

all confidence in the man and will believe nothing he says and will have no dealings with him. His neighbor now, whose good name has been kept, not as a matter of conscience it may be, but of business policy, secures the custom and keeps it, because he has proved the fact that he may be relied upon.

It is doubtless true as our friend suggests that the true principle for the business success of the merchant and of the manufacturer is to be truthful and honest. It is the essential money making principle. We think that this will be the testimony of every honest man in business and who has been successful in his business. It is then a woful mistake for any man to make, to suppose that he must train himself to a corrupt system of business conscience which teaches that it is even polite, not to say, right, in order to succeed in his business. "Tell the truth," said one of our merchants to a clerk of his not long since, "tell the truth always, let the effect come back or edge it is the only profitable course in a long run."

There are, of course, higher considerations than mere profit which come in to sustain and commend these principles, which need no enforcement or illustration in this connection, where they are apparent to all who turn their attention in that direction. Our object is now to direct the attention of those who seem willing to disregard the law of christian conscience in their business if they can make money, and to show to such, particularly young men, that they mistake true business policy and fall in their object by making haste to be rich through fraud, falsehood and dishonesty.

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT, No. 18 STATE ST., (Journal Building) Boston, is an authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

The publishers of this paper hereby announce to their advertising patrons that they have adopted the advance price scale. Those having notices ordered by the Court of Probate, to be published in The Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to set the same with the Register at the time the notice is ordered. This is the rule adopted in other Counties and it saves the trouble and expense of keeping books, and collecting, and avoids the mistakes that sometimes occur when the advertising is charged, and paid at different times to different individuals.

AGRICULTURAL.

As we intend to continue to offer whatever may seem to us to be worthy the attention of the mainstay of our country's prosperity, we shall occasionally write or select articles for The Democrat upon the subject of agriculture; not for the purpose of diverting the attention of our readers from agricultural papers, but to induce them to patronize them, especially the "Maine Farmer" of our own State, as important to their farming interest and to furnish some information upon this subject, to our patrons who may feel unable to take any other paper. Nothing is wanted to place the Farmer in the most enviable situation, but more attention to those periodicals and books which will enable him to profit by the improvement of others, and to become better acquainted with agriculture as a science.

The advice of the justly celebrated Blake, a man who did more perhaps to advance the interests of the agriculturalist, and render him prosperous, than any man of the age, to those young friends who as farmers call upon him, was, to "spare no pains to know what others were doing." This could only be done through the medium of agricultural journals, and he was, as may well be supposed, one of their ablest advocates, as well as constant contributor to their pages. Experience has shown that to be a successful farmer at the present day—to enter the vast field of agricultural competition on equal terms—a man must know what others are doing; he must be acquainted with the improvements in husbandry, in labor-saving machines, in the preparation and application of manures, and with the new and improved breeds of cattle and sheep that are almost yearly being introduced.

To possess this knowledge is one thing—to make a good use of it is quite another. The first he must acquire from extensive personal observation, or from agricultural reading; the last must be the result of reflection, combined with experience. Without the first he will be behind the age; without the last he will be a farmer at random, a mere visionary in theory, incompetent to his business, and a loser in practice. Judgment, sound judgment, is required to render available knowledge, and where these two are combined, the result will be a successful farmer.

Many of the best farmers at the present time, we mean those who make the best use of their capital and realize the greatest profits, are men who entered into competition with long established agriculturalists, utterly ignorant, so far as personal superintendence of labor was concerned, with the business of farming. They were professional men, divines, lawyers, merchants, or mechanics; unacquainted with the mechanical part of their new occupation, but bringing to the work minds well stored with varied and useful knowledge, and a thorough acquaintance with the advanced state and best methods of modern agriculture. The voluntary choice of such men proves that they have a taste for one of the noblest occupations of mankind, and entering upon it with zeal, they meet a success to which many of those who have been brought up to farming from their infancy remain strangers.

It is sometimes said by those who decry agricultural reading, or book farming, as they are pleased to term it, that you cannot make a farmer; he must be brought up to it, or he cannot succeed. The celebrated Marshall of England thought differently; he maintained that "attendance and attention will make any man a farmer." He was brought up to a merchant, but at mature age, took a poor farm of three hundred acres in the vicinity of London, and commenced farming. All his friends prophesied a total failure, but he prepared himself by studying the best agricultural works of the day, and by reflection—superintending his business himself—kept an accurate journal of his operations, which he afterwards published—and became very rich, the Coke or Blake-well of the farmers of his day. The same thing has happened, and is almost daily happening in this State.

Professional men and mechanics have sometimes become our most able and successful farmers—showing the best regulated and well managed farms—exhibiting the finest cattle, sheep and hogs—giving a flat contradiction to the doctrine, that books will not make good farmers; and what, in the estimation of many, will be more than all the rest, in furnishing the test and the proof of the whole, putting more money in their pockets than any of those who have been regularly bred to the business.

The reason some farmers have not been more successful in trying the experiments recommended in books and papers, is because they have tried them under entirely different circumstances, without regard to climate, the nature of the soil or manure. But the time has come, when the farmer in self-defence must read; not to become a mere theorist or visionary in agriculture; not to keep constantly changing his systems, but steadily improving them; but because to ensure success and keep pace with others, he must know what others are doing.

AFFECTATION OF BENEVOLENCE.

No voice is more common in these days, than that of assuming, for selfish purposes, the guise of extraordinary benevolence. The real friends of humanity are often put in this shade by mere pretenders, whose only claim to distinction lies in length of tongue and plausibility of manner. And in nothing is more true than in the cause of popular education. Here and there and everywhere will you see these self-constituted guardians of the school and the teacher, talking in raptures of the glorious future, and bemoaning in piteous plaints the gloomy present. Quantities of rigmorole they daily expend in proving what nobody denies, and thus insensibly gaining personal influence, which alone they seek. The State is bound to assume the education of all her children; the rich can have no better insurance upon their property than to be found in the instruction of the people;—nothing is more worthy of a philanthropist, than to labor for the education of the rising generation; nothing more narrow minded, more barbarous than to be indifferent to this magnificent object. Teachers should be encouraged. They stand in a moral point of view, above and beyond any and every other profession. We must do something for the teacher. He must surely be "elevated." Such is the every day strain of a strained philanthropy; doughty enough in diction, deep enough in design.

But this philanthropy is not only fitious for the spread and support of facts, known and admitted, but it is most unfortunately blessed with a disastrous fertility of genius. It takes the rigid method of discipline suggested by Solomon, and proposes in the zeal of glory, without learning the disposition of the pupil, and the means best adapted to his nature, to substitute those "milder means"—recommended by a wiser than Solomon. And so our schools are generally without government—without moral instruction, because this is only the work of the minister on Sunday, and his instruction few children hear, or understand, if they do hear. It is disgusted with this or that old system, with this or that old school book—and a yearling is a very old work—and cannot be content till things are changed. Mountains, the teacher, and the whirl and whistle of ceaseless innovation, is scarcely taken into the account. If he demurs, he is dull; if he argues or proposes to argue, he is conceited; if he is not forthwith ready to yield, he is decidedly asinine; if he openly opposes he is rebellious; he is not of the "highly educated" class; he must be "elevated." He is behind the age, and he must be elevated! If he cannot be elevated enough to see the new notions, he must be dropped altogether; and, as we put "new wine into new bottles," so we must put new habits into new men. The old, and with them, their old habits, must be thrown overboard. The splendid steamer, Education, must have splendid sails. The passengers must have splendid brains; and the next arrival will bring lots of new works, all for the cause of education and humanity, backed up by all the Ds. in christianendom.

SPRING.

Spring is again upon us; the delightful flower-scented Spring. In this inspiring season, the chills of winter fairly passed away, every mind seems to be inspired with wonderful thoughts, expressive of its delight at this season of gladness and joy, so that it becomes the theme of almost every writer from grave to gay.

With what beautiful and expressive imagery has an ancient sacred poet spoken of this season! "For, in the winter is just, the rain is over and gone. The flowers appear on the earth; The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, And the vines, with tender grapes, give a pleasant smell."

In the New England climate, the Spring is the sweetest of seasons; not only for its contrast to the storm severities of winter, but also for its intrinsic loveliness, and its delightful associations. It is the childhood of nature, full of smiles and tears; gay, guileless, sparkling with new born life, and rushing onward with cushioned footsteps, to summer's maturity, to autumn's decay, to winter's grave.

Spring seems to infuse into the heart of man, also, a fresh and generous impulse; the scenes around him give a new glow to his affections, and banish the wintry lethargy of his spirits. The inner man is almost in unison with the outer world; and the newly decked and garnished creation finds responsive smiles in the breast of him who loves to commune with nature in her vernal walks. Thompson, in his forcible lines, has well sung—

"The invative force of Spring on man, When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie To raise his joy, and serene his soul. Can he fail to bring the general smile Of nature? Can fierce passions rear his breast, While every eye is peace, and every voice Is melody?"

SPRING SEEDS BEFORE PLANTING.—The custom which now pretty generally prevails in many places—of sowing seed before planting, we regard as highly advantageous, and would recommend to those who do not do so, to try the experiment. It hastens the germination of the seed; or rather that germination takes place much sooner after the seed is committed to the earth, because the process of imbibing moisture sufficient to begin the action of germination has already been performed.

FAST DAY SERMONS.

On Fast day last, we had the pleasure of listening to a very excellent sermon from the Rev. Mr. Davis of the Baptist Church in this town, upon the following text, viz.: "For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God," James i. 20.

The speaker believed that an exhibition of wrath was not conducive to the righteousness of God, nor calculated to advance the cause of truth. To endeavor to effect a reform by over ardent, hasty or violent means may be sinful—a vindictive spirit would not insure success. He would not have men conform to the wrongs of the community, but he would have them manifest a Christian spirit, and inculcate Christian sentiments, in theory and practice, as the best means of removing those wrongs. Upon this principle he based his well-timed remarks upon the subject of intemperance and the wrongs of slavery. If we rightly understood the speaker, he would not have men rebellious against the powers that be, nor would he have men exhibit their wrath against the laws of the land, although they might consider them grievously wrong, but he would recommend submission till by Christian effort those wrongs could be removed, and the evil complained of be overcome with good. Still he utterly repudiated the idea that we should suppress all discussion upon the odious wrongs of slavery, or upon the justice or injustice of any law, or of the principles of government, as contrary to the genius of liberty, and directly opposed to human progress. He held to the investigation of all questions, important to our civil and religious interests, in a right spirit. We might not concur with the speaker in all the sentiments offered, but in the main, we were highly pleased with the discourse; and could but wish that a certain class, who seek notoriety by a reckless exhibition of their wrath against all those whose views, however honest, are not in accordance with their own, had been present to hear it.

We made some remarks a week or two since upon the subject of the adjournment of our Legislature from May to the following January. But we failed to convince our friend of the Bangor Jeffersonian that we were right. We are not at all strenuous about it, but still believe that it would be far less expensive to the State not to adjourn till the business of the Legislature is accomplished. So far as the Delegation from this County is concerned, we have no fears, believing they will act for the interest of the State as well as for their own. As to any "improper bias" being brought to bear upon the minds of the Members, we presume we have as little fear as the Jeffersonian, unless its confidence has greatly increased since the last year.

FLATTERY.—Flatterers were well described by the old author, who says, "they only lift a man up, as it is said the eagle does a tortoise, to get something by the fall." The stronger the snail, the higher they require to be lifted up.

The abolitionist papers predict that the Democratic papers in Maine will not publish Mr. Bates's speech made at Lynn. Probably they will not. When a member of their party jumps off of the Democratic Platform, they never think it necessary to publish his reasons, which are but conjectured at best, for committing political suicide.

CONNECTICUT.

The State is democratic. Governor Seymour has over 20,000 votes, and his plurality over the whig candidate for governor is one thousand. This is the popular voice. Oregon S. Seymour, democrat, is elected to Congress in the 4th district by 172 votes over T. Butler, present whig member. In the only congress district in which a whig is chosen, the 1st, there is a democratic majority for governor. Corrections in legislative tables make the result look thus:—

	Democrats.	Whigs.
Senate	9	12
House	115	111
	122	123

This gives the whigs a majority on joint ballot, that is, allowing them three or four free soilers. It is not at all probable that they can choose their governor and State officers. As to a U. S. senator election will be still more difficult.

Correspondence of the Argus.

EAST MACHIAS, April 9, 1851. Capt. MATTHEW KELLER, who has been tending the Light on Laby's Island, Machias river, some four years, has been removed and a whig appointed in his place. Capt. Keller left the island, yesterday morning, and says that soon after starting in his boat, he saw the present incumbent put out the light, and in about five minutes he saw the top of the building in flames, and it was soon burned; by which it would appear that our coasting vessels will be deprived of the customary light on Laby's island, for some time.—Capt. K. knows not how the accident occurred.

A GOOD RULE. A man who is very rich now, was very poor when he was a boy. When asked how he got his riches he replied: "My father taught me never to pay till my work was finished, and never to spend money until I had earned it. If I had but half an hour's work in a day, I must do that the first thing, and in a half an hour. And after this I was allowed to play; and I then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing everything in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity." Let every boy who reads this go and do likewise.

A boy at the age of ten years was sent to school for the first time. The teacher to test his information, asked him "Who made you?" The boy could not answer. The teacher told him the proper answer, and desired the boy to remember it. Some hours after, the teacher repeated the question. The boy rubbed his head in great agony, and at length answered, "I s'wore I've forgot the gentleman's name."

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, BOSTON, under the direction of McGILL & FEARING, furnishes the Commercial Traveller with superior Hotel accommodations for one dollar per day.

Facts for the Advertiser.

The New York Express of the 7th inst., has the following article. It embodies facts and arguments of the highest importance to the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests of Maine.

We especially call the attention of the whig merchants and ship-owners of Portland to these statements. As the matter now stands, they and their interests are represented solely by an abolition organ.—Argus.

MAINE, AND THE SOUTH.—The Portland (Me.) Advertiser is doing its utmost to bring its ships and sailors into collision with the Southern cities, where these ships and sailors go. "Slavery," the editors daily reason, is theft, robbery, rascality, crime, &c., &c., and hence, if sailors reason even by instinct, to say nothing of logic, it will be right for them, when in Southern ports, not only to steal off slaves, but to excite them to arson and insurrection in any way.

This, it strikes us, will, if the Portland Advertiser succeeds in its experiment, be rather a costly one to Maine. Indeed, if Maine thinks so badly of slavery, her ships ought not to freight slave made cotton, sugar, tobacco, rice, &c., &c. According to the Commerce and Navigation Report of 1850, Maine has:—

District.	Registered Tonnage.	Unregistered Tonnage.	Total Tonnage.
Pasamoduck,	10,330.73	9,254.73	19,585.46
Machias,	2,257.65	19,050.67	21,308.32
Frenchman's Bay,	1,643.21	20,325.27	21,968.48
Calais,	5,713.40	31,237.38	36,950.78
Belfast,	13,869.79	31,725.48	45,595.27
Bangor,	9,362.31	15,906.49	25,268.80
Waldoborough,	28,483.13	57,847.25	86,330.38
Wiscasset,	6,024.41	12,217.68	18,242.09
Bath,	76,608.65	27,017.25	103,625.90
Portland,	60,301.13	26,197.86	86,500.99
Saco,	1,570.00	1,153.20	2,723.20
Kennebunk,	9,101.31	2,217.82	11,319.13
York,	—	1,361.45	1,361.45

255,479.05 265,942.05 521,421.10

Number of ships owned and built in Maine, in the year ending June, 1850:

Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Ships.	Steamers.	Total.
127	15	115	3	6	323
Total Tonnage, Tons and 95ths.	11,211.72				

Maine is thus the first ship building State in the Union. Ships are her great article of manufacture. She has the largest available sea coast of any State in the Union; and her land owners find in her ship-yards the very best market for their timber. These ships live and exist upon the heavy freights of Southern ports. The life of the freighting interest of the North is the slave made products of the South. The Federal Government creates for this great freighting interest of Maine a monopoly of the coastwise trade. The South has few or no ships, but under the laws, the South consents to give to the navigation interests of such States as Maine, a monopoly of freights from New Orleans to Boston—or from Maine to Texas, California, or Oregon.

Nevertheless, a leading Journal in such a State as Maine, which has more interests in this Union than any other five States together, (save New York and Massachusetts,) is doing all in its power to exasperate its people against the Southern country, where thousands of its sailors are, about every month in the year, and to teach these people, that as slavery is a crime, even though they live in carrying slave made products, it is right in any way, of course, to abolish the crime.

If the "Portland Advertiser" is sincere in its new born bigotry and fanaticism, its highest duty is to say to the large owners of shipping in Bath, Portland, Bangor, Waldoborough, &c., &c.—"It is a crime to encourage these slave-cotton-growing by carrying their cotton—it is a crime for you, farmers, to suffer the virgin trees in your forests to be cut down to be perverted to such a base purpose." It is certainly a crime to grow rice on slavery, and then to denounce it. It is so!

The whig party in Maine, under this auspices, thus trying to make Abolitionists of the greatest ship building interest in the Union, which sails forth to go all over the world from that magnificent sea-coast, that stretches from Kittery to Eastport, will be very likely to go ahead, will it not? But if the Whig party there follow in this wake of the Portland Advertiser, mark the prediction, it will be about every Whig in every sea-port town on that coast interested in commerce and navigation—and a Whig there soon, "like Angel's visits," will be "few and far between."

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The fire on Broadway Thursday morning, destroyed five buildings on that thoroughfare and three on John street, besides the injury to the Howard Hotel. The loss of Hudson & Co., the large dry goods establishment where it broke out, is estimated at \$200,000, of which \$170,000 is covered by insurance in numerous offices. The Howard Hotel has the furniture insured for \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. The stove employed in heating the building had not been in use for several days, and no light was observed by the watchman on that route for nearly an hour before the alarm was given.

ANOTHER LUCKY LAW FIRM.—Every one has heard of the wonderful success of the firm of Fillmore, Hall & Haven. There is also a firm in Ohio which is on the high road to success as eminent a success. Giddings, Wade & Ranney, late partners and Attorneys at law in Ashland, are appointed as follows: Giddings is a member of the House of Representatives, Wade is a U. S. Senator, and Ranney has been elected to the Supreme Bench of Ohio—a pretty fair deal.

INSANE WAT.—An insane woman in one of our hospitals, became so unruly the other day that it was necessary to confine her in a room by herself. This was more easily said than done, however. It was not until she had mastered several of the attendants that she was forcibly lifted up and carried by four of them towards the room. Finding herself overpowered her whole demeanor changed, and with a look of comic resignation she said—"Well I'm better off than my master was." We were carried by one ass, but I'm carried by four! [N. Y. Paper.]

The Postmaster General has decided that under the new postage law which takes effect on the 1st of July, weekly papers only are entitled to circulate in the mail free of postage, in the county where published, and that in estimating the various distances mentioned in the Act, the office of publication is the starting place and not county lines.

The Departure of Sims.

We learn from the Traveller, that after the decision of Judge Woodbury was given, declining to interfere in the case of Sims, preparations began to be made to convey him back. The crowd about Court Square continued through the night, but not the least violence was manifested, except in occasional hooting and hissing. At about three o'clock a detachment of about 150 of the city watch, armed with stout clubs and hooks, were marched to the Square to preserve order. A little later, the police force, seventy five strong, assembled in the square, armed with stout swords, procured from the Navy Yard. They were under the direction of Marshal Tukey. This force, after a few evolutions, formed about the East door of the Court House, in a hollow square, and word was given to the U. S. Marshal that all was ready. The fugitive Sims was then brought down and placed in the centre. He appeared to be perfectly self-possessed, saying that he was willing to go. He was clothed in a comfortable suit for his sea journey, furnished by the U. S. Marshal. The procession then started down Court street, headed by the U. S. Marshal and his Deputies, and followed by a crowd of about 100 persons, among whom were one or two clergymen, and several females. Without violence the procession passed down State street, the crowd occasionally hissing, and one person calling for the thunderbolts of Heaven to be hurled upon the heads of all those who were in the procession. One man, with strong lungs, recited the events of the Boston Massacre, which occurred in that street. After reaching the end of Long Wharf it was found that brig Acorn was already to start, the steaming Hornet, with steam up, being along side to tow her below the Light. Sims was taken on board and instantly carried below. At about 5 o'clock the sails of the brig were hoisted, the steamers cast off, and she glided into the stream amid the groans of the crowd. About twenty-five Police officers accompanied her down, to return in the steamer. Six officers go with the vessel to Savannah. She has two cannon on board, and her passengers and crew are fully armed to keep off all intruders. Just as the vessel was leaving the wharf, one of the crowd called out to Sims to preach liberty to the slave. A prayer was offered by Rev. David Foster of Concord. Several hymns were sung.

The Abolition Vigilance Committee met at half past five and passed a resolution, asking the people of Massachusetts to tell the bells in the several towns as the news reaches them of the return of a fugitive slave from this Commonwealth. The military were assembled quite "slacky" by the water and the tempest. The longer wharves were covered with the sea to a considerable length. The waves flowed up, played, and broke on the lower part of Union wharf, as though they were gambolling at sea. That great plane of water over wharves and dry land, was indeed a novel sight!

All the wharves are more or less injured. The lower end of Long wharf is damaged—part of Commercial wharf is damaged—part of that foundation—several feet of Stone wharf carried away. The lumber and other stuff on the wharves are strewn round in admirable confusion. We understand the old distill-house wharf near the Eastern depot was about used up—Deering's bridge trembled like an aspen leaf—and the Westbrook end of Tukey's bridge was suffering some at the last accounts. The water rushed in to the Back Cove, washing up to the depot on the new land. Vaughan's bridge was overflowed and somewhat undermined. The damage east and west, by washing away and prostration by the wind, we have no doubt will be extensive. It was a terrible storm—and subsequent rains, we fear, will bear to us for days to come, the result of its devastating power.

Damage was done to the Atlantic & St. L. Railroad in this city. About half a mile of the track round Fish Point is undermined, and a portion of the sea wall was washed away, so that the road is unsafe. Passengers were taken to the road via the Verandah bridge in carriages, where they took the cars. The trains otherwise ran regularly on that road and the Androscoggin & Kennebec, as they did also on the Kennebec & Portland Road.

On the P. S. & P. Eastern Road, the cars did not arrive at noon from Boston, in consequence of damage to the road at or near Hampton. On the Maine Road, they arrived in due season. We had no mail from the west, yesterday, up to ten P. M. The trains from Portsmouth were regular.—Argus.

THE STORM IN BOSTON.—The gale raged with fearful violence in Boston, during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The water was driven into the harbor by the strong north-easterly wind, causing the wharves to be overflowed, cellars filled, and property destroyed to a very large amount. Yesterday noon, the tide was the highest ever known in Boston.

The steeple of the new Baptist Church in Charlestown, was blown down yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, and Mr. Theodore Locker, of Lexington, a milkman, and his horse, instantaneously killed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—I am glad to learn that the President will, in the course of a month, adopt a plan for the Capitol enlargement, and direct the immediate prosecution of the work. Downing's plan for the improvement of the public grounds between the Capitol and the river, and south of the President's house, has been adopted, and is about to be proceeded with.

These will be the most extensive and beautiful grounds in the country, if Congress will appropriate money enough, from year to year, as they undoubtedly will; for members of Congress and their families are interested in having beautifully shaded walks and drives, for miles in extent, with crystal lakes and sparkling jets, as is now proposed.

GEN. SCOTT DECLINES "THE SOUP."—General Scott declines the acceptance of a dinner tendered to him by a large number of citizens of New York. He remains in the city, not yet having selected a site for a military asylum. The farm of General Harrison, at North Bend, is spoken of as the most favorable.

HAPPY QUOTATION.—Mr. Bulwer, in closing his remarks at the late Mercenary festival, cited what Cicero once said of the great Roman orator, Rascius, as applicable to the man of the occasion: "He is a man who quotes in himself yet more of virtue than of talent, yet more of truth than of art, and who, having dignified the scene by the various postures of human life, dignifies yet more this assembly by the example of his own."

The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill abolishing the freehold qualification for voters.

We recommend to the Portland Advertiser to send the paper, containing the rebuke to the Union Lincoln Whigs for being effected by the "pathetic appeals" made at the Bath Union meeting, to Daniel Webster. It was the first instance where the whigs were ever known to betray signs of sympathy for the Union—of course the Advertiser would rebuke them—and the first time the whigs had been known to shed tears since they mourned, not for the Union, but because of the success of Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott, and the defeat of Santa Anna, and the Mexican army. "Pocket-handkerchiefs," says the Advertiser, "were in demand to wipe away the big tears." Well, since the Advertiser has lost its "by Authority" publishing, there has been a perfect flood from the Advertiser office, so that pocket-handkerchiefs have been entirely out of the question—so useless as they would have been to Niles, the New York attorney, when in prison, subjected to the water punishment, a shower bath falling upon him at the rate of a barrel a minute.—Since the crying Advertiser has appeared daily and promptly in its tearful condition, we have almost doubted the Bible doctrine that "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." Don't laugh at people about crying, Mr. Advertiser!

The Advertiser says, "We hope that voters will learn to depend more upon the position, the well known principles and sympathies of candidates, as gathered from their past life, and less upon promises and pledges made just before election."

And so we do, but what then will become of Whigism?

A Severe Storm.

As severe a storm of wind and rain, as we have had during this season of storms, set in on Tuesday, and increased in violence up to Wednesday evening, when its force was somewhat abated. The wind was easterly and blew in gusts, at times with terrible violence. The tide was very high, and has done considerable damage. As was predicted in the Argus a few weeks since, it rose to a fearful point—but not so high, as may be anticipated in September and April next. Some idea of its height yesterday noon may be found from the well ascertained fact that it rose to within two inches of the point it reached during the remarkably high tide of 1831. The wharves were yesterday generally overflowed, and it was up to the level of the railroad track on the new street—cellars were inundated and lumber and other light stuff floated about.—Some damage has been done in this way—as also, some stores on the wharves were rendered quite "slacky" by the water and the tempest. The longer wharves were covered with the sea to a considerable length. The waves flowed up, played, and broke on the lower part of Union wharf, as though they were gambolling at sea. That great plane of water over wharves and dry land, was indeed a novel sight!

All the wharves are more or less injured. The lower end of Long wharf is damaged—part of Commercial wharf is damaged—part of that foundation—several feet of Stone wharf carried away. The lumber and other stuff on the wharves are strewn round in admirable confusion. We understand the old distill-house wharf near the Eastern depot was about used up—Deering's bridge trembled like an aspen leaf—and the Westbrook end of Tukey's bridge was suffering some at the last accounts. The water rushed in to the Back Cove, washing up to the depot on the new land. Vaughan's bridge was overflowed and somewhat undermined. The damage east and west, by washing away and prostration by the wind, we have no doubt will be extensive. It was a terrible storm—and subsequent rains, we fear, will bear to us for days to come, the result of its devastating power.

Damage was done to the Atlantic & St. L. Railroad in this city. About half a mile of the track round Fish Point is undermined, and a portion of the sea wall was washed away, so that the road is unsafe. Passengers were taken to the road via the Verandah bridge in carriages, where they took the cars. The trains otherwise ran regularly on that road and the Androscoggin & Kennebec, as they did also on the Kennebec & Portland Road.

On the P. S. & P. Eastern Road, the cars did not arrive at noon from Boston, in consequence of damage to the road at or near Hampton. On the Maine Road, they arrived in due season. We had no mail from the west, yesterday, up to ten P. M. The trains from Portsmouth were regular.—Argus.

THE STORM IN BOSTON.—The gale raged with fearful violence in Boston, during Tuesday night and Wednesday morning. The water was driven into the harbor by the strong north-easterly wind, causing the wharves to be overflowed, cellars filled, and property destroyed to a very large amount. Yesterday noon, the tide was the highest ever known in Boston.

The steeple of the new Baptist Church in Charlestown, was blown down yesterday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, and Mr. Theodore Locker, of Lexington, a milkman, and his horse, instantaneously killed.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—I am glad to learn that the President will, in the course of a month, adopt a plan for the Capitol enlargement, and direct the immediate prosecution of the work. Downing's plan for the improvement of the public grounds between the Capitol and the river, and south of the President's house, has been adopted, and is about to be proceeded with.

These will be the most extensive and beautiful grounds in the country, if Congress will appropriate money enough, from year to year, as they undoubtedly will; for members of Congress and their families are interested in having beautifully shaded walks and drives, for miles in extent, with crystal lakes and sparkling jets, as is now proposed.

GEN. SCOTT DECLINES "THE SOUP."—General Scott declines the acceptance of a dinner tendered to him by a large number of citizens of New York. He remains in the city, not yet having selected a site for a military asylum. The farm of General Harrison, at North Bend, is spoken of as the most favorable.

HAPPY QUOTATION.—Mr. Bulwer, in closing his remarks at the late Mercenary festival, cited what Cicero once said of the great Roman orator, Rascius, as applicable to the man of the occasion: "He is a man who quotes in himself yet more of virtue than of talent, yet more of truth than of art, and who, having dignified the scene by the various postures of human life, dignifies yet more this assembly by the example of his own."

The Governor of New Jersey has signed the bill abolishing the freehold qualification for voters.

The Responsibility.

The agent charged with the recovery of the fugitive Sims, declared that he would not allow his freedom to be purchased at any price; it being the determination of those he represented, to test practically, whether it was possible to arrest a fugitive slave in Massachusetts and return him to his owner.

Everywhere else there has been no objection by owners, or their agents, to grant freedom to their fugitive slaves, upon receiving their value; and in no case of which we have read any account, has there been an attempt to defeat their emancipation, by putting an excessive price upon them.

It is quite certain, that if the Fugitive Slave law had been in anything like a reasonable spirit, instead of being seized upon by demagogues and fanatics to excite the passions of the ignorant and unreflecting, every single fugitive slave whose reclamation has been attempted, might have had his freedom peacefully secured, and this, too, at one tenth part of the cost, at which the community has been so recklessly agitated.

It is also well known, that the number of fugitives reclaimed, is very much greater than it would have been, if the abolitionists had let this matter alone. As a general rule, slaveholders are not anxious to recover runaways; both because they are ordinarily turbulent and troublesome when recaptured, and because, under the most favorable circumstances, their recapture is attended with heavy expenses. The Southerners are now pursuing their fugitive property, in the great majority of cases, merely because they have been taunted and dared to do it, and impatiently doing that they could not, and should not do. Beyond a question, this was the animating motive which prompted the owner of Sims to direct his pursuit, and to forbid his purchase at any price; and if Sims loses his liberty there is nobody to blame but the miserable sort of Abolitionism, whose mission is to do mischief, and that tactically.—

To the Hon. Job Price, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

THE undersigned would respectfully represent that he is the Guardian of SULLIVAN R. JANE T. OLIVE, SOPHIA, and ABEL T. J. OLIVE, the children of the late WILLIAM H. HENZE, KIAH HUTCHINS, Jr., late of Bethel, and that said wards are seized of the following Real Estate: Five-sixths parts of one third of certain wild lands situate in the Township of Tipton, and the County of Franklin, to-wit: One five-sixth part of one-third part of eighty-acre lot Number eighty-seven; and intervals lot Number seven, on the west side of Ellis River, in said Ranford; One five-sixth part of one-third part of eighty-acre lot Number eighty-eight, on the west side of said Ellis River, in said Ranford; One five-sixth part of about two hundred acres of wild land in Mill Plantation, in said County. Also the eighth part of one acre of land in the north part of Township No. 6, in Franklin County. And said Trustees being of no income to said wards, it would be for their best interest to have the same sold; and the undersigned would respectfully request that said license may be granted him to sell the same at public or private sale.

At A Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-one:

On the foregoing Petition, it was ordered, that the said Canadian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Court should not grant it.

GEO. K. SHAW, Registrar.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

To The Hon. John Prince, Judge of Probate for the County of York.

REPRESENTS **HERBERT BARKER**, Administrator of the estate of **JOSEPH BARKER** late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, that he has received from the said estate, and is about to pay to the creditors, to a large amount over and above the amount of the personal property, besides the expense of administration, whereas the real estate, and the proceeds of the sale of the same, are not sufficient to pay the debts due from said estate; and that your petitioner has received an offer from Samuel J. Morr, of Waterville, Maine, to purchase the real estate of said deceased, named in the inventory of said estate, as a part of the Daniel Barker firm, being part of lot No. 3, in the fourth range of the town of Waterville, containing about one hundred and fifty dollars, which your petitioner considers an advantageous offer; and that the interest of said estate in the purchase of the same, and the payment of the same, will be a benefit to the estate, and that the failure of the same will be an injury to the estate; he therefore prays you to authorize him to purchase the same, and to pay the purchase money upon such terms as you may see fit, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

JOSEPH BARKER.

Dated this eighth day of April, A. D. 1881.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the eighth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one:

Upon the foregoing petition, and also upon the said Administrator's last account of his administration of the said testator's said deceased, presented for probate. It was ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this petition and order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, to read the account, on the fourth Tuesday of the said month of May, on the fourth Tuesday of the said month of May, at the said Court, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted and allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Registrar.

ATTORNEYS—Messrs. G. N. SHAW, Esq.

[illegible]

PRÉSIDENTIAL SUICIDE.—The following is the substance of a letter from the Earl of Oxford to the County of Oxford, dated 18th July 1890, relative to the estate late owned by John H. Head, all the real estate lately owned by James F. Head, late of said Denmark deceased. Said real estate consisted of that part of the farm of the late Nathaniel Head, which he conveyed to said James on certain conditions subject to the chance of said Nathaniel's death on the farm. Terms of payment made known at the opening of the sale.

NATHL. HEAD, Adm'g.

Guardian's sale.
THE virtues of a license granted by the Hon. Judge J. P. Hyde for Oxford County, the 28th day of April 1878, I hereby advertise the sale of the following real estate, to wit: A certain lot of land, the heirs of Mary M. Fiddle of New York, deceased, to wit, said lot, with One Acre situated in the northern part of 24th township, Champlain County, with dwelling house and barn on the same, lately conveyed by Daniel Fiddle, the same being No. 123 in said township. Also, a certain lot of land, the heirs of John H. Lakin, deceased, late situated in Harrison of said County, said lot is a part of No. 123 in said township. Also, an undivided undisturbed of a certain parcel of land near Brandy Pond in the town of Naples. Purchasers are referred to Charles H. Lakin Esq., the first named venditor.

To the Hon. J. H. Prince, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

RESPECTFULLY represents **MOSES GIBBS, LEY**, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, Administrator of the Goods and estate of **SAMUEL BROWN**, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, that at the time of his decease, was seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situate in said Oxford, which has never yet been disposed of for the benefit of said estate—that there are continuing debts now due from said Estate, and expenses of Administration still unpaid. He therefore prays for license to sell the surplus of said Real Estate and real estate of the trust of his decease for the payment of debts of said deceased, and charges of administration.

MOSES GIBBS, LEY.

On the foregoing Petition, it was ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of said petition and of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Record, to be printed at Paris, that they may appear at the Petition Court to be held at said place on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Registrar.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Reg.

Guardian's sale.

By virtue of a license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public sale, if not previously disposed of, the private estate of the late Mary nee May nee, at the time of the clock in the forenoon, on the premises, certain real estate belonging to Harriet A. Morton, minor child of Freeman C. Morton, late of Paris in said County, deceased, and situated in Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, consisting of a House and Stable and situated near the Turnpike crossing, and opposite the Railroad Depot in said Roxbury. Terms made known at the time of sale.

RICHARD MORTON,
Guardian of said minor.

Dated at Paris, April 18, 1851. 2510

WE having been appointed by the Judge, of the Probate for the County of Oskank, to receive and examine the Claims of the creditors of JEDEDIAH GROVER late of Bethel, in said County deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the eighth day of April A. D. 1851, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service assigned on at the office of the said Probate Court, at Bethel on the second Saturdays of the following months to wit—August September and October next from one to four o'clock P. M. O'NEIL W. ROBINSON JR.

AARON CROSS.

Dated this fifteenth of April, 1851. 2d 19
