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Poetry.
THE FUTURE LIFE.
BY W. C. HAYWARD.
How shall I know thee in the sphere which keeps
The disembodied spirits of the dead?
When all of those that time could whisper sleep
And perishes among the dust we tread?
For I shall feel the sting of ceaseless pain
If I meet thee by ghostly presence near,
Nor hear the voice I love, nor read again
The earnest words the tender thought.
Will not thy own weak heart demand me there—
That heart whose fondest wishes to me were given?
My name on earth was ever in thy prayer—
Shall I be banished from thy tongue in Heaven?
In countless fane by Heaven's life-breathing wind,
In the replenishment of that golden sphere,
And larger increments of the eternal mind,
Will thou forget the love that joined us here?
The love that lived through all the thorny past,
And meekly with my harsher nature bore,
And deeply grew the love that to the last,
Shall I expire with life and be no more?
A happier lot than mine and larger light
Await thee there, for thou hast bowed thy will
In cheerful homage to the light of right,
And hast all, and rest, and good for all.
For me the world exists in which I dwell,
Shrink and consume the heart, no least the soul;
And with its life and soul, and all of life
Has left its faithful seat upon my soul.
Yet though thou would'st the glory of the sky,
Will thou not keep the same beloved name,
The same fair thoughtful brow and gentle eye,
Loving in Heaven's sweet climate, yet the same?
Shalt thou not reach me, in that exalted house,
The wisdom that I learned so ill in this?
The wisdom that is love—will I believe
That fit companion in that land of bliss?

Selected Sketch.
EARLY SCENES IN THE VALLEY OF THE HOUSATONIC.
A stranger passing through the valley of Berkshire, Massachusetts, and observing the succession of beautiful and fertile villages from its southern to its northern limits, would scarcely believe that hardly a century ago, it was an unbroken wilderness. Before that time, no European had penetrated its depths. It was the home of the fierce Red Men, descendants of the tribe of the Mahicans, or Mahicans, which signifies, "the people of the great waters, continually in motion." They were scattered along the banks of the Housatonic, to the number, probably, of two thousand. The place now called Stockbridge was the residence of their Chief. Here, at stated periods, most of the tribe gathered to hold their Councils and to celebrate the Wabjagm. Here, also, they offered sacrifices to the Great Spirit, on the summit of high rocks, that crown a towering, precipitous mountain, which overlooks the picturesque valley and the beautiful stream that winds exultingly near its base, and which commands a broad view of the irregularly grouped hills, and the blue-robed mountains that stretch far away in the distance.
Wild as the game they chased, and unrestrained as the winds that swept over their hills, the savages knew no master. They had heard, indeed, and some of them had seen several of the "pale faces" that dwelt near the great waters; but they felt no dread. Their superstition taught them to believe that the wings of the Great Spirit would overshadow them, and secure to them the possessions inherited from their fathers.
In process of time, however, a few fearless descendants of the Pilgrims, from the East, explored these then solitudes, and selected places for future settlements. The Indians first regarded the settlers as intruders. The spirit of hostility, however, was in some degree quelled by the kind manners and honorable dealings of the English emigrants.—They came, they said, not to wage war with them, nor to take away their lands, but to live with them as brethren, and to give them ample equivalents for the territory they might occupy. The Chief of the tribe listened favorably to these representations, and shortly avowed his belief in the Christian faith. This remarkable event suggested to the pious Puritans the project of Christianizing these wild sons of the forest, by establishing schools and religious institutions among them. Application was accordingly made to the State government, then in the hands of the English, and after various delays, the Legislature at length, in 1837, granted "that a meeting house, together with a school house, should be built for the Indians, at the charge of the Province. But the funds of the Province were low, and strenuous efforts were made to increase them by private subscription.—This mission attracted great attention and solicitude; its wants were made known in England, and under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Watts, a respectable sum was raised, to which the Prince of Wales contributed

twenty guineas. Although interrupted by the French War, and subsequent hostile incursions of the northern Indians, this noble enterprise was eminently prosperous. The interests, temporal and spiritual, of the Red Men, were not only promoted by the labors of Sergeant, Woodbridge, Edwards, West, and others, but the habits and characters of contemporary English settlers and their descendants.
Notwithstanding, however, the most skillful efforts to Christianize them, there were several of the Indians who cherished hostile feelings towards the emigrants. These feelings were fomented by a few of the Orondock tribe living near Schaghticoke, and who were in the service of the French. But the greater part of the Mohicans (afterwards called the Stockbridge tribe) were friendly to the English, and but few of the hostile or French Indians had intercourse with them, which was carried on with those who dwelt near their borders.
It was under such circumstances that Joseph Stephens left the paternal roof in Connecticut, and with his wife and child, sought a home in these western wilds. He had, the year previous, explored the country, and selected a place for his future residence.
It was at the close of a sunny day in June, when Stephens might have been seen, slowly bending his way over the hills, or rather mountains, now included in the town called Becket. All of the treasure he had on earth was with him, to wit, two horses, one placed before the other, drawing a narrow shaped wagon, or cart, in which were his wife and child, and sundry articles of householdware.—They arrived at the border of a mountain lake.
"We will encamp here to-night, Mary," said Stephens. "To-morrow we will reach our new home."
And the wolves and Indians will be our companions," responded she timidly, yet resolutely, glancing at the huge, threatening, rocky cliffs, and the wild scenery which surrounded them.
Stephens assisted his wife and child, a boy about two years old, to dismount, speaking the whole encouragingly to her. He was a tall, sunny, stern-faced man, in the prime of life—a genuine Puritan—grave, solemn, religious. His wife was in the bloom of womanhood, blue-eyed, cheerful, and a perfect counterpart of her husband.
Stephens tied his horses to a couple of ancient trees. He proceeded to erect an awning, or tent, which he brought with him, under which his little family were to seek repose for the night. Meanwhile, his son wandered a few rods distant on the border of the lake, gathering flowers, and followed by a lone, brave old mastiff.
A low growl of the dog suddenly arrested the attention of the mother. She saw three Indians emerge from the woods. The movements of one of them indicated hostility.—Like a shadow he fluted behind a rock, and was about leveling his rifle at her. True to the instincts of a mother, the wife of Stephens forgot herself in this moment of danger to her son, and rushed wildly forward to save him. Her husband, beholding the cause of her alarm, plunged forward, like a lion roused from his lair, and, in a voice which boded forth the intensity of his feelings, shouted,
"Villain! will you kill my child?"
At the instant he spoke, one of the Indians, a female, spring towards her in a menacing manner, and in a twinkling, turned the muzzle of his rifle towards the stars. The ball was lost in the air. This done, taking the trembling boy in her arms, she ran towards the mother, and presented him to her.
"Daughter of the pale faces," said she, proudly, "think not our tribe is unfriendly to thee. Yonder Manuta is an Orondock, and is hostile to the English. He persisted in accompanying my cousin—(here a dash passed over her features)—to the Great Wigwam, and we are on our way thither. Your fathers have been very kind, and have taught us many words and things; and as you have faithfully taught the child, and the stars, so does the daughter of Wabjagm ever return the benefits she has received."
The agitated mother pressed her boy to her bosom, and forgot everything but him and his deliverer. The maiden was the only child of an Indian of distinction in the tribe. She was an exquisite specimen of savage beauty. Her form was slender, but round and full, and proportioned perfectly. Her movements, unregulated by fashion, were unrestrained, harmonious and graceful, far beyond the reach of art. Her face was marked by the indelible characteristics of her race, her cheek bones being slightly prominent; but her features were beautiful, though cold and stern. Her eyes were large, black and flashing; and her hair dark as the raven's, was so arranged as to float wildly over her shoulders. She was a brilliant personification of the Indian nature—haughty, yet graceful—revengeful, yet magnanimous. Her dress was simple. Her moccasins admirably fitted her slender feet, and her other dress closely fitted her person, except a kind of shawl which gracefully enveloped her body. She wore a cap, resembling a Scotch bonnet, ornamented with feathers of different colors, fantastically arranged, which waved playfully in the breeze.
The fire was scarcely discharged, when the mastiff sprang upon Manuta, and prostrating him, would have torn him to pieces, had he not been mercifully prevented. The discomfited Indian rose, muttering deep revenge. He was noted for his atrocities, having figured as the hero of a hundred murders, and of thefts innumerable. His face was hideously scarred and wrinkled. Two small rat-like eyes glittered beneath his dark, bushy eyebrows. The vices of the whites, with whom he had mingled, were engrafted upon, and had rendered doubly malignant, his Indian obligations; and were he now living, would be a formidable stumbling-block in the way of disbelievers in total depravity. Could his

man love? No matter—he sought the hand of the daughter of Wabjagm.
Of course, there was but little cordial intercourse between him and the cousin of the maiden. The latter was a tall, strong-limbed youth, brave, wary, and taciturn. In the contest with the mastiff, he left Manuta to struggle alone; he failed not to be by the side of his fair cousin.
Stephens and his wife were calmed by the assurance of the young savages that they would not be further disturbed; and, after exchanging gifts, the maiden beckoned to Manuta, who, preceded by her and her cousin, quickly vanished in the wood.
The moon shone softly on the wild resting place of the emigrants; but fleeting and disturbed were their slumbers.
Since the incident here described, nearly two years had elapsed. Within that period many families from the east had emigrated and settled in the northern and eastern parts of the town of Lenox. Several, however, had returned from fear of the Orondock, or French Indians, who made frequent and hostile excursions. The perils encountered by the early settlers can scarcely be exaggerated. They had a wild country to subdue, and its wilder tenants. They were constantly under the influence of fear or terror; but the event proved that the fortitude, kindness and numbers of the pale faces overcame every obstacle.
The settlement of Stephens was but a few rods distant from the place where the Court House now stands. From the trees he had felled, he had erected a comfortable log-house. The spot he had cleared contained crops sufficient for the support of his little family.—There were other evidences of industry which it is not necessary to relate. Neither had the fair mistress of this humble mansion been idle; the interior was a picture of neatness and household economy. The happy pair went on thus prospering; and often did
"The wild woman's ring,
With their hymns of holy cheer."
They were also great favorites of the friendly Indians, who visited them frequently with presents.
Since the night of the encampment on the hills described above, Stephens and his wife had not seen either of the Indians, except Manuta. While at work one day in the field, the savage suddenly passed by without speaking. Stephens was aware of the revenge which rankled in Manuta's bosom, and was not without fear of its effects.
Towards the close of a burning day in August, the heavens were suddenly overcast with clouds. The wind tore up the trees by the roots, and the woods roared with the crash. The sky glittered with frequent lightning, and deafening thunder caused the earth to tremble. Stephens, with his little family, grouped around in earnest prayer.—They were in total darkness. His voice could only be heard during the short pauses of the storm. His wife knelt by his side in terror. Every moment they expected to be crushed to atoms by the falling trees, or be borne away on the bosom of the winds.
But the elements were restrained; for they are controlled by a heavenly and benevolent power; but the demonic passions of the sons of men, what mortal can arrest them when roused, or prevent them from executing the work of death?
Suddenly, a loud and deafening yell of savages overpowered the roaring storm, and the lips of Stephens, for the first time in his life, quivered, and his spirit quailed. He was agitated but for a moment.
"We must fly," said he to his wife, in a firm, low tone. "Trust in God."
The savages have surrounded our house; we are encircled by demons," he continued. "They are already beating in the door in front."
Another death howl from the Indians mingled with the roar of the elements. "My God! my God!" shrieked the mother. "My eldest son is lost. Where is my child? my child!" He could not be found. The room was dark, and in the terror of the moment, he had taken refuge in the upper chamber. The mother gazed convulsively to her bosom her infant, and fainted. A tear gathered in the stern eye of Stephens; no time was to be lost. The roof of the house was already on fire. With a giant's grasp he seized his wife, whom he bore on his left arm; his right hand firmly grasped a dagger. He hurried to the side door, and hastily opening it, rushed out. A stern-faced savage, chanting a death-hymn, bearing in one hand a torch and in the other brandishing a tomahawk, stood before him. With the suddenness of lightning, Stephens sprang and plunged the dagger in his bosom. The Indian fell, and in falling he caught in his hand the disheveled hair of the wife of Stephens—in a moment Stephens thrust his dagger in the throat of the prostrate savage, and he relinquished his hold and expired. Stephens, bearing his wife, ran as fast as his feet had wings.—While this bloody scene was acting, the savages burst open the door in front. They rushed in; they searched for their victims and for plunder; but the flames and smoke drove them back into the air. Meanwhile Stephens bent his steps eastward, to the dwelling of a neighbor, who lived three miles distant. The rain had ceased, but the darkness was thick, and the wind blew hard and strong. The path which was intricate, was familiar to Stephens; and wild, haggard and faint, he at length reached, in safety, the house of his neighbor, who kindly received him. Once only, he looked back on the scene he left behind. The flames, excited by the fierce winds, blazed over the tops of the trees, high in the air, and a shower of cinders, resembling a storm of fire, was blown over the forest. Dimly, he saw the figures of the savages, who were dancing around the flames, fiercely gesticulating; they were celebrating the dance of death. "My son, my son!"—gasped Stephens, and the stern, snowy man of the wilderness, lifted up his voice and wept.

Mary Stephens slowly recovered from the shock occasioned by the destruction of her son. Her husband was deeply affected, but he bore his misfortunes with fortitude. In a few days the homeless fugitives sought a refuge in Stockbridge, whither many families from the North had come. The northern Indians had spread terror in the settlement; daily they perpetrated some deed of atrocity.
It was the time of the Indian summer.—Who does not remember this delightful season, when the sun "pours on the fair earth his quiet smile," and seems to linger enviously, over the thin drapery of smoke that rests on the far hills, and when a delicious stillness prevails, where
"The mountains that enfold
In their wide sweep the eagle's hawk-like round,
Seem groups of giant kings, in purple and in gold,
That guard the enchanted ground."
It was in the early part of this brief, but glorious period, that Stephens met, on the banks of the Housatonic, a little south of the settlement, the daughter of Wabjagm. He joyfully recognized the heroine of the mountains. But a change had come over the spirit of her life. She was not the animated and haughty being he had met; a subdued and death-like melancholy sat on her faded features. The fire of her eyes had been quenched as if by despair. She had formed an attachment for her cousin mentioned above, which according to the custom of the tribe, was unlawful. "I am going to the land of dreams," said she to Stephens, in reply to his request to visit himself and wife, "I am going to the home of the Great Spirit—to the calm world of sunshine, where no grief makes the heart heavy and the eyelids red." A few days afterwards, in company with a female, she repaired to a remarkable precipice in Gt. Barrington, overlooking the rich and picturesque valley of the Housatonic. She was decorated with her ornaments, her hair decked with flowers, and after spending the day on its summit, in singing with her companion the traditional songs of the nation, she threw herself headlong from the rock into the abyss, and was killed. To her memory the Indians erected a conical pile of small stones, the vestiges of which remain to this day.
The clergyman who officiated at the settlement, was devotedly engaged in performing his duties. He had great influence over the Indians, about seventy of whom had made a public profession of Christianity. Most of the tribe were gathered in this place; for rumors were prevalent that the Orondocks were about to wage war against the English. It was suggested that the Stockbridge tribe emigrate at this project, but the sequel proved that the suspicion was unjust.
The church edifice was the principal building in the place. It was a rude, low built, structure, and stood on the spot now occupied as a burying-ground in the village of Stockbridge.
On a bitterly cold, bleak Sabbath in November, about two hundred individuals, Indians and whites, were assembled in this house of prayer. The minister had performed the first part of the concluding prayer, when the church was surrounded by a large party of Orondocks, hideously painted and armed.—Their terrible war-whoop sounded in the ears of the fear-stricken congregation like a knell of death. Both minister and people were unarmed—there seemed no possible way of escape. Should they wait and be patiently massacred, or rush at once to the arms of death? While in this undecided, panic-stricken state, the savages without, some through the doors, other through the windows, rushed upon the congregation, armed with knives and tomahawks. The shrieks of the women, the cries of the children, the moans of the wounded, denoted that the work of slaughter had commenced. But the savages were bravely met.
"Seize the demons by the throat," whispered Stephens to half-a-dozen of his companions, "and strangle them!" Watching their opportunity, they sprang like tigers upon the leaders of the gang, and the blood spouted from their mouths. Terrible were those death grapples.
The savages were strong and sinewy—but the English fought with the valor of men struggling for life.
"He will be killed!" shrieked the wife of Stephens, as he fell prostrate, overborne by the Indian. The savage had planted his knee on his breast, but the tomahawk was firmly clinched in the hands of Stephens. The savage drew his knife from his belt; he was about to make the fatal thrust, when the wife of Stephens, hardly conscious of what she was doing, sprang forward, seized the savage by the arm, and, with supernatural energy, hurled him from the body of her husband. Instantly, Stephens was on his feet, and, in a moment, the tomahawk was buried in the head of the savage.
No description can give an adequate idea of the confusion and horror of the scene. All ties of consanguinity were forgotten in this horrible emergency—the instinct of self-preservation swallowed up all others. Blood flowed profusely—the groans of the dying—the shrieks—the shouts—the yells—the clang of arms—were these unmarked by the Creator of men?
While in close contact with one of the Indians, Stephens beheld, at a little distance to the East, the bloody Manuta, dragging to a neighboring thicket his wife and child. To dash the Indian with whom he was engaged to the earth, and to be by his side was the work of a moment. On his approach the cowardly wretch, Manuta, let fall his prey, and fled. Stephens bore his life, who had swooned to a neighboring cabin, and soon restored her.

Meanwhile, Manuta had gone in quest of two or three companions, to assist him in destroying Stephens; for unmitigated revenge was rankling at his heart.
Getting notice of his design, Stephens resolved upon flight. He repaired to the stable, and selecting the fleetest horse, placed on it his wife and child, and mounting was soon out of sight.
But the watchful Manuta was not to be eluded. He, also, had a fleet steed, and followed by his two companions, sat out in pursuit. The savage soon came within sight of Stephens; and aware of this, the latter urged his flight. But Manuta gained rapidly upon him; and as he was borne along, his long, dark hair floating in the wind, his scarred features chilled into a fiendish grin, his glittering knife uplifted, quivering in the air, he seemed the ruthless demon of the woods.
"Kill, kill!" shouted the merciless Manuta; and under a precipitous cliff, just on the southern borders of Lenox, two savages suddenly appeared, one of whom fired upon Stephens as he passed. The ball pierced his heart; and the brave and noble-hearted man fell dead, without a groan, to the ground.
The discharge of the rifle, and the wild, heart-breaking shriek of the unfortunate wife, startled the frightened horse, and he plunged forward with the rapidity of lightning. The animal was stopped, and its rider secured by a friend of Stephens, who was passing by.—On a green hillcock about a month after, the bones of the wife of Stephens and her infant were laid by the side of her husband.
Such is a specimen of the scenes enacted in the county of Berkshire not a century ago.—Sympathy has bewailed the fate of the Red Men; but, in the allotments of a just Providence, it is well that they have long since gone towards the setting sun, and that these hills and valleys have become the dwelling places of intelligence, industry and art; and that the debasing rites of superstition have been succeeded by the pure and undeffiled religion of the Son of the Most High.

NAPOLEON IN HIS YOUTH.
AN UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTE.
Among the many, many traits which I could recite, in order to prove this great man's excellent notions of female delicacy, I shall confine myself to one which came immediately under my own observation. When he was at Toulon he was Lieutenant, and I was a step below him; we were extremely attached to each other, and he made me his confidential man, particularly in his love affairs.
"You," as he often said to me, "if your fortune was made, would devote yourself exclusively to the fair sex; you would be their slave; they might lead you like an infant; whereas, although I revere and love them, yet I know their organization sufficiently well not to allow myself to be ruled exclusively by them. Besides," he continued, striking his hand upon his brow, "I have something here that occupies me above all things else."
Bonaparte was, however, of that organization to feel particularly the power of women. One evening he stopped before me, and said with peculiar gravity of voice—
"Louis, I am in love."
"In love!" I repeated.
"Yes, and deeply in love, too, with a little girl who lives in a small house behind the ramparts. She has nothing but her beauty, which is most striking. She possesses, besides, a mind full of intelligence, and I have passed hours listening to her, and looking with intense admiration at her soft and winning brown eyes, and her round and graceful form; and above all, she has the most exquisite hands and feet I ever saw."
"And she doubtless loves you?"
"Yes, she does, as Italians only can love; for she is a Florentine; she loves without measure, without reason, and without affectation; not as high-born women here, for they first practice their tender glances in a mirror, in order to assure themselves that they are irresistible."
"She would be a charming mistress for you," said I, laughing.
"No, truly," he replied, "this girl has a mother, who has immense power over me.—Her husband was of a very high family; and sacrificed all to marry her, for the girl's virtue was stronger than his emilements to err. The father is since dead, and the mother is indefatigable in preserving the girl upright and pure; and truly she takes the best means for this, for she has given me her confidence. The other evening, after having sent the girl away, she said to me, 'Bonaparte, you love my daughter, Naddi.' I answered not, and she repeated the question, 'Do you not love Naddi?' Then you must not come here again, or if you do, you must swear to me, upon your sword, which has achieved great and noble actions—and I shall believe you—that you will respect my child, and not induce her to take any step that would subject the lessons of morality and wisdom which I have toiled to impress upon her. She has nothing to depend upon but the labor of my hands, as her own are, as yet, unskilled in industry.—And I have sworn to her father, whose early death was caused by his love for me, and the cruel alienation of his father, that I would at no time induce him this dowry, that his daughter should be as pure and irreproachable as her mother was; and that although her position was humble, her virtue should be unblemished. And I tell you this, moreover, that if she forgets these lessons so dearly purchased, I shall not forget my Italian still; therefore do not try the girl beyond her strength. And as it is my duty to remove her from danger, I must therefore, either about yourself, or I swear solemnly, as I shall dictate to you."
"I have sworn," continued Bonaparte, "and in fact, I no longer wish to see Naddi. I no longer seek her, but have endeavored to avoid all contact with her in the absence of her mother, but I am miserable and unhappy."
For several days Bonaparte was full of care and sadness. At length he asked what I

thought of marrying her, solely for love.
"That depends upon circumstances," I replied; "if a man has no ambition, it is a happy destiny; but he who has ambition, such as you possess, should never make a love match; for by that step, he cuts away the ladder by which he can alone climb to any height."
"True, true," he replied, "very true. I was two days without seeing her. The third she wrote to me, saying that I would go and see her, as she was ill—very ill. Well, I went."
"I like not speaking of myself," he continued, "and above all, on these subjects which draw us into our childhood; but I felt that way of a confidence, as at this particular moment I feel rather miserable."
"When I called upon Naddi the widow was not at home, so that I had all the dangers of a tête-à-tête to go through with a girl madly attached to me. For a considerable time I kept at the other end of the apartment, replying briefly to her charming and innocent remarks; but suddenly she began to weep and reproach me for my indifference. I endeavored to console her, and in my excitement I promised everything, even to devote my life to her happiness; when Naddi, rising from her seat with dignity, laid her hands upon the hilt of my sword and emphatically exclaimed, 'Swear by that, that you will make me your wife.' A cold shudder passed through my frame; the bright and ambitious dreams of my whole life passed vividly before my eyes; I saw my madness, happily laid strength enough to be honest, and I answered her that I could not swear."
"These devils of women," continued young Napoleon, "stop at nothing when they once love. Notwithstanding my refusal, she continued her entreaties; but quickly disengaging myself, I had the courage to rush from her presence. A few steps from her house I encountered her mother, to whom I related all. She thanked me with gratitude, and entreated of me never to see Naddi again. 'I know,' she continued, 'that I am dooming my poor child to misery, but I cannot help it; if she remains here, she will die; but if I could return to Florence, the journey and the news which she would encounter might effect her cure.'"
"If you prove to me," I said, "that you may approve of my conduct, and esteem me as a friend, you will accept from me what will enable you to return to Florence. But you must not tell Naddi to chase me altogether from her heart. O! Louis, if you had seen how she grasped my hand, and looked her fearful thanks. This morning I sent her three months' pay, which I have borrowed, without knowing how I shall be able to repay it."
And yet this man without fortune, almost in want, soon commanded the whole army, and was seated upon a throne which raised him even above the rank of an Emperor. I have since occasionally spoken to him of Naddi.
"Ah!" he has said upon these occasions, "that was one of the truest and strongest loves I have ever felt; but then I was a poor Lieutenant."

Miscellaneous.

TAKING NEWSPAPERS.

But few persons appreciate fully the benefit derived from the perusal of a well conducted newspaper. Notwithstanding the general disposition manifested to speak lightly of the press and their conductors, there are comparatively few papers published that do not furnish to a family a large amount of useful information that can be derived from no other source, at the same expense. Books are useful in teaching sound principles as well as the history of the past. Newspapers may be called the day-books of the present, which exhibit in panoramic order passing events, from which will be posted the books for succeeding generations. Those who pore over the literature of the past to the neglect of that of their own day, are just so much behind the age. Information is now carried upon the wings of the wind and with the celerity of lightning, so that we can almost post up the doings of the world in a day, and furnish a bird's eye view in a single paper. But this feature is not the only advantage gained by a regular subscriber to a newspaper. Has he a family? What enjoyment it affords to every member who can read. It begets a habit of reading—a thirst for knowledge, which of itself is of incalculable advantage, and induces its possessor to forego the sensual that may gratify the intellect. Mark the difference in families trained under the influence of a good newspaper, contrasted with those who are deprived of such a benefit. The one has an air of general information and intelligence, which is at once observed, the other evinces their ignorance of the world, and in many cases of all useful information, to the most common observer, so as to render themselves almost the subject of ridicule. The line of distinction is so easily drawn, that as a general thing it is easy to point out those who have enjoyed the privilege of which the others are bereft.
If these are facts, and we think the evidence will confirm their truth, the head of a family who brings up his children without allowing them this opportunity, is culpable to the amount of his neglect if within his means. And here we may be permitted to say, that many men plod hard times and poverty for not taking a paper, who, if they do not spend many times the amount in that which is demoralizing and destroying, have ample means to expend for that which is less valuable.—We pity the man who is "too poor to take a paper," for under such circumstances, we very much fear he will not improve his condition. He who curtails his expenses by first stopping his paper, acts almost as wisely as the one who burnt his barn to destroy the rats, and will, most probably, meet with as much success.
We have been led to make these remarks

by the frequent excuses rendered for neglecting to take a paper; and if we have said anything that will induce such persons to subscribe for a good one and endeavor to pay for it regularly, we think they will in the course of a year acknowledge that it has rendered them benefit beyond its price.—*Ex. paper.*
LAND AGENTS REPORT.
The annual report of the Land Agent of Maine is made up to the 31st of Dec. 1850.
Of the lands owned by this State in severalty 69,000 63-100 have been sold for \$10,604 33.
4,809 acres of land reverted to the State from previous sales have been sold for \$2,240 50.
The lands owned in common with Massachusetts, which have been sold, 538,008 acres for \$206,209 34, one half of which is receivable by Maine.
The timber on land reserved for public uses has been sold on 44,554 acres for \$12,386 80.
The land office has paid into the State Treasury for the year \$150,711 60.
After stating the expenditures which have been made upon roads and bridges through the State lands, the report strongly recommends the construction of a road from Portage Lake to Fort Kent. This road passes over a very good tract of land, for setting purposes, and is designed for one of the principal thoroughfares for travel to St. John.—Also for the opening of a road from Fort Kent down the St. John near the Malawaka settlements.
Several townships in Aroostook county have been set apart for settlement. These townships have been already lotted and some of them already contain populous settlements of farmers. This soil is generally very rich and easy of cultivation; and the report expresses the opinion that the valley of the Aroostook is destined to become the finest agricultural district in Maine, and probably in New England.
The policy of the State in opening these lands to actual settlers, at the low price of fifty cents per acre, payable in labor on roads, is fully commended, as acting favorably upon that part of the State by inducing enterprising settlers to occupy the land.
The opinion is expressed that if our young men who design to be farmers should turn their attention to the Aroostook and enter upon the lands and cultivate them with energy and determination, they may build up homes for themselves and their posterity, and secure and enjoy privileges of society more desirable than would fall to their lot in the West.
While the policy of Maine is, in fact, to give her lands to those who will faithfully occupy and cultivate them, and her policy further to make improvements for the benefit of settlers, the policy of Massachusetts, a joint owner with Maine, is quite the reverse. She wishes to hold alternate townships and keep up the price and demand cash payments and do nothing, while Maine and her settlers go forward with improvements. The report suggests that some arrangement should be made for getting her settling lands in a body that she may have the benefit of her improvements to those lands and like Maine let them be freely offered to the hardy settler.
In this connection the report discusses the course which Massachusetts pursues in reference to the timber lands, which was also discussed in the Governor's message.
The lands surveyed last summer belonging to the two States, being the whole of the then unsurveyed joint domain, amount to 23 townships, containing in the aggregate 518,562 acres.
The quantity of lands still owned by Maine including her interest in those owned in common with Massachusetts, is about 1,695,748 acres. Much of this territory is rather poor. The best of the timber lands have been sold and also a large amount of settling land.
The Next Presidency.
The Western Chronicle, (says the St. Louis Union), comes to us with a leading article in favor of General Cass as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.—Gen. Cass is one of "the noblest Romans of them all." We do not think, in our position, it would become us at present, to express preferences. The Democratic party can boast of many statesmen of pure principle and distinguished abilities, any one of whom would make excellent Presidents. We concur with the Chronicle, that it is the duty of all good Democrats to give a cordial support to a National Convention, and to the nominees of it whoever they may be.
The Belleville (Ill.) Advocate places the name of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS at the head of its columns, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a national convention. The Advocate says:
"His conduct and his abilities have been subjected to the severest scrutiny—the test of action. He has filled several of our most important State offices; from these he has risen to our national councils, where, as Representative and Senator, he has by important and faithful service commanded the respect, the esteem and approbation of his colleagues and the nation. With untarnished integrity, he unites in an eminent degree the qualities of a great statesman; his eloquence is commanding; his knowledge of national affairs universal; his industry and perseverance proverbial. But, above all, our choice is an honest man. The three great requisites of the Jeffersonian test, are eminently illustrated in Judge Douglas. Educated in the Democratic school, he has inflexibly maintained the principles of our political faith; and is now presented to the consideration of the public, as one most worthy of the highest position in the gift of a free and intelligent people."

"Governor" Thomas W. Dorr, is now the principal editor of the Providence Daily Herald.

Titles of Acts and Resolves.
At the late session of the Legislature of this State 51 acts and 31 resolves were passed, the titles of which are as follows:
ACTS.—An Act to adjust and correct the valuation and State tax of Hallowell and Chelsea.
—to correct and adjust the valuation and State tax of Gardiner and West Gardiner.
—additional to incorporate the Cape Elizabeth Wharf and Marine Railway Co.
—to incorporate the Eastport Magnetic Telegraph Company.
—the Portland Society of Natural History.
—the Bank of the State of Maine.
—additional to incorporate the Central Market House Co.
—authorizing the United States to build a Custom House over the Kenduskeag river.
—to incorporate the Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. at Bangor.
—the Lewiston Falls Bank.
—to suspend the act to regulate the salmon wharf, and allow fisheries in Kennebec river until March 1892.
—additional to Art. 31, of chapter 98 of the Revised Statutes.
—to incorporate the Trustees of Yarmouth Institute.
—the Rockland Bank.
—the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co.
—to increase the salary of the Judge of Probate for Lincoln County.
—to increase the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank.
—to amend chapter 76 Revised Statutes.
—to make valid the deeds of the town of Burlington.
—for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops.
—respecting the sinking fund of the A. & St. L. Railroad.
—to repeal an act entitled "An act provided for the inspection of beef and pork," approved March 11, 1842.
—to prohibit actions on demand or claims settled, cancelled or discharged for less than the sum due.
—to incorporate the Elsworth Bank.
—the Trustees' Cornish Academy.
—giving certain powers to the First Parish in Freeport.
—to extend the time for filing the location, and the time for completing the railroad of the Great Falls and South Berwick Branch Railroad Co.
—to increase the salary of the Register of Probate of Somerset County.
—additional to incorporate the City of Calais.
—to make valid certain records of the town of Webster.
—to incorporate the Thomaston Mutual Marine and Fire Insurance Co.
—the Allegash Dam Co.
—the Trustees of Camden Academy.
—to alter and amend the act incorporating the Mattawamkeag Dam Co., approved Aug. 9, 1849.
—to change the tenure of office of certain county officers.
—to increase the capital stock of Beloit Bank.
—to amend the act incorporating the City of Bath.
—additional to the act incorporating the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Co.
—to incorporate the West Oxford Agricultural Society.
—the Liberty Manufacturing Co.
—to amend an act creating the Norway Village Corporation.
—to change the name of the Maine Mammoth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
—to extend the time in which to file the location of the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad.
—to provide in part for the expenditure of government.
—for the repairing and improving the Hospital for the Insane.
—to make valid certain deeds of the Sebecus and town of Danversville.
—to amend the "Act giving laborers on lumber a lien thereon," approved Aug. 10, 1848.
—providing for the time when the Acts and Resolves which have been passed by this Legislature shall take effect.
RESOLVES. Resolve to amend the State valuation of the County of Penobscot.
—laying a tax on the several counties of this State, herein named for the year 1851.
—authorizing the County of Kennebec to procure a loan.
—for the distribution of the annual school fund.
—declaratory of an amendment to the Constitution.
—in favor of Thomas Briggs.
—of the town of Richmond.
—of Samuel M. Woodman and John K. Damon.
—for the repairs of the State House.
—for the pay roll of the House of Representatives.
—repealing a resolve in favor of Wait plantation, approved July 23, 1849.
—relative to the reports of Judicial decisions.
—authorizing the Treasurer of State to receive certain moneys.
—on the pay roll of the Senate.
—in favor of the Secretary of the Board of Education.
—allowing the Adjutant General compensation for clerk hire.
—laying a tax on the Counties of York and Aroostook for 1851.
—in favor of Passamaquoddy tribe of Indians.
—in favor of Emory O. Bean.
—of Daniel Hall.
—of certain members of the Legislature who visited the State Prison.
—of John Francis and Attain Lohah.
—of Samuel L. Harris.
—for the repair of the Houlton and Baring road through the Indian township.
—providing for the payment of interest to plantations in certain cases.
—providing for the distribution of the Report upon the Survey of the European and North American Railway, and other documents in relation to the same.
—in addition to a resolve for the erection of a State Reform School.
—for the repair of the Military Road.
—in relation to an insolvent law.
—for making an appropriation for building a bridge over the St. Croix river.
—for the payment of roll of accounts No. 20 for 1851.

—for an appropriation for the State road from the Aroostook river at township No. 11 to Fort Kent.
—making an appropriation for the repairs of the State Prison.
—for payment of additional roll of accounts No. 22 for 1851.
—in favor of Horace B. Prescott and Henry Young.
—in favor of certain persons.

The Oxford Democrat.
PARIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1851.

THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS PAPER HEREBY ANNOUNCE to their advertising patrons that they have adopted the advance pay rule. Those having notices ordered by the Court of Probate, to be published in The Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to settle 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.

LABOR—ARTS AND SCIENCE.
In the present state of society, the operative or great mass of the people, of necessity, live in the habitual indigence of the most important laws of their nature. Their life is spent to no great extent in labor, that their moral and intellectual powers are stunted of exercise and gratification; and hence their mental enjoyments are chiefly those afforded by the propensities. In other words, their existence is constantly animal; they are organized machines, whose office is to labor; the chief duty performed by their moral and intellectual powers, being to communicate to such intelligence and humanity as to enable them to execute their tasks skillfully and faithfully. We speak, of course, of the great body of the laboring population, there being many individual exceptions who possess higher attainments; and we mean no disrespect even to the mass of this most deserving of society; on the contrary, we represent their condition in what appears to us to be its true light, only with a view to excite them to amend it. They are entitled to rights and privileges which they do not enjoy, but which they want, if they will but demand it.

Does human nature, then admit of such a modification of the employments and habits of this class as to raise them to the condition of rational creatures, that is, creatures whose bodily powers and animal propensities shall be subservient to their moral and intellectual faculties, and who shall derive their chief pleasure from the latter. To attain this end, it would not be necessary that they should cease to labor; on the contrary, the necessity of labor as a source to the enjoyment of life, is implanted in strong characters on the structure of man. Commerce is rendered advantageous by the Creator, because different climates give forth different productions. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, therefore, are adapted to man's nature, and we are not their enemies. But they are not the ends of human existence even on earth. Labor is beneficial, but the great principle is, that it must be moderate, both in severity and duration, so that man may enjoy and not be oppressed by it. We say enjoy it, because moderate exertion is pleasure, and it has been only labor carried to excess which has given rise to the common opinion that retirement from active industry is the goal of happiness. It may be objected that as healthy and vigorous man is not oppressed by ten or twelve hours' physical day, and we grant that, if he be well fed, his physical strength may not be so much exhausted by his exertion as to cause him pain; but this is regarding him merely as a working animal. Our proposition is, that from ten to twelve hours of muscular exertion a day, continued for six days in the week, and every year of adult life, man is not in a fit condition for that active exercise of his moral and intellectual faculties, which alone constitute him a rational creature. This proposition is demonstrable on physiological principles, and is supported by general experience; and nevertheless, the teachers of mankind have not often regarded it. The first change, therefore, must be to limit the hours of labor—and to do so, effecting this man must more generally, yes, universally engage in it. Those engaged in sedentary pursuits, instead of seeking exercise merely for the benefit of health, and to no other end, engage a portion of the time in healthful labor, and then they will exercise in some purpose, improve not only their physical health and increase their mental strength, but add to their efforts.

So far from this limitation being unsatisfactory, it appears to us that the progress of arts, science, and of society, is rapidly forcing its adoption. Ordinary observers appear to conceive man's chief end, in some parts of this country, and especially in Britain, to be to manufacture hardware, broad cloth, and cotton goods, for the use of his whole world, and to store up wealth collected from all quarters of the globe in return for such productions. They forget that the same impulse which inspires the British with so much ardor in manufacturing, will sooner or later inspire other nations also, and that, if all Europe shall follow our example, which they are fast doing, the four quarters of the globe will at length be deluged with manufactures, only part of which will be required. When this state of things shall arrive, and it does not appear to be a century ahead, men will be compelled to abide their toil, more necessarily, because excessive labor will not be remunerated. The admirable inventions, which are the boast and glory of civilized man, are at this moment adding to the misery and degradation of the people. Power-looms, steam-carriages, and steam-ships, have all hitherto operated directly in increasing the hours of exertion and abridging the reward of the laborer; and the ultimate effect of them on human society, is not yet divined by the multitude. We had them as the grand instruments of civilization, but in a manner not commonly perceived. In proportion as they shall be generally diffused over the world, they will increase the powers of production to such an extent as to supply by moderate labor, every want of man. Whenever civilized nations shall generally manufacture with efficient machines, superfluity of goods will everywhere abound, and then the great body of the people will find themselves in the possession of reasonable leisure, in spite of everything to avoid it. Great misery will probably be suffered in procuring their present habits, before their eyes shall be opened to this result. The effect will be likely to confer on a large portion of society superfluity of time, by accumulating in their hands wealth sufficient to exempt them from all active exertion; while the toil of the active operative shall be increased. This will go on till the disparity of condition shall have become intolerable to both; the laborer being utterly oppressed, and the higher classes harassed by utter idleness. Then probably, the idea may occur, that the real benefit of physical discovery is to give leisure to the mass of the people, and that leisure is the first condition of civilization—knowledge being the second. The science of human nature, now diffusing by means of phrenology, will enable men at length to profit by exemption from excessive toil; and it may be hoped, that after misery shall have been found to increase in proportion to the advance of machinery, the notion of man being really a rational creature may at last meet with general countenance, and that sincere attempts may be made to find happiness in institutions founded on this basis. Perhaps the discovery may then be made, that knowing faculties have been conferred on man with a view to observing and studying creation; reflecting faculties with a design to tracing its relations and dependence; and moral sentiments for enjoying reduced pleasure in social intercourse, under the guidance of pure religion and morality; and that

this is the chief object of existence in the present life, and affords the best preparation for its enjoyment.

If such notions ever prevail, it will be seen that the experience of past ages afford no sufficient reason for limiting our estimate of man's capabilities of civilization; because, 1st. Human nature was not known as a science; 2d. Physical science was not studied except by a few; 3d. Printing was not invented till recently, and no adequate means were possessed of communicating to the multitude such profound knowledge as existed; 4th. In consequence of this profound ignorance, man in all ages has been directed in his pursuits by the mere impulse of his strongest propensities, formerly to war and conquest, and now to accumulating wealth, without having formed his habits and institutions in conformity with correct and enlightened views of his own nature, and his real interest and wants; 5th. Up to the present day, the mass of the people in every nation has remained essentially ignorant, the creatures of mere impulse, and unfavorably situated for the development of their rational nature; and they being the great majority, of necessity influence the condition of all the rest. Finally, the arts and sciences seem to be tending towards abridging human labor, so as to force leisure on the mass of the people, while the elements of useful knowledge are so rapidly increasing, the capacity of the great mass for instruction is so generally recognized, and the means of communicating it are so powerful and abundant that a new era may fairly be considered as having commenced. Add to these reasons, the discovery that the capacity for civilization may be increased by increasing the moral and intellectual organs in the brain in conformity with the laws of organization, a fact which has hitherto been unknown, and the happiest results may be anticipated in regard to human improvement. Parents will have time and qualifications for proper family instruction, and supplying the moral wants of their children, so essential to human progress, and the perpetuity of human enjoyment.

If man has been sent into existence only to manufacture, to live and die, as millions in Britain, rich and poor, live and die, then Christianity has never been intended to become practical in this life, because human beings, straining after gain every waking hour of six days in the week, cannot, under the organic and mental laws of the Creator, rise to that state of religious cultivation which essentially constitutes a Christian, and, moreover, the institutions and habits of society, which are compatible with such a mode of life, are incompatible with any high general advance in Christian virtue. If, then, man has been created chiefly to labor, his moral and intellectual powers have not been formed to take the direction of his animal nature, but he has been intended for the slave of toil, ignorance and misery on earth; a most unhappy preparation for MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL IMMORTALITY. The union, then, which is wanted, is one of diffusion of knowledge of the nature of man, and of what is calculated to lead him to happiness as a RATIONAL being.

New Hampshire All Right.
It will be recollected, probably, by our readers, that there was no election of State officers by the people of New Hampshire, at the annual meeting in March last. Samuel Dinsmoor, a true and national democrat, was the regular nominee of his party. He was selected in place of Parson Atwood who was repudiated, and his nomination rescinded by the democracy, after he had sold himself to abolitionism. Atwood, however, after his rejection was taken up by the free soles, and run as their candidate; and every effort imaginable was made to defeat the national party. But the schemes signally failed, and Dinsmoor came out of the contest with a large plurality.

The Legislature of New Hampshire assembled on last week and was fully organized by the choice of national democrats for every office. In the Senate John S. Wells was chosen president unanimously, and William S. Foster and George C. Williams clerks. Nathaniel B. Baker was elected speaker of the house of representatives on the fourth ballot, and all the other democratic candidates were chosen.

In convention of the two houses on Thursday last, Samuel Dinsmoor was elected governor. He had seven votes more than the number necessary for a choice; the whole number was 275, of which Mr. D. had 115. The ballot was taken immediately after filling the three vacancies in the senate, but the three senators elected had not been qualified, and did not therefore vote for governor. Had they done so, Mr. Dinsmoor would have had 145.

This result in the Granite State is most glorious, and her true democracy are entitled to the thanks and congratulations of every patriot in the Union. They have nobly and boldly braved the storm of abolitionism which endeavored to overwhelm them, and have secured for themselves a brilliant and lasting triumph. They are now planted firmly on the national basis which they never should desert, and where they can successfully resist every attack of the enemy. They stand upon the platform of true democracy, where they can cordially unite with their brethren throughout the country, in support and advancement of a common cause. There may they remain and successfully battle while the union continues, or while there is a single foe to conquer. All honor to the gallant democracy of the Granite State.—*Inc. Dem.*

Jefferson's Sentiments.
In 1822, when the country was severely agitated upon the slavery question in connection with the admission of Missouri, Mr. Jefferson used the following language in reference to the anti-slavery movements.

"This momentous question, like a fire ball in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it at once as the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for a moment, but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence. A geographical line coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived, and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated, and every new irritation will work it deeper and deeper. I regret that I am now to die in the belief that the useless sacrifice of themselves by the generation of 1776 to acquire self-government and happiness for their country, is to be thrown away by the unwise and unworthy passions of their sons, and that my only consolation is to be that I live not to weep over it. If they would but weigh the blessings they will throw away, against an abstract principle, more likely to be effected by union than by secession, they would pause before they would perpetrate this act of suicide on themselves, and of treason against the hopes of the world."

THE STING OF A LOCUST.—Near Westchester, Pa., last week, a young man named Hamilton, in consequence of which the arm soon became swollen up to the shoulder, attended with considerable pain. The general impression seems to be that the locust has no sting. The female, nevertheless, has a spiral sting, and some deaths have been ascribed to wounds inflicted by it.

Horrible Tragedy in Roxbury, Mass.
On Saturday evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock, a dreadful tragedy occurred in Roxbury, the particulars of which are as follows. About the middle of last week an unknown man was seen loitering about the streets of the city, who from his strange actions was considered to be partially insane. On Friday morning, this man called at the house of Dr. Train and represented that his name was Ephraim G. Daggett, of Hope, Waldo Co., Me., where his father resides; he also stated that he had no friends here, and that he was subject to fits, for which he desired medical advice. Dr. Train was not at home, but the family of Mr. Saville, who resided in the house, attended particularly to his comfort. He informed Mrs. Saville that he was twenty-seven years of age, that his father was well off, that he had a brother named Frederick Daggett, a trunk maker, in this city, and an uncle named Keene, who lived in Springfield. Mrs. Saville advised him, if he was sick, to go home. He left there on Friday evening, but returned again on Saturday morning, saying that he had stopped in Ann street over night. He appeared wilder at this time than before, and as he left the house a second time, turned round and looked the servant girl in the face for a moment, and then precipitately left the house.

At about 11 o'clock on Saturday, the same man called at the house of Dr. A. J. Cummings, in Church Place, Roxbury. He asked to see Dr. C., stating that he was cold, wet and hungry, was subject to severe fits, and desired medical advice. He was, he said, without money, but expressed a willingness to do any chores about the house, to pay for what he should receive. Dr. C. furnished him with food. Afterwards he was employed in splitting wood in the yard for a half hour, and was supplied with dinner and supper. After supper Dr. C. went out on a professional visit, leaving Daggett in the house. Soon after the Dr. left, Daggett complained of a pain in his heart, and asked for leave to sit at the kitchen fire. This was granted, but soon afterwards he went into the sitting-room occupied by Mrs. Cummings and her daughter Ellen, four years and a half old. Here his conduct so alarmed Mrs. C. that she asked a young lady named Crowley, to call in some neighbors. At this moment, as the little girl was crossing the room, Daggett got up, and muttering "It is no use, she must go," seized the child by the hair, drew her back across his knee and cut her throat. This was done in an instant. The mother upon witnessing this dreadful sight, rushed forward and attempted to rescue the child, receiving a severe cut in the hand. She, however, succeeded in tearing the child from his grasp, and fled from the house, pursued by the madman with the bloody razor in his hand. The cries of the flying woman and her dreadful appearance with the bleeding child in her arms, its head nearly severed, brought several persons to her assistance, at whose approach Daggett, who was still pursuing, suddenly stopped, cut his own throat, threw the razor from him and fell to the ground. A boy who ran to the office of the City Marshal, found Dr. Cummings there, informed him that a man had cut his throat at his house. Dr. C. reached home before the man died, and attempted to staunch the flow of blood, being up to this time ignorant of his own bereavement. The man, however, died in a few minutes. The child was probably dead in a minute or two after the wound was inflicted.

The body of Daggett was conveyed to the Almshouse. His dress was a green sack coat, black satin vest, and striped cotton pantaloons. In his pocket was found a testament which previous to the tragedy he was noticed frequently to read. A name supposed to be his was written upon it. In this testament a number of passages were marked by turned leaves. Among others the following: Matt. xvii, 15—"Lord have mercy on my son, for he is a lunatic and sore vexed; for oft times he falleth into the fire, and oft into the water. Upon his body were found two flesh wounds one near the heart, and the other lower down, which appeared to have been inflicted upon a few days, it is supposed in an attempt upon his life. He was not entirely nameless as he had stated, as seventy-five cents in silver were found in his wallet, and a \$5 gold piece sewed in his clothing. As he had at different times on Friday and Saturday inquired for the Rev. Mr. Trafton, the Methodist Minister of Roxbury, that gentleman visited the Almshouse and looked at the body, but was unable to identify it as that of any person whom he had seen before. It is stated that he arrived in this city on Tuesday in one of the Portland boats. The razor with which the wound was inflicted, belonged to Dr. C. and was taken by Daggett from a closet in the house.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Paper in Every Family.
The design of Congress in passing the new postage law, which goes into operation on the first of July, was to afford facilities to every family in the land to furnish itself with the means of acquiring the information imparted through the medium of the newspaper press. The encouragement which is thus afforded to the press will prove beneficial, in proportion to the degree in which the privileges which are conferred upon the public, are improved. A paper's usefulness is dependent upon the number of its subscribers—the larger the list the better the means for furnishing an interesting and valuable paper.

It is the local, or County papers, too, that are intended to be encouraged by this law. These papers should supercede, entirely, the journals which are printed abroad, for if the public only improve the opportunities afforded them in the bill, every county paper can be made as readable, and equal in every respect, to those which are printed abroad, and which flourish by enjoying large subscription lists. [Eastern Times.]

The Washington Union prefaces some epigrams from Gov. Hubbard's message as follows:—

"We commend to the notice of our readers the extracts from the message of Gov. Hubbard which we insert below. Like the Governor of Connecticut, he maintains those patriotic views which have always guided the statesmen of the democratic school. The country will not be long in finding out that the agitation growing out of the slavery question cannot be composed until a President from this school is once more installed into office, and can infuse the healing power of old-fashioned principles into every branch of the public service."

Later from Europe.
The steamship Pacific, which arrived at N. York on Saturday, brought four days' later advice from Europe.

The only interesting item of English parliamentary intelligence the renewed discussion of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, in the Committee of the Whole of the House of Commons. These discussions, it is said, have resolved themselves into a tacit understanding between the two great parties in the State, that if possible, this most important question shall not be made a subject of political strife; but that both the government and the opposition shall endeavor as far as possible, to make the bill effective.

There have been some violent discussions in the National Assembly of France, upon the question of a revision of the Constitution. Petitions for a revision are beginning to flow in from every part of the country. The Legitimists have at last resolved to take a bold and energetic step; they have determined to demand the total revision of the Constitution; in other words, that France shall be called on to say whether she will maintain the republic or establish a monarchy. A motion for the revision of the constitution, will, it is said, be presented on the 28th, by Due de Broglie, supported by a great number of members favorable to the re-election of Louis Napoleon. The debate on the bill for organizing the National Guard was of the most tumultuous and stormy character. After the rejection of amendments, some in a liberal, others in a contrary sense, the house adopted the first seven clauses of the bill, by which this force, which is limited to citizens in easy circumstances, is placed under the authority of the government and its officers, and then adjourned.

It is considered probable that, notwithstanding the important questions which have to be discussed, if not decided, during the present year, the National Assembly will give itself a fortnight or three weeks respite about the first of July or first of August; that is, when the first debate on the revision of the Constitution shall have been brought to a close. The debate will, it is thought, last about three weeks or a month.

The German Diet has not yet assembled, nor has any business of any kind been done for some time, though many of the Envoys have returned from Dresden. In the affairs of Hesse Cassel, no progress is apparent. There exists motives for believing, however, that a plan for the revision of the Constitution has been elaborated, and that so soon as the Diet of Frankfurt meets, this plan will be submitted for its consideration.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Freiburg, and the Bishops of Limburg, Rottenburg, Fulda and Mayence, have agreed to a memorial to be presented to the several governments, containing seventeen demands, which, if granted, would render the Church totally independent of the State, and deprive the latter, to a considerable extent, of its political power.

The Paris journals announce that Col. Sheldene, deputy of the U. S. government, to convey the remains of Commander Paul Jones to America, has been unable to discover them and abandoned the search. In consequence of this statement, a captain of an English merchant ship has written to the Times, stating where they may be found. He states that Paul Jones was interred in the strangers' burying ground at Cronstadt, in Russia, and that he has often seen the stone erected on the spot.

One hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees have embarked at Havre for New York.

THE GOLD MINES. The Hallowell Gazette says.—It is estimated that two thousand men are there and on their way to the gold mines recently discovered on the borders of Maine. Numbers have already arrived from Boston and New York. Hardly a morning passes that parties do not pass through this town bound north, and parties are forming all along on the river to proceed to the mines immediately. A citizen's meeting was held in Pittston this week and a man appointed to go up and obtain all the information possible in the mining region.

Mr. Nash of West Gardiner, went up to the mines about a week ago, leaving directions to his sons that if the prospect for obtaining gold was good, he would send for them immediately. A letter has been received from him, directing the boys to "come."

Lumps weighing from seventy-five cents to seven dollars have been exhibited on the Kennebec the present week.

A gentleman from Waterville informs us that he saw a lump of gold weighing seven dollars, which was exhibited in that place this week by a person who has been engaged in lumbering in the vicinity of the mines. He was about fitting out with provisions for the summer's mining operations. This lump was discovered in a brook on the Maine side of the line.

The Portland Advertiser says.—We have seen a letter to a gentleman in this city from a Californian in Bingham, Somerset County, which says:—

"Yesterday I went to the diggings within eight miles of this place. I washed three pans of dirt and got ten or twelve particles of gold. As yet there has not been digging enough done to ascertain whether it will pay or not, but it is my impression from what I saw that there are some places on this creek that will pay. There is a good deal of excitement about it on this river, and within two weeks more than two hundred persons have passed through this place from Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, and other places, en route to the mines."

MORE OF EM.—Three full blown and blooming "Bloomers" promenade Washington street Saturday afternoon, compelling admiration among the host of fair promenaders, tempted forth by the June like loveliness of the day. In Lowell, on Saturday two Bloomers were out before the breakfast hour, and quite a number were preparing to introduce the new costume into church on Sunday. The thing would draw well.—[Boston Mail.]

WHITE MOUNTAINS. The new route to the White Mountains by way of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, from this city to Gorham N. H., offers great inducements to tourists, and promises to become the most frequented route to that region. It certainly affords the most expeditious access to the mountains, as the railroad within a short distance of the base of Mount Washington.—*Argus.*

Explosion of a Powder Mill.
The cylinder mills belonging to the Powder manufacturing of J. C. Marble & Co., situated in Sumner, exploded on Tuesday afternoon last, at about 6 o'clock. The jar was distinctly felt in this village, at a distance of six miles. The concussion was so great that the walls of the magazine, some twenty rods distant, were split in two, and the side of the dry house was broken in. Buildings in the vicinity were moved from their foundations, and completely stripped of their boarding. The magazine and dry house contained about thirty-five tons of powder, which fortunately escaped taking fire. No one was injured; the workmen having left the mills about twenty minutes before the explosion took place.—*Loss about \$1000.*

THE RESCUE TRIALS.—The trial of Scott for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach, was brought to a close on Monday, and the case given to the Jury. In the afternoon the court came in. Judge Sprague sent for the Jury, they having been out for five hours. To a question if they had agreed, their foreman replied that they had not, and that they did not differ as to the law, but as to facts. The Court said that they should be under the necessity of requiring them to retire again for further consultation. The foreman said that he hoped not, as there was not the least prospect of an agreement. The Court replied, that Juries were often under the impression that they could not agree, and afterwards united in a verdict. The Jury then retired, with directions from the Court, that if they agreed during the night, they might seal up their verdict and separate. The Court then adjourned to half past nine Tuesday morning.—when at the opening, the Jury came in, and their foreman again stated their inability to agree. The Court inquired if they desired any assistance in the form of instructions as to the law. The foreman replied that they were unanimous as to the law. The Court inquired if they had not agreed as to any of the counts of the indictment. The foreman replied in the negative. The Court then ordered the indictment to be taken from them, and discharged them from any further attendance upon the Court.—They stood six forenoon and six for acquittal, when they first went out, and so stand all night.

The District Attorney moved for trial in the case Lewis Hayden (colored), also indicted for aiding in the rescue of Shadrach.

Empanelling the Jury, the same questions were asked as in the case of Scott, if ever they had expressed or formed an opinion in the case, or had opinions against the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Nine Jurymen having answered these questions satisfactorily, were sworn in. Two others, who answered, one that he was biased, and the other that he did not believe the law to be constitutional, were excused from serving. The Jury list having been exhausted, the Court adjourned until Monday morning at nine o'clock, preferring to wait for persons regularly summoned to resorting to talisman taken from the bystanders.—*Traveller.*

THE EDITOR OF THE PEOPLE'S PRESS states that he has received a communication from an "Old Teacher" against the Mandeville Reading Books. We think he must be quite too old for active service, and too far gone to do indolent to learn a new system, however important and useful. The result of the use of Mandeville's system and books in the public schools in this city is an exemplification and proof of the superiority of Mandeville's system which all the hypotheses and theories and talk in the universe cannot overthrow.—No teacher, who is of sound mind and is honest, and understands Mandeville's system and is acquainted with the practical effects of it when properly taught, can fail to approve it and commend it.—*Bangor Courier, 31st ult.*

CALIFORNIA HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION LAW. The Legislature of California have passed a homestead exemption law, which provides that the homestead, with the dwelling house thereon, and its appurtenances, not exceeding in value the sum of \$5,000, to be selected by the owner, shall not be subject to forced sale on execution, or any other penal process from a Court, for debt. Such exemption shall not extend to any mechanic's, laborer's, or vendor's lien, or to any mortgage lawfully obtained. If the plaintiff in execution shall be satisfied with the lands and tenements so selected and set apart, the matter shall be submitted to two appraisers—one to be selected by either party—who shall determine whether such lands and tenements exceed the value of \$5,000. The homestead and other property exempt from forced sale, upon the death of the head of the family, shall be set apart by the Probate Court for the benefit of the surviving wife and his own children, or the next heirs at law.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8.—A despatch from Washington states that the President has determined to accept the plan of Mr. Young, for enlarging the Capitol. Another despatch states that the President has selected the plan offered by Mr. Pomeroy, a young architect who was drowned last fall in the Potomac River.

ST. LOUIS, JUNE 7.—The Mississippi River has overflowed the whole length of the levee and is still rising. Merchants had been compelled to remove their goods from the ground floors; a large amount of produce on the levee has been injured, and so great is the difficulty in shipping and landing goods as to cause nearly a suspension of business.

KOSUTH.—By the Asia, just arrived from Liverpool, we have a report that the Cabinet of Vienna has at length consented to liberate Kosuth and the other refugees, on the express condition that they shall immediately leave Europe, and not return without the formal consent of the Austrian Government. *National Intelligence.*

MR. BARNUM AND JENNY LIND.—Philadelphia, June 9th.—By mutual arrangement made today, between Jenny Lind and Mr. Barnum, their engagement terminates with to-night's concert. She is to carry out the engagement made by Mr. Barnum, and give the two concerts advertised here. Her intention is to give several concerts in other portions of the country, on her own account. Barnum goes to the World's Fair, per the North America, on the 17th inst.—[Atlas.]

Rev. Zenas Thompson was installed Pastor of the Universalist Society in Augusta, on Wednesday last, having engaged with the society for the term of five years.

Adjournment of the Legislature.
The two houses of the legislature adjourned on Tuesday morning last, to the first Wednesday of January next, after a session of precisely three weeks.

During the brief period the legislature has been together, it has, in addition to organizing its own bodies, set the government in motion by the election of the necessary officers, and made the requisite appropriations to carry it on; besides passing upon many important measures of a general character. Among them is a bill providing for the re-construction of the Insane Hospital, and appropriating \$25,000 towards that object.

Also, a Resolve making an appropriation of \$20,000 towards the erection of the Reform School at Portland.

Also, a Resolve making an appropriation of \$9,000 to repair the State Prison at Thomaston.

Also, resolves making appropriations for the repair of various roads to Aroostook county.

And the passage of a Liquor Law, of an exceedingly stringent character,—besides the passage of numerous other bills and resolves of greater or less importance.

The Legislature labored assiduously, and accomplished a great deal, during the time it was in session. The result of those labors will have the effect materially to diminish the work to be done next winter, and greatly to shorten the January session.—*Age.*

THE CRYSTAL PALACE BRATON.—Dr. Duff in his speech at the late anniversary meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in London, thus describes one of the heathen temples of India:—"In Seringham you have the heathen temple that can probably be found from the north to the south pole. It is a square, each side being a mile in length, so that it is four miles round. Talk of your Crystal Palace! Why, as a man would put a penny in his pocket you might put your Crystal Palace into the pocket of this huge pagoda. The walls are 25 feet high, and 4 or 5 feet thick, and in the center of each wall rises a lofty tower. Entering the first square you come to another with a wall as high, and with four more towers. Within that square is another, and within that again another,—and you find seven squares, one within another, crowded by thousands of Brahmins. The great hall for pilgrims is supported by a thousand pillars, each cut out of a single block of stone.

MONKEY DIGGING.—The Lynn Bay States says that application has been made to the Mayor and Aldermen of that city for leave to make excavations at "Dunroos Rock," in order, as he says, "to dig down to the pirate's cave." To this pirate's cave there is an old legend attached, to the effect that a free-booter once lived there, and there was buried with his treasures, by the falling of a portion of the rock during the great earthquake in 1658. Several attempts have previously been made to blow up this rock in order to obtain the buried treasure, but without success.

THE SAGO RIVER RAILROAD.—We learn from the Committee that an engineer to make a survey of the contemplated route of this road, has been employed, and he will commence operations forthwith. The people of Saco, have subscribed liberally for the survey, and the prospect of the road being built, is encouraging. Application has been, or will be, made in a few days to the Legislature for the charter.—*Saco Union.*

THE COUNTRY—THE CLOPS.—The country never looked more beautiful, nor the crops better than at present. The corn is up several inches, and is three weeks earlier than it was last year, when (as our readers will recollect) it was kept unusually late by the drought. The wheat is generally good—occasionally a field something injured by the frost. The grass, both meadows and clover fields, look beautiful.

All the country papers agree in saying that the crop is now promising. The surplus of wheat, corn, grass, &c. in a good season, is immense—far surpassing that of any other state. Whatever gold California may export, we shall have our share, if the crops are good.—[Cincinnati Gazette, June 5.]

MAMMOTH HOG.—We have seen several notices in the papers, lately, of large hogs but none that can equal in "vulgusness" the one owned Mr. R. C. Sisson, of this place. We doubt if his match can be found in the New England States, and until we hear of a larger, we shall cede the superiority in this line to the "land of Johnny-cakes and (white-cake) cheese." The dimensions of this monstrous specimen of pork are: Length 8 feet, girth behind the shoulders 7 feet, height 3 1/2 feet. His weight is now about 1100 lbs., and Mr. S. intends to make him weigh 2000 before he kills him, as he is now only 2 years old. His food consists of Indian meal baked into cakes, which are fed to him from the hand, as he is "too big," to eat from the trough.—[Western (R. L.) Echo.]

ENERGY AND MIND.—Energy is everything. How mean a thing is man, with little motive power! All the abilities nature has given him lie useless, like a great and mighty machine, ready at every point for useful action, but not a wheel turns for want of a starting power. A great man is like a great machine. He has power to set in motion the powers of an ordinary man, and render him a respectable, nay, even a beautiful piece of mechanism, but never a magnificent one. Yet there is one thing which renders man supremely abject—the machine. By the working of his own mind he can improve and exalt himself; by directing his eye to what is great and good, he may become so. If, then, we become what we wish to be, what high object should we aim at, and what resolute and energetic efforts should we ever be making to attain them?

COUNTERFEITS.—The N. Y. Commercial says that one dollar notes of the Merchants' Exchange Bank, of that city, altered to \$20's are in circulation. They can be easily detected, the genuine one having the vignette of the figure of commerce, while the twenties have that of an eagle.

PROGRESS!—The Atlantic & St. Lawrence rail road opened Tuesday June 10th to West Bethel, and the trains will run hereafter to that point, until a new section is opened, which will be within a few days.

LADIES' DRESS.—Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has been lecturing in N. Y., on this subject. The Tribune says: "Mrs. Smith advocates the adoption of the Turkish trousers with a tunic, and an outer garment fitting closely in the bust, with long sleeves buttoning at the wrists, and furnished with deep pockets, leaving the arms free and the frame uncovered. The new style was commended in a very graceful and winning manner, and the sufficiency of the sex were very feelingly depicted by the lecturer. The effect may be a blaze of novelty along Broadway."

The Herald thus alludes to the lecture:—"Mrs. Smith thus recommended the French hat and Turkish trousers, but not so short as to transform a woman into a figure. Over this robe a Grecian jacket, which may be adapted to the taste and wealth of the wearer. Such a dress would give grace and elegance to the person, and she who wears it would walk with more ease and breathe more freely. Public opinion was in favor of them, and they should take advantage of it."

A SIGNIFICANT HINT.—While President Fillmore was at Bergen, N. Y., a blind old woman was introduced to him as the former Postmaster of the village. "Yes," said he to the President, "I was Postmaster there before you came into office, and I expect to be again when you go out." This saying produced a roar of laughter, in which the President joined as heartily as the circumstances warranted.

IRVING HOSPITAL.—We are requested to state that the Hospital has now as many patients as can be accommodated, and those and individuals wishing to be sent patients, must first correspond with the Superintendent, and learn if vacancies exist. [Average Age, 74.]

Coinage at the Philadelphia mint in May, \$62,800 pieces in gold, of which nearly 500,000 were dollars, total amount \$2,201,262; three cent pieces \$37,628; one cent pieces \$9,899. Gold bullion deposited for coinage in May, from California, \$2,385,600; other places \$63,600, silver bullion deposited \$14,800.

A new post office has been established at South Audover, Oxford County, Me. James Stevens, postmaster.

New potatoes first made their appearance in Cincinnati markets on the 28th ult. They sold at the moderate price of four dollars a bushel, and were raised by Nathaniel Whitman, in the vicinity of that city.

The poultry of the United States is valued in the statistics at \$20,000,000.—The State of N. Y. having over two millions invested in it. In the egg trade the city of N. Y. expends nearly a million and a half of dollars annually.

The friends of Mr. Clay in N. Y. city propose to present to him a medal worth \$2000 for his services in favor of the compromise.

A NEW LUMBERING MOVEMENT IN MAINE.—An enterprise has been started at Oldtown by Mr. Moody for lumbering upon the best timber lands on the Aroostook during the summer instead of the winter. There are some of the best pine logs in the State in that region, and the plan is to secure them to the Penobscot river mills and market. To do this the logs are to be cut and hauled this summer, and in the autumn fished out to sea and across a long lake, and during the next winter these logs are to be hauled from the shore of the lake to the Penobscot waters, a distance of four miles, and the next spring run to the mills.

Emigration.—During the last week six papers by the last steamer from Liverpool no fewer than 306 emigrants left the port of Galway for America, and the tide from that quarter is following with undiminished vigor. The Transatlantic paper states that large sums of money are being transmitted by friends and relatives across the Atlantic, to enable emigrants at home to join them in the new world. The flourishing accounts of work and high wages, almost daily reaching Ireland, are, it is said, acting as a spell upon the peasantry.

WARRINGTON, June 6.—It is stated that the French Government are about to bring a claim for three millions, for goods reexported at San Francisco by Col. Cellier, for non-compliance with revenue laws.

At Market, 544 Cattle, about 150 Horses, and 94 Swine, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, two and three years old. Prices.—Cattle—Best—A few extra, \$7.25 per cwt. 1st quality, \$7.25; 2d, 6.00; 3d, 5.50; 4th, 5.00. Horses—\$25 per head, 12 to 14. Cows and Calves—\$19.25 to \$21.25. Two years old, \$17.25 to \$19.25. Three years old, \$15.25 to \$17.25. Sheep and Lambs—1544 at market. Prices—\$5.75 to \$6.00. By lot, \$1.30 to \$1.50. Swine—Retail, 6 a 7 c. Spring Pigs, 9 a 11 c.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. THURSDAY, JUNE 3. At Market, 500 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 18 pairs Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 2000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2000 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$7.50; 1st quality, 7.25; 2d, 6.00; 3d, 5.50; 4th, 5.00. Working Oxen—\$75 to \$95, 100 to 112. Cows and Calves—\$19.25 to \$21.25. Two years old, \$17.25 to \$19.25. Three years old, \$15.25 to \$17.25. Sheep and Lambs—1544 at market. Prices—\$5.75 to \$6.00. By lot, \$1.30 to \$1.50. Swine—Retail, 6 a 7 c. Spring Pigs, 9 a 11 c.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION AT RUMFORD POINT. The Sons of Temperance will celebrate the 4th of July, at Rumford Point. It is expected that an Oration will be delivered; to be followed by a collation, speeches, music, &c. A general invitation is extended to the Sons of Temperance, and all other societies friendly to the cause of Temperance. June 13. 5-15 Per Order.

To the Ladies of Paris and vicinity. MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has a SOUTHERN SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums—will allay all pain or uneasiness, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your nerves, soothe and heal to your infants, even when it failed of remedy—and, perfectly safe to be administered to every feeble infant. A fresh supply at HUBBARD & STEVENS. Price 25 cents a Bottle.

For Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOUTHERN SYRUP, and attend to it as if your child is suffering.

For sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS, Paris, A. M. HAMMOND, South Paris, A. B. DWIGHT & CO., Mechanic Falls, July 1851.

MARRIED. In Providence, R. I., 5th inst., Dr. William A. Rust to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Hon. Rufus K. Goodnow, all of this town.

One Cent Reward. NOTICE is hereby given that HORACE H. FROST on the first day of June, left the editorship of his paper, and in consequence of this is to forbid all persons trusting or harboring him on my account, for I am under no obligation to pay any debts of his contracting after this date. SUMNER FROST. Norway Me., June 10, 1851. 3-18

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GOODWIN, NOYES & BARNARD.

RECENTLY FROM THE CITY OF BOSTON.

HAVE recently established at NORWAY VILLAGE, ME., for the purpose of the manufacturing and sale of

Cabinet Furniture.

in its various branches, and on an extensive scale. Having fitted up

WATER-POWER MACHINERY

at a large expense, for doing work with greater facility, they are confident that they can manufacture Furniture in better style and sell a little cheaper than any other establishment in the State. They would say to all persons wishing to purchase articles of Furniture, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. They have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing a large variety of

Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, Mahogany Living, Dining, and Parlor Chairs, also

Cupboards, and other articles, French, Italian, and Cottage Bedsteads, Secretaries, Trunks, Commodes, Washstands, Dressing and Common Bureaus.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND A VARIETY OF TOILETS.

Many of the above articles are made of the richest Rose Wood, Mahogany and Black Walnut stock, and if the latest style and most faithful workmanship are required, they can safely say that no such of the public patronage, as will make this establishment one of the most extensive and flourishing in the State.

Particular attention paid to MANUFACTURING SOFAS, AND ALL KINDS OF

UPHOLSTERY

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

They will take in exchange for the above articles all kinds of Country Produce, Pine, Bass Wood, Birch, Birch, Elm, and Maple, LUMBER, and any other article, and will give the best of the market for the same.

THOS. G. BARNARD, Norway, June 12, 1851. 6-18

Notice of Foreclosure. WHEREAS LANG C. WRIGHT, then of

Livermore, in the County of Oxford, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1849, by his deed of Mortgage of that day, conveyed to the subscriber, certain real estate situated and lying in the town of Roxbury, in the County of Oxford, which deed of Mortgage is recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds, Book 78, Pages 408 and 409. And whereas the conditions of said deed of Mortgage have been violated, this public notice is given to foreclose the same according to the statute in such case made and provided.

ABEL MOYSE, Livermore, April 7, 1851. 2-18

Auction Sale of Real Estate. THE subscriber has had for sale (120 acres) divided into lots from three to thirty acres each, and given to the subscribers, who are to pass, without interfering with others, and about every lot is well watered in. What is not sold at public sale before the 23d, will be sold at Public Auction, on the 23d of the present month, together with the Stock, Farm, and other articles, and some of the best of the county, and a part of the Household Furniture. Also—Pew No. 46 in the Baptist Meeting House. E. C. BOSTON, Paris, June 10, 1851. 2-18

Freedom Notice. THIS is to certify, that I have this day given to my son, GEORGE H. YORK, the remainder of his time to act for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay debts of his contracting after this date. DAVID YORK, Woodstock, June 10, 1851. 2-18

Notice. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a note, signed by the subscriber, NATHANIEL BUCKNELL, of Hartford, signed in June, 1850, for the sum of \$1000, for fifty dollars, dated June 4th, 1850, and payable January 1st, 1852. Said note was given for value received. I have not received any value, therefore I shall not pay it. NATHANIEL BUCKNELL, Hartford, June 10, 1851. 2-18

BRANDS FOR MARKING GOODS, BOXES, BAGS, BIFFALOES, &c., &c.

MAY be obtained of the subscriber, At the Foundry of BROWN & CO., North Water, at prices ranging from 25 to 75 cents, according to the size of letter and length of name.

Every Farmer should obtain one and use it in marking his eggs for marking good and bad.

Merchants may obtain a brand of their names, location, &c., which they may use with Ink, Paint, Blotting, or by burning.

Post & Office may be marked with various styles, for marking their work piece from 50 to 75 cents a set.

Trunk & Harness Makers will be provided with a beautiful stamp for marking their names in such style as they may desire, for 50 cents.

Inspectors will be furnished with any kind of Brand required in their business.

Tanners may obtain stamps and figures suitable for their purpose, at the same price.

Orders may be sent by mail, enclosing a sample of the size of the letter wanted.

WANTED. 3 or 4 smart young men of good address, to travel in the State of New Hampshire and Vermont, and solicit orders for the above. To such as would like to travel, this presents a good chance to see the country and make money at the same time. G. B. HOLDEN, Norway, June 6, 1851. 2-

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. 1st. At this season of the year, when coughs and colds are so common, every body should know that the most effectual and sure remedy to be obtained, is

DOWN'S ELIXIR. For a common cold, and for every description of cough, whether the result of a severe cold, produced by a fever, or the result of a cold pulmonary habit, it stands unrivaled—unexcelled. It often cures a cough in a few days, that has lasted for months, and baffled the skill of the best physicians. 2d. Any person having a CROUP, or a BRONCHITIS, should at once resort to DOWN'S ELIXIR. We have never known an instance of recovery from Croup or Bronchitis, without the use of this medicine. 3d. In cases of MALARIA, DOWN'S ELIXIR is of great benefit, as it breaks up the fever, and restores the patient to health in much less than the usual time. 4th. Every family having WHOOPING COUGH, should immediately make use of DOWN'S ELIXIR. It will soothe every hard cough, and restore the patient to health much sooner than any other remedy. 5th. For CROUP it is an unfailing remedy. We speak confidently, having never known it fail in the hundreds of cases in which it has been used. 6th. ASTHMA, it greatly relieves, and cures the most violent cases of this pulmonary disease, and is a sure cure of all other kinds. 7th. In cases of long-standing LUNG COMPLAINTS, it is the best article you can possibly obtain, as it is an expectorant of great power, and it will induce a healthy action of the lungs, and the only article that will afford relief. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally, and by Alfred Andrews, Paris Hill, East & West, and the result of a cold pulmonary habit, it stands unrivaled—unexcelled. It often cures a cough in a few days, that has lasted for months, and baffled the skill of the best physicians. 2d. Any person having a CROUP, or a BRONCHITIS, should at once resort to DOWN'S ELIXIR. We have never known an instance of recovery from Croup or Bronchitis, without the use of this medicine. 3d. In cases of MALARIA, DOWN'S ELIXIR is of great benefit, as it breaks up the fever, and restores the patient to health in much less than the usual time. 4th. 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