

Maine Legislature.

Wednesday, March 3.
Committee on Education reported a resolution in favor of the East Maine Seminary. Read once and assigned for Friday.
Mr. Watson called up the resolution in relation to settlement of public lands (Maine Seminary resolution), which was passed to be engrossed.
Resolve for the preservation of certain useful birds passed to be engrossed.
Mr. Stinchfield presented the petition of Asa Smith and others, for the State to adopt measures to secure the sale and settlement of the public lands. Referred.

Mr. Jones called up the bill in relation to the Reform School, and pending the question of its passage to be engrossed, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Boddy, from the Committee on Education, to which was referred various petitions for aid to the Medical School of Maine, reported a resolution in favor of that institution. Report accepted, resolve read and Wednesday next assigned for the bill.

Mr. Boddy, from the Judiciary Committee, reported legislation in expedient on order relating to amendments to chapter 44 of the Revised Statutes. Accepted.
On motion of Mr. Deane of Portland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be and he is, instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of codifying and publishing the private and special laws of the State from 1821 to and including the present Legislature.

Thursday, March 4.
Bill to reorganize the Reform School came up in order. [The bill among other things prohibits pupils under 11 years of age, and imposes a part of the expense of supporting the inmates upon the cities and towns furnishing them.] Mr. Hoyt addressed the Senate in support of the bill. There was a general public sentiment that the expenses of this institution, and the cost of the support of the inmates, was too heavily upon the cities and towns. The bill at the time of its introduction seems to have been met with a great deal of opposition. It contained the expense of this institution should be cut down in some way.

The people of the State do not see the beneficial results of this institution, nor the necessity of the enormous expense of this establishment. The majority of Franklin had never had but six pupils in that institution. So of Oxford and other Counties. These Counties not perceiving the benefits of the institution so clearly as some other counties, who were more fully represented.

Mr. Connor moved to strike out "convicts" and insert "boys."
Mr. Goddard advocated the amendment, considering the object of the institution. The word boys would answer the purpose just as well. The word convict means more than a person convicted—the noun means more than the verb—by association. He was in favor of a milder word.

Mr. Tuttle said the phrase was used in the bill establishing the institution. He held that there should be some idea of punishment attached to this institution. Mr. T. suggested that provision should be made for granting diplomas on graduating.

Mr. Goddard said if they graduated good boys they should have a diploma. Mr. G. spoke at considerable length in favor of the amendment.

After further debate in which Messrs. Barback, Tuttle and Chapman participated, the amendment to strike out "convicts" and insert "boys" was carried—12 to 12—the chair decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Hamlin called up the bill to establish the office of Auditor of Accounts; and the same was read a second time, and passed. The bill fixes the salary at \$1000.

HOUSE. The report of the Judiciary Committee on County Commissioners came from the Senate, that branch referring the accompanying bill to a committee of one from each county. The House concurred and appointed Messrs. Holt of Turner, Putnam of Fort Fairfield, Sawyer of Baldwin, Chick of Madison, Moor of Ellsworth, Weeks of Vassalboro, Cunningham of Edgecomb, Bean of Brownfield, Porter of Lowell, Nutting of Parkman, Quint of Bowdoinham, Hale of Norridgewock, Wing of Seaboard, Rackliff of Waseley, Wap of Saco, on the part of the House.

The marriage bill was taken up, the Senate's five day amendment adopted, when the House adjourned.

Friday, March 5.
Bill for the preservation of certain useful birds (passed to be engrossed in the Senate), came back from the House, that body insisting upon its "partridge amendment." The Senate concurred and concurred.

Bill to enable school districts to raise money for the support of schools therein, came from the House a passage refused, and the Senate concurred.

Mr. H. Tuttle was elected Major General of the 4th Division.

HOUSE.—Road and assigned. An act to establish the office of Auditor of Accounts. Passed to be engrossed. Resolve in relation to taxes in Hallowell Island; an act to incorporate the town of Fort Fairfield; an act to incorporate the North Leeds Steam Mill and Manufacturing Company; an act to incorporate the Woodland Cemetery Company; an act to incorporate the Fayette Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Hanson called up the Kansas and Slavery resolves.

These resolves were discussed at length, by Mr. Tapley of Saco, and then were laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Boddy of Brunswick.

On motion of Mr. Arnold, of Skowhegan, Ordered, That the recommissioned and retained in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, be referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the House went into committee of the whole on this subject.
Messrs. Hammond of Waterville, and Pike of Calais, discussed the bill.

The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Report accepted, and the House adjourned.

Saturday, March 6.
SENATE. Bill to incorporate the West Grafton and Acad my, (passed to be engrossed in the Senate) came from the House indifferently postponed. The Senate insisted on its former vote.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Fisheries, reported a bill regulating the taking of trout from Sebago Pond. Read and assigned.

Mr. Tuttle, from the Committee on Military Pensions, made a final report upon all business referred to them, and asking to be discharged. Report accepted.

Mr. Fletcher, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation in expedient on order relating to attachment on mesne process. Report accepted.

Report of Judiciary Committee recommended, in the House with instructions to report a bill transferring the criminal courts from the State to the counties, and amended in the Senate so as to exempt counties in capital cases, came back from the House, that body insisting on its former vote rejecting the Senate amendment. Mr. Jones moved that the Senate adhere.

The motion to adhere was lost, 12 to 12, the Chair voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, the Senate insisted and agreed to appoint conferees—13 to 11.

HOUSE. Mr. French, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation

inexpedient on order relating to amendment of sec. 13, chap. 141 of the Revised Statutes.

The bill an act to establish the office of Auditor of Accounts was read and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Boddy.

The House called up the following resolution: Whole number of votes, 102
Wm. H. Tuttle had 79
Benj. F. Bixton had 20
Seating.

Mr. Tuttle was accordingly declared elected.
Mr. Deane called up the act relating to fees and costs in criminal cases, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, March 9.
SENATE. Mr. Stinchfield presented claim of Treasurer of town of Stonelam for bounty on wild animals. Referred.

The Report of Committee on Material votes was taken up, and passed, as follows: Your Messrs. Berry, Barback, Burpee, Chapman, Connor, Deane, Davis, Goddard, Hoyt, Sargent, Seaboard, Stinchfield, Tuttle, Wason, West, Woodbury.

After a long debate, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Congressional.

Wednesday, March 3.
SENATE. The special assignment being the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, it was taken up.

Mr. Seward addressed the Senate.
Mr. Seward said that the question of slavery in the Federal Territories, which are the nucleus of future States, is undoubtedly of all its moral and humane elements, involves a dynastical struggle of two antagonistic systems; the labor of slaves and the labor of freemen—for mastery in the Federal Union. One of these systems partakes of an aristocratic character, the other is purely democratic. Each one of the existing States has staked or its ultimate stake not only its internal welfare, but also its influence in the Federal councils on the decision of that contest.

Such a struggle is not to be arrested, quelled or reconciled by temperate expedients or compromises.

He said that the admission of new States is not necessarily or even customarily attended by other embarrassments or alarms. We have already admitted eighteen new States without serious commotion, except in the cases of Missouri, Texas and California. The excitement therefore, is due to peculiar circumstances; He thought there were three of them, viz:

1. That whereas in the beginning, the ascendancy of the slave States was absolute, it is now being reversed.

2. That whereas heretofore the national government favored this change of balance from the slave States to the free States it has now reversed this policy and opposes the change.

3. That national intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and slave States is opposed to the national, social and moral development of the Republic.

In arguing these propositions, Mr. Seward said that Nebraska was resigned to free labor, without a struggle, and Kansas became a theatre of the first actual national conflict between slave-holding and free labor immigrants who met face to face to organize, through the machinery of republican action, a civil community. In this first hour of trial, the new system of popular sovereignty signally failed; failed because it is impossible to organize by one single act, in one day, a community perfectly free, perfectly sovereign, and perfectly constituted, out of elements unassimilated, unorganized and uncomposed. Free labor rightfully won the day; slave labor wrested the victory to itself by fraud and violence.

Having traced, step by step, the history of Kansas affairs, Mr. Seward then gave a concise account of national intervention in the Territories in favor of slave labor and slave States since 1820, adding that "no such question has been raised as exists upon the present bill. There is at least a North side of the Chamber of Representatives, a North side of the Union, as well as a South side of all these. Each of them are watchful, jealous and resolute."

If you (Mr. Seward said) attempt to coerce Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, the people of that Territory will resort to civil war, and if necessary, you are pledged to put down that rebellion by the sword. Will the people listen to your voice amid the thunder of your cannon? Let but one drop of the blood of a free citizen be shed there by the Federal army, and the face of every Representative of a free State in either House of Congress will blanch, and his tongue will refuse to utter the vote necessary to sustain the army in the butchery of his fellow citizens. All parties in this country that have tolerated the extension of slavery, except one, has perished for that error already. That last one, the Democratic party, is hurrying on irresistibly towards the same fate. A pit deeper and darker is still opening to receive this administration, because it sinks more deeply into its precipice.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions from the Senate, authorizing the President to appoint any officers suspended by the Naval Retiring Board, to their former positions; which were passed by 73 majority.

WASHINGTON, March 4.
SENATE. Mr. Stuart of Michigan reported adversely on the bill to amend the act of March 31, 1853, granting bounty lands to certain officers, soldiers, &c.

The debate on the Kansas bill was continued by Messrs. Hammond of So. Carolina, Douglas, and Douglas of Wisconsin. Without concluding the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The speaker announced the first business to be Mr. Hoard's resolution asking for a select committee to examine into the charges that the action of members had been influenced by the bestowal of Executive patronage.

The motion was carried; yeas 92, nays 8. Mr. Quitman called up his bill authorizing the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for defense of Texas frontiers.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

Friday, March 5.
SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE. The House took up the private calendar, passed several bills of no general interest, and adjourned till Monday.

March 8.
SENATE. Mr. Wilson of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of amending the law punishing the crime of desertion by soldiers of the army. Passed.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, providing for printing 10,000 additional copies of the Patent Office Report of last year. Laid over.

Mr. Green of Mo., intimated that he would call for a direct vote on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, on Monday next.

Mr. Doolittle of Wis., resumed his speech in opposition to the Lecompton constitution. The Senate passed the printing deficiency bill.

After further discussion of Kansas matters between Senators Fisher and Trumbull

and Mason, the Senate went into executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Taylor of La., offered resolutions of inquiry into the facts attending the seizure by the French government of the barque Adriatic.

He contended that no court of a foreign country has a right to condemn an American vessel for a failure to carry lights in the absence of American law requiring such a practice. The act of France was an attack on our sovereignty and an infringement of the law of nations.

The House then took up the Consul and Diplomatic appointments bill.

Mr. Boock of Va., replied to Millon of Va., contending that a legitimate construction of the Kansas Nebraska bill did not encourage territorial sovereignty, and that the Lecompton Constitution was the work of the people of Kansas.

Mr. Davis of Mass., criticized the President's special message, and denounced the Lecompton Constitution as the creature of frauds and the legitimate fruits of slavery. Adjourned.

Retail Produce Market.

Apples per bushel, 2 25/3 25 2 25/3 25
Apples, dried, per bushel, 6 7 6 7
Apples, do, sliced, do, 8 10 8 10
Butter, per bushel, 12 50 10 50
Butter, table, size, per lb., 18 20 16 18
Butter, common, 14 15 14 16
Beef, quarter, large, per lb., 7 8 7 8
Beef, small, 5 9 5 9
Cheese per lb., 12 14 8 10
Cheese per lb., 8 9 5 10
Eggs per dozen, 12 14 12 13
Flour, 10 10 none
Ginger, 9 10 none
Honey, 10 12 8 10
Lard, none
Mutton, 7 8 none
Pork, round hogs, 8 8 12 6 8
Pork, pigs, 6 7 6 7
Turkeys, 12 14 none

Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, Mar. 2.
At market 1125 head cattle, 149 Steers, 1550 sheep, 80 Horses, 1000 Calves and Calves, 225 Swine, and 1000 Fat Hogs.
Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$7.75 a 8.00; first quality \$7.25 a 7.50; second quality, 6.50 a 7.00; third do, 5.00 a 5.25; ordinary do, 4.00 a 4.50.
Cows and Calves—\$2.25, 25, 37, 42, 40.
Small Steers—Yearlings \$17 a 19; two yrs. old 22 a 25.
Sheep and Lambs—Sales of small lots, 2.00, 2.20, 2.42, 2.92, 4.10.
Fat Hogs—None.
Swine—A public sale, 7.25 for 7.12, 7.12 for 6.80; 6.80 for 6.12, 6.12 for 7.12. At retail, from 6 to 8.

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges! WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

They will also keep on hand an assortment of Ready-made Clothing and FURNISHING GOODS.

Together with a good assortment of HATS AND CAPS. Of the latest styles, which will be sold for cash.

The whole comprising as good an assortment as can be found in the County.

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BLANKS! BLANKS!! FOR SALE, at the REGISTRY OF DEEDS, in PARIS, blanks of every description.

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DR. HURD will be in Norway the first Monday of each month, and remain one week at each visit. December 18th, 1857.

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A full assortment of Mixed Paints, Oils, Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

DR. GRANDIN, DENTIST, IS NOW AT MR. LEONARD SHURTLEFFS, SOUTH PARIS.

So. Paris, Feb. 1, 1858.

Lost, A TOWN ORDER, drawn by the Selectmen of the town of Bethel, payable to the subscriber for the sum of thirty-nine dollars, dated Jan. 15th, 1858, and numbered one hundred and eleven. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said order, as payment has been stopped on the same. H. R. FOSTER, Albany, Jan. 18, 1858.

GOULD'S ACADEMY, AT BETHEL. N. T. TRUE, A. M. Principal. MISS ANANDA CHAM, Assistant.

The Spring Term will commence on the first Tuesday of March, and continue eleven weeks. For further information apply to the Principal. Bethel, Feb. 15, 1858.

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS, JOHN ESTES, of Greenwood, in the County of Oxford, by his deed of mortgage, dated September 12, 1856, and recorded with the Office of the Register, September 13, 1857, conveyed to me the north half of the lot of land numbered seventy-four (74) in the town of Wood, to secure a certain note of a certain note of land mentioned therein; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage deed are broken, I claim a foreclosure of the same agreeably to the statute in such cases provided.

ALONZO HOWE Bethel, March 11, 1858.

Registry of Deeds. ON AND AFTER MARCH 9th, 1858, no Deed will be entered for record in the Office of the Register, unless paid for recording as by law prescribed.

ALDEN CHASE, Register. Paris, Feb. 27, 1858.

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CONSISTING OF AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND German Broadcloths, &c., of every color and quality.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

HON. T. H. BENTON ON OLD AGE. There is little doubt that in many cases the weakness of old age is due to the loss of youth. Certainly the most promising way to secure a vigorous mind as well as body for advanced years, is by temperance and virtue. Mr. Benton, now more than 70 years of age, gives the following advice:

"The introduction to my discourse that I am about to give has become habitual with me, and is addressed to the younger part of my audience of my own sex. I commenced it at Cambridge, before the young students there, by telling them that I presented myself before them, having passed the limit assigned to the life of man, and having arrived at that period which the Psalmist tells us is full of sorrow and weakness. 'I felt that it might be advantageous to these young men to let them know to what I attributed my exemption from the infirmities which belong to my age, to let them know that my whole life, from my boyhood up, had been one of temperance and abstinence, in obedience to the supplications of one of those excellent mothers with which I hope you have all been blessed. And it is to this abstinence I attribute it, that I am free from those infirmities of the body at least—I say nothing about the mind—which generally accompany my time of life.

"I may mention another item of abstinence which has received the approbation of at least one of the sexes. I allude to my having throughout my whole life eschewed the use of that weed cultivated in the South, and which no animal but man will touch; a weed which those who become addicted to it, use in every possible way. In this I have always had the approbation of that sex which we, the lords of creation, call the weaker, but who, happily for us, are the stronger on all moral questions."

A GOOD ONE. Dr. Magoon, recently, in a lecture on "Mind Your Business," tells the following good one:

A young man went from New York city to the west, where he commenced business on his own account, and married. His friends in the city were interested in his journey, and when a merchant was about to journey to the place where the young man had located, he was frequently visited by the merchant and his wife, who, in fact, were the merchant's wife and her prospects. Accordingly the New Yorker ascertained the residence of his young friend, and called on him quite early in the morning. He found him in a small neat cottage, just taking breakfast. The introduction of the New Yorker to his wife was quite awkward and unceremonious, and he was requested to be seated and partake of the morning meal. The young wife had prepared the steak, biscuit and coffee, with her own hands, and for a table had her kneeling board, over which a napkin was spread, and the board placed on her lap. The New Yorker declined a seat at the table, and took his leave. On making his report to his New York friends, as to how he found his young friend living, he described the style as "magnificent" and for the explanation of the superlative he said, that were he the owner of the young man's furniture, he would not take ten thousand dollars for his table.

PROGRESS OF SPIRITUALISM. We hear from the best authority that there are actually companies of spiritualists in Boston who sit in circles perfectly undisturbed with clothing—that is to say, in pure natural dress—men and women indiscriminately. We should not credit this statement did it not come to us directly from those that know the facts.

Within the past year there has been a community of Spiritualists organized under the direction of John M. Spear, and lately disbanded, the history of which is carefully suppressed by spiritual papers. But the history is instructive and monetary, and we are prepared to announce an authentic account of it from one familiar with its details. One of the propositions made by "the spirits" through this "seer," was that the community should come to use clothing for the purpose of concealing their persons, and trust to the party of each other. The proposition was not accepted, but on the contrary, it startled the brethren and sisters into the conclusion that Spear's spirits were not safe counselors, and it was one of the causes of the ultimate dissolution of the community. [N. Y. Tribune.

BEAUTIFUL. The following lines are from the pen of Geo. D. Prentice:

"Why is it that the rainbow and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not on earth, and then pass away, and leave us to muse on faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars that hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne, and placed above the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back in almighty torrents upon the human heart? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a land where the stars will be set out before us like islands that gleam in the ocean, and where the beautiful beings that pass before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

NO OBJECT. Jim—, of Ann Arbor, who was somewhat noted for his disregard of the rights of property, was one day met in the street by Counselor II—, who thus addressed him: "Jim, I am fasting four fine turkeys for Thanksgiving; now I will promise to give you two of them, if you will promise not to steal the other two." "See you hanged first," was the laconic reply. It is, perhaps, needless to add that the entire four were lost.

[Detroit Advertiser.

A woman of excellent sense, and somewhat of a satiric turn of mind, was asked by her friends if she really intended to marry Mr. — adding that he was a good kind of a man, but so very singular.

"Well," replied the lady, "so much the better; if he is very much unlike other men, he is more likely to make a good husband."

What gentleman can, with any sense of propriety, ask a fair woman to lean on his arm.

In raising the heart above despair, an old fiddle is worth four doctors and two druggists' shops.

Neither wealth nor birth, but mind only, should be the aristocracy of a free people.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. A friend of ours, who lived on Grosse Isle, who has an eye to a good horse, and who is always open to trade, was accosted near his own door, lately, by a stranger who wanted to inquire the way. The stranger had under him a smart, lively pony, which it struck our friend was more like one of his own to make a good mate; he therefore asked the wayfarer man what he would take for his beast.

"Well, I don't care to sell him, but if I let him go, I must have forty dollars."

Our friend held his pony at eighty, and the stranger's animal appeared every whit as good; so he offered thirty-five dollars, and was taken up, and the money paid over.

The afternoon was occupied in searching after his pony, which all of a sudden came up missing, and could not be found. Putting this and that together, our friend was induced to examine his new purchase a little more narrowly, when he discovered by the aid of his family, that he had been buying his own horse!

The "stranger" being tracked up, turned out to be the hired man of his neighbor G—, upon whom our friend had cracked many practical jokes in his time, but none among them at all equal to this. [Ohio Statesman.

NOT SO BAD. A young man elated in home-spirit was standing in Court street, one day, saying, deprecating a doughnut, when he was accosted by one of a half a dozen gentlemen dressed city idlers with:

"Just come down?"

"Yes, guess I have; great place this, ain't it, you?" said the countryman.

"To say, how's your farm?" asked the city buck, bent on sport with "greeny."

"Well, she's pretty well; she sent me down here on business."

"She did?" What kind of business are you on?"

"Why, she wanted me to come down to Boston and look round and find half a dozen of the biggest fules in Boston, and bring 'em up country to educate 'em; and I rather guess I've got my eye on 'em now."

said the stranger, taking the whole crowd at a glance.

The next moment he had the edge-tons to himself when he quietly finished his doughnut.

AGREEING WITH HER. A clergyman, who was a bit of a humorist, once took tea with a lady of his parish, who prided herself on her nice bread, and was also addicted to the common trick of depreciating her venal to her guests. As she passed the nice warm biscuit to the reverend gentleman, she said, "They were not very good," she was almost ashamed to offer them."

The minister took one, looked at it rather doubtfully and replied, "They are not so good as they might be!" The plate was instantly withdrawn, and with heightened color, the lady exclaimed, "They are good enough for you!" Nothing further was said about the biscuit.

[Portland Transcript.

WHALES. The annual slaughter of whales in the North Pacific amounts to between three and four thousand, yet there is no diminution in the yield. To account for the steady supply, unaffected as it is by this great and steady drain, the theory is gaining ground that the whales find a nursery and breeding ground in the inaccessible open sea at the Pole. Dr. Kane's theory, sustained by Dr. Hayes and others, is that in the open Polar sea the whale finds plenty of food and a more favorable thermal condition of the water than exists in the latitudes immediately south of that mysterious "basin."

The superior size of these Arctic whales would indicate that they have some secret resort where they are free from capture. [Hartford Times.

At a railway station an old lady said to a very pompous-looking gentleman, who was talking about steam communication, "Pray, sir, what is steam?" "Steam, ma'am, is, ah—steam—is, ah—steam—is steam!" "I know that steam could not tell you," said a rough looking fellow, standing by; "Steam is a bucket of water, in a tremendous perspiration!"

A helping mother, who had presented her infant at the baptismal font for christening, on being asked by the clergyman "what name?" responded in a whisper, "Lutty, this," when to the horror of the whole congregation and the consternation of the mother, he christened the baby—Lutty.

Some one wishing to be witty on a gentleman with a large mouth, asked him "If he had a long lease of that mouth of his?" when he was good humoredly answered, "No, I have it only from year to year."

Never go to bed at ten, leaving your wife up till two, with a sick baby, and look pitching at her at the breakfast table next morning when the meal is half an hour too late.

Punch gives forth a proverb for all ages thus: "Sorrow grows less and less every time they are told, just like the age of a woman." Humph.

"Mr. Brown, why do you wear that bad hat?" "Because, my dear sir, Mrs. Brown says she will not go out of the house with me until I get a new one."

Where do all the pins go? This question which has so long agitated the world, has at length been solved. It has been discovered that they fall to the earth and become terra pins.

Prof. Agassiz believes the mildness of the season to be occasioned by the heavy rains of the last summer heating the earth.

Why is a mosquito like a Wall street broker? Because he never stops bleeding his victims until some of them smash him.

"Don't rob yourself," as the farmer said to the lawyer who was continually calling him hard names.

When the seven wise men of Greece met the sage of Hindostan, what did they do? They ate sausages, (they eight saw sausages.)

[Detroit Advertiser.

A woman of excellent sense, and somewhat of a satiric turn of mind, was asked by her friends if she really intended to marry Mr. — adding that he was a good kind of a man, but so very singular.

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AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents!

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under the act of 1857.

70 STATE ST., opposite Kilby St., Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign records, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages of invention, unobtainable by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that it is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PRIZE EXHIBITIONS, and in the determination of the success in the BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove that at no other office, he has secured so many of the highest prizes, medals, and honors, as at this office.

EDMUND BURKE.

During the time I held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office, as solicitor for procuring patents. There were few, if any, persons acting in that capacity in Boston, and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best in the United States, and his office as one of the best in the world.

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner of Patents.

From the President of the Convention.

ANOTHER 17, 1855. During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office as a solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law and the rules of practice of the Office. I recommend him as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, the 21st inst., the Steamers LEWIS, COOK, and MONTREAL, Capt. F. A. PRINCE, will run as follows:

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock A. M. for New York, via Boston, New Haven, and New York.

Leave New York, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M. for Portland, via New Haven, New York, and Boston.

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THE BOSTON JOURNAL.

For 1858.

"The Favorite Paper of New England."

IN announcing the terms of the Boston Journal, we deem it necessary to prescribe its peculiar characteristics as a popular newspaper, or to make any special promises for the future. He deems it sufficient to say that the Journal has been, and will continue to be, a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope.

The Journal stands at the head of the New England Press in all those qualities which go to make up a reliable, useful, and interesting newspaper. The position it has attained by pursuing a steady, straightforward course in all respects, and by sparing neither labor nor money to give the latest intelligence and the fullest reports of all matters of interest to the community, has been achieved by its own merits, and not upon the representations of canvassers or "drummers" to gain for it the confidence and patronage of the public. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope.

The Boston Daily Journal.—Morning and Evening.

Contains the latest news received by the mails and telegraph up to the hour of going to press. It is printed on the only six-column fast press in New England, which enables us to hold back the forms until the very latest moment, and publish all the news of the day in the most complete and accurate manner. It is published at the low rate of six dollars a year; single copies two cents.

The Semi-Weekly Journal.—To save and Friday Mornings.

Contains all the reading matter published in the Daily Journal for the three days preceding—say, from Thursday to Saturday. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope. It is a paper of the highest quality, and of the most comprehensive scope.

The Weekly Journal.—Published on Thursdays.

Contains 20 columns of reading, prepared especially for its column, and embraces all the news of the week. It is published at the low rate of six dollars a year; single copies two cents.

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IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY THE USE OF

FLUORIDE OF CALCIUM.

The most powerful and effective remedy ever discovered for the treatment of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION!

This medicine is a choice combination of Vegetable products, and possesses all the rare medicinal properties so long and eagerly sought for by the profession. It is the result of diligent study and research, and is a remedy of extraordinary value.

In all cases the "cough principle" will be adhered to, and notice will be taken of any order not accompanied by the money. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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