dead letter upon the statute books. Its authors and friends have never, even in a single instance, so far as we can learn, made any attempt to enforce it. Those who were originally opposed to its enactment have not meddled with it for twofold reasons, that they have not considered it properly their business to take its execution out of the hands of its professed friends; and secondly, they have honestly believed it good for nothing, even if it should be enforced. It will be nearly a year or more before this law can be repealed, and its friends will find ample time and opportunity to test its efficiency if they are so disposed, and thus settle down upon it. But can we reasonably hope for any such favorable change, or can we indulge in any reasonable expectations, that the present law will hereafter work out any good for the community? Our opinions are widely different from others, but from the lights now before us we feel compelled to say that, so far as we can judge, the present liquor law is a dead letter.

Intemperance is increasing to an alarming extent. Men are seen reeling along our streets, with confusion and mad from the effects of the intoxicating cup. Wives are fast being made widows and children orphans, and, in a word, the great monster intemperance is again walking through our streets with fearful tread, sending our young and old men, carrying along in his train the social, moral and physical ruin of thousands of our fellow men. What is to be done? Are the good people of Maine prepared to go back to comparative barbarism, are they prepared to abolish all the ethical, legal restraints upon the sale of intoxicating drinks? Do they desire to see our villages and towns covered with grog shops and tripping houses? We answer most emphatically, No. The people of this State are, in our opinion, today in favor of a judicious, prohibitory law. Of course we differ about the details of such a law. It is natural they should; but we believe there are certain general principles upon which a great majority of them can agree. Details can be easily arranged by reasonable concessions among friends, and a proper respect to the opinions of those who differ from us.

Demagogues in the democratic party originally introduced this question into the political arena in 1832, and from that day to this have sought to make it a hobby on which to ride into power and place. These party leaders, feeding themselves and their party now prosper in this State, with no hope of ever gaining ground upon the great constitutional and national question of the extension of slavery into free territory, will doubtless attempt the same old game in our next September election. Divide, and then conquer will be their motto. In the Republican party there is a difference of opinion as to the question of a prohibitory law, but we believe it is more about unessential details, than anything that is vital to the question. To allow the party to be divided upon this local question so far as to endanger our success, and to run the risk of bringing the temperance cause and the cause of the temperance cause into disrepute, would be the height of folly. There is no sort of necessity for this. The Republican can and will elect a great majority of the next Legislature. This majority will be made up of such men as the people are willing to trust upon this important question; and then they can go to work like patriots and frame a new liquor law, embodying, so far as they can judge, the real sentiment of Maine upon this matter. Then let the law go to the sovereign power to be voted upon, upon a day specially designated for that purpose. In this way this question can be settled upon its true merits; we shall get a vote unbiased and unclouded by party considerations.

A law thus directly approved by a majority of the people, will command respect, will be observed, and can be effectively enforced. In this way the prohibitory liquor law can be amicably settled. Our political opponents can no longer make it a hobby to ride the people, or advance to political power. By taking this course the great Republican party of Maine can move forward shoulder to shoulder, and with unbroken columns go on from conquering to conquering, until the great principles of freedom and temperance ultimately and finally prevail and triumph.

The Late Governor of Kansas.

The hand organ of Buchanan-black-Democracy, (the Washington Star,) in a bitter tirade against Gov. Geary, reveals the real feeling of this administration towards the late Governor of Kansas. Gov. Geary, while in Kansas, although pro-slavery in his sympathies, did use his official position to prevent some of the fraudulent acts of the Kansas bogus Legislature. He did desire to secure justice. His endeavor was defeated by the bogus Legislature; and the present democracy of the National Government treats his course as follows:

From the Washington Star-Buchanan's Organ. By the by, he tells the truth in asserting that the administration rejected his advice with reference to Kansas affairs. That's evident in the selections recently made of new federal officers for that territory, every man of whom is a democrat of the right stamp, entertaining no sympathy with abolitionism, and evidently opposed to all of Geary's schemes for his personal political advancement.

The black democracy in this region, while Buchanan's election was pending, declared that all of this talk about Kansas ever being a Slave State was false and deceptive—and that any man who asserted that the course of the National Government towards Kansas had any tendency to establish slavery there, was a liar. What do they think now? They don't stop to think or care if they can get off. But when they see the coils of slavery becoming stronger—when they see the murders of Free State men appointed to power—and when they see pro-slavery officials ostracised even because they would secure at least a show of justice, they re-join that pro-slavery violence is upheld by our Southern Federal administration.

Our friends should carefully note one thing in this Democratic Federal tirade. Every man selected for officers of this territory "is a Democrat of the right stamp, entertaining no sympathy with abolitionism." The term abolitionism is now applied to every man, North or South, who does not believe that slavery is a divine institution and ought to be extended. Every man who does not believe this and act it is an abolitionist. Every man who desires Kansas to be a Free State is an abolitionist. Every man who desires the emancipation of all men from slavery is an abolitionist. This includes every man with a soul, north of Mason's and Dixon's line; and a great part of those south of it. Yet these new federal appointees for Kansas are congratulated by this Buchanan organ, because they have no sympathy with abolitionism. As we congratulate them because they had no sympathy with truth, justice or humanity.

The last allusion of this Buchanan organ conveys the idea of Geary's self interest for "personal aggrandisement." This objection is no hindrance for the other appointees, but it is a shocking disqualification for Mr. Geary. Stanton, a Southern fire eater and secessionist, Walker's Secretary, has accepted his appointment with the implied stipulation that when Kansas becomes a State, the present Slave administration shall make him one of her Senators in Congress. No selfishness here, because the federalists in power are incapable of anything but disinterested motives. Geary is charged with plotting for himself. For this reason the Administration withhold its support—Stanton is promised the aid of the administration for the Kansas Senatorship, it is alleged, if he will accept office. For this reason he accepts the Secretaryship. In the former case it is simply personal ambition. In the latter it is a personal ambition added to the most infamous cunning intrigue. So this administration makes fish of one and flesh of another.

A Mistake.

The Temperance Journal publishes a report to the effect that liquors were freely dispensed at the late given by Gov. HANSEN, on leaving Augusta, last winter. The advertisement states that it has good authority for pronouncing the report to be entirely unfounded. The Journal will do its cause more injury by circulating charges against his friends, by poor authority, than it can well overcome by its most zealous efforts.

Colonization in Virginia.

Eliz Taylor, of Worcester, Mass., who has taken so active an interest in the operations of the Kansas Emigration Society, has conceived the idea of planting a colony of free laborers in Virginia, under the name of the North American Homestead Company. His plan is to buy up large tracts of the unoccupied and unproductive lands in the Old Dominion. Of these lands, one half are to be given to actual settlers, one quarter sold to slave State prices, and the remainder sold at free State prices. Mr. Taylor speaks enthusiastically of the success of the scheme, and feels sure that the thing must pay large dividends. Already large quantities of land have been offered to the company, and he states that property holders in the State look with much favor upon the invasion.

It is the purpose of the company to form a strictly business organization. To abide by the laws, State and National, and Mr. Taylor says it will adhere with wonderful tenacity to the Constitution and the Union.

DIED IN SCHEN. 1st Inst., Col. JAMES HENRY, aged 73 years. He was a member of the Congregational Church in Schen. His death was preceded by a painful sickness of three months, which he bore with great patience. Strong Christian hope and peace attended his expiring moments. His character is best indicated by such remarks as the following made by many since his death in the vicinity where he lived. He was a valuable man, good for society, both civil and religious. He is a loss such as seldom occurs in community. [Evangelist.]

Trial of Rev. Isaac S. Kallioch.

The trial of this gentleman, at Cambridge, on charge of adultery, terminated on Wednesday of last week. The jury did not agree—standing 8 for acquittal and 4 for conviction. This case has caused much excitement, not only in the immediate vicinity, but the interest, from the peculiar circumstances of the case, has extended throughout the country. Especially has Mr. Kallioch been made the object of animadversion by the democratic press, who clutch with avidity at anything which may enable them to detract from the dignity and purity of the ministerial office, which they are continually assailing; and it has been considered a perfect God-send to them, as fixing a stigma, in their opinion, upon the Republican party, with which Mr. Kallioch has always acted. The clergyman are not to be humbled by the falling of one man. The Republican party must be judged as a whole, not by individual members. The testimony of the government was substantially the same as appeared in the public journals at the time the report was first made. It appears that a Mrs. Stein of Bradboro', Vt., arrived at the house of Mr. Kallioch on the day, the evening of which he was to deliver a lecture at East Cambridge. It was arranged that she and Mrs. Kallioch should attend the lecture with him. With this idea he engaged a team for the evening. Mrs. Kallioch was unwell and concluded to remain at home, and he was only accompanied by Mrs. Stein. He directed the driver to go to a hotel that he might have an opportunity to read over his lecture. It was at this hotel the government alleges the offense to have been committed.

We gather from the summing up of the evidence, that the sitting-room in which they were had three windows, without curtains, that there were two doors, unfastened, one of them pried down so as to leave a crevice of about an inch over it, that there leading into the main hall,—that there was an open fire-place, and that the gas burned brightly all the while they were in the room. The landlord also testifies to having been in the room twice without knocking, and the coachman, also, was in during the short stay they made. Such seem to be the facts of the case,—aside from the ordering of some whiskey, which is admitted by the defendant. We do not assert that he is innocent, but such was our impression at the time the charge was made, and there seems now to be good ground for such a belief. Even the verdict of the jury gives rise to the opinion that there was at least twice the ground for acquittal than for conviction.

We have here placed in the scale the character of a minister of the gospel of extensive, and hitherto unblemished reputation, and an estimable lady—now near her end, from consumption,—against whom there has never been suspicion; and one man who has asserted that "he would rather his arm should be cut off than that Mr. Kallioch should not be convicted," and another who boasted that "could he have had his own way, he would have \$1500 out of him;" and each of whom admit themselves to have peered into the room over the door, and to have actually witnessed no criminal act. Which of the parties are most worthy of credence is for the public to judge. The court has absolved without motion for a new trial, which is considered a virtual abandonment of the prosecution.

The members of his church have unanimously adopted resolutions expressing their belief of his innocence, and requesting him to again occupy his pulpit. It is probable that a large number of them attended his trial, and are as well qualified, by having heard the evidence, to decide upon his guilt or innocence as were the four men who thought him guilty. In accordance with this request he occupied his pulpit on Sunday last. On commencing the services he made the following remarks, which were listened to with breathless attention:

"It has been a matter of serious deliberation and considerable doubt to me whether I should appear before you to-day or not. My intention had been not to do so unless I received an acquittal from the jury before whom I have been tried. But after reviewing the circumstances of their disagreement (about which more may be known hereafter) and after receiving so cordial and unanimous a request from my church to resume my labors, I have concluded so to do. I am aware that in so doing I may seem bold, or perhaps inconsistent, to some. But I beg all such to look at the matter carefully and judge charitably. I ask them to remember that I have abstained from a work which I love, for two months awaiting the decision of my trial; and, two, contrary to the express desire and vote of my church, I know that many people have been induced to ask—'why does he not preach?' If he were not guilty he would." I have waited patiently the action of the jury and they have failed to instruct me. It is now a question about which the public may talk, but which I must decide. I have decided. If my decision is wrong I shall be the main sufferer. But I am confident of the right and propriety of my course.

It has been kindly suggested in certain quarters, that as I have failed in the ministry I should try the law; that the appeal is from the jury to the public, and that the public so decide. I have yet to see that such is the decision of the public, or even that the public are the sole arbiters in this affair. If the 2500 men and women who have so attentively heard me preach the past year, wish to hear me the year to come, I do not know who is particularly called to prevent it. Those who do not wish to hear me certainly need not hear me. If any do not wish me in their houses they need not feel troubled in that respect. All I ask is, that those who know me best and who consequently are as well qualified to judge, may hear me if they wish to. And when they do not wish to, they have only to signify their intention; for I never was sufficiently anxious to preach, to do so unless people were willing to hear me.

My friends are anxious to know the present condition of affairs as they relate to my trial. The statement that I have demanded another trial is not correct. I say now, as I said some time since, that a trial is a tormenting thing to me, although it may establish my innocence of the crime alleged. And I would gladly avoid it. Still I am

ready for it, if it comes, and certainly much more confident than I was before my late trial. That matter, however, is in the hands of District Attorney Morse, and will undoubtedly be managed as the interests of the commonwealth require.

Will my friends pardon me a word of advice?

I am satisfied that hard words and excited talk, on both sides of this affair, have been vastly prejudicial. Men have been unreasonably assailed, and their opposition aroused by such assaults. Nothing is gained in a good cause by such a course. If we are right we can afford to wait. All we require now is quiet. Let us study the things that make for peace. Let hard words find no place among us. If papers do not write to suit us—if judges do not rule to suit us—if attorneys do not act to suit us—let us remember that they ought to know their own business better than we can, and also that we shall only harm ourselves by excited thought and intemperate language.

And above all, let us remember that to our own Master we stand or fall; that each one of us must give account of himself to God, and not of another; and let us make it our great study to do justly and walk humbly before God, so that our death may be the death of the righteous, and our last end like His.

The Righteousness of Bondage.

The venerable Dewey—a gentleman of conservative views and who occupies the highest position as a Unitarian Divine—has been repeatedly attacked by the South Carolina press because in an address he asserted that Slavery was not a righteous institution and could not be perpetual. He has at last turned upon his assailants and which has the best of the argument may be judged by the following extract from a recent letter published in the Evening Post.

"But how is anything to be done in the shape of relief or remedy? anything of that which humanity in the whole wide world is demanding; so long as the opinion is held that human slavery is, in principle right, excellent and admirable, and ought to be perpetual. Just thinking must go before just acting. It was for this reason that I spoke, as I did pointedly and earnestly, against the newly adopted idea in the South, of the essential rectitude and rightful perpetuity of the system. And now, I should like to ask those who entertain it one question. Suppose that you, intelligent and refined persons as you are, had been brought into slavery by a class of men just as superior to you as you are to the African people. Suppose that you were torn from your homes—separated, husbands from wives, parents from children—and transported through all the horrors of 'the middle passage' to the land of your captors or buyers. Or, suppose that you were the descendants of those who had been thus carried away; and that you now worked for your masters under correction of the lash, if you refused, that you were sold from hand to hand, driven in gangs from one part of the land to the other; that no family ties of yours were safe from the peril of rupture and ruin; and that, for your children and your children's children, through a thousand generations, you saw no relief nor escape from that doom. I must not ask you what you would think of such treatment. Your blood would boil in your veins at the bare supposition, if you could entertain it. Nor would there be a more bitter mockery poured into your ears than to be told, in smooth phrases, that yours was 'a wild freedom' before you were enslaved; that it was 'liberty, not liberty' that you have peaceful homes' now; that 'the selling of you as slaves, is what preserves you from the miseries of the unemployed hireling'; that 'there is no interval in which you are unemployed, and none in which you are not secure of food, shelter and clothing'; that in fine, you are well provided for, and may well 'bless God for the change.' 'No!' you would exclaim, in a voice of thunder—'you, thought angel men were your masters—'No!' let us alone—leave us free! If you would improve us, take some other way than to make us slaves. And if you cannot break up this state of things in a day, yet by all the justice there is in heaven or on earth, talk not to us of the excellence and beauty of slavery—talk not of binding us and our children in this bondage forever!"

"And is this a day when freedom—the sweetest boon of nature—is to be gravely argued against as an evil and a curse to be held up to admiration? When the sentiments of all mankind have been slowly rising up to a solemn remonstrance against it; when our own government has gained honor in the eyes of nations, by pronouncing the foreign trade in slaves to be piracy; when England has nobly emancipated the bondsmen in her colonies—nobly, whether, in the manner and form, wisely or not; when the nobler part of the whole civilized world bursts out with acclaim to every honest effort to break all chains, and let the world be free; now, in this age, in free America, is a body of civilized and Christian men to rush in the face of the world and of human public sentiment, and to say that slavery is a good thing—that it is right—not temporarily and in relation to certain circumstances, intrinsically, essentially, and everlastingly right! And is every man that honestly protests against this fatal and frightful perversion of the natural feeling for sacred humanity, to be, without scruple, assailed as a traitor and villain? God forbid that I should say that southern men do that; I know them better. Said a southern man to me: 'I detest the Fugitive Slave bill as much as you do; a poor fellow running for his liberty—I would help him, and not hinder him.' 'Who—what man at the North or South—dare to say that he has not a perfectly natural right to run away from bondage, if he can. I would run away, if I were a slave—you would—very man would. And how, in the name of Justice—how, with this innate and everlasting conviction pleading in the bosom of humanity—is it possible to say that human slavery is a right, just, beautiful and admirable thing? Human—Slavery—the words do not belong to one another; they fly asunder, as with a thousand explosive forces. I would implore thoughtful men at the South if I could speak to them, not to fall, by any sectional attraction or passion, into the tre-

mendous infatuation of saying that it is intrinsically just and right. Unavoidable, even best, they may say it is for a time; but to pass from that to the unconditional espousal of human slavery, is to leap a wide and fearful chasm, in which they may leave their honor, and leave engulfed all the happy fortunes of this nation.

Mr. Editor, I have done with this matter for the present; and I have done with this man altogether. I have demeaned myself, perhaps by paying attention to a man whose first and last word to me has been one of personal detraction.

ORVILLE DEWEY.

Found Dead.

We learn that a person named Antepess Smith, of Norway, was found, at South Paris, lying by the side of the road, near the house of H. R. Webster. It is supposed he must have been dead for some two weeks. The coroner's verdict was that he came to his death from some cause to the jurors unknown.

The above notice of the death of Mr. Smith appeared in a part of our edition last week. It seems that the deceased left his home at Norway on the 26th of March, and his family supposed him to be at his sisters, at South Paris. He left his companions at about half past eight o'clock, on the evening of his death, and it is supposed that he became bewildered and laid down by the fence, and there died. His body was concealed from passengers in the road by a clump of cedar bushes, until the snow melted away, when it slipped down into the gutter, where it was discovered on the 8th of April, having lain there probably about two weeks. Our correspondent states that he was a man of intemperate habits.

Boy's Boarding School. We would invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of H. M. Eaton's Boarding School for boys. Mr. Eaton has recently erected a commodious house for the accommodation of his scholars,—containing rooms for 20 boys in addition to the school and recitation rooms. The school room is well arranged, and furnished with Wall's American desks and chairs. Provision has been made for exercise and amusement as well as study. Each boy becomes a member of the family of the proprietor. The winter term which has just ended has been very successful. A public examination was held at the close by a committee of which Ex-Gov. Morrill was the chairman. They express themselves highly gratified with the appearance of the classes.

Portland. The new city government was organized on Monday. Henry B. Hart was elected President of the Common Council, and M. F. Whittier, Clerk. Eliza Trowbridge was elected President of the board of Aldermen.

The Address of Mayor Willis is in his usual simple and concise style, and contains many judicious suggestions. In alluding to the fact that the past year completed the close of a quarter of a Century since the government was organized, he says:

"During that period, great changes have taken place in our community. Of the members of the first City Government, there have died the Mayor, three of the seven Aldermen, nine of the Common Councilmen, the city Clerk and Clerk of the Council. Of the ten Mayors who have preceded me, five are dead; two, Mr. Cutter and Gov. Harris, in the last year. In that time, we have advanced from a population of 13,000 to nearly 30,000, and the value of our estates has increased, in a still greater proportion, viz: from six and a quarter millions of dollars, to more than 21,000. Our business resources and facilities have gone on in a like proportion, as is shown in the growth of the tonnage of this district, which has advanced from 42,591 tons, to 136,164 tons, making it the 9th district in the United States in point of tonnage; as it is the 6th, in the amount of new vessels annually built. Other branches of industry have kept pace with this, as is manifested in our large machine shops, our numerous steam engines, and the thousand brawny arms of honest labor, which are playing among us their patient and remunerating toil.

Taney Indignant. The pent up wrath of Mr. Taney will out occasionally. The venerable editors of the National Intelligencer recently applied to him for a copy of his Dred Scott decision, in reply to which he returned the following curt and savage epistle:

"Chief Justice Taney returns his compliments to the editors of the National Intelligencer, and in reply to their request, begs to inform them that he does not prepare opinions for the use of juvenile debating societies, or of political newspapers. He would add, that when his opinion is filed, it will be published by the reporter of the Supreme Court, who alone has the right of publishing its decisions."

RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION. A tin vessel, containing cannister shot, was discovered a few days since by some workmen digging gravel on Prospect Hill, in this town. From the appearance, it is highly probable that they were deposited there by the patriots engaged in the sanguinary conflict on Bunker Hill, many of whom were compelled to retire from their entrenchments at Charlestown to this elevation. As their powder first failed them, it is not improbable that they buried their remaining ammunition, to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. [Boston Journal.]

FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer George Law arrived at New York, on the 13th inst., with a million and a half of gold. The news is of little interest. No action has been taken in relation to the public debt. It is stated that the prisoners in the State's Prison are starving to death. An appropriation had been made for their relief. Nothing new from Walker.

MICHIGAN. Detroit, April 8. Incomplete returns indicate the election of the Republican State Judicial ticket by at least 10,000 majority. Six of the eight Circuit Judges, and the Regents of the State University are Republican.

Weekly Summary of News.

The post office boxes, at Bangor, were robbed last Thursday night, of two drafts, one for \$92, and another for \$106, payable to Mrs. Bruce. The scamp obtained the money before the robbery was discovered.

It will be recollected that a few weeks ago the Government of Nova Scotia was defeated on a vote of want of confidence. New elections took place on the 26th ult., when all the members of the old ministry were returned by large majorities.

A pair of horses, belonging to Bradford's stage line, were lost at Guilford, by the freight. They were driven into the river where one of the bridges had been carried away, the driver supposing it to be merely overflown. The passengers were saved.

The Clarion states that the dam across the main pitch of the falls at Skowhegan, gave way a few days since in consequence of some defect in its construction.

Rev. L. M. Pease, the Five Points Missionary, has retired from his work, in consequence of failing health. It is estimated that during the seven years of his mission, five thousand children have been reclaimed from vice and vagrancy.

Hon. Zebulon Chubb, of Oxford, died on the 29th ult., at the age of 85. He was born in Portland, and was among the first settlers of his town—then a part of Hebron.

In Waldo County the Progressive Age states that the Republicans have elected officers in 23 towns, and the opposition have succeeded in 5.

The Boston Transcript recalls the fact that the year 1807, half a century ago, was remarkable for the number of extraordinary people who were born in it. It gave birth to Longfellow, Willis, Cheever, Theo. S. Fay, Ephraim Peabody, Edward Sandford, and other American literary men.

The number of killed by the railway accident at Hamilton, is now ascertained to be 63, of wounded, 15, of whom two have since died, and 15 were uninjured. Many battle fields are less bloody in their results.

Dr. Jewett, the temperance lecturer, says that a friend of his residing in Coventry, R. I., came into possession of the leaf of an account book, on which a poor drunkard had been charged with a quart of gin per day for five successive days. On the night of the fifth he died in a drunken fit; and on the sixth day the entry on the rum-seller's book was—"To five yards cloth, for winding sheet."

The New York Times contains the following: "Jessie Fremont, the accomplished woman who so many thousand people voted to make the lady of the White House, was noticed yesterday, at her seat among a group of ladies who were learning how to use a sewing machine."

The New York Herald of Monday has an editorial urging the political supporters of Col. Fremont to concentrated action, in view of the next Presidential campaign.

A man slipped into the rapids below Niagara Falls last week. He managed to get on to a rock a few rods below the bridge from which he was taken off by means of a rope ladder.

In the last news from Havana, a brick train is noted in the article of Coolies—four cargoes having arrived since previous advices,—say 1322 "in bulk," with a loss of 450 "spoiled" on the passage.

It is rumored that Hon. Sam Houston will be a candidate for Governor of Texas in opposition to the democratic candidate.

The Editors of the Kennebec Journal, who were themselves present at Gov. Hamlin's levee, thus speak of the report circulated by the Temperance Journal, which we have alluded to in another column:

"The grave accusation contained in the above article is without the slightest foundation in fact. It is false from 'core to skin and from skin back to core again,' as every one of the five hundred guests at Governor Hamlin's levee can testify. Not a particle of liquor was seen at any time throughout the evening, and the very suggestion of such a slander implies wilful malice or wanton recklessness."

We must express our unfeigned surprise and regret that this base lie should have found publicity first through the columns of a paper who professes to sympathize with and uphold the principles of the Republican party. We have no objection to the editor of that paper being as "clary" as he pleases, as to how he deposits his vote, but we formally and earnestly protest in the name of honor and fair dealing, against a professedly Republican paper dealing a stab in this reckless manner against one of the most esteemed and honored leaders of the party."

Of the three wagon roads provided for by the act of the late Congress, that lying between Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to the Colorado River, near the mouth of the Mojave, which river is the Eastern boundary of California at that point, is to be constructed, and the work will be performed by the Secretary of the Interior. The road is about 400 miles in length, and for the construction of which the \$50,000 appropriated by Congress is deemed sufficient.

WISCONSIN. The Republicans have elected their candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by a handsome majority.

OLD BILL. It is said that the report of the distinguished violinist's poverty is without foundation; that since his advent to this country he has remitted to Norway over \$80,000, which is all well invested there.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. The great scourge of our northern climate is discerned of half its terrors since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is performing many wonderful cures.

Carlyle says: "Make yourself an honest man, and then you may sure that there is oneascal less in the world."

Mock no man for his snubness, for you can never tell what may turn up. A legal conveyance, is defined by Punch to be a lawyer's carriage.

N. Y. Central Railroad! THE WORLD'S MEDICINE.

Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills.
THEY ALWAYS DO GOOD!!!

Mrs. Sarah A. Gould, Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, says:

"If there be a medicine adapted to the numerous ailments of mankind it is Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills. I have used them and seen them used with the most astonishing results—in several instances within my knowledge, restoring the patient from extreme weakness and prostrating to strength and health. For *Ladies, during pregnancy*, these Pills are a sovereign remedy. I recommend them to all as a valuable family medicine."

(Signed) SARAH A. GOULD,
Matron of the U. S. Naval Hospital.

"Dr. Smith's Sugar Coated Pills have been used in the Eldridge street Debtors' Prison, with uncommon satisfaction. I have never heard a medicine spoken of with more interest by the persons who have taken these Pills."

JAMES J. BEVINS, Deputy Sheriff.

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"This is to certify that we have made use of G. Benjamin Smith's Sugar Coated Pills, and consider them far superior to any other Pills offered to the public."

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Squire Rice, Rev. P. C. Creeland.

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CURES
Ulcers, throat, stomach and bowels.

moving more smoothly, over breasts and over nipples, infant's nose smooth, hair more new and curly, irritation of the throat, bronchial affection, coughed tones, and over throat.

CANKER IN EVERY FORM.

In which it afflicts the human race.

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Atwell's Health Restorer
OR, VEGETABLE, PHYSICAL, JAUNDICE
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Composed of Roots, Herbs and Bark.

To you whose days are sad and drear,
Whom Pain and Sickness oft depress,
We bring a balm the heart to cheer,
Health to impart and life to bless.

If you wish to be cured of Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Vertigo, or a General Debility, Foul Stomach, Pain and Scuriness in the Side or Stomach, Jaundice or Liver Complaint,

USE ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER.

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Dr. Pettit's American Eye Salve
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Sore Eyes, Weak Eyes, Watery Eyes, Inflammation, Styes, Ulcerated Eye-Lids, and Weakness of Vision from any cause.

If your Eyes trouble you, no matter what the

the eye, the Eye Salve is sold in nineteen cases out of twenty to effect almost

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It acts like magic, soothing all irritation, allaying all pain and inflammation, strengthening the Nerves of the Eye, and effecting a cure in the SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME!

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Rats! Rats!!! Rats!!! Rats!!!

They pollute your food!
They devour your substance!
They tease you by night,
And impoverish you by day.

Why will you suffer all this, when a 25 cent Box of Paron & Co.'s

RAT EXTERMINATOR

Will insure permanent relief. It acts upon Rats like a Terro! They cannot stay and breathe where it is, and they never return to the place where it has been used.

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Is recommended by the best physicians throughout the country, and used with

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For the cure of all Catarrhal Affections.

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HATHAYRON,
Has now become THE Standard Pre-
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*Its immense sale of nearly 1,000,000 Bottles per
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The Ladies universally pronounce it to be by far
the CHEAPEST, the BEST and the most desir-
able article they have ever used.

It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, in
disorders, eruptions, and humors, it, giving it
rich, soft and glossy appearance.

It imparts a most delightful perfume, and from
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Great Sought-After!

By the whole Fashionable and Utilitarian World.

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DEPEND UPON IT, MOTHERS!

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
WILL GIVE REST TO YOUR LIVES,
And Relief of Health to your Infants.

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Now is the time to use the
GREAT SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINE
DR. LANGLEY'S
Root and Herb Bitters.

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World for Jaundice and Liver complaint in all their forms. Dyspepsia, Constipation, Hoarseness of the Throat, Indigestion, Headache, Dizziness, Headache or Acid Stomach, Languor, Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Biliary Diseases, Mercurial Poisoning, and all impairments of the Liver. Blood is the matter which the cause may be Fever and Ague, Gout, and Colic broken up and cured at once.

They are pleasant to take at all times and are also useful in the treatment of the following: To cleanse the bowels, purify the blood, lead strength, build up and keep in order the whole system. Everyone should use them.

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