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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 25.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

OUR WEST. Some two years ago, as some of our readers will still recollect, we published a series of letters setting forth in glowing terms the flattering inducements offered for emigrating to the far West. These letters were written from Earlville, Ill. Although we presumed the author acted in good faith, we were inclined to take a different view of the subject from that which he presented, and replied at the time, expressing our belief that in the long run it would be found to be the better policy to stay at home than to go to the West. To those who are now afflicted with "Western fever," we would recommend the letters of Mr. Grover, and remind them that it is sometimes considered advisable, even by wise men, "to profit by the experience of others."

Agricultural Items.

The Maine Farmer says that a half pint of good rum or gin, given to a sow who has a desire to destroy her offspring, will entirely cure her of the propensity. She will recover from her "bender" manifesting all the motherly care that is due to her "pledges of affection."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says he feeds his bees with unboiled yeast meal. They will tumble over each other in their eagerness to obtain the meal. He says that by using this food, his swarms come out two months earlier than by any other feed which he can adopt.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. The growth of this plant has been demonstrated to be very profitable as a green fodder for cows in the summer, as well as an excellent article for feeding to hogs, if not for sugar making. Some who have made the trial are of the opinion that it will pay to cultivate it for sugar alone. Last season was a very unfavorable one for its growth, and it is probable that further experiments under more favorable circumstances, will be attended with better results.

SHEDDING HENS. A correspondent of the New England farmer mentions the following: A friend of ours, boarding in the country, found his hostess one morning busily engaged in making numerous small wooden bags of a singular shape. Upon inquiry he was informed that they were shoes for hens to prevent them from scratching the lady stated that it had been her practice for years to shoe her hens, and save her garden. These "shoes" were of wooden made somewhat of the shape of a fowl's foot, having an opening left sufficiently large to thrust in the foot with ease, after which it is closed with a needle and sewed tightly on, extending about an inch up the leg. Our friend observed that some of the biddies appeared to tread as though walking on eggs.

Seasonable Hints.

If you wish to raise fine vegetables, and no doubt whatever but what you do, you must use manure freely. A few kinds may pay on somewhat poor land, but the staple crops must have it—all the cabbage tribe and onions especially. Do not dig in straw, (that is, if you can help it), but manure that has been some time decomposing.

Of course you have had your compost heap covered with muck or other material to absorb the escaping gases, as well as to prevent the heap from becoming dry and like so much litter again. It is hardly likely to have enough composted to dress your entire garden at once; hence you will need to apply it to such as need it most. These will come in point of order for manuring, something like the following: Cabbage and all similar plants, onions, peas, celery, summer crops of salads and ruta baga, leaving, if any, unmanured, potatoes, vines, &c.

Are your beds of strawberry, raspberry, pie-plant, asparagus, &c., showing signs of declining? If so, it is manure wanted on any but the first, which is best replanted every three or four years anyhow. Spring is a good time to set about making any of the above plantations. If you make up your mind to do so, do it thoroughly, for remember they have to last several years. Spade or plow up the ground as deep as you can, working in plenty of the manure to enrich it, if clayey and tenacious in texture, haul on saw-dust, coal-ashes, or street-sweepings, as openers; the latter article is very valuable for this purpose, besides being a good manure.

Have you digested the system you intend in cropping your land, or is it left to chance? If so, will all the important and less important crops get the proper quantity of ground? This is worth considering, and even roughly planning on a piece of paper so that no mistakes may occur. Do you intend to exhibit at our next county fair? Then if you do, you must be up and doing, or you will be beat. If you get anything unusually fine, don't forget to send a statement with the article, of the peculiarities of your culture. This idea ought to be encouraged.

E. S. Country Gentleman.

"The Skin Diseases of our Domesticated Animals."

Few topics have engaged the attention of the successful breeder of our improved domesticated animals more than skin diseases produced by insects, in consequence of the manner in which both the breeding and feeding qualities of stock are affected by them. This arises from the little progress scientific inquiry has experimentally made in the physiology of these tiny parasites by means of the microscope, and the consequent paucity of reliable scientific works on the subject. Hitherto, half the conclusions of our veterinary surgeons relative to their natural history has been drawn from the traditional philosophy of our forefathers, and not from actual examination either with the eye of the modern physiologist or morbid anatomist; while our entomologists have had too much to do, to undertake the zoological science, to fill their cabinets with specimens of the class in question—a class far more varied than the animal kingdom itself; every different race of animals being not only infested with a different brood of insects (mites), but almost every organic substance, animal and vegetable.

A very superficial acquaintance with these facts convinces our readers of the importance of the lecture on this subject delivered by Professor Simonds before the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on the 9th inst., accompanied with drawings exhibited on the wall, and specimens under his microscope. The former drawn to a greatly magnified scale, illustrated in a very conspicuous manner the different stages of vitality, from the ova to the insect in all the vigor of matured life. But to us, and several other members who examined them, the latter appeared the most interesting; as nothing can exceed the fidelity with which a hemispherical microscope nature, though all but visible to the naked eye, confirming in the most satisfactory manner the soundness of the conclusions at which the Professor arrived, differing as they did in many respects from those hitherto drawn both by veterinary surgeons and entomologists.

Referring to the report of Mr. Simonds' first lecture, in another column, the task which devolves on us is to apply it to the daily practice of the farmer, so as to profit by its deductions. These are principally confined, it will be seen, to scabies and a crust in sheep and other animals, with a few observations on the dog-die (pulver canis).

Scabies is a pestiferous disease, whether it affects the horse, the ox, the sheep, swine, dog, or poultry, inflicting a loss not easily estimated; hence the maxim of every intelligent farmer is to avoid it. With him "prevention is better than cure," and therefore his grand desideratum is to guard against contagion. Sheep are, perhaps, more subject to it than any of the other animals, arising as much from the nature of their skin and coats as from the fecundity of the ova, and the greater vicissitudes of the weather to which they (sheep) are exposed. Certain parts of the body are more liable to be affected than others; and so is an unhealthy skin than a healthy one. Indeed, it has been said that an unhealthy state of the skin will itself produce scabies (?); but this conclusion does not appear to be well founded, for a disease dependent upon the presence of living parasites can never arise spontaneously, but must be effected by contagion, either by some other stage of its existence, or the insect in some other stage of its existence.

Now, from what has just been said it will appear obvious that cleanliness, a healthy skin and state of the body, and a separation from foul animals and ground, are the means necessary to avoid contagion. The truth of these will, perhaps, be better understood if we first review the important distinctions of which Mr. Simonds makes between the habits of the *acarus scabiei* of the human body, and the *acarus* of our domesticated animals; the former burrowing in the skin; but the latter on its surface, clinging to the skin, hair, or wool with their trumpet-shaped vesicular-cushioned feet, to prevent their being thrown off by the animal when shaking, rubbing or nibbling itself. Hitherto distinctions of this kind have been overlooked, writers generally concluding that the *acarus* of quadrupeds burrowed in the skin like those of man, thus proving the little use which had been made of the microscope in examining the former, as it shows them to be incapable of living in the skin, from the configuration of their bodies. Indeed, to have made similar *acarus* for naked skins as for those covered with hair, wool, or feathers, would have been an oversight on the part of Nature; while the fact that *acarus scabiei* will not live on the horse, nor *acarus equi* on man, or *acarus ovis* on the ox, or *acarus levis* on the sheep, and so on, proves that greater differences exist than the mere configuration of the animal structure; all pointing to the above means as necessary in every case to avoid so great a pest—on which appears to form an integral part of that curse inflicted on the whole creation by the fall of man.

The importance of cleanliness, and its concomitant health, to prevent contagion, may be further illustrated thus. We have just seen above that an *acarus*, although a loathsome pest, is yet very nice in its taste, and particularly about a *nidus* in which to deposit and hatch its eggs. It enjoys the highest degree of prosperity on the unhealthy skin, multiplying there fastest; so that if it creeps from it to the opposite—the skin healthy one of the horse or ox, or dry wool of the sheep, it feels itself from home, and before it even reaches the skin may be brushed or shaken off. If, however, it creeps upon the unhealthy animal with its "starving coat," it soon reaches the skin and commences its dreadful work, everything there being congenial to its happiness; hence, the incredible speed at which it propagates

its species, until it either consumes its victim alive, or is arrested, at its fatal work by the timely unguent of the veterinary surgeon.

Again, when a dirty animal shakes itself, as it invariably does after rubbing itself against anything, less or more scurf, dandruff, and dust is thrown into the atmosphere, and carried to a distance by high winds. Now, under such circumstances, when affected with scabies, it is manifest that the smallest of these tiny insects, as well as their eggs, will be blown from one pasture to another—that the latter will lodge in the dirty staring coat of the unhealthy animal, when they will be blown off that of the clean stock one, or be brushed off before they reach the skin, or any nidus capable of hatching. In this manner we can trace contagion from one animal to another, and thus account, in harmony with entomological science, for what has hitherto been termed spontaneous cases of scabies in our domesticated animals, while others escaped the disease, though all herding together in one field. We can also account for the fact why the disease is more liable to break out among sheep than horses and cattle, without coming in contact with strange flocks; because the coats of the latter are more likely to be impregnated with eggs than those of the former, while they afford a better nidus for hatching them.

With regard to health, it has been said that the blood of scabbed animals is diseased—may, that the blood of all animals is loaded, less or more, with the eggs of *acarus*, and that they are hatched under certain cutaneous affections; thus accounting for spontaneous cases differently from the atmospheric distribution of eggs. Hence the reason while sulphur and mercury are taken internally, as well as externally, to get rid of the disease. But this sanguiferous doctrine of distribution is more difficult to reconcile with entomological science than the atmospheric one.

Contagion, again, by direct contact of clean animals with diseased, or where the former enter foul ground, will be difficult to avoid, so long as the commerce of live farm-stock is conducted as at present; for diseased animals will be sent to market, although contrary to the spirit of the law; thus, not only communicating the disease to all they come in contact with, but also infecting the market-place. According to the experiments made by Mr. Simonds, *acarus* left upon a post, hurdle, or hedge by a scabbed beast will survive for fourteen days, and at the end of that time lay hold of any animal coming in contact with it, and thus communicate the disease; consequently our weekly and fortnightly markets are little better, during the warm months of summer, than nests for propagating these malignant parasites. It would be well, then, if a very stringent statute were enacted by Parliament, confining all diseased animals of the kind for sale, and that microscopic examinations were enforced in all suspicious cases, so as to guarantee its healthy operation.

It would thus be seen that the means for preventing contagion, may be summed up in two words—improved management. At a very early period in our own history, *Acarus scabiei* was much more common among our forefathers than among their posterity of the present day. The change which has taken place is obviously attributable to progress in dietetics, clothing, and medicine; and among our domesticated animals it is no more than reasonable to conclude that similar causes will produce similar effects. In point of fact, improved management has already greatly reduced the prevalence of our scabies among both our herds and flocks, thus holding out every encouragement to persevere in obtaining further progress. There is perhaps no branch of husbandry where greater advances can be made than in cattle-cookery—household accommodation, including grooming, &c.—and medicine; and when we contemplate how much cutaneous diseases are dependent upon management in each of those three respects, it were difficult to estimate what influence further improvements in them may have on the disease in question.

Having said so much on Scabies, we must postpone our remarks on louse and flea "to a more convenient season."

[Farmer's Magazine.

Rules for Selecting Trees from the Nursery.

In visiting nurseries, we often notice persons who are purchasing Fruit Trees, making their selection of such, as they think, are the best specimens of the kind sought, and in general the rules by which they judge are fallacious. Often a Nurseryman receives an order to be filled in a certain way, and the trees thus ordered, cost more, and are less valuable, than if the instructions in regard to selecting had not been given.

There is nothing more easily understood than the proper rules by which both Fruit and Ornamental Trees should be selected from the Nursery rows; but the error most generally committed, is in choosing large specimens, which cost more than they are worth. Were we about to plant an orchard of choice Fruit, the ages of the trees proposed by us would be: Apples two years, Pears two years, Peaches one year, Cherries one or two years, Plums two years. All from the graft or bud. Rather than have trees older than two years, we would prefer them one year, and for the following reasons:

1. Such small plants are easily taken up with nearly all their small fibrous roots. They have no large woody roots that are sure to be cut through in the act of digging, and from the ends of which no small root-lets will spring, unavoidably leaving a large

amount of dead root-wood, which is a positive injury.

2. Small trees receive less check in being transplanted, and in three or four years equal, if not exceed in size, older ones. They also bear in about the same period, while they are almost always far more thrifty.

3. Trees that have been transplanted when small, are not so liable to disease. When a large tree is transplanted, the growth for that season is always very small, and the bark presents a dry, unhealthy appearance. The tree is liable to become bark-bored, especially with Cherries, and the hard pruning necessary leaves a great amount of dead matter in the tree, that may be concealed by new layers of wood, but still remains dead matter.

If we could plant seeds of the trees we desired, in the places where we wanted them to form an orchard, such trees would be more healthy, and much longer lived, than transplanting trees can be; but this is a condition of things not easily attained. We should, therefore, adopt the nearest approach to it, and set out young, thrifty plants, with all their fibrous roots untrammelled, that will adapt themselves to the conditions in which they are placed, and that will, in course of time, form a valuable orchard. Could we take up large trees with all their roots, and a ball of earth with each tree, then such trees would not meet with a check, and a gain of time would be the result; but this is seldom the case, and the better course is to plant out small specimens.

These rules also apply to Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. We have a good example of this before us. About twelve years ago, a large Evergreen was transplanted by a friend of ours into his garden. It was about twelve feet high, and great care was taken of it. At the same time we set a small one, about fifteen inches in height. Now, what do you think is the difference between the two trees at the present time? The large tree has grown about four feet. The small one is twenty feet high. The large one has become small, and the small the large. But this is an extreme case, and the like does not always occur. Still, it is a good illustration of the imprudence of selecting large trees. [Ohio Farmer.

Mowing Machines vs. the Scythe.

In the 27th number of the Country Gentleman, is a communication from Darius Clizbe, on the subject of Mowing Machines vs. Scythes, which it appears to me should be further examined. Having used Mowing Machines for six years, I have failed to come to the same conclusion as Mr. C. A machine will cut in good time seventy-five acres of grass; consequently one machine will answer well for three small farmers. We will take Mr. C.'s estimate and see how the account will then stand:

To cut 75 acres with a scythe will require 50 days' work, at \$1.25,	\$62 50
20 days for boy to spread, (which Mr. C. omitted,) at 75 cents,	15 00
Scythes and rigging,	6 00
Interest on capital at 10 per cent.	50
Repairs,	1 00
	—\$85 10
75 acres with machine, 9 days, at \$2.50,	\$22 50
Interest on cost of machine at \$115, (Mr. C. says \$130), at 10 per cent.	11 50
Cost of keeping in repair,	6 00
Cost of oil, storage, &c.,	2 00
	—\$42 00
	\$43 10

Thus you see there is a balance of more than one-half in favor of the machine. Yet it is said figures will not lie, but they may woefully deceive. But I am not prepared to accord to Mr. C. all he assumes. I contend a much greater gain is made in cutting lodged, than standing grass; also that the risk of danger is much less with machine, (judiciously used,) than with scythe, and his allowance for repairs does not correspond with my experience. I have cut in the two past seasons, with one of Mr. Barrall's single-gear machines, 184 acres of grass, and in a great variety of conditions, and my account for repairs stands: Natural wear of boxes 25 cents—wear of knife \$2.25. Every other part of the machine (the whole being of iron) I consider nearly as good as new, with the exception of the small pinion, which in a few years will cost me another 50 cents. My repair, by the same maker, I have used six years at a cost for repair of six cents. I suppose Mr. C. would hardly recommend a man having an onion bed or only one acre to plow, to buy one of his improved plows; but rather hire or exchange with some neighbor, and get his acre plowed; and the same rule will apply to the man owning 25 acres of meadow: own a share in a machine, or hire one, and get his hay when it is in the best condition for cutting. And Mr. C. cannot make my horse believe it is easier to rake after a scythe than after a machine, particularly in lodged grass. I think that if Mr. C. will carefully examine this subject in its enlarged and true light, he will be willing to allow a part of the gain claimed by Mr. Gould by the use of machines, and I hope the next trial of machines will be made by a committee of three farmers, who shall use but one team, and themselves be the drivers, and thus test thoroughly every machine offered, even if it extends through the whole season.

S. PORTER RHOADES.
Skaneateles, N. Y.

Country Gentleman.

Among the numerous casualties recently detailed, the following is very melancholy: The young man who recently went on a bridal tour with an angel in book muslin, has returned with a termagant in hoops.

MISCELLANY.

BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

BY HELEN FOREST GRAVES.

It was a gloomy room, in a crowded tenement house, low, narrow and unwholesome; and a pale-faced child was its only inmate. She was a confirmed invalid—you might trace that in her hollow cheeks and strange unnatural lustre of her large blue eyes—the flame of life was burning low on the altar of her childish being; yet here she was alone. The old arm-chair in which she reclined, with one or two pillows, and a rude pine box, was the sole support of her tiny blue-veined feet. There was no carpet on the mouldering floor, and in more than one place door and window had yielded to the remorseless hand of decay, and presented a most dilapidated aspect. Yet all the scanty furniture was arranged as neatly as possible, and there was even some faint attempt at taste, as, in a bit of gaily-colored chintz spread over the child's footstool, and a solitary flower placed in the window seat, where the sunbeams could touch its emerald leaves.

The flower; it had been poor Katy's companion long. Its royal beauty and luxuriance seemed strangely out of place in the squalid, low-ceiled room; yet it grew and flourished as if in a velvet bed of Bendor's stream; and little Katy lay back in her comfortable chair, and looked at the splendid rose which quivered like a ruby drop among the leaves, and watched the sunlight writing its golden message on crimson folds of the blossom, with a vague feeling of wonder.

It was so strange that the radiant sun, whose glory lay on marble pillars and statelily dwellings far away, should come to peep into the lonely, lonely room.

"Is that you, Jamie?" said she softly, as the door opened, and a boy of twelve came in.

"Yes. Do you feel any better, Katy? Are you tired of being left alone?" And the boy looked tenderly into her blue eyes, and parted the auburn hair from her forehead with a loving touch.

"Not very, but there is such a weary aching around my heart, and sometimes it seems all on fire. How cool your hand feels, Jamie!"

"Never mind, Katy, I've been sowing wood and earned a whole quarter, and am going to lay it out in apples and oranges, to sell down town. I'll make a mint of money, and then won't we have a good supper when mother comes home from work?"

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a bit of cake and a bunch of grapes over and above the medicine the dispensary doctor ordered for you."

Katy smiled and shook her head, as if deprecating this piece of extravagance.

"Yes, we will, Katy," resumed her brother, "till often that we taste anything but dry bread and cheese, and I haven't forgotten that it is your birthday, sis—you're ten years old to-day. Besides you need something to put a shade of color into those cheeks; the doctor said you must have something to tempt your appetite." He bent down to kiss the marble forehead as he spoke.

"How lovely that rose is, to be sure! It is almost as good as company to you, Katy, isn't it?" Are you willing I should leave you alone for a little while, dear?"

"Yes, Jamie, I don't mind it much," she answered, with a deep, weary sigh, "but be back as soon as possible, please."

And the wistful hollow eyes watched him from the room with that earnest, starting look that we would find only beneath the shadow of Death.

Down at the piers all was confusion and uproar—busy passengers hurrying from newly arrived boats—turbid waters dashing and rolling against massive piers—swaying crowds and loud, dissonant voices, created a small ballroom around the docks, and little Jamie wandered about with his head of fruit, feeling very lonely and bewildered.

He had piled up the golden oranges with their sunniest side upward; he had polished the red-cheeked apples till they shone like mirrors, yet nobody stopped to buy.

"Carriage, sir?" "Take you to the Astor House?" "Up Broadway in twinkling of an eye?" "Ere's your Herald, Tribune and Times." Latest Steamer from Europe! Have a paper, sir?"

Poor Jamie! amid all this tumult, what chance has he of being noticed? He had picked out the bunch of grapes that he intended for Katy, in Taylor's window, as he came by—a plump, appetizing bunch dangled from a crimson thread, where the sunlight lay fall on the purple bloom, and angelic shadows lurked among its fulness of fruitage. Just at present the tempting morsel seemed very far off to Jamie's imaginations.

manner. A few apples rolled under the feet of the crowd, but it was impossible to secure them again.

Jamie's first sensation was that of indignant wrath; the blood rushed in angry torrents to his cheek and brow, and he shook his small fist impatiently in the direction which the fat man had taken. But in an instant a feeling of forlorn wretchedness came over him—no tempting bit of cake—no purple grapes for poor Katy—perhaps no supper, for he knew that his mother's wages must go towards the rent of the room. They depended entirely on his exertions for their evening meal, and the sun was declining in the west already.

The reflection was too much for his boyish heart, and he was sobbing violently, when a gentle hand was laid on his shoulder. He started up, and before him stood a pleasant gentleman, who had watched the whole transaction.

"There my boy," said he, laying a silver dollar in the boy's hand, "that will set you up again. No thanks; the money was intended for a piece of extravagance, and I choose to use it thus. But remember this my boy when you are pushed down in the race, don't stop to rub your bruises, but pick your self up and start again!"

Jamie thought the smile with which this was said, the pleasantest and kindest expression that ever brightened a human face; but ere he could stammer out his thanks the gentleman was gone.

The boy started for home with a light and joyous heart, stopping to purchase the cherished morsels of fruit and cake on the way. The gentlemen walked leisurely up Broadway. Seeing in a bookstore the title of a newly published work that he had much desired to read, his fast steps involuntarily turned in that direction, but in an instant he went on, buttoning up his pockets, and murmuring to himself with a smile "Can't afford it; one luxury a day ought to be enough!" There was a vast difference between the man and the child, in their capacities for enjoyment, but both were happy that night.

The supper was a joyful ceremony in the garret room that evening. The grapes pleased Katy's delicate taste to a charm, and the story of the dollar was listened to with interest.

"I wish I could see the kind gentleman," said the child earnestly, "I would give him my beautiful rose, if he liked flowers."

She looked strangely beautiful that night her head resting on her brother's shoulder, while Jamie fed her with the juicy berries one by one as a bird might feed its young.

"Why, how bright the color in her cheeks is," said Jamie; "I believe you have been stealing the red shadows from your favorite rose. Mother, I am sure Katy will get well."

The next morning, while yet the golden spear of sunrise was in rest among the purple hills, Katy died.

The moss of twenty years had gathered upon Katy's head-stone—the violets of twenty years had blossomed over her grave, and it was a glorious autumn day, whose light streamed along the busy thoroughfares, and shone on the magnificent marble erection devoted to the extensive operations of the celebrated Bank of K.

A splendid carriage cushioned with velvet and glittering with the sunshine was drawn, opposite the door, waiting to take the great banker to the palatial home.

The spirited horse, foaming, prancing, could hardly be curbed, and the driver looked wonderingly towards the door, and marveled why his usually punctual master did not come.

Mr. Arnet stood in a little office opening from the main bank, where the long rows of clerks were bending over their desks. He had been looking over a little pocket-book, which he always carried about him, for some note or bill; and, as he turned its pages, a bit of folded paper dropped out.

The banker opened it, and although twenty years had saddened the first edge of his sorrow, the tears rushed to his eyes as he fell on the contents. A pencil sketch, rude and unfinished of a meek browed child—a lock of soft brown hair, and a few dainty dust of crimson rose—these were dearer to the banker than his vaults of yellow gold.

As he looked at them, a tremendous voice, without arrested his ear.

"I would be glad if you would buy, gentlemen, for my need is very great. I have a sickly daughter at home, who must be fed."

"Be off about your business," was the sharp rejoinder. "I won't let you in. Don't you see you are not wanted here."

The voice seemed to strike a responsive chord in the rich man's heart; surely he had heard its mild tones before. He partially opened the door, and cried out sternly:

"Mr. Waters, show the gentleman in, if you please."

The abashed clerk obeyed, not without surprise, and the bowed old man, with his heavy basket of strawberries, came humbly into the private room of the great banker.

"Will you take a chair?" politely inquired Mr. Arnet, moving forward a luxurious fauteuil.

The old man took off his hat apologetically.

"Sir, I fear I intrude on your valuable time. If you would buy some of my fruit—necessity, you know, is strong, and my poverty is extreme. I was not always in such a position."

Mr. Arnet watched the proud turn of that grey head, with a singular smile; then sitting down to his desk, he wrote off a check and handed it across the table.

"One thousand dollars!" faltered the old man, as he read, turning red and white in a breath. He held it toward the banker.

"Sir, I hoped you were too much of a gentleman to make sport of age and dis-

tress. Is there anything to jest about in my want?"

"Not at all, sir. You spoke of a sickly daughter. I have a cottage vacant, just outside the city, with a fountain, grounds and observatory. If you and your daughter will occupy it, rent free, I shall be very glad to have you take care of it for me."

The old man stood white and breathless, as if in a dream. In a moment, his hand was taken in the clasp of the great banker.

"My friend, my benefactor, you have forgotten me, but my youthful memory is stronger than yours. Is it possible that you have no remembrance of me?"

The old man shook his head.

"Yet it is fully to expect it, when I am so changed. Listen, sir," he resumed, with a bright, earnest smile; "have you any recollection of a forlorn boy, on a crowded pier, whose little air was scattered by a fade blow? Have you forgotten that a kind stranger stopped to comfort him, not only by money, but by cheering words?"

"Is it possible?" stammered the old man.

"Yes, it is possible; I am that forlorn boy. Your money, which that night supplied my dying sister with luxuries and pleasures, proved the stepping-stone to my princely wealth. Sir, I was a ragged, friendless boy, but my heart treasured up your kind words as priceless jewels; and now the time has come when I may in some measure repay them with interest."

The old man moved his pale lips as tho' he would speak; the banker resumed instantly:

"I am alone in the world; my mother is dead, and my little sister, whose last words were of your kindness, has gone years ago, to her eternal home. I owe everything to you; and now I have a favor to ask."

"A favor, one of me?"

"That you will henceforth allow me to provide for you, and consider me as your son. My carriage is at the door, and will take you wherever you choose to go. But a moment first."

He took a tiny volume from his breast, bound in faded velvet, with claspings of tarnished gilt.

"This book was my dead sister's Bible; it lay on her pillow when she died, and since that hour it has been my constant companion. There is a passage here that has ever been present to my mind since your kind deed gave hope and courage to my life."

He opened the volume, and through a soft mist of grateful tears, the old man read the scripture words:

"Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days."

Dad Morton's Horse.

To the Editor of the Evening Post: That "Old Spotty" was an intelligent creature, no one will dispute, if the following facts, as Dad Morton relates them, can be relied on:

"He allers was used in our farm work; was tender and docile as a lamb; but we were particularly obliged to give him his way whenever he made up his mind to go. He was the regular critter I ever see. We was allers keefin' to onchitch him before the dinner-horn was blowed, for if he war'n't, he'd take for him and the devil could'n't stop him. I remember one day my sons and I was a plowin' with him down in the meadow, when by accident one of neighbor Buchlin's boys blowed the horn. Of course we couldn't onchitch, and off started 'Old Spotty,' making a straight line for the barn. There were two ston-walls, a wood-pile, and our favorite greenin' apple-tree, between him and the barn, but he didn't mind 'em; kept right on, and plowed one of the mightiest kind of furrows, through 'em all."

At another time, Dad had taken his family on a sleigh ride, and was returning home. When within half a mile of his house, the dinner-horn sounded, and "off started," says Dad, "the latest horse of his years you ever heard on. The woods were too thick at the first, so Old Spotty kept too thick, but as soon as we neared our maple lot, he struck across the fields. When I saw him a gain," I said, "Wife and son, you'd better roll out of the sleigh;" and 'twas a great saving to 'em, for just that moment came the body, leaving me on the runners. On went the old horse like lightning striking into a pile of logs. The first log tipped the runners over, but I kept hold; the next righted it, and at the third the traces broke, and I was stunned. Many of my friends thought I was dead, and gave me up. But the doctor would'n't give up. He commenced to rub me (the accident happened at twelve o'clock, m.) and at half-past five o'clock in the afternoon I breathed. Of course I didn't know how I or Old Spotty got home."

Dad "still lives," and relates this terrible incident of his life with a due appreciation of his miraculous escape, and the wonderful docility and speed of his old horse.

DAD'S FRIEND.

New York, April 1

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MAY 14, 1858.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
WM. A. PIDGIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the proprietors not being responsible for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer.) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, South's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as those of the original proprietors.

S. M. PETERSON & CO., 10 State St., Boston, and 122 Nassau St., New York, are our duly authorized agents for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, and holding in fee from the date of the first insertion.

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Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Wm. B. LEBLANC, M.D.,	Bryant's Pond.
JOSEPH LEROY,	Newry.
JOSEPH LEROY,	Deerfield.
DAVID BURNETT,	Deerfield.
JOHN K. MAYBERRY,	Deerfield.
G. K. STACY,	Deerfield.
J. S. FORTY,	Deerfield.
S. R. DEAN,	Broadfield.
CHAS. E. BAKER,	Deerfield.
THOS. F. WOODBURY,	Deerfield.
THOS. F. WOODBURY,	Deerfield.
JOSEPH BARNES,	Deerfield.

CLIPPING.

The Publishers of The Oxford Democrat have made arrangements to furnish to their subscribers, in connection with their journal, the following periodicals:

Obituary of The Oxford Democrat, and the Atlantic Monthly, one year, for	3.50
Obituary of The Oxford Democrat, and Harper's Magazine, one year, for	3.50
Oxford Democrat and Life Illustrated, for one year, for	2.00
Oxford Democrat and Phenomenal Journal, one year, for	1.50
Oxford Democrat and Water Cure Journal, one year, for	1.50

Payment must be made in advance, in all cases. We are also prepared to receive subscriptions in advance. See advertisement in another column.

The first Gun from the old "Key Stone."

The city of Philadelphia that gave the last Presidential election to Buchanan, has spoken in thunder tones in condemnation of the Lecompton swindle. In her late Municipal election, the Administration forces were crushed out by the people of an insubordinate people, and the people's candidate, standing squarely upon the Anti Lecompton ticket, was elected by over four thousand majority.

At the last previous election in that city, the black democracy had 6000 majority over both the American and Republican candidates—now they are in a hopeless minority. This election in a single city has more importance than every one at a glance would imagine. It shows how the people feel about the Lecompton swindle; and as they look upon the perfidious fraud, in Philadelphia, so they view it all over the country. The sovereign people of these States are not yet corrupted and venal enough to endorse such treachery and treason; and they will not do it. The discharges from the free States who voted for it, are doomed men. They are politically dead, and ought to be. Some of these traitors may get the thirty pieces of silver—some of them may be rewarded with offices at the hands of the Administration, but this will be a poor reward for villainy, when put in the balance against the withering scorn of an indignant constituency. But the election in Philadelphia is a sure and certain indication of that storm of wrath which the people will pour upon the corrupt and depraved party represented at the White House.

The old "Whitland" could not carry Pennsylvania today. The old Quaker State would spit upon the man stealing democracy that reigns at Washington, and leave them to find their own place. Thousands in that State and all over the country who voted with Buchanan, honestly, now look upon the man and his administration with perfect loathing. In every locality out of sight of southern slave-pens, where there has been an opportunity given the people to express an opinion at the ballot-box, they have put the seal of condemnation upon the Lecompton fraud. And in the South, wherever there is any degree of political liberty, they, too, rise up against the base and flagrant wrong, and condemn it. The great mass of the people are honest, and they only have to understand things in order to get out their right.

Remember there is to be a party in the South, who, in their conventional action, will recognize the popular will, and respect the sovereignty of the people.

We know the slave power intend to crush out all independence of feeling and political action in the slave States, and keep their iron heel upon the necks of the people, but they will in the end fail to carry out their despotism. Such patriots as Crittenden and Bell, and Marshall, and Winter Davis, are able to "take the bull by the horns," and they will do it. Hereafter there is to be an active, working, energetic Republican party in the South—this is no longer a doubtful question. The thing is settled.

THE FERRIERES. A sketch of the warm debate in the Senate, on Monday, is given in the Congressional summary. The able speech of Senator Hamlin, in reply to Mr. Clay, was a complete answer. Perley, in the Boston Journal, says of it:

"Senator Hamlin's speech has undoubtedly turned the tide on the Fugitive Slave question in the Senate, and I know of two southern Senators who have backed out from the support of Senator Clay in his crusade against this important branch of New England industry."

Several administration members of the House desire the matter postponed till the short session, intimating that they will then vote for it. They are not willing to face their constituents with the measure upon their shoulders.

The Land Bill of Mr. Morrill, now before Congress, gives to Maine 160,000 acres of land to be appropriated to the support of an agricultural college.

36,000 for a Slave State—93,000 for a Free State.

We mean to keep it before the people, that the black democracy have inaugurated a new policy, put a new plank into their rickety platform, put themselves upon the public records, declaring to the American people and the world, that it takes just 36,000 inhabitants to make a slave State, and 93,000 to make a free State. There is no dodging the question, no getting away from the allegation, no avoiding the issue thus raised by the passage of the mean, contemptible "English" Lecompton bill. In this bill they say, directly and squarely to the people of Kansas, we will admit you as a slave State with a population of 36,000, but if you prefer a free State constitution, then you must wait until you get 93,000. This thing has got to be kept before the people, till they all understand it. Yes, 36,000 for a slave State, and 93,000 for a free State. This is that great principle of State equality, about which so much has been said by the black democracy within a few past years. Thirty-six thousand for slavery, 93,000 for freedom. This is modern democracy, the latest edition of the creed of the party. We repeat it, and mean to keep repeating it, and we call upon the united Republican press throughout the country to keep it in staring, flaming capitals before the people—36,000 for a SLAVE STATE, 93,000 for a FREE STATE. More than this, every man who in any way gives "aid and comfort" to the party who inaugurated this policy, is a party to the villainy, and the people will hold him responsible. Every man in the free States who endorses this monstrous departure from the great fundamental principle of equity and fair dealing, is a traitor, a disgrace to the land that gave him birth. Such an ingrate has no claims upon the community whose political rights he is bartering away, and deserves the same protection that the patriots gave the traitors in the time of the American revolution. A man in the free States who will, for the sake of office, for the sake of a paltry bribe, thus discriminate against freedom, free labor, free soil, and every political blessing that is worth perpetuating, has by his own acts forfeited the respect and protection awarded an American citizen, and should be treated as an outlaw.

This is plain kind of talk, but we mean just what we say. Thirty-six thousand for slave State, and 93,000 for a free State. Keep it before the people, that the policy of the black democracy hereafter is to be a premium, a bonus for slave States. It is a direct bribe to every little "Botany Bay" community who will conjoin up a slave State constitution, to come to the doors of Congress and ask admission as a State and they shall come in. It is a threat to the people of every territory; it is directly saying to them, "Come, come, make a slave State constitution, no matter how few your inhabitants, you shall be taken in, but, unless you will do this, you shall not come in until you have inhabitants enough to send a Representative to Congress upon the last basis of federal representation." Yes, it is a part and parcel of the black democratic creed to offer a premium, a reward for slave States. And this is to be the condition of admission into the Union, if you will adopt slavery we will take you, unless you do it stay out.

Keep it before the people—36,000 for a slave State, 93,000 for a free State. This is democracy, this is equality. This is just the difference between the chain-gang and the community of free labor, between ignorance and education, between vice and virtue, between the slave-pen and the school-house, between the pestiferous Sodom of African slavery and free soil, under the hand of free labor, made to blossom and bloom like the garden of Eden.

"Subject only to the Constitution."

From the time the above phrase was incorporated into the "stump speech" of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, repelling the Missouri restriction, to the present, almost every mouth-piece of the pro-slavery democracy, big or little, wind off their political productions as being only "subject to the constitution." Probably not one in ten among the number who use these words ever read the constitution, and if they have many of them understand as much about it as a mule does about theology. "Subject only to the Constitution!" Why, our Peter Funk democrats in the North are continually alarmed for fear they shall, in consequence of original sin or some other inherent cause, violate this sacred instrument. All their conventional resolves relating to the subject of slavery are formed and passed "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." All their stump orators dove-tail in this proviso into their harangues.

The ghost of the Constitution seems to haunt the whole party. It is not so much any reverence they have for the instrument as a fear that in some way or other they may get tangled up in its beautiful network and thereby either strangle themselves, or tear the whole thing into pieces.

Whenever speaking of "popular sovereignty, squatter sovereignty, or popular rights," as applied to the people of the territories, they are specially careful to restrict the whole as being "subject only to the Constitution of the United States." Like the client who was instructed by his counsel, when required to plead to an indictment in court, to cry "Beas, Beas, Beas,"—so they, manifesting as little sense or honesty, cry out "subject only to the Constitution."

This "constitution," about which the shamocracy talk so beautifully, is by its party leaders transformed into a strange instrument. All they see in it is chains and whipping-posts, rice swamps and cotton plantations. It protects only one class, and that class is made up of those who traffic in human flesh and bones,—those who, with brutal ferocity, tear away mothers from their children, husbands from their wives,—those who would make the atmosphere about us vocal with the lamentations of the oppressed and down-trodden. They see in it protection only for one single interest, and that is the interest which accumulates from unrequited toil, days and nights of labor under the lash, scorched by day under the burnings of a tropical sun, and shivering at night from the poisonous miasma of swamps and everglades. Pro-slavery democrats see all these things in the Constitution, like

"diamonds sparkling in the ocean," and they can see nothing else. Since these wonderful discoveries have been made, everything, in their opinion, is and ought to be "subject" to them.

With what reverence do these "latter day saints" look upon the great truths embodied in the fundamental law of the land! Liberty! what a humbug. How beautiful the Constitution reads since that hateful, mischievous word has been constructively expunged! Yes, all our great political rights are now "subject to the Constitution," and that Constitution protects slavery everywhere it operates. This instrument makes everything "subject" to the demands of the slave oligarchy, and the Buchanan democracy are all over the country expounding its contents "according to its true intent and meaning."

Slavery is the juggernaut we are all commanded to fall down and worship. Every natural right, every interest, however dear, is made "subject" to its inordinate demands. Liberty is dead and buried; freedom has been strangled by the National democracy. Hurrah for the golden era of oppression under the auspices of Pierce, Buchanan, Taney and Stringfellow.

Giddings, Crittenden, and Marshall.

No man in Congress possesses a better heart, a higher sense of personal honor, a more exalted patriotism, than the venerable Joshua R. Giddings. Raised at and abused as he has been in times past, by southern propagandists and northern dough-faces, he stands higher to-day in the affections of the American people, than any of his traducers; and while most of them will sink into an ignominious grave, and be remembered only to be hated, his name will go down to posterity as the leading champion of freedom in the country.

Mr. Giddings has been called an impracticable man; but the charge has no foundation in fact. No man can be found more willing to co-operate with others to bring about right results, than Mr. Giddings. True, he will not sacrifice principle to policy—but this only shows him to be an ardent man. The hearty and sincere manner in which he went in with the friends of freedom against the Lecompton outrage, is proof of the integrity of the man to the great principles he has spent a life in maintaining. It is well known that Mr. Giddings never had any great love for the "American" party, yet he was willing to follow in the lead of Mr. Crittenden in efforts to defeat the bill.

The following extract from a recent Washington letter, shadows forth those high and noble qualities of heart which combine to make Mr. Giddings one of the leading statesmen now upon the public stage.

"On Saturday last, while the discussion upon the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon the arguments of speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course of Mr. Crittenden and his confederates, the Hon. Mr. Giddings came into the hall, and, near the door, was joined by the Hon. H. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, when Mr. Giddings went forward, and taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time, he said: 'Who could have believed this of me, that I should be found with you, following you? But, while I have spent a long life in fighting against enemies, and am ready still to fight them, I have never fought, and cannot now fight, against my friends. I remember well the occasion when the ban of exclusion had been passed upon me in this House. I had taken my seat and was about leaving. I met you, Mr. Crittenden, with Henry Clay, at the door, and that you each gave me, in that moment of trial, the warm hand of sympathy and friendship. I do not forget for the great end's sake, strange as it may seem to some, and asured as I may be by many, in memory of the past, I am with you, I go with you. A gush of warm tears of a true patriot heart came forth from the three so united, and the fate of Lecompton in the House was so sealed past redemption.'"

UNION OF FORCES IN WESTERN NEW YORK. The Republicans and Americans of Erie county, N. Y., have commenced the noble work of uniting and consolidating their forces. A circular letter, signed by some of the most prominent members of each wing, has been issued, calling a mass meeting to be held in Buffalo on the 27th inst. The signers say:

"Satisfied themselves that all personal and party considerations should, at this time, be made subservient to the public welfare, the undersigned have no hesitation in asking their friends in each of the wards and towns in the county to unite with them in utter forgetfulness of the past, and in harmonious preparation for the future, to the end that the Government of the country may be wrested from the hands of those who now control it."

ONE OF THE PAWS. Our friend Bryant, who describes in another column the capture of one of the "Oxford Bears," that had wandered from the fold, has exhibited to us one of the feet of the animal. We should judge that it would make a track, not far from six inches in length, by three and a half in breadth. It indicates the former capacity of the owner to give a hug which would be as affectionate as a person would wish. In the presence of such a fellow, unless pretty well armed, we would not blame a man who should consider "discretion the better part of valor," and get out of the way,—if he could.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. A horrible accident occurred near Whitesfield, N. Y., on the Central railroad on Tuesday, by the crushing of a bridge. Seven or eight persons were killed, at once, and five or six were barely alive. Some forty were injured. Two trains were passing on the bridge, on separate tracks, at the same time, which proved too great a strain for the timber.

We are requested to give notice that the members of the Universalist Society in this village, on Saturday next, at 4 o'clock P. M., to see what measures will be taken to secure a minister during the ensuing year. We understand that the Society at Norway intend to employ Rev. Mr. Snow three-fourths of the time, and an effort is to be made to secure his services at this place the remainder of the time.

The Effect of the Administration Victory.

From the Boston Journal.

The administration have won a Bunker Hill triumph. After encountering two or three severe repulses in the House of Representatives, they have changed their tactics, mined extensively, brought their heaviest patronage to bear, and in both branches of Congress have finally carried the day. It is only a day. The contest which they think to have settled is readily postponed and transferred to fields where the President and his forces are comparatively powerless, and where this preliminary skirmish will work to their utter disadvantage. The sacrifice of principle and the evidences of corruption which so manifestly attach to the momentary success, will turn to virus in the long run, and eat out whatever of heart yet remains to the pro-slavery cause. Already the popular instinct singles out the victims of the struggle. While reverses and ultimate defeat impend over the general Lecompton ranks, instant political mortality is the doom of those who did "run well for a season," but fell away in the trying hour. They are shot through their backbones; and the places that now know them will, as soon as their constituents can remove them from the field, know them no more forever.

As to Kansas, the ordeal presented by English's bill will, undoubtedly, be a very trying one. In their territorial condition the people suffer under every species of tyranny which the forms of a republican government will suffer the Executive to wield. A miserable set of officers, placed above their reach, vex and worry them. The land sales are ordered at times which seem expressly selected for the disadvantage of the residents. By these means emigration is checked, and the worst elements of the population kept in a state prejudicial to the security of property and life. It is no wonder, therefore, that the people of Kansas, as a body, are extremely desirous to throw off their pupilage as quickly as possible, and assume their own government. But, for all this, we do not believe that they will accept the Lecompton Constitution, already emphatically condemned and now tendered with the most degrading accompaniments. No, the people of Kansas themselves have taught us better than to harbor such a suspicion at this time.

Let them try it. We once heard of a stinging professor of religion who boasted he had been in the church five years and religion had not cost him a cent. But he had to eat and drink. [New York Observer.]

A GALLANT OFFICER. A late New York Evening Post speaks of the death of a gallant British Officer. The universal regret which followed the death of General Havelock will be renewed at the death of the gallant Major Hodson, who was killed in the attack on Lucknow. Major Hodson has been from the very beginning of the Indian war, fighting every where and against any odds, with all the spirit of a Paladin of old. He has given his name to an invincible and almost ubiquitous body of cavalry. His most remarkable exploit, the capture of the King of Delhi and his two sons astonished every one by its courage and coolness. He was a man who from his romantic driving and his knowledge of the Asiatic character, was able to beat the natives at their own weapons. England could better have spared a better officer. Her success in the war has been dearly purchased by the death of her best and bravest officers.

THE ANNIVERSARIES. The anniversaries of the various missionary societies are celebrated in New York this week. The one which attracts the greatest share of attention is the American Tract Society, from the fact that the question of excluding the subject of slavery from the publications is to be discussed. The northern members wish the question to be discussed, as are other acknowledged evils in the tract, while the southern members say that if the subject of slavery is touched on by the publications, they will secede. A resolution to the effect that works treating slavery as a sin should not be published, was passed last year, but was disregarded by the Secretaries.

THE AROOSTOOK PIONEER publishes the article of our esteemed friend at South Paris, in relation to a singular light seen on the evening of Jan'y 10th, at about 10 o'clock P. M., and adds the following editorial remarks:

"On the same evening, and at about the same time, some of our young people were returning from a sleigh-ride, and saw a light very much like the one above described. It was 'instantaneous, intense, without noise,' resembling two flashes of lightning, with scarcely any pause between; and those in the foremost sleigh fancied they felt a warmth proceeding from it. We merely give the facts, without trying to account for the phenomenon, leaving that part to those better versed in science."

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. The last number of the Republican Journal contains the editorial of Geo. B. Moore, who has for several years been the editor of that paper. Mr. Wm. H. Simpson, formerly publisher of the Kennebec Journal, succeeds him as proprietor. Mr. Simpson is a gentleman of enterprise and worth, and his name is a sufficient assurance that the Journal will lose nothing by the change.

CANADA FLOUR. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that flour manufactured in the British North American Provinces out of wheat, the product of the United States, cannot be imported into the United States free of duty; it not being imported in the same condition as when it was exported. Neither can such flour be imported into the United States free of duty under the Reciprocity treaty, as it is not an article of the growth or product of said provinces, being manufactured of wheat, the product of the United States.

OREGON. Lafayette Grover, a son of Dr. Grover, of Bethel, in this County, is candidate for member of Congress, from Oregon. The election is soon to take place. It will be recollected that Mr. Thurston, first delegate from the territory, was a native of Old Oxford.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11. Mayor Henry was inaugurated at noon to-day in Independence Square, and made a brief address to a large concourse of citizens. In which he promises an economical supervision of the finances, a re-organization of the police force, retaining such only as deserved it and dismissing those whose habits unfit them for service.

DEATH OF SENATOR EVANS. The N. Y.

Tribune's correspondent gives the following account of the death of Senator Evans:

"Judge Evans, Senator from South Carolina while supping with his colleague, Mr. Hammond, Sunday Evening, was taken suddenly ill with disease of the heart. He was carried home and died about 10 o'clock."

He had returned from dining with Gov. Hammond in perfect health, smoked a cigar, and retired at 10. At 10 1-4 o'clock he came out of his chamber, called his servant and sent for Mr. McQueen, who, with Mr. Boyce lodged at the same house. Mr. McQueen, came and found Mr. Evans sitting in a chair, complaining of oppression of the heart. He requested Mr. McQueen to administer two spoonfuls of ether, which had no effect. A physician was sent for who attempted to bleed him but did not succeed. He died in a quarter of an hour, peacefully and almost imperceptibly. His last words were to Mrs. McQueen, who was bathing his head with cologne:

"You are very kind, but it will do no good."

He was the oldest Senator, 74 years of age, and was eminent for the gentleness and purity of his character."

A STARVATION RELIGION. A sect has sprung up in Liverpool, England, under the lead of Mr. Thomas Angel, calling themselves "Angelites or Human Nature Conquerors," who live without food, and who meet daily, morning and evening, in Sunderland street, to illustrate their doctrine and to enroll members, by signing a declaration that they will neither eat nor drink. They have put forth a printed circular stating their views, and including a report of their sermons and the manner they adopt to overcome languidness and the total want of food; also, the eminent Dr. Bickerton's certificate of the excellent health of the members of this extraordinary society with their apology for eating no food."

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The Louisville Journal says: "The course of Senator Green, of Missouri, is unquestionably disapproved by a large majority of the people of that State. He will disappear from the public service as soon as his constituents can get him out. Therefore he will be 'Invisible Green.'"

For The Oxford Democrat.

An Act for the Suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops.

Section nineteen applies to complaints against the claimants of libeled liquors. Section twenty relates to liquors destroyed by owner or keeper to prevent seizure by an officer. Such destruction is declared conclusive evidence that the persons so destroying kept them for unlawful sale, and upon the proof of such destruction they are to be fined the same as though the liquors had been seized. Section twenty-one relates to the mode of procedure if an officer dies or his term of office expires before the completion of business committed to him. Section twenty-two provides that liquors shall not be taken from the officer having them in custody during the pendency of the suit. Section twenty-three points out the mode of commencing actions. Section twenty-four relates to appeals. These are placed upon the same basis as appeals in other cases, differing somewhat from the other prohibitory laws which required additional recognizances, and an increase of fines if convicted. Section twenty-five declares that custom house marks shall not be sufficient proof that the liquors contained in the vessels are imported. Section twenty-six relates to the treatment of intoxicated persons who are found disturbing the peace of their own families, or the public, and provides that they may be taken into custody and restrained until a complaint and warrant can be obtained; upon which they may be arrested and tried, and, if found guilty, sentenced to the county jail not exceeding thirty days. But the judge or justice may remit the whole or a part of the penalty when the good of the public, or the objects of this law, or the good of the prisoner would be advanced by his discharge. In other words, if the testimony of the prisoner would lead to the conviction of the rumrunner, and the good of the public, or of the prisoner, would be thereby promoted, he is to be discharged. This provision appears to be eminently wise and just. While it punishes the drunkard if he chooses his cups and becomes quarrelsome, it affords to the person overtaken by a weakness of nature, an opportunity of ridding himself of the great temptation, (the dram shop,) and community of a common nuisance. Section twenty-seven declares contracts made for liquors for unlawful sale void. Section twenty-eight provides that liquors owned by towns must be conspicuously marked, to protect them from seizure, with name of the town and its agent. And if liquors are so marked, and do not belong to such town, it is conclusive proof that they are kept for unlawful sale, and renders them liable to forfeiture under this act. If liquors kept by agents are adulterated or factitious, and they have knowledge of the fact, they are not protected from seizure. Section twenty-nine forbids agents selling to minors without the direction in writing of his parent, master or guardian, to any Indian, to any soldier in the army, to any intoxicated person, to any insane or idiotic person, or person liable to be under guardianship. They cannot sell to an intemperate person after having knowledge of his intemperate habits from the alderman, selectmen or assessors, or relatives of such persons. Notice given by the municipal officers is conclusive evidence, and by the relative presumptive evidence of such habits. Section thirty makes it the duty of municipal officers, when informed of the intemperate habits of any person by the relatives of such person, and shall be satisfied of the fact, to give notice of the fact to their own agent and such other agents in adjoining places as they shall deem necessary. Section thirty-one provides for the punishment of agents violating the provisions of this act. Any agent so violating any of the provisions of this act, is liable to pay a fine of twenty dollars, a suit upon his bond, and his license is forever vacated. Section thirty-two declares that when an unlawful sale is alleged, if there is proof of delivery, it shall not be necessary to prove a payment for such liquors so sold. It makes a partner liable for such unlawful sale of liquors with his companion if done by his knowledge and assent. The principal, and agent or clerk, may all be included in the same process. It makes it the duty of municipal officers to commence actions for any violation of the provisions of this act. If any officer unreasonably neglects or refuses to serve any process committed to him under this act it punishes him, if for the service of an execution to the full amount of the judgment and interest, and if a process that requires him to take and commit an offender to prison, the damages not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. Section thirty-three provides that a person engaged in the unlawful sale of liquors shall be disqualified from sitting upon a jury for the trial of any case arising under this act. Section thirty-four repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act at the time this act goes into operation, and not before, and saves all actions pending at the time it goes into operation, but this repeal revives no acts repealed by the law of 1856. Section thirty-five provides that this act shall take effect on the 15th day of July, 1858. But, says the opponent of this bill, I thought this act was to be submitted to the people, but here is a perfect bill approved by the Governor, and to go into operation at a future day. How is this? True, it is a perfect bill and its operation does not depend upon the vote of the people. You say that the Legislature are to make laws; that the vote of the people upon a law adopting it, is unconstitutional. Now we will admit your argument to be true, for the present purpose; if a majority of the people vote in favor of the law of 1858, how does it affect it? Not at all; for it is as you affirm, a perfect bill. But if a majority of the people vote in favor of the law of 1856, how is it affected? It is then repealed and the law of 1856 revived. So that all the carping about the law, by the enemies of prohibition, is without avail. Their cries of unconstitutionality do not affect the law at all. If anything is not constitutional, taking their own doctrine, it is the repeal of the law of 1858 and the reviving of the law of 1856. I have now gone over the bill in detail and endeavored to give a clear and fair analysis of its provisions. That it is in every respect such a bill as I would prefer, I do not pretend to say. But that it is such a law as a large

portion of the temperance men of Maine believe will be the most effectual in accomplishing the object for which it is intended, I think I am warranted in believing. It places the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors upon the same footing as other contraband articles, and treats the person so selling as other criminals. While the provisions of the bill are generally wise and judicious, I think it may be enforced as easily and efficiently as any other criminal law upon the statute books. In my next I will refer to the manner of submission and the duties of the citizens in relation to the whole matter. E. W. WOODBURY.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Bear Caught.

Some time during the last week, Messrs. Henry S. Farrington and Wm. C. Walker, of Stow, set a trap just over the line in New Hampshire, for the purpose of taking a bear. The trap was visited once, and they found the bait had been removed by some animal, without springing the trap.

On Saturday last they went again and not thinking of finding a bear, they left their gun at some distance, and carried nothing but an axe; when, however, they arrived at the trap, they discovered a bear caught by a fore leg. He, of course, was to be approached with great caution. Farrington cautiously approached and killed the "varmint" with a well-directed blow of the axe, while Mr. Walker stood at a respectful distance.

His bearship measured six feet in length and weighed three hundred pounds. He and his brethren have for the last year committed great depredations upon the sheep in that vicinity; and it is hoped that more of them may be trapped in the same manner. B. W. BRYANT.

PARIS, May 12, 1858.

ECROPE. The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 11th, bringing three days later news. In the English Parliament a petition had been presented for the restoration of the King of Oude. An amendment to a resolution in relation to the government of India, declaring it inexpedient to annex to the crown, was lost 447 to 57. The experiments in paying out the Atlantic cable were perfectly successful. India mails bring intelligence that Sir Hugh Rose laid siege to Jhansi on the 27th of March. On the first of April, 25,000 rebels with 18 guns, called the army of Peshawar, endeavored to raise the siege, but were defeated with the slaughter of 1500 men. The town fortifications were captured. On the 5th, the garrison escaped in the night, were pursued, and 3000 cut up. Six British officers were killed. Gen. Roberts had occupied the town of Kotah.

It is stated that a relaxation of the present system of government in France, will soon take place. The Prince Napoleon is to be Governor of Algiers under the title of lieutenant of the Emperor.

In China, a slight advance in tea is noted.

THE MORMONS. The Mormons claim to have 480,000 members of their church scattered over the world. They have 95 missionaries in Europe, and an equal number in Africa, Asia, and the Pacific islands. They have one newspaper in Salt Lake City issuing 4,000 copies weekly; one in Swansea, South Wales; one in Copenhagen, in the Danish language; one in Austria; one in India; one in Switzerland,

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

SENATE. The bill for the admission of Oregon was postponed, and that for the repeal of the Fishing Bounties act, was taken up.

Mr. Hamlin of Me., addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hamlin objected to Mr. Clay's speech that the fisheries are merely a local interest. They are so, he said, but no more than sugar growing. The fisheries however have a national importance; no nation having ever been prominent in maritime relation between its marine and its fisheries. The Senator from Alabama line of argument was a revival of Mr. Benton's, in his report of 1856 he (Hamlin) would admit that when the bounty was first granted, it might have been regarded as identified with the salt duties, but the present system of bounty is based on a departure from that principle, and is not dependent in any manner on the quantity of salt, but on the tonnage employed.

He referred to the care taken by other nations to foster their fisheries, instancing Venice, Holland, whose Amsterdam is built of fishes bones, Spain, France and Great Britain. The Senator from Alabama asks why not rely on the commercial marine to recruit the navy. A sufficient answer is, that of violation of the law. Three-fourths of the whole number of seamen employed are foreigners. Mr. Clay estimated from Treasury sources the whole number of fishermen employed 13,000, but the Treasury Department knows no more about it than his (Hamlin's) horse. Probably the fisheries educate 50,000 American seamen. This nursery of seamen should be regarded in the same light as the Military school at West Point, or the Naval school at Annapolis.

Mr. Mason here moved an Executive Session at the close of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House acted on the various amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Ritchie of Penn. spoke against the resolution, proposing the abrogation of this Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, arguing that there is no particular emergency which requires it.

Mr. Clingman of N. C. said we ought to be free from the treaty, so that when we wish to acquire that territory we may do so lawfully.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

SENATE. Mr. Mason of Va., presented the credentials of Mr. Clingman, as Senator from North Carolina, in place of Mr. Biggs.

In consequence of the death of Senator Evans of South Carolina, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE. By general consent, at the motion of Mr. Stephens of Ga., the vote on the Minnesota bill was postponed till Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Bonham of S. C., the House adjourned, in consequence of the death of Senator Evans of S. C.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

SENATE. Mr. Hamlin pronounced an eulogy upon the late Senator Evans. Senators Benjamin, Hall and Wilson also made some complimentary remarks, when the Senate adjourned to attend the funeral.

In the House Mr. McQueen delivered an eulogy to the memory of Senator Evans.

The usual resolutions of respect were then adopted, when the House adjourned to attend the funeral.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

SENATE. The Senate met at 11 o'clock and transacted considerable private and important business.

Mr. Doolittle presented a resolution of the Legislature of Wisconsin, in favor of grants of land for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Referred.

The bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties was taken up.

Mr. Fessenden of Me., made an elaborate argument in support of the continuance of the bounties. The line of his reasoning was that the government policy, which bestowed these bounties was to produce a hardy corps of seamen, who would be available in naval wars.

Secondly this policy has proved effective for the purpose for which it was designed, and finally that its continuance is absolutely necessary to the navy whereas its repeal would be disastrous.

Mr. Simmons of R. I. spoke in favor of the continuance of the bounty, saying that the repeal of the bounty would be the most unfortunate species of economy.

Mr. Allen of R. I. moved an amendment that the bounty cease from the 31st December, 1857.

Mr. Hamlin of Me. moved to amend by substituting Dec. 1855.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky. had from his entry into public life regarded this as the policy of the government and he had not found occasion to change his opinion. A bill had passed the House to educate men as farmers and we may equally educate them as seamen, hence he would vote against the repeal.

Mr. Toombs spoke generally against bounties military, naval and farming, for the reason that governments educate worse and dearer than any body else.

Mr. Benjamin of La. showed that the bounty received by the fishing vessels is only 100 to \$200 each, notwithstanding the repeal of the amount, could not cease to be an article of consumption.

Mr. Collamer of Vt. had no doubt of a continuance of a sufficient cod for the supply of the world, but the Senator must remember that the reciprocity treaty admits duty free fish caught by the British provinces and the effect of the repeal will be to raise seamen for the British navy instead of the U. S.

Mr. Benjamin replied that the Reciprocity treaty was accorded to by the south, with the sole view of benefit to their northern brethren, there being no reciprocal trade between Canada and the southern part of the Union.

Mr. Collamer in reply said that in his opinion the South acceded to the Reciprocity treaty with the view of giving Canada all the commercial advantages of a connection with the Union, without her coming into it to disturb the balance of political power between the North and the South.

On motion of Mr. Greene of Mo. the subject was postponed till to-morrow, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Zollicoffer of Tenn., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to regulate and make uniform the right of suffrage in the Territories of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey of N. Y., the House took up and passed the bill providing that where the proof is established that where the land warrant for military services is not issued until after the death of the claimant, the title shall vest in the widow, and if he leaves no widow then in the heirs of the warrant, and that all such warrants shall be treated as personal estate.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill desiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of the funds heretofore received from Great Britain, under the treaty of Ghent, various sums to citizens of Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina, to compensate them for the loss of their slaves carried away by the British during the war of 1812.

Mr. Allen of Ohio, argued that their claims instead of being embraced in, are expressly excluded by that treaty.

The bill was referred to committee of the whole.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

SENATE. Various petitions of an uninteresting nature were presented and referred. On motion of Mr. Benjamin of La., the

bill for the adjustment of private land claims in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri, was considered.

The bill excited considerable debate in its minute, and finally, with unimportant amendments was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the repeal of the fishing bounties was taken up, and Mr. Hamlin of N. H., spoke against it, and in favor of the system of bounties.

Mr. Hale having concluded, Messrs. Malloy Davis, Pugh, and Seward of N. Y., spoke against the bill.

HOUSE. Mr. Smith of Va., asked leave to report a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada.

Mr. Clemens of Va., objected.

Mr. Burroughs of N. Y., from the Special Committee on the subject of the ship canal around the falls of Niagara, made a report, proposing a grant of land to aid the construction of the work, to the extent of about one third of its probable cost.

The Senate bill for the admission of Minnesota was then taken up, and after debate was passed in the precise form in which it came from the Senate, by 157 against 58.

Recently the house ordered to be engrossed a resolution authorizing the President to take prompt measures for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. The question now recurred on the engrossment of the preamble thereto asserting that both the American and British interpretation of the treaty had been productive of only misunderstanding and controversy.

Without concluding the question, the House adjourned.

The latest definition of popular sovereignty, as declared in the passage of the Lecompton bill, that a slave State may come in with any amount of population; but that a free State must not come in with less than the democratic ratio. This is now the democratic doctrine, promulgated at the White House, and assented to by the democratic majority in both branches of Congress. We shall see how the people will take it.

[Providence Journal.]

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE. A friend at Hawleyville, Iowa, writes the Tribune that the grasshoppers or locusts have again made their appearance in our midst in countless millions, and already commenced destroying our Spring wheat. Fears are entertained that they will destroy every thing in their way this season.

IN A NET SHELL. The Louisville Journal says that the difference between two great parties in respect to Kansas may be briefly stated. One of them demands the submission of the Lecompton Constitution to the people, and the other the submission of the people to the Lecompton Constitution.

The Washington Union retracts an assertion it made the other day that the backbone of the Republican party is broken. It says: "A little further reflection and observation induces us to believe that we made a slight mistake." It thinks upon calm reflection, that the party will survive "until after the fall elections."

The Lincoln Advertiser says that a report is prevalent, that in consequence of the unpopularity of the Democrat and Free Press, on Lecompton, the Lecomptonites are greatly indignant at its course, and are taking measures to remove the New Castle Democrat to Rockland as an opposition democratic paper.

It is announced that \$700,000 in gold has been sent to St. Louis by the Government to pay the expenses of organizing the Utah expedition.

Significant. The Temperance Journal mentions that at an auction sale of liquors advertised in Portland last week, not one bid could be obtained on any terms; and also that the New York steamer, which has brought large quantities of liquors heretofore, brought none her last trip.

The bridges leading from Boston to Charlestown were made free of toll on the first day of May; and quite a jubilation celebrated the event.

THE SALT LAKE MAIL. St. Louis, May 7. The weekly Salt Lake mail, under the new contract, left St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday last, with eight hundred pounds of mail matter and several passengers. The line connects at Salt Lake with one for Shasta City, Cal. The service to Salt Lake will be performed in twenty-two days, and thence to Shasta in twelve days.

SEVERAL DEATHS. Mr. George W. Rigby, of Linneus, while engaged in rolling logs into the stream near the residence of Mr. R. Adams, on the 15th ult., accidentally slipped, fell under the rolling logs and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife and children. [Aroostook Pioneer.]

VERMONT SUGAR CROP. The maple sugar season in Vermont is about over, the crop being a full amount one, or a trifle less than three pounds to the acre.

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

Retail Produce Market.

Portland, May 6.

Apples per bbl., eating, 3 50 a 4 00 3 00 a 3 50

Apples, do, do, do, 6 a 7 6 a 7

Butter per bushel, 1 50 a 2 22 1 00 a 1 15

Butter, table, nice, per lb., 14 a 15 15 a 18

Butter, common, 11 a 12 12 a 15

Beef, country, large, per lb., 5 a 7 6 a 7

Beef, small, 5 a 7 6 a 7

Chicken per lb., 9 a 10 10 a 12

Cheese per lb., 12 a 14 14 a 16

Eggs per dozen, 11 a 12 12 a 15

Poultry, 10 a 12 12 a 15

Lamb, 10 a 12 12 a 15

Mutton, 7 a 9 9 a 12

Pork, round hogs, 8 a 10 10 a 12

Pork, pigs, 7 a 8 8 a 10

Turkey, 14 a 15 15 a 18

Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

At market 975 beef cattle, 600 Steers, 1075 sheep, 60 Working Oxen, 80 Cows and Calves, 3250 Swine, and 200 Fat Hogs.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$7.50 a \$8.00; good, \$7.25 a \$7.50; second quality, \$6.50 a \$7.00; third do \$6.00 a \$6.25; ordinary \$5.00 a \$5.50; Working Oxen—Sales \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$6.50, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$7.25, \$7.50, \$7.75, \$8.00, \$8.25, \$8.50, \$8.75, \$9.00, \$9.25, \$9.50, \$9.75, \$10.00, \$10.25, \$10.50, \$10.75, \$11.00, \$11.25, \$11.50, \$11.75, \$12.00, \$12.25, \$12.50, \$12.75, \$13.00, \$13.25, \$13.50, \$13.75, \$14.00, \$14.25, \$14.50, \$14.75, \$15.00, \$15.25, \$15.50, \$15.75, \$16.00, \$16.25, \$16.50, \$16.75, \$17.00, \$17.25, \$17.50, \$17.75, \$18.00, \$18.25, \$18.50, \$18.75, \$19.00, \$19.25, \$19.50, \$19.75, \$20.00, \$20.25, \$20.50, \$20.75, \$21.00, \$21.25, \$21.50, \$21.75, \$22.00, \$22.25, \$22.50, \$22.75, \$23.00, \$23.25, \$23.50, \$23.75, \$24.00, \$24.25, \$24.50, \$24.75, \$25.00, \$25.25, \$25.50, \$25.75, 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POETRY.

THE ENTREATY.

BY EVELYN.

From the Token.
The ENTREATY.
BY EVELYN.

Stay with us, the night is falling,
Howling blasts sweep fiercely by,
Spirits of the storm are calling,
Through the hurrying sky!

Dark as midnight, cold and dreary
Is the way that thou must go,
Thou art sick and weak and weary,
Worn thy feet and bow thy knee.

Nay, he said, I cannot tarry,
Though the way be dark and chill,
Heavy is the load I carry,
Grievous heavier still!

Ere the glimmer of the dawning,
I must pass the vale I see,
Endeth this weary longing,
Rest is there for me!

Leave us not thus cold and lonely!
Break not our household chain,
We have sorrowed if thou only
Went to come again.

How then shall we live in part,
Nevermore thy face to see,
Leave us not thus broken hearted,
Staying thus on thee!

And they said, around him clinging,
Stay with us, thou shalt not die!
Saw they not the angels winging
Down the shadowed sky!

Dark and shadowed grew the scene,
As they saw him thus depart,
Vainly sought his kin to borrow
For the coming night!

Yet while grief their souls was filling,
Came a low-healed spirit tone,
All their troubled spirits stilling
To a peace, its own.

Cease this mournful, dark despairing
Thy entreaties were not vain;
I am with you loving, caring
For you all the same!

WHAT I'D LIKE.

BY MARIELLA.

I'm not of those romantic who see
Nothing but cottage love embowered in roses,
Who believe in a rustic white and fawn,
And nothing but bird song and rustle the posies.

My wanderer more of earth and dust confers,
I'd like of a sturdy hand and a goodly share,
With health and love attached or to be lost,
And friends and books and lands both broad and late.

I'd like a cheerful spirit for my neighbor,
To live in a goodly house for all the poor,
No haughty airs nor haughty looks to show,
And while I live to guard my cottage door.

Had I all these with one to share with me,
I think I might, even here, contented be!

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Stillaber tells the following rather remarkable story:

Speaking to-day with a son of a gun, regarding some gunning exploits, he told me of a singular instance of a gun hanging fire, which, were it not for his well known veracity, I should feel disposed to doubt. He had snatched his gun, at a grey squirrel and the cap had exploded, but the piece not going off, he took it from his shoulder, looked down in the barrel and saw the charge just starting, when bringing it to his shoulder once more, it went off and killed the squirrel.

A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why the fact is," rejoined he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, lost, in defending my coat I should lose my waistcoat also."

A child on the eternal fitness of things. Mr. P.'s little daughter came running to her aunt one day, saying, "Aunt Kate, little Mattie has swallowed a button!" Seeing her terror, her aunt calmly replied, "Well, what good will that do her?" Said the child very seriously, not any good as I see, unless she swallows a button hole."

An Irish gentleman had occasion to visit the South some months since. When he returned he remarked to a friend that the Southern people were very extravagant. Upon being asked why so, he remarked that where he said they had a candle-wick worth eleven hundred dollars! "Why, how in the world could it have cost that much?" inquired a friend. "Oh, he jabbers!" It was nothing more than a big nigger fellow holding a torch for us to see by!"

Rodolph says that once upon a time a colored cook expected company of her own kind, and was at a loss to know how to entertain her friends.

His mistress said—
"Oh, my, you must make an apology."

"Good Lord! missus, how can I make it? I got no eggs, no butter, nor nothing to make it with."

"Once upon a time," a man met an old woman in an English town, driving several asses. "Adieu, mother of asses," said he.

"Adieu, my son," was the old woman's reply. The fellow went on his way, feeling for his ears.

"Why are there so few convicts in the Michigan Penitentiary this year?" asked Sam's friend one day or two since.

"Why," said Sam, "they send them by the Pontiac Railroad, and their time expires before they get there."

Red cloaks are only oxygen in another shape. Girls, anxious to wear a pair, will then where the roads do—out of doors.

Beware of falling in love with a pair of mustaches, till you have ascertained whether the wearer is the original proprietor.

The present evil is often the luck in which Providence has enclosed the germ of future prosperity.

Longfellow says that "Sunday is the golden sleep that binds together the volume of the week."

Every witicism is an exact thought; that which is perfectly true is imperfectly witty.

A little boy in Cambridge describes snoring as letting off steam.

The late Col. S.—, so well known for his Patagonian size and burly deportment, being overimported by a diminutive tailor for the payment of a bill, pleasantly exclaimed:

"If you were not such a little reptile, I would kick you down stairs!"

"Little reptile!" repeated the dun; "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes?"

ONE REPLY OF THE INFAMOUS BUSINESS. It is stated that one cause of the numerous suicides and crimes so fearfully prevalent of late, is the extensive adulterations and poisoning of liquor now almost universally adopted in this wicked traffic, destroying the proper functions of the brain.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY.

Solicitor of Patents!

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

6 STATE ST., opposite City Hall, Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, commencing in the Patent Office in the United States, and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Creative, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on the most liberal and prompt terms. Researches made into American or Foreign patents, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents, issued by the U. S. Patent Office, sent on application by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing patents in all countries, and its extensive list of inventions, unopposed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is more successful in securing Patents.

PATENT OFFICE—The undersigned, and as **SUCCESSOR** 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 Agency in the country are charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the undersigned during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions, securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unopposed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that none is more successful in securing Patents.

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