





**Navigation and Reciprocity.**  
The Kennebec Journal publishes some comparative statements, of the foreign and American tonnage entering and clearing from our ports in the years 1846 and 1850; which show that the relative proportion of foreign tonnage, was considerably greater in 1846 than in 1850. The Journal draws the conclusion, that our reciprocity laws are operating injuriously upon the navigating interest. Our reciprocity laws are exactly the same as they have been during the last thirty years. They were the same in 1850 as they were in 1846.

The only difference between the two years, is that by the repeal of the old British Navigation Act, passed in Cromwell's time, an entire reciprocity now exists between Great Britain and the United States, in the matter of navigation, except in respect to the coasting trade of each. So far as we are advised, it is the unanimous opinion of our ship-owners, that this reciprocity is greatly to their advantage. It admits them to the carrying trade between England and all her Colonies, which embrace a tenth part of the population of the globe.

The truth is, that an unusually large proportion of our shipping was employed in the coasting trade in 1850; that trade including all the ships sent to California. It is also true, that a large proportion was employed in 1850 in the entirely new business of the carrying trade of the British Empire under the change in its legislation, to which we have referred.

But while it is unquestionably true, that we gain by a reciprocity with Great Britain, which possesses an immense commerce as well as a vast mercantile marine; it would seem to be equally clear, that our navigating interests are injured by a reciprocity with Norway, Sweden, the Hanse Towns, and other Baltic Powers, whose shipping is out of all proportion to their commerce. We admit their cheap built vessels to the whole benefit of our foreign commerce, which is large; and get the imaginary return of an admission to the benefit of their foreign commerce, which is comparatively nothing.

There is, however, we take occasion to repeat, no new grievance in this particular, and happily, the extent of the mischief is not great. But little or much, it should be corrected.

From a real reciprocity, such as we have with Great Britain, we have nothing to fear. No interest ever gained anything, by being protected and dandled in the lap of protection. As the oak gathers strength by braving the storm, so does enterprise flourish best when thrown upon its own resources.

But while willing to trust our ship-builders to the chances of a manly and generous competition, we ought not to drive them from the ocean by our own acts and our own folly. Let them have cheap iron and cheap hemp. Let us not compel them to work, with the ball and chain of an onerous tariff upon the raw materials indispensable to their craft. Let their limbs be left free, as the element of which they seek the mastery, and so shall the American flag be carried in triumph to every sea.—*Bangor Democrat.*

**Government Expenses.**  
The appropriation bills that were before Congress, the most of which have probably passed, amount to nearly forty-seven millions of dollars, as follows:


The deficiency bills, amounting to about \$2,500,000; civil and diplomatic, \$6,500,000; army and ordnance and fortifications, \$12,500,000; West Point Academy, \$200,000; navy, \$10,000,000; Indian expenses, \$2,000,000; post office, \$5,000,000; Mexican indemnity, \$2,000,000; River and Harbor Appropriations, \$2,000,000; Light House, \$400,000; Coast Survey, \$180,000; Pensions, \$1,500,000; total, \$46,880,000.

In addition to the above there will, it is said, be an odd million or two for the boundary commission, special Indian negotiations, and the usual annual indefinite and permanent appropriations, not estimated for, of \$5,000,000. These sums together will make the total appropriations of the present session amount to somewhat over fifty millions of dollars.

Over fifty millions of expenditures, with less than forty millions of revenue! An annual augmentation of indebtedness to the tune of ten or fifteen millions, on the heels of an existing national debt of some seventy millions! And yet Congress appropriating money for rivers and harbors, &c., &c., with a lavish hand as though there were millions of surplus in the treasury—squandering the public lands, when they ought to be husbanding that once prolific source of revenue! One thing is certain that no part of existing debt can be met by the receipts from customs.—The most that can be hoped for, is that the current expenses of the government may be met, and the interest of the debt kept down with the receipts from that source. It is time the eyes of the nation were opened to the career of debt, and, if unchecked, of bankruptcy, upon which the government is entering. That career must be arrested; and all the resources of the government prodigally husbanded and sacredly devoted to the extinguishment of the public debt. As a first step, the public lands must be held and devoted to this purpose. Lavish appropriations either for internal improvements or for any other object must be stopped. *Retrenchment* in the army, in the navy, and in every other department of the government, where it can be effected without serious detriment to the public service, must be insisted upon.—“*Economy—Retrenchment and Reform*” must again, as in the opening of the first campaign for Jackson, be the motto of the democracy in 1852. The leading measure of the democratic administration if it succeeds to power in 1853, must be the speedy and entire extinction of the national debt.—*The Age.*

If life be a battle, how mad must he be who fails to arm himself for the contest.  
If life be a storm, how infatuated is he who sleeps while his bark is driven amid unknown waters.  
If life be a pilgrimage, how unwise is he who strays from the right road, nor seeks to return until the twilight shadows gather round his pathway.  
ENCOURAGING.—An exchange paper, in announcing the death of a gentleman on west, says that, “the deceased, though a bank director, it is generally believed died a Christian, and universally respected.”

**The Oxford Democrat.**  
PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1851.

**OXFORD BEARS.**  
  
**A VOICE FROM THE OLD DEN.**  
We publish on our first page this week, some of the admirable letters, read at the late Festival of the Oxford Sons in the Queen City. And now we wish to offer a few thoughts of our own; but what can we say, after all the important incidents in the history and associations of Oxford County have been so happily referred to by the sons at that festive occasion? We can only look out in this wild season of storm and tempest, and anticipate the scenery in prospect when we can gaze upon the broad book of nature, changed, as it will be in the bright and vernal season, from “gloom to glory,” when we can breathe the mountain air, climb the dizzy summits, high towards the heavens, or tread the mossy banks of our large rivers, and see the name of our Creator God, imprinted on every leaf and flower; and when a thousand fond endearing associations crowd in upon the mind, and winter, with its frost, tempest, and desolation, is unceremoniously forgotten.

The old maxim is, that a man should love his family first than the land of his birth, and then, if he have any love to spare, bestow it upon the world at large. This gives us license to talk first about our own native County.

No one acquainted with this County, would go abroad in search of the beautiful, the picturesque, or the wonderful among what we love to regard as the pictures of Nature's God. There is nothing on earth more beautiful in their way, than our rough landscapes, overgrown with wild roses—oceans of white wild, thistle and buttercup with here and there a bit of a school-house, lurking in a corner, where two roads come together, nobody knows how—miles of stone wall, overgrown with bramble and decayed post—endless varieties of board, bridge and rail, zig zag or Virginia, and slab, or better than all that—stump fences, with occasional huge rocks and precipices whithersoever you turn your eye, the sight intercepted only by numerous hills, spread around with thick grove, and lofty mountains in the distance. Upon all this, the fog in the valleys, of which the people so much complain, works with the power of enchantment. It is the softener of the landscape painter—the gray floating mist of the post—bleeding and sweetening the shade—and strengthening every spot of landscape, with varieties of shadow and light, never heard of under a clear atmosphere—giving breath to every feature—life to every object—and a variable atmosphere, the fluctuating whole. No one can follow the majestic Androscoggin as it winds its way through this County, without being enchanted by the great variety of scenery, beautiful, grand and sublime, and feeling that “there are sermons in stones—books in the running brooks, and good in every thing.”

These little school-houses are the fortifications of our County. In these, the character of her sons abroad, as well as of the people at home, is mainly formed. Strange, and as we have said before, beautiful, are the wild, rough, and we may as well say it—savage, or bear-looking landscapes of Old Oxford, where nobody owns a large farm or a large house—and the lakes, and the noble rivers winding their way to the vast world of waters, are always in sight of the tall tree-tops, whenever a boy gets weary of dropping corn, or hilling potatoes, and is ready to seek his fortune—he knows not how, he cares not where.

The ancestors of many of our citizens were the settlers of Old Plymouth, whose descendants are the most remarkable and unaltered of the New Englanders. What commerce and wealth have done for the towns, agriculture and wealth have done for the country—changed the natural disposition of the people. The country is the true home, and proper domain of liberty. That the edifice of freedom may endure, its foundations should be deeply laid in the soil, its ample base spread widely over the land. In peace, or in war, in adversity as in prosperity, in all the fluctuating tides of time and fortune, the happiness, the glory, the safety of the country must rest chiefly upon its honest yeomanry; must rest for protection and support to the simple, true, honest, uncorrupted and incorruptible cultivators of the land. These constitute a large portion of our citizens, and from these went out the Sons of Oxford, which accounts for their benevolence, their love of liberty, their integrity, their courage, and their energy of character, and for the success that has attended them abroad. Well may our citizens be proud, that the sons of Oxford, who have emigrated to try their fortunes elsewhere, with pride still hail their “father-land”; and still prouder, that they have proved themselves worthy of Penobscot, the County of their adoption, and worthy to associate with its enterprising citizens, in their social ties and their business relations. Thus associated, the generations that succeed them cannot fail to perpetuate the present era of flourishing prosperity and progress; and become a people, as has been said of beings of a higher order, that “live throughout, vital in every part.”

All bread they live, all heart, all ear, All intellect, all sense.

This is the great secret of our superiority as a nation, and of that of every free people—not the forms of a constitution, not the outlines of a system, not mere organization—but the principles of life, the all-pervading animation and vitality that informs the whole body politic, and gives it the warmth, strength, and activity—the winning graces, and expressive countenances of a man, instead of the cold repulsive stiffness of a painted form.

Therefore, May every Bear in the old Den, and every brain Son abroad, with their associates and successors, ever prove true to the Union which, cemented by the ties of interest and affection, is a Rock of adamant to its foes.

**ADVANTAGES OF LYCEUMS.**  
For some years it has been very common to form Village Lyceums; but now we meet, frequently find them in places more remote, where no village has been heard. In School District No. 8, in this town, there has been one in operation during the late Fall and Winter which has been not only interesting, but productive of much good. In connection with the Lyceum there has been a paper, called the Evening Star, containing many articles, that would do credit to almost any newspaper publication. We propose to revert to a few of the many advantages which now occur to our mind, resulting from these institutions.

1. *Lyceums serve to unite discordant sects and parties.* In every town and village, there are several different religious sects and political parties—usually they associate but little. Separated from each other, the evils which generally result from party feeling, and sectarian divisions are produced. Manifestly these partition walls, which are detrimental to the peace and happiness of society, may be broken down by the organization of Lyceums. They bring all these parties together, and they meet on a common level as friends who are mutually engaged in a common cause, and salute each other as a band of brothers. Indeed, it is truly pleasing to behold opposing parties and contending sects, forgetting their respective opinions and creeds, and for a few hours consenting to engage in amiable discussion of important subjects.—We reckon hours thus spent, the most pleasurable of our life. We are induced to use the beautiful language of the inspired Psalmist, “Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.”

2. *Lyceums encourage a spirit of inquiry and investigation.* The persons engaged in them feel obligated to investigate the subject of inquiry. But this is not all. Many others will think and converse upon it previous to, and at the time of debate, and will form opinions respecting it. Thus they store their minds with a general knowledge of many subjects of which they might otherwise remain ignorant.

3. *In Lyceums we may learn to speak in public.* Unquestionably there are many in every town who have correct ideas respecting important subjects. In private they converse freely and sensibly; but they think they cannot speak in public. Diffidence prevents them from making a trial. In Lyceums the members are at home. Here they may commence the practice of public speaking. They may be as brief as they please, and they are not expected to speak with that fluency that those who have long been accustomed to it.—Practice makes perfect, and experience teaches. It is believed that many who will read this article have seen the hall, perhaps in town meeting or Legislative hall, when they wished to speak, but dare not. If they have not yet commenced, let them immediately connect themselves with a Lyceum, and begin to speak in public. They will soon learn.

4. *Lyceums improve the morals of Society.* Man is constantly employed. If he is not engaged in doing good, he will be practicing evil. While some are slandering their neighbors, or deceiving their fellow men, while others are spending their time at the gaming table, or even the intoxicating cup, the members of Lyceums are engaged in acquiring useful knowledge, and escape the many temptations to vice and crime. Kind readers, which is the most wise and profitable course to pursue?

During the winter months most of the young men of Oxford County are at home.—Let Lyceums be had in every village at the proper season, conducted so as to blend the useful with the amusing, and they will be productive of incalculable good. They will improve the morals, increase the peace, and augment the happiness of society.

**AVARICE.**  
Never has the ambitious man enough. He is always eager for any lucrative office; carresses and flatters the rich; is cautious in lending money to the poor; complains of hard times, is oftentimes penurious with his relations, whom he perpetually admonishes about prudence in expenditure; assumes a very sanctified demeanor in church; has a selfishness in the enjoyment of life; yet his selfishness is still alive to the increase of his riches. He deprives himself of the necessities of life; he fancies himself to be indigent, and trembles with the apprehension that he may become still more so by accident. He is even poorer than the beggar that subsists upon alms. During his whole life he has seen nothing but rent-rolls and deeds and mortgages. By degrees he withers away, and the fruits of his toil are left to his heirs, who do not even respect his memory.

“We learn from the Argus, that the advertising of the laws of the United States has been taken from the Portland Advertiser and given to the Christian Mirror, an Orthodox journal of that city. All, we suppose, because the Advertiser has lost its ‘position,’ or has turned ‘Abolitionist.’ What is this paper to suffer ‘intolerance’ and ‘detraction’ from its own party, because of its independence?”

“We think much of the good influence of social occasions, like the late festival of the Oxford Sons, held in the City of Bangor; and the question is frequently asked us, ‘when will there be such another?’ Our answer is, in 1855, when every wandering Bruin will be expected to return to the old Den, and be present at the semi-centennial celebration of our County’s organization;—and then, there will be such a time as there never was, no—but, as we hope there will be, a thousand times again.

The Capitol at Washington is of free-stone. Common grind-stones and whet-stones are of this rock.

“The following is good advice:—When the grate is M T, Then put the:—

The state room of the steamer Pocahontas was entered at New Orleans, while the passengers were at supper, and \$12,000 in gold coin, and \$600 in gold dust, were stolen.

**ALTERED BANK NOTES.**—One dollar notes on the Bank of North America, altered to five are in circulation.—*Boston Atlas.*

**Governor Morton's Letter.**  
Ex-Governor Morton of Massachusetts has written a letter to the “Free-soil and Democratic members of the Legislature” there, in which he objects to the election of Mr. Sumner, as U. S. Senator, because he cannot, if elected, represent a majority of the Commonwealth or any considerable portion of them; and because he is somewhat tainted with the “higher law” heresy.

Governor Morton claims to be a free-soiler; but it shows the course of events, just now, that his recent letter, among some things which are objectionable, contains yet much sound doctrine, upon the great subject of the day.

For instance, he says:—

If anything can be done for the amelioration of slavery, it must be based on the Constitution and the Union, and must be directed by a strict adherence to all the provisions of the one and laws of the other.

And again, he goes strongly in favor of obeying the laws:—

It is the theory of a Democratic government that every citizen assents to the laws by which he is governed. Nor is this far from the practical operation. All agree to be bound by the acts of the majority, and thus give their assent to whatever the majority shall enact. It we dislike their acts, let us take measures to change the majority and repeal them; but let us submit to the laws while they exist, and above all, let not executive judicial officers undertake to dispense with duly enacted statutes. If they deem a law unjust, let them resign and relieve themselves from the obligation to carry it into effect. But let us not resolve society into its original elements, and leave every man, according to his strength or power, to do what seemeth right in his own eyes.

Towards the close of his letter, we find the following paragraph:—

I have the highest veneration for the wise foresight and the enlightened patriotism of the framers of our Federal Government. And though the Constitution contains some provisions which I regret to see in it, yet it undoubtedly was the very best which could be obtained, and we have infinitely greater reasons for gratitude for its wisdom, than for dissatisfaction for its imperfections. A rational love of liberty, a pure patriotism, and a proper regard for those who suffer under its provisions, alike requires a constant adherence to all its principles, and a faithful execution of all its stipulation; and he would break or weaken one link in this chain, which holds together our glorious Union, must be inexpressible of appreciating its blessings or devoted to a proper attachment to the freest and best government on earth.

While I would have everything done for the mitigation of the evils of slavery, which can be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of our country, I would not infringe a title of either. And this is alike the dictate of policy and principle. Every unconstitutional or unlawful effort to break chains or loosen the fetters of the slave, rivets them the more galling.

He thinks, too, that as Slavery is a State institution, the Southern States must co-operate necessarily in order to effect its abolition—and adds:

How important is it, then, that we should give no unnecessary offence to them,—and if there now in less disposition to favor emancipation than formerly, how much of the decline is imputable to the unconstitutional and lawless acts of Northern zealots. If we are not willing to execute the letter of the Constitution in favor of the South, how can we expect the South to join us in carrying out its tendencies and spirit.

These sentiments are none the less sound because they came from a free-soil carrier. They indicate, on that account, the direction in which the current is now setting. They are censured by some of the abolitionists, and are not in accordance with the Garrison platform, but what is much better, they are praised by those who love the Union, and they show a decent regard for the Constitution and laws of the land.—*Argus.*

**FEMALE TEACHERS FOR OREGON.**—Five young ladies left New York on Thursday last in the steamer Crescent City, for Oregon. They are—Misses Lincoln, from Portland, Me.; Gray, from Townsend, Vt.; Wands, from New Scotland, N. Y.; Smith, from Lima, N. Y.; and Miller, from Argyle, N. Y. They go out as teachers, under the patronage of the Society for promoting popular education in the West, of which Governor Slade (of Vermont) is the head. Altogether, this Society has sent to the new States and Territories of the West and South West, two hundred and four young ladies as teachers, whose intelligence and excellent character secure for them an important and eminently salutary influence in the rising communities to which they have gone, or for which they are destined.

**KOSUTH.**—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:—“Capt. Long, of the U. S. Navy, is to command the NATIONAL EMPLOYED to bring over to this country Kosuth and his companions. He will be the bearer of the letter of invitation from this government. I mention this, because several persons have applied for this enviable office—though there is no compensation attached to it.”

**AARON BURR.**—A correspondent furnishes the Providence Journal with the following authentic version of an anecdote of this famous man:—

“While Mr. Burchard was preaching one of his hottest sermons, (at the old Chatham Street Chapel, New York,) he raised his eyes towards the door just at the moment Col. Aaron Burr entered, and exclaimed, ‘there is the grey-headed sinner; I shall appear in judgment against him.’ Burr walked down the aisle with that bold, firm military step so peculiarly his own, until he reached the centre, and then, with a low bow, he addressed the minister thus: ‘Mr. Preacher, I have been a lawyer in this city for nearly half a century, and of all the rascals it has ever been my lot to deal with, none surpass that class of criminals who turn State’s evidence.’”

**A SLIGHT MISTAKE.**—An editor summing up the virtues of a soap boiler, lately deceased, concluded his eulogy with the usual phrase “peace to his ashes.” The remark gave great offence to the family, one of whom threatened the editor with personal violence.

**Extensive Haul of Counterfeit Paper Money.**  
Officer John E. D. Cozzens, of the night police, returned from Jefferson County, Missouri, last evening, bringing with him upward of \$200,000 in counterfeit money, obtained from the residence of John S. Moore, the individual who figured so extensively in passing the counterfeit Missouri fifties in California. Having business in Jefferson County, officer Cozzens repaired to Moore's late residence, situated five miles from Hillsboro, on Sunday last, and commenced a general search of the premises. Under the floor of an out-house, built some years since by Moore, ostensibly for a negro house, the money was found, first in an earthen jug securely corked, the jug encased in a wooden box, the seams filled with pitch, to prevent the action of the air or water, the whole surrounded with pulverized charcoal. In another box was found an engraver's press complete, and various engraver's tools secured, after the manner of the money.

Of the two hundred thousand dollars and upward of counterfeit paper found, \$25,000 were of the Missouri fifties—the exact counterpart of those passed in California—filled up and ready for use; \$41,000 of \$500 Treasury notes; \$12,400 of \$100 Treasury notes, part filled up; a large amount of three on the Merchants' and the Mechanics' Bank of Michigan; ones, twos, much mutilated; Texas script of the denominations of one hundred and five hundred dollars, a portion filled up; ones and fives of the Hamilton County (Ohio) Bank; a large amount of Georgetown twentys; five hundred and one thousand dollars S. Carolina notes; Augusta (Ga.) tens; Indiana fifties; Louisville (Ky.) threes; Kentucky State Bank fives and fifties; Lafayette, Cincinnati, (Ohio) tens, Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Chicago (Ohio) fives and tens; Montreal (Canada) French paper fives, and several other descriptions, in all upward of twenty different plates. The money and press, from appearance, must have been placed under the floor of the out-house by Moore, previous to his departure for California two years ago, and from appearances had not been molested when found by Cozzens. The greater portion of the paper was well engraved and calculated to deceive.—*St. Louis Intelligencer, March 14.*

**CARGO OF ELEPHANTS.**—We are glad to learn that Mr. S. B. June, whom we formerly announced as having come to Galie in a vessel from America for a cargo of elephants, has succeeded in procuring the object of his search. On his arrival in Colombo, he was informed that “government had elephants for sale,” but he happened to meet him one day in search of what was here called “government.” With his Yankee go-ahead business notions he supposed that if a party had any thing for sale, that party ought to know what price to ask for it. Government has elephants for sale, said every person; but nobody, individually or collectively, could be found to fix a price at which they would be sold; so that he declared there was no government in Ceylon. Failing in the direction, Mr. June, a perfect stranger to the country, and assured by many residents that he could not, in any reasonable time, obtain the number of elephants he required, went into the interior, and notwithstanding the usual witness of the season, succeeded in picking up between 20 and 25 elephants, which are now on their way to Galie, to be shipped on board the American barque Regatta, now lying there in waiting for him. We wish Mr. June and his “boys and girls,” as he calls them, a quick and safe passage to Yankee land.—*Colombo (Ceylon) Observer, Jan. 3.*

**MURDER OF A MISSIONARY.**  
Mr. Collins, Superintendent of the American mission at Fuh-Chan, China, under date of Dec. 9, 1850, gives the following account of the murder of Rev. C. J. Faust, a pioneer missionary of the Swedish Lutheran Church.

On the 3d of November last, accompanied by his colleague, Rev. Mr. Elquist, he went on in a small Chinese boat, to the mouth of the river, for the cashing their bills of exchange, the ships lying there. They effected their object, and set out on their return with the money. They had not proceeded more than a mile when they were attacked by a large boat filled with armed men, first with stones, and then with spears. Hoping to intimidate their assailants, each fired a pocket pistol he had with him, but with no effect.—Mr. Faust, mortally wounded by the spear thrusts, fell overboard, and has not been since seen. Mr. Elquist, after several severe blows, leaped into the river, reached the shore, and attracting the notice of persons on board the English ships, whence they started was rescued. The boat and money fell into the hands of the robbers. Immediately on receiving the intelligence of the robbery, the officers took measures for arresting and punishing the offenders. It was ascertained to what village the murderers belonged. Police officers, with an escort of 500 soldiers proceeded there.—About fifty houses, belonging to parties implicated, were burned down: five persons were arrested, and will probably be executed.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

“The last number of Hunt's Merchants Magazine has an article by Hon. F. J. Smith, upon ‘The Currency of New England, and the Suffolk Bank System.’ Its purpose, says the Boston Post, seems to be to induce the banks of Maine to keep their bills at par in New York, as well as in Boston, on the principle that ‘whatever are the advantages of establishing intimate relations of trade between Maine and one great market, these advantages would certainly be double to Maine, if two such markets were secured instead of one only.’ Our banks, under the system proposed by Smith and his associates, would do well, we think, if they could keep their bills at par in their own State, to say nothing about New York. That gentleman desires the largest liberty for banking; and we would much rather have him migrate to New York to find a system suitable to his operations than to transplant the New York system of banking to this State.

**BONTY LAND LAW.**—It is stated that the Secretary of the Interior has given a decision as to the assignability of land warrants under the new bounty land law, in which he reiterates his former opinion, that the law prohibits such assignments. This decision will probably be made public in a few days.

**Death of George McDuffie.**  
A telegraphic dispatch from Camden, S. C. announces that Gen. George McDuffie expired on the 11th inst., at the residence of Richard Singleton, Esq., in Sumpter. Mr. McDuffie was for a long time in public life, having entered Congress in 1821, and served 14 years in the House. He then retired for eight years, during which he filled the office of Gov. of his State, and was again returned to Congress as a member of the Senate in 1843, where he served six years, when increasing bodily infirmities compelling him to retire.—He was an ardent friend of Mr. Calhoun, and always followed the lead of that statesman. In the earlier portion of his public career, his strenuous opposition to the measures of the Crawford party brought him frequently into collision with the members of that party in the House, and this party hostility led to a duel between Mr. McDuffie and Col. Cumming of Georgia, in which not much blood was shed on either side.

Mr. McDuffie possessed fine talents and great oratorical powers. He rose from the humblest walks of life by the force of his own merits. His early efforts were beset by trials which he overcame by a noble resolution. Of an ardent and impetuous temperament, his action was not always marked by prudence. He was a zealous defender of Southern rights and perhaps more mindful of the interests of his State than of the welfare of the Union.—But whatever may have been his political errors, his integrity and patriotism were undoubted.—*Boston Traveller.*

**Railroad to Waterville.**  
The Bangor Mercury says:—At the meeting of the citizens, held here on Monday evening of last week, in reference to this road, it was determined to open subscription books for the \$200,000 of stock, which it is necessary to have taken up in Bangor.

Mr. Pickering, we learn, heads the list with a subscription of \$10,000.

We stated in our last paper, that the Directors of the broad gauge roads from Waterville to Portland, had agreed to take a lease of the Penobscot and Kennebec road upon a sum equal to six per cent. upon its estimated cost. Their agreements to this effect, were subject to the decision of their respective stockholders.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road, at a meeting on the 6th, ratified these agreements on their part. The stockholders' meeting of the Androscoggin and Kennebec road, held at Waterville last Thursday, after an angry session, broke up in confusion, and without coming to any conclusion upon the subject. The difficulty as we understand it, does not arise from any want of willingness to take the proposed lease of the Penobscot road, but from quarrels between the Androscoggin and Kennebec and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road.

P. S.—The meeting at Waterville, as we are now correctly advised, was divided into two parties; both in favor of leasing the Bangor road.

**Massachusetts U. S. Senator.**  
The nineteenth attempt to elect a United States Senator, was made by the House of Representatives the day before yesterday in the forenoon, with the following result:

Whole number,	366
Necessary for a majority,	194
Charles Sumner had,	185
Robert C. Winthrop,	166
Seating,	3
Blank,	1

Sumner lacks 9 votes. There were ten absentees.

“As I was going,” said an Irishman, “over Westminster Bridge, the other day, I met Pat Hewins; Hewins, says I, how are you?” “Pretty well I thank you, Donkey,” says he. Says I, “that's not my name?” “Faith, no more is my name Hewins,” says he. “So we looked at each other, and faith it turned out to be neither of us.”

The Leipzig newspapers give an account of an Austrian soldier on the march being condemned, at Gabel, to the punishment of the stick. He received on the first day fifty blows and on the next day, after suffering forty, expired under the hands of the executioner.

The Senate of Massachusetts, on Saturday, passed the plurality bill, by which members of Congress can be chosen of the second trial by a plurality of votes, and Presidential electors by a plurality on the first ballot.

“Have you read Thomas' last?” asked Miss Quiz of a deliver in fiction. “No—what Thomas is?” “Why, Robert Thomas—his *Abolition* I mean.”

The Artesian well at Charleston, South Carolina, has reached a depth of one thousand feet, and it is intended to go still deeper. The latest borings indicate that water in abundance cannot be far off.

At the recent Printer's celebration at Indianapolis, the following toast was given: The editors of Indiana.—To them is due the credit of making great men out of small materials.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

**DEATH OF MRS. HAMLIN.** The friends of the Rev. Cyrus Hamlin of the Constantinople Mission, who was formerly of Bangor, and the friends of missionary enterprise generally, regret to learn that his wife died at the island of Rhodes on the 14th of November last. She was an esteemed and efficient laborer in the missionary work. [Mercury.]

**A NEW WAY TO DEFEAT A BILL.**—A bill to amend the charter of the Buffalo and Mississippi railroad company passed the House of Representatives of the Indiana Legislature and went to the Senate, where it was stolen to prevent its final passage.

**IRON OF OHIO.**—In Ohio, 1200 square miles are underlain with iron. A region explored in 1838, was found adequate to furnish iron sixty-one miles long and sixty wide; a square mile would yield three millions of tons pig iron; so that this district would contain a thousand millions of tons. By taking from this region 400,000 tons annually, it would last 2700 years, as long a time certainly as any man looks ahead.—*Cleveland True Democrat March 8.*

Two hundred and eighty-five young men, many of them used to mining, have just sailed from Christians, Norway, for San Francisco.

**Penalty of Crime—Counterfeiter Pardoned.**  
Gov. Hunt has just pardoned Selden Brainard, who is in the Sing Sing Prison for five years for counterfeiting. It was done at the earnest personal solicitation of one of his daughters, an esteemed and excellent young lady. It excites amazement to think that Selden Brainard should have fallen so low in degradation and vice. Some fifteen years since, every fair day an elegant private equipage would be seen standing in front of a large stone mansion, now next door to the celebrated Revere House in Boston. As the coach with liveried servants passed through the streets of that city, every eye would turn to catch a glimpse of this establishment. It was Selden Brainard's. An extensive broker in State street, he was esteemed a man of opulence and integrity. Something dishonorable occurred, and he disappeared from Boston.

A few years after, he came up in Wall Street and occupied a basement story there as an exchange broker, a doubtful designation in that city. He made no show in New York. He had apparently lost his wealth, but at last he had detected in counterfeiting or circulating counterfeit money. The charge was proved against him, and this tall, elegant looking Wall Street Broker was assigned to Sing Sing for five years. His family, once the occupants of a splendid mansion, with their equipage at command, have drunk the bitter dregs of sorrow and poverty. But affection outlives all the crimes a father may perpetrate. His liberty is now ascribed to the entreaties and importunities of his daughter.—*Albany Knack.*

**CUBA.**—The Havana correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce states that the Cuban authorities have not yet given any official warrant for the circulation of American gold, and he is of opinion that they will set the example of receiving it in their private business, and that it will gradually, and perhaps speedily obtain a footing that will greatly relieve the agricultural interests, now suffering from a lower rate of exchange than has been known there since 1836, the year of extraordinary high prices for sugars.

There was another rumor current in Havana, that another expedition had sailed from the United States for the invasion of Cuba.—One frigate, two brigs and two steamers of the Spanish Navy, had gone to sea, but for what purpose is not known.

**ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR IN NEW YORK.**  
—A dispatch received by the Atlas to-day, announces the election of Hamilton Fish, as Senator of the United States from New York, for six years, in place of Mr. Dickinson, whose term expired on the 4th inst. We have received no despatch, and have no particulars of the balloting.

The election, if the report be true, was effected by means of a joint resolution, which made provision for a convention of the two branches—thus overriding or evading the law regulating the choice of Senator. The Convention is said to have been in session all night previous to the election.

**GEN. CULLUM,** the whig candidate for Congress in the Nashville district, Tenn., has been arrested for murder, and held in \$20,000.

**THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN NEW YORK.**  
From a statement published in the New York Tribune, it appears that there are 5,225 liquor shops in New York City, of which 4,425 are licensed and 750 unlicensed. 3,806 of these shops are open on Sunday, in express violation of law.

**ROBBERY IN WOBURN.**—The dwelling-house of John A. Burt, in Woburn, near the railroad watering station, was broken into on the 14th inst., and robbed of a small trunk containing tickets of the Lowell Railroad, \$65 in money, and a quantity of silver spoons.

**NEWSPAPERS—SUPPORT THEM.** We are a reading people, says a contemporary, and especially fond of newspapers. They grow out of our very political condition, and furnish one of the safety-valves of our Government. In the United States they number probably nearly three thousand, or at least one for every 10,000 inhabitants. In 1842, it was estimated that the States of New York and Massachusetts published a greater number of newspapers than all Great Britain. According to M. Balbi, the Geographer, we print in this country nearly half of all the newspapers published in the world. In Asia he estimates one newspaper for every 14 millions; in Africa one for 5 millions; in Europe, one for 100,000; in America one for ten thousand. A land of liberty is a land of newspapers. I had rather have newspapers without a Government, said Jefferson, than a government without newspapers.

Let every one then who wishes well to the republic, support the press.—[Bangor Jeffersonian.]

**A LITTLE FOR MAINE.**—The Age computes the amount which Maine will receive, for interest on her advances in the Aroostook war, at from sixty to eighty thousand dollars.

“Have you not mistaken the pew, sir?” blantly said a Sunday Churcher to a stranger, as he entered it.

“I beg pardon,” replied the intruder, rising to go out, “I fear I have—I took it for a Christian's.”

“The Portland Inquirer proposes to whip the devil round the stump by publishing that paper in three counties and printing it in one, for the purpose of having the paper go free in the counties where it has the largest circulation. Will that plan work?”

**GREEN PEAK.**—The first of the season made their appearance on the dinner table of the Pavilion Boarding House, Savannah, on the 10th inst.

**LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.** No. 238, has come to hand. It contains a good variety of highly interesting matter. This concludes the 28th Volume, with a title page and full Index.

According to the tables made out from the schedules of the Assistant Marshals, there are in Virginia, nearly eighty-three thousand white persons over the age of twenty-one, who cannot read and write.

A vessel from Brazos, brought to New Orleans, on the 13th, \$180,000 in specie.







