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## Original Poetry.

MR. ENGLISH.—The following lines written at a  
momentary pause in the history of the world, though  
their prophecy has utterly failed, yet are not un-  
interesting to your readers even at this time. They  
were composed for a declamation at a public School  
Exhibition. If worthy of publication, they are at  
your disposal.

### IRELAND IN 1848.

For righteous Freedom leave the eastern clime,  
Far from the East, to land the page of time;  
Let not his light be lost forevermore,  
O'er the ocean's foam, for evermore;  
O'er the ocean's foam, for evermore;  
O'er the ocean's foam, for evermore;  
O'er the ocean's foam, for evermore;  
O'er the ocean's foam, for evermore;

When Freedom's flag is hoisted high,  
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## London and the Exhibition.

From the Gospel Banner.  
LETTER FROM W. A. DREW. No. 10.  
LONDON, AUGUST 1, 1851.

At length—and at a great length, to me it  
is, in time and distance, (in time six weeks  
on shipboard—in distance, nearly 3300 miles  
in a direct line)—at length I am in London,  
the World's Metropolis, the seat of that woman's  
power on whose dominions the sun in  
heaven never sets. I left home on the 12th  
of June, and reached this city on the 20th  
of July. Large as my ideas were of its extent  
and magnificence, "the half had not been told  
me." Take every incorporated city of the  
U. S. with its population as I have it before  
me in the census of 1840 (that of the last  
census has not yet been published,) and run  
them off into one, and the whole would make  
a city of but half the size of London! Or,  
let the reader, in imagination, if he will, mark  
out before him a territory spacious enough to  
contain every man, woman and child, with  
every building, large and small, public and  
private, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont,  
Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut—  
all of New England being thus brought  
together, with sufficient compactness to con-  
stitute one continuous "settlement," and then  
he would have before him a city about as large  
but by no means as splendid as the one I am  
now in. He might feel impelled, also, to  
swell this area, if we required him to provide  
rural openings in this immense city, in the  
shape of squares, commons and parks, amount-  
ing to twenty times of one hundred acres  
each—the sweet breathing, and bathing and  
sporting places of all the inhabitants, orna-  
mented with trees and shrubbery and flowers  
and jets and cascades, and statues and  
monuments, and lakes with graceful swans  
sitting upon them, and glittering gold fish and  
others of the piscatory tribes swimming beneath  
the surface, and herds of deer, and goats, and  
sheep and cattle grazing upon the closely shaven  
and ever verdant greenward, whose borders  
are exactly lined by the most direct carriage  
roads and footpaths in all directions. These  
are the blessed health laboratories for the rich  
and poor, the old and young of the greatest  
city of the world. There are more numerous  
in the heart of London than Uncle Sam has  
afforded to all the cities of the Republic put  
together. London has a resident population of  
2,500,000. At this moment, there are in it  
probably more than three millions of souls.  
It covers an area of 14 miles long by 13 miles  
wide, and has more than 10,000 streets—  
London, therefore, is quite a village, and is  
worth seeing. But where shall we commence  
a view of it? At St. Paul's, of course—  
hardly any where else. That is no Ludgate  
Hill, near the center of the city, and is itself  
three hundred and fifty feet high, from the  
ground floor to the top of the dome. Let us  
go higher, and take a bird's eye view of the  
great city—London. The Editor wants his  
readers to see all that he has crossed the broad  
Atlantic to behold.

But first let us notice the building itself,  
from whose high lantern we propose to be-  
hold the city. It is a beautiful Roman Catho-  
lic Temple—a real Protestant one never has,  
and never can be built. Even when him-  
self, who designed this, after the Reformation  
could do no more than to have a place for pro-  
testant worship in one small end of it—a  
meeting "in the Temple." This is all which  
the sacred purpose of the church requires, or  
can possibly make use of for purposes of wor-  
ship—the rest is a show shop for the collect-  
ing of shilling fees. It is called St. Paul's  
Church, for the sake of initiating and yet dif-  
fering from the head quarters of the Catholics  
at Rome, called St. Peter's. That however,  
which is even larger than St. Paul's in Lon-  
don, can be and is actually used for worship  
and nothing else, the Catholics never being  
sufficiently enough to comprehend the largest build-  
ing, even the universe itself. St. Paul's is  
commonly classed as the second of Christian  
Temples in the world; in completeness, uni-  
formity of design, and solidity of structure, it is  
undoubtedly the first.

It is situated in the heart of the old Roman  
city, which is now but a small portion of the  
whole city, as it has extended on all sides  
from the parent here. Old London is only  
like a single ward, in the center of N. York,  
and is itself about as large as New York.  
The ancient wards extend in all directions—  
Some of the walls of the old city are yet  
standing, the entrance to which is through  
Ludgate—hence the name of the ancient Lud-  
gate Hill, which leads up to the temple from  
the west. This gate is always open, except  
when the King or Queen is about to enter;  
then it is closed, to let His or Her Majesty  
know that the Sovereign of the Realm can-  
not approach Old London without the con-  
sent of the Lord Mayor. Such is the Consti-  
tution inherited from feudal times, that the  
corporation of London, within the walls, is  
above the government of the kingdom. When  
the Sovereign with her officers of State pro-  
pose to enter London—and they cannot enter  
by another avenue than Ludgate—the huge  
gates are closed against them, and a Royal  
Herald from without, with a trumpet, pro-  
claims the presence of the Sovereign and asks  
permission to enter. The Lord Mayor and  
his suite within the walls, respond to the call  
and cause the gate to be opened, where he  
makes a speech permitting the King or Queen,  
and suite to enter, and in token of his subjec-  
tion places his sword of office in the Sover-  
eign's hand. On either side of the Gate are  
colossal statues of the two Charleses. Let  
us wend our way along the strand, pass thro'  
the gate, and ascend towards the great Catho-  
dral at the upper end of Ludgate st. The  
stores and shops on both sides are surpassing-  
ly rich. Broadway in New York is cheap to it.

What mighty edifice is that up at the end  
of this street, so wide that the street itself  
can expose but half its front, and so high that

it makes all the proudest buildings around it  
shrink into insignificance. It is St. Paul's  
Cathedral. It affects us with an impression  
of grandeur and beauty. The facade before  
us consists of a pediment sustained by a double  
colonnade, and is flanked by two massive  
towers that give effect to the grandeur of the  
vast dome, which rises from the center of the  
cross. The building on the ground is in the  
form of a cross. The conversion of St.  
Paul is sculptured in relief upon the pedi-  
ment; statues of the Evangelists look down  
from the angles; on the top of the lofty dome  
a lantern, and this is surmounted by the sim-  
ple but expressive emblem of the Christian  
faith—the cross of the Redeemer.

Let us enter. A fat porter meets us with a  
face plump and soft, perforated at the eyes  
and mouth, and has a slight projection where  
a Yankee generally has a nose. London por-  
ter or beer is evidently half his living. By  
his air he shows that religion may be made as  
profitable a matter of dollars and cents in this  
Christian Temple as in a market place or op-  
era house. He offers a ticket and demands his  
fee. Other parties crowd around us, male  
and female, also urging tickets upon us to  
visit the several parts of the Cathedral—such  
as the place of worship, the monuments of  
heroes and poets, the library, the remains of  
Lord Nelson, the whispering gallery, the  
dome, lantern, &c., to see all of which costs  
us about a dollar and a quarter each. Ad-  
vancing to the center of the building, we find  
it, as we have said, in the form of a cross,  
having, in its greater length, a principal nave,  
divided from two side aisles by splendid rows  
of massive pillars. Over the intersection of  
the nave and transept, swells the noble dome  
three hundred and fifty feet towards the mid  
heavens. It is painted in fresco, with ap-  
parent subjects from St. Paul's life. Around  
the base of the dome is a rich gallery, from  
which are hung out various trophies taken in  
blood and war—particularly the banners taken  
by Nelson in battle. Whether St. Paul, or  
his master Christ, would consider such glory  
appropriate to the glory of the Christian church  
we need not say here.

The only church there is in St. Paul's is  
the portion of the ground floor that consti-  
tutes the head of the cross—the eastern end  
of the nave. This is divided from the main  
floor by a heavy screen, surrounded by a mu-  
ster organ. Here religious service is per-  
formed every day, and is the only part of this  
temple of worship devoted to or that can be  
occupied for the purpose for which the whole  
building professes to have been built. Let us  
enter and see—such a place as the Lord of  
glory was not born in. It is rich, magnifi-  
cent and grand, beyond compare. Every  
thing conspires to impress upon the mind  
distinctions against our fellow-men, and the  
grandeur of our own, leading to remind us  
of how in whose name this highly edifice is  
erected. At the east, and under an immense  
window of intersecting rays of many-colored  
lights, reflected upon golden images and sil-  
ver statues and purple canopies, is the altar  
before which Nobility kneels itself. In front  
is the rostrum or pulpit. At its right and  
left, high upon the embowed walls, are the  
throne of the Lord Bishop and the Lord Mayor  
of London, adjacent to which are the rich  
and stalls for the city Aldermen. Perhaps  
God is worshipped in St. Paul's—the mother  
of the English Episcopal church.

Now let us look among the aisles and an-  
gles for the monuments erected to the mem-  
ory of the illustrious dead. That of Dr. John-  
son is a fine one; but I can never forget his  
majesty towards the time of Milton because he  
was a Republican Secretary of Oliver Crom-  
well, and opposed to the Episcopal church.—  
In his life of Milton he has assailed his char-  
acter at every point, public and private. It  
was mean, indeed. We took before the monu-  
ment of Howard the Philanthropist, with  
different emotions than those which we feel  
at the shrine of Johnson. Nelson is a splen-  
did one. Its sculpture is perfect. Packer-  
ham who fell by Gen. Jackson at New Or-  
leans, Ross, who was killed at Baltimore, and  
other human butchers, are here. The inscrip-  
tions are all appropriate. But the prettiest  
monument is no monument at all—St. Chris-  
topher Wren's. He was England's greatest  
Architect. He built this Temple, and indeed  
all the rest of London, after its destruction by  
fire in 1666. All that record of him is a plain  
inscription over the entrance to the church—  
"Here, beneath, lies Christopher Wren, build-  
er of this church and city, who lived more  
than ninety years, not for his own but for  
the public good. Reader! if you seek his monu-  
ment—look around you!" But we must not  
linger here.

Let us go up to the Whispering Gallery,  
which encircles the Dome. A secure prome-  
nade is formed by a circular railing of iron,  
round the cornice. Here look alid at the  
Dome, and admire its storied frescoes—now  
look with dizzy wonder upon the pavement  
you just left beneath, and see the diminished  
faces of the visitors who loiter about the  
aisles and angles. When the orphans children,  
aided by city charity, are all their in uni-  
form, as they are on great festival days, the  
spectacle from this gallery is beautiful in-  
deed. A porter invites us to sit down and  
put an ear to the wall of the Dome. Imme-  
diately we hear a very audible whisper, "Are  
you Yankees?" Yes. "Then the dignity of  
your republicanism demands the gratuity of  
us, in your work. He was 25 years in building  
this Cathedral. It cost seven millions five  
hundred thousand dollars—American money.  
To show us the effect of shutting a small door  
in the ceiling, he brought it suddenly to, and  
the noise was like the heaviest clap of thun-  
der.

Having visited the great bell, the library,  
&c., let us ascend the dome and look out upon  
the boundless city. As we go, we will notice  
the structure of the dome, by which it is made

a whispering gallery. It consists of three  
separate shells, springing from a common base  
but separating and becoming distinct at the  
top. The inner one, seen from within, is of  
brick. A short distance from its base, a sec-  
ond dome, also of brick, springs from the first,  
and ascending with a curve of much greater  
circle, terminates in the key stone and lantern  
which support the bells. Encompassing the  
second shell, a third one constitutes the dome  
as seen from without, and whose curve is sin-  
gularly beautiful. It is ribbed, and subdivi-  
ded like an orange after the rind is removed.  
We pass up—a long and fatiguing journey,  
between the first and second shells, till we  
reach the huge hall into which we enter by  
perpendicular steps. The hall is of copper,  
and is very ingenious. We hardly feel safe  
here—the wind sways the hall so fearfully.  
Let us descend upon a light gallery which en-  
circles the top of the Dome at the base of the  
lantern. Here we can see London. It is  
well we came so early in the morning, and  
very fortunate in finding the atmosphere  
tolerably clear. Later in the day, and almost  
every day, the combined smokes and fogs of  
London and the Thames hang like a black  
pall upon the whole city, and little is to be  
seen from any position. Now we are ready  
for the business account of which we gained  
the high ascent.

What do you see? A wilderness of roofs,  
and steeples, and masts and forest trees in  
parks, as far as the eye can reach—bounded  
only by the horizon. But now for a little lo-  
cal geography. We are on the north side of  
the river. Let us look southward. The  
Thames, averaging 1024 feet wide, winds its  
way through the center of this world of build-  
ings, like a great artery, crossed over by eight  
most splendid bridges, and under by the  
Thames Tunnel, all above the upper half of  
the city, and studded from the lowest or old  
London Bridge, as far as we can see, with  
ships from all nations, crowded together,  
whose masts look like an interminable cedar  
swamp; and above it, with steamers, yachts,  
and boats, and all shapes of substantial or fan-  
sical navigation, with oars glittering in the  
sun. The main course of the river is from  
east to west, but though the principal part  
of the city, before us, and at our right and left,  
is of an oblong shape, swelling southward,  
and in due time regaining its straight course  
eastward below, and westward above us, in  
shape like a pointer's bit-stick. We are near  
the foot of the bow, but three or four streets  
from the river, in front.

The density of this world of buildings is  
hardly relieved by the apparent thinning of  
the streets in any direction, for the height  
of the edifices is so great as to hide from our  
view the travelled pathway upon the earth  
beneath. There is a relief, however, and it  
is a grateful one, on every side occasioned by  
the green spaces of shady commons, and  
squares and parks, like ornamental farms and  
gardens in the midst of the city, with their  
glowering ivies, and running streams, and  
falling cascades; and there is another thing  
which looks absolutely astonishing—It is the  
fields of ships floating in the very heart of  
the town, their tall masts peering up amongst  
the settlements and steeples of surrounding  
buildings. These are in the Docks, where  
money without stint, has been expended in  
constructing basins, far in from the river,  
whose walls and quays are of handsome  
marble, fringed with magnificent warehouses.  
Into these the ships are taken through gates  
and canals from the river into the centre of  
business. There are fourteen of these docks,  
besides several basins, lying apparently in  
connexion with the river. They lie at our  
left, or eastern portion of the city, on both  
sides of the Thames. That nearest to us is  
St. Katherine's Dock, built in 1824. To ob-  
tain the space it occupies, 1250 houses were  
taken down. It covers 21 acres; and the  
cost of the structure, saying nothing of the  
expense for damages, was over \$11,000,000.  
All the docks, with their warehouses, cov-  
er 295 acres. Cellars are under the beds of  
them—the London Wine and Porter cellars  
over which dock acres of the heaviest ships  
of the world. Our ship finds her position in  
the South West India Dock, nearly four  
miles from where we now are. From that  
part of the city, the Blackwall Railroad runs  
up the very centre, near us, over the tops of  
the houses.

Near the termination of this Railroad, just  
southeast of us, stands the Tower of Lon-  
don. It consists of a non-descript mass of  
buildings, surrounded by a moat or sheet of  
water fenced by a high exterior granite wall.  
The Tower building is on an island in the  
moat. There is a subterranean passage to  
them from the river, covered by a bridge called  
the Traitor's Bridge. This Tower was  
Royal Palace in the reign of King William  
the Conqueror; but subsequently it became  
the Prison for Kings and Queens, and here  
Anne Boleyn's head was chopped off, the axe  
which executed her is yet exhibited in it, and  
here the two sons of Richard II, were mur-  
dered by their uncle who desired to inherit  
the throne himself. It is a place of bloody  
history.

About two miles above us, on this side the  
river's bank, just below Westminster bridge,  
is the Parliament House—a structure recent-  
ly completed and now occupied by the House  
of Lords and Commons. It is worthy, in  
splendor, the seat of that Government whose  
power is greatest on earth. That large,  
gloomy pile of buildings, just west of the  
Parliament House is the celebrated West-  
minster Abbey, which we must visit ere long,  
in whose cavernous vaults repose the bones  
of England's Kings and Queens, and Dukes,  
and Nobles, and what are better, her literary  
and benevolent men that distinguished them-  
selves in the kingdom. About a mile above,  
on the same side, is the Metropolitan Peni-  
tentiary, covering several acres of ground,  
and one of the wonders of the world. This  
we must visit.

Looking west from the Parliament House,  
directly at our right, are St. James Park, (87  
acres,) Green Park, (57 acres,) Hyde Park,  
(360 acres,) and Kensington Gardens, (300  
acres,) running into each other, all ranging  
westerly. These cover 800 acres of ground.  
The Queen's Palace is at the head of St.  
James' Park, which overlooks the grounds  
and a lake in front, and has a splendid garden  
in the rear. Opposite her Palace, at the foot  
of the Park, is the Aspley House, where  
Lord Wellington, the conqueror of Napoleon  
has his court residence. His home is on the  
Downs. He is now over 80 years of age,  
and is at the head of the British Army, and  
a Peer of the Realm. A statue of Achilles  
stands before his house, cast from the brass  
cannon taken by him in the battle of Waterloo.  
Hyde Park, the third on this range, is larger  
than either of the two just named. It con-  
tains 600 acres, nearly one half of which are  
the famous Kensington Gardens. The Crystal  
Palace is on the south side of this Park, just  
in front of the Gardens. A serpentine  
sheet of water, called Serpentine River, oc-  
cupies a central portion of the Park, from  
the banks of which the pictures we generally  
see of the Palace are taken.

A mile or two to the north of Hyde Park,  
is, if possible, a more splendid one than ever,  
—the Regent's Park, leading from which to  
the old city, is Regent street, the fashionable  
street of London. This park is nearly circular  
and contains 450 acres, besides a beauti-  
ful lake. In the center are the Zoological  
Gardens, which are of exceptional form, large  
and filled with all animals. They are worth  
a month's journey to visit. North of this is  
Primrose Hill, surrounding which are spaci-  
ous public grounds. Victoria Park is a  
new and beautiful one at the North East of  
us, two or three miles distant. This em-  
braces 200 acres. All these Parks are fenced  
with iron of fantastic castings, shaded by  
trees, divided by carriage ways, side walks,  
foot paths, &c., and the grass is neatly shaven  
and bordered with curbstones, or boxwood,  
and the water abounds in fish and aquatic fowl,  
and the trees with sweet birds—amongst  
which the nightingale is heard all night.—  
Carriages of all shapes and with the most  
costly decorations, ladies and gentlemen on  
horseback and on donkeys, children by dogs  
or goats harnessed in beautiful little coaches,  
and thousands and tens of thousands of pe-  
destrians from grave to gay continually make  
a moving tide of life and animation in all  
parts of these infinitely beautiful, refreshing  
and healthy Parks. Opposite us, on the  
south side of the Thames, are also open  
squares, commons and parks, such as Green-  
wich Park, (200 acres) &c., for the comfort  
of the people in every direction. We wish  
our American cities whilst they were young,  
and when lands were cheap, had done half as  
much as old London has done in bringing the  
country into town and mingle verdure with  
monuments, and rural sweetness with dust and  
confusion. I have before seen cities in the country,  
but never before have seen the country in the  
city.

A little in rear of us amongst a dense mass  
of buildings is an open space called Smith-  
field, where John Rogers was burned at the  
stake. In the same direction, a little farther  
off, is a square on which is the Charter house  
where the sacred Magna Charta of England  
was wrested from an ancient sovereign.—  
West of these are the House of Correction,  
Foundling Hospital, British Museum, Lin-  
coln's Inn Fields, a public house with 12  
beautiful acres attached,—all splendid edifices.  
And then in the same part of the town, are  
Easton Square, Russell Square, Bedford  
Square, and Mecklenburg Square. Further  
south, not far above the Parliament House,  
is Bridwell Prison, Chelsea Hospital, and  
the Royal Military Asylum, the Horse Guards,  
&c. Indeed there is no end to the magnifi-  
cent structures and the beautiful green spots  
all over this vast city. The Bank of Eng-  
land is a dozen streets at our left, occupying  
a whole square which is not "square," bound-  
ed by Threadneedle st., Prince's st., and  
Lombard st. Beneath are the wide and  
rich streets of Fleet st., Chancery, Newgate,  
Cornhill, Holborn, and multitudes of narrow  
ones leading into and out of them. Look  
down, down from this lofty dome upon the  
most populous and busy part of this most pop-  
ulous city in the world. See the vehicles of  
all sorts, whether luxurious or useful. Hear  
the voices, unbounded and deafening. The  
boiling ruts, the wheels clatter, the hoofs of  
the struggling horses resound on the pavements,  
what a chaos of wild, everlasting tumult!  
To look and listen here long will  
overpower us; we must away.

On all sides, as far as the eye can reach—  
it is London—London—and nothing but Lon-  
don—where it ends, who can tell! The mass  
of habitation is everywhere inter-  
spersed with steeples and chimneys of enor-  
mous height belching forth smoke that buries  
the city before soon in a perpetual cloud, and  
gives to everything the fashionable color of  
London smoke. Up the river 18 miles, just  
beyond the last boundaries of the city, in  
what might be called the city, if continu-  
ous buildings make it such, is Windsor  
Castle, the Royal Palace, the principal residence  
of Her Majesty, where the heirs to the  
throne first open their eyes on this beautiful  
world. In Eton college opposite they are  
educated. The Park which surrounds the  
Castle embraces 1000 acres most highly or-  
namented and richly cultivated. Her Majes-  
ty's kitchen garden covers 32 acres. The  
whole, with most of the Queen's Palace it-  
self, is open for the public to visit two days  
in a week. Visitors, however, must be able  
to command a recommendation from some  
high responsibility to the Lord Chamberlain,  
and obtain his ticket of permission. We  
must go up and see the Queen. There is a  
railroad all the way, and the ride is accom-  
plished in half an hour.

Let us descend now from this lofty height,  
and mix with the world of beings and things  
below us—directing our steps first to Hyde  
Park to visit the Crystal Palace, and witness  
the Great Exhibition there, which gathers in  
75,000 visitors daily.  
But as we leave this proud pile, surmount-  
ed as it is by the simple emblem of our sim-  
ple religion, what are we to think of a temple  
which devotion reared to God, being con-  
verted into a den of shilling money catchers!

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## Miscellaneous.

### A Financial Operation.

We lately heard a story illustrative of the  
early days of York county—those good old  
times when every body was "honest as the  
days are long." The parties were two early  
settlers in the western part of York (now Adams  
county)—both were of the honest old  
German stock—and as one of them is still liv-  
ing we suppress the names. Peter, it appears  
had increased the size of the farm, by annex-  
ing thereto a small tract adjoining, and lacked  
about a hundred dollars of the sum necessary  
to pay for the new acquisition. He called  
upon his neighbor, George, to borrow the  
amount. George brought out an old bread  
basket, and counted down the desired number  
of "shillings"—and then, of course, the two  
sat down to two large earthen mugs of cider  
and many pipes of tobacco. After smoking  
over the matter for a while, it occurred to Pe-  
ter, that in similar transactions he had seen or  
heard of something like a note passing between  
the borrower and lender, and he suggested as  
much to George. The lender assented to the  
propriety of the thing, and the two ink were  
produced—and between them a document was  
executed, stating that George had loaned  
Peter one hundred dollars, which Peter would  
repay to George in "three months." (three  
months.) This Peter signed, and thus far  
our two financiers had made the thing all regu-  
lar and shipshape. But at this point a diffi-  
culty presented itself. They both knew that  
notes were made in the operation of borrow-  
ing and lending which they had witnessed;  
but neither of them had observed what dispo-  
sition was made of the document—neither  
could tell whether it was in regle for the bor-  
rower or lender to take charge of the paper! Here  
was a dilemma! At length a bright idea  
struck George. "You had best take the paper,"  
Peter—so be sure you must take the paper, so  
as you can see as you had to pay it." This  
was conclusive—the common sense of the  
thing was unanswerable—and Peter pocketed  
the money and his note, "so as he could see  
as he had to pay it!" Three months passed  
off; and punctually to the day appeared our  
friend Peter, and paid over the promised sum  
to George. This being done, the mugs and  
pipes were again paraded. After puffing a  
while, Peter produced the note and handed it  
to George with the remark: "Now you must  
take the note as you can see as to money has  
been paid!"—[York (Pa.) Gazette.

The Farmer and the Black Plaitain  
The black plaitain is held in utter hatred  
by all good farmers, and is scarcely less dread-  
ed than the Canada thistle itself. Its roots  
spread with such rapidity as in a few years to  
supplant the grasses occupying the same field.  
To add to its hateful nature it produces seed  
in the greatest abundance so that it requires  
only a little start to send a farm thoroughly  
infested with it. It requires the greatest care and trouble to ex-  
terminate it.  
There was one farmer whose broad acres  
were very rich, (wheat thrives in such soil)  
and it was one of the fixed resolutions of his  
life that the black plaitain should have no  
quarter. Accordingly, every summer, when  
the weed was large enough to show itself, the  
farmer might be seen with his workmen pass-  
ing in detail over all his fields, examining every  
foot of ground for the common enemy.—  
The weeds were carefully dug up and placed  
in baskets, to share the fate of the tare in our  
Lord's parable, to be burned with fire. And  
thus, year after year, he carried on the war,  
until his farm was noted as being the banner  
field of the county, because there the black  
plaitain was held in greater check than any  
where else.

He had now reached the age of sixty-five,  
and was beginning to repose himself on his  
hardly earned laurels. One spring, with a  
neighbor he concluded to purchase some clover  
seed, and because it was recommended as  
very cheap, for once he was careless. The  
seed was rapidly scattered over some fifty  
acres of his choicest land, and he could not  
help thinking how the clover would grow rank  
not only for his cattle and barns, but to enrich  
the soil. He did not once think of the black  
plaitain, against which he had been fighting  
these many years as stoutly. But that made  
no difference with the crop which must come,  
for he had not time to think of it. Whatsoever  
a man soweth, that shall he also reap."  
His neighbor had also sown the same kind  
of seed, but had not made a war on black  
plaitains so much a business of his life. He  
hated the weed had enough, and wished heartily  
it was off his land, but had philosophical-  
ly concluded to put up with it without allow-  
ing it to become his unceasing tormentor.—  
One day he went out to view the fields which  
he had lately sowed with clover seed, and be-  
hold the black plaitain was as thick as the  
clover! So he concluded to go over and see  
his neighbor, and ascertain how his fields were  
doing.  
"Good morning, Judge," said he: "how  
comes on the clover you sowed a few weeks  
ago?"  
"Well enough, I guess—for some days  
it was coming up as thick and rank as I  
ever saw it."  
"Glad to hear it; suppose we go over and  
look at it?"  
"So the neighbors walked over to one of  
the fields sown with clover seed, and to the  
Judge's mortification and chagrin, there was  
his old enemy in rank growth and hopeless  
numbers all over the field, smiling with the  
most provoking complacency, as much as to  
say, "Very well, old gentlemen, you have  
had your day, and now we will have ours."

say, "Very well, old gentlemen, you have  
had your day, and now we will have ours."

The Judge looked as if he was perfectly  
sick, and turning around to his friend, ex-  
claimed, "I have been fighting black plaitains  
all my life, and thought I was master of the  
field, but here they are, stronger than ever,  
and all owing to one careless mistake!"

The story of the farmer and the black plaitain  
may have its resemblances in other con-  
cerns than those pertaining to a farm merely.  
I once saw a mother training her little son to  
love virtue and hate vice. There was one  
habit she regarded with as much dislike as  
the farmer did the black plaitain. It was  
profane swearing, and to guard him against  
that, he was not allowed to associate with  
such boys as attend our common schools. He  
was restricted to the limits of the door-yard  
and garden, except when his ever watchful  
guardian was with him. At the age of six  
he hated that habit so heartily that it was sur-  
prising to hear him speak of it. By and by  
he became too large to be confined from associ-  
ation altogether.

He must see some boys, and some bad boys  
too, and not two years passed before that  
mother, who had so sedulously kept his mind  
from the seeds of that monster and most need-  
less vice, found in her distress, that there was  
scarcely one in the town who could swear so  
readily as he. One bad associate had trained  
him, and while the mother slept the enemy  
sowed the tares. I have thought of the road  
of Judge — and the black plaitain. The  
evil and evil of former years in keeping out  
the weed were almost thrown away, because  
in a careless hour the bad seed was sown on  
the fruitful soil, and was now springing up in  
the rankest abundance.

I once knew a young man of more than or-  
dinary gifts, and who was cultivating his tal-  
ents for some eminent position. He was con-  
vinced that to be successful in the highest de-  
gree, he must not only have the reputation of  
being intellectually fitted for any station, but  
he must have a character for virtue. For a  
long time he was a model for correct deport-  
ment; and he guarded his character with as  
much zeal as the Judge did his farm. He  
was dependent on his own exertions, and one  
day he found some money. It was a prize,  
provided no owner could be found. An adver-  
tisement revealed to him the owner, but in  
an evil hour he listened to the temptation to  
retain the money, because it would never be  
found out. He did so, and after some weeks  
he attempted to use the funds, and was de-  
tected. His character was gone. The repu-  
tation he had for honesty did no good. Like  
our Judge, who had fought the black plaitain  
all his life, and in a careless hour sowed such  
quantities of the noxious seed, so to make its  
extermination almost hopeless, so this man  
had, by one unguarded step, overturned all the  
good character he had guarded in past years.  
In that hour seed was sown which would re-  
quire years of suffering and labor, in various  
ways, to eradicate.

There was once a good man, occupying a  
distinguished position in society, whose un-  
blemished integrity was such, that the evi-  
dence of his character was such, that he was  
called to him, "a perfect and upright man, fearing  
God, and eschewing evil. When the ear  
heard him, then it blessed him, and when the  
eye saw him, it bore witness to him." His  
was just such a reputation as one might de-  
sire to end his life with. He had been favored  
with some extraordinary manifestations of  
mercy and friendship from God. In fact, so  
honored was he as to be called a man after  
God's own heart.

He, too, was beset with temptation, and  
passion began to burn in his heart, like a  
farmer beaten seven times. All the motives  
to be drawn from past happiness in virtue, and  
in the special friendship of his Maker, all the  
motives of terror drawn from prospective re-  
moval of conscience, and the source of out-  
raged justice, were to him as the green with  
on the limbs of Sampson. The crime of un-  
provoked murder stood in his way, and even  
that had no barrier which he would not over-  
leap. The crimes were committed, the  
murderer came, justice applied the knotted scourge  
and David was compelled to write the fifty-  
first psalm, a monument not only of visiting  
grace, but of this also, that the infamy of  
crime does not perish easily.

And it is a fearful instructive part of modern



W. M. PATTEN, No. 10, STATE ST.  
(Journal Building) Boston, is our authorized agent  
for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements,  
and all other business.

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 Office of Publication, 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  
countries; 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  
divisions.

## PROTECTION.

The process of the Whig party still seems  
inclined to agitate the question of Protection,  
by which they mean practically the protection  
of capitalists—a policy designed to enrich the  
few at the expense of the many—and they would  
make the people believe that their salvation  
depends upon a change of the present  
Tariff. But their wishes in this respect will  
probably never be realized. The day of  
protecting manufacturing interests to the exclusion  
of all others has gone by. It is no longer,  
if it ever was, necessary. There are now  
two leading interests in this country, the commercial  
and manufacturing. Let each live  
by its own rule, and let each have its own  
equal chance in trade with foreign countries,  
and only an equal share in the profits of capital  
and labor in this and every industry will be  
able to protect itself and all will be prosperous.

The people should not be taxed for the  
sole protection of capitalists, that of all  
others need no protection, nor exclusively for  
the benefit of any other class. Government  
may endeavor to increase the facilities of business  
or trade, but must have the regulations of  
trade subject to its own laws.

The following article from the *Republican*  
Journal of the 22d ult., meets our entire  
approbation.

In no previous year have the wheat crops  
in Indiana equalled those of 1851. In quality  
and quantity, the wheat crop is twenty-five  
per cent. ahead of what it has ever been before—*Chicago Herald*.

"Enough wheat will be raised this year in  
Ohio to supply the necessities of the whole of  
the United States."—*Our exchange generally*.

The above assertions we have observed giving  
the rounds of the papers without reference  
to political distinctions. We do not  
vouch for their entire truth, yet they have some  
basis, and it seems to us as suggestive  
of reflection. Recently the whig press have  
raised the old cry of ruin and financial disaster,  
because, as they say, our exports are  
retarded, our currency, and that our work  
growing comparatively poor in the sum of  
about \$50,000,000. They cry out at the  
affliction which they say is coming upon the  
poor manufacturers. But not a particle of  
sympathy do they have for the agriculturists,  
themselves an uncomplaining class of the community.

Now, allowing that our exports do  
not equal our imports in value, and that in  
proportion to the excess of imports we are  
becoming poorer, what is the sensible course to  
pursue to remedy the evil? Why, increase  
the duty on imports, say the protectionists,  
who have all the same difficulty in  
their organization that prevented a man  
once read of in some medical work from seeing  
more than one side of any object. The  
idea of increasing our exports by way of keeping  
the balance never enters the imagination  
of these politicians. The protectionist party  
have done nothing to increase the necessity of a  
higher tariff upon the ground that our treasury is  
not now sufficiently supplied through customs  
house taxes. They put the whole thing upon  
the ground that our manufacturers cannot  
survive without more protection for the mere  
sake of protection. This being the case, and  
the whole professed object being to save our  
manufacturers from the ruinous effects of  
foreign competition, why do these political  
economists recommend an export duty such  
as they have had in Cuba? We raise all the  
cotton of any amount which is used in England,  
and consequently the thing is quite feasible.  
The protectionists, we think, should  
thank us for the suggestion. It would be the  
readiest way in the world to create a "home  
market," the great object of our whig friends  
are striving after. And we contend that  
the effect would be the same upon the great agricultural  
interests of the country. It would be  
only arriving at the same result by a different  
process. We do not know that it is any worse  
to take a man with a lance than to exhaust  
one's blood by the application of leeches. In  
either case, if the thing be carried to extremes,  
the man dies from the loss of blood. So it is  
in this matter of a high tariff. By protective  
import duties, which shall extend our foreign  
trade, and consequently our exports to  
those countries with which we trade, you produce  
the same result by a different way as  
would be produced by prohibitive duties upon  
exports—duties which are never levied by  
any but those governments which do not stand  
for means, so they secure the end, which is  
exactly for official ends. But then we should  
secure a "home market" for our agriculturists,  
a "home market," smooth, which  
shall consume all the food we manufacture,  
while Ohio raises enough to supply the Union.  
A "home market" which shall consume  
annually the \$7,000,000 in pork, the  
\$7,000,000 in flour, the \$3,000,000 in Indian  
corn, the \$7,000,000 in cotton, which we  
exported last year without getting rid of nearly  
all our surplus? How these protectionists  
will increase our appetites, (and we all get  
satisfied to eat now.) to this extent we cannot  
imagine. How they will make us wear out  
\$71,000,000 more annually in cotton shirts,  
we do not know. Yet this is the exact tendency  
of the protectionist theory. All our  
great agricultural export is nothing in the  
eyes of the whigs. Some cotton mills do not  
make twenty-five per cent., and all this great  
agricultural interest must be taxed till they do!  
This is robbing Peter to pay Paul, and  
with a vengeance. Now, if our trade with  
foreign nations does not balance, is there any  
necessity for producing the equilibrium by any  
such restriction of trade? May it not be done  
more wisely by such a governmental policy as  
shall increase our export of agricultural products?

It would be no more than all the protecting  
of the protectionists has a direct reference to  
the trade between this country and Great Britain.  
Now we defy any one from the tables of trade

for the last fiscal year, to show the great balance  
in favor of Great Britain which it is pre-  
tended exists. Our exports for the year  
to all the British dominions exceed by some  
\$7,000,000 our imports from the same.  
In our trade with Great Britain alone, the ex-  
cess of her export was only \$6,425,000,  
—a mere nothing when we consider the im-  
mensity of our trade. Still we have new  
the cry raised that we are becoming impover-  
ished and ruined by losing the balance of  
trade, and sending all our money to Great  
Britain. And why? Because at this au-  
tumn the English are crowding into our mar-  
kets large quantities of their surplus goods, and  
we are buying them. Now, if our wealthy  
city populations will indulge in all manner of  
foreign luxuries, and pay for them, must our  
great agricultural interest be further taxed to  
prevent it? We see no necessity for this.—  
If a man be disposed to be a spendthrift we  
know of no governmental policy which can  
prevent him,—if a class of men choose to pay  
the expenses of our government in the shape  
of duties on rich foreign commodities, silks and  
brilliant, why need our government care? If  
money is absorbed by men of wealth who want  
to trade in stocks, and there is a moment of  
financial pressure, must our government there-  
upon increase the tariff? Trade will have its  
fluctuations, but it is the business of govern-  
ment to act for its increase and leave it to find  
its own natural channels.

## INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.

We have thought that no two conditions  
were more necessary to a renovation of society,  
to health and happiness, than one in which  
all its members shall be sufficiently in-  
dustrious, and another in which each shall  
set out his own convictions of right.  
That our present social organization is  
deficient in both these respects, cannot be  
more doubted; nor we imagine, that many of  
its daily transgressions directly to these defects.  
Without a healthy physical condition in the  
human system, a desirable condition of mind  
cannot be expected, nor vice versa, nor with-  
out both mind and body vigorous and active  
in the performance of their several duties and  
obedient to their several laws, can any individual  
expect enjoyment, happiness. Now what is  
true of one in this respect is true of all.  
What is necessary for the perfect individual,  
is equally so for the perfect social community.

The laws of physical humanity require  
each human being to take a certain amount  
of exercise, not mere mechanical motion as if  
in obedience to extraneous force—automatism  
like—exercise involving in itself some  
design and exerting some interest; in fine,  
labor—however objectionable may be the  
term—productive labor. Six days shall thou  
labor, as a rule, but for the well-being  
of our own system. Like all laws this is  
designed for your own good, with the com-  
plicit One, in that he does all things for good.  
Six days shall thou labor, admits of no ex-  
ception, implies no conditionality. Obey this  
law, and all will be well. Disobey, and suf-  
fer the penalty. When one portion of the  
community live a life of almost listless in-  
activity, as if to eat or breathe were too much  
labor, while others are thereby forced to  
perform not only their own amount of labor,  
but that of the doleful class, (for, for every being  
who exists, a certain amount of labor must  
be performed in order to sustain him, however  
small) thus laboring to the amount of  
nine or twelve days instead of six, can we  
expect a good, a desirable condition of society?  
And yet this is no surely the present state  
of things.

Not the laborer alone suffers in this  
violation of necessary requirements. The doer,  
as he should, suffers more than his slave, al-  
though he is often ignorant of the true cause  
of his sufferings, and attributes them to all  
causes save the right one. This latter is very  
much to be lamented, since could he be con-  
vinced of the true relation which he stands  
to his fellow and the duties he owes both  
to them and himself, there is strong hope that  
he might reform.

But according to the prevalent opinion of  
the day, labor instead of being an honor and  
a blessing, is degrading and mean, and the  
text which declares that in the sweat of thy  
brow thou shalt eat bread, is tortured into a  
curse.

And young people of both sexes and all  
classes, rank their ambitions to obtain a liveli-  
hood without manual labor, at least without  
that labor which shall give to each joint  
and muscle its proper play, at the same time  
enjoy the pure, fresh air's bright sun-  
light. While their friends, to whom age  
should have lent wisdom, too often acquiesce  
in these foolish schemes and do all in their  
power to aid them on.

How few city dwellers or ladies would  
cheerfully comply with the terms of an adver-  
tisement like the following: "A young man  
and woman wanted, in a pleasant, healthy lo-  
cation in the country, to assist upon a farm  
and in a dairy, and other domestic affairs,  
which would be just the thing for their health,  
comfort and happiness." Who would expect  
to see them coming out into the country at  
such a call? While, in a vacant situation  
for a clerk, an accountant, a governess, a  
teacher, or even a seamstress in the city,  
advertisements, directly the applicants become  
too numerous to mention, especially if it is  
stated, "one from the country would be  
preferred." Then there is a general rush to  
the city for places. Foolish youths, to fly  
from that condition in which you might so  
live as to answer the end of your being, into  
the very jaws of destruction to your physical  
and moral welfare.

And all this arises from false notions  
concerning labor. Nor while such a state of  
things exists, can equality ever find a footing  
in society. Let humanitarians cease it ever  
so much: let their reformers spend their  
strength and lives in striving for it; equality  
can never exist so long as the rich derive  
looks down upon the laborer, or the poor man,  
at his will, looks up at his employer; which  
will be, so long as labor is thought degrading.

ruing feature in the large business transac-  
tions between man and man, but it finds its  
way into the domestic circle. It actuates  
members of families in their dealings with  
each other. It shows its hydra head also in  
neighborhood intercourse.  
To your face, a person is yes, yes, my  
dear, you please me in all things. In your  
absence the same person detests you; is glad  
to see your back wishes you always out of  
his presence; ridicules or censures whatever  
you do, would have the world believe you the  
meanest man living. Hypocrisy is the  
serpent which engenders all family broils, all  
neighborly quarrels, all law suits, all national  
feuds, all jealousy, calumny, backbiting, and  
so on, a long black list. Had he not a con-  
stitution of iron, and a heart blacker than  
darkness, he must long since have been ex-  
pelled and crushed by the numberless ills he  
is the legitimate parent of.

We have often thought it almost the beam  
in our eye, which so magnifies the notes in  
the eyes of our neighbors, that they are con-  
stantly attracting our attention.  
In every we see a community, (Oh! how  
much to be desired,) far in the future, in  
which each member is so industrious and so  
intent on his own affairs, that he finds no time  
to meddle with that of his neighbors; also in  
which each member deals frankly with every  
other in all his intercourse with him, speak-  
ing openly what he means to the person in  
question, but not prating to others of follies  
and faults which he conceals from their pos-  
session.

Not doing this thing or that for form's sake,  
as to gain public approval, but doing just  
what his conscience tells him is right, and so  
on. In fine, being a man, walking erect in  
his own upright, and not a pander to public  
tastes and opinions, groveling upon the ground  
in his own hypocritical degradation.

Now what shall be done? Most have bet-  
ter than they do. The idle man knows that  
he is existing on the products of another's  
industry. He knows that his hired laborer is  
as good as worthy, as noble as himself, i. e.  
if he behaves as well. He knows that he is  
as deserving of honor. The proud jeweled  
dame knows that her poor sickly landlady  
and seamstress, are more worthy than herself  
when she permits them to suffer for the nec-  
essaries of life, by withholding from them  
their just dues, and lavishing them on her  
own person.

The hypocrite knows when he is slandering,  
deceiving, or missing in any way his  
neighbor. All know when they do wrong.  
We speak of these whom education, or  
prejudice, or passion, have so warped and  
degraded that they are devoid of conscious-  
ness and discrimination.

Again we ask, what shall be done? How  
shall people be induced to do what they are  
conscious they should do. We are all ready  
to condemn our neighbors, but how few of  
us are ready to judge and condemn our own  
faults. Would each commence at home,  
and make clean his own platter, within,  
as well as without, there would exist no  
need of finding fault with others. Now  
how shall this be induced? We all can do  
it. Will we all do it? The individual who  
shall find a way for accomplishing this end,  
will prove the greatest reformer the world  
ever saw.

## Progress of Freedom—A Sketch.

Although the remark should be taken with  
some allowance, yet it is evident that the  
character of America is well known, and that  
her laws and customs are appreciated through-  
out the earth. And while the success, which  
has attended the administration of our repub-  
lican government, has been a subject of  
mutual congratulation at home, it is true that  
it has been the subject of admiration and envy  
abroad. We need but cite the mind of the  
reader to the present state of many of the Eu-  
ropean governments, to establish this remark.  
According to history, they are fast forgetting  
their devotion to the crown, and are approxi-  
mating to a democratic form of government.  
The spell which has so long bound the intel-  
lectual world in bondage, has been broken,  
and the self-evident principle of man's free-  
dom and equal rights, have been presented to  
the world in all their beauty and the loveliness  
of their own unobscured light. Nor  
can the cause of universal freedom stop here,  
—but its course is onward, and cannot be  
detained, till the whole earth is brought to bow  
before his shrine. In this prediction we can  
apprehend no mistake. For the world has  
gone forth, and to be received needs only to  
be understood. And notwithstanding the plans  
which have been so profusely lavished  
upon American customs, American institutions,  
and American laws, there can be no doubt  
but that the best days of our country  
have not yet been numbered, and that her  
career is still onward. When motion shall  
be against nation, and kingdom against kingdom,  
and a revolution shall have gone throughout  
the earth, still will America remain prosper-  
ous and happy at home, and respected abroad.  
Then will she shine forth with unparalleled  
brilliance as the great source and fountain of  
light. But in these anticipations let us not  
deceive; let us not flatter ourselves into  
perfect security, and degenerate into a state  
of supineness and inertia. The salutary ex-  
perience of every day life, serves to teach us  
important lessons. In the contemplation of  
the universal world, we are reminded that  
changes and alterations are the constant order  
of things. It is the case, not only in the phys-  
ical, but also in the intellectual and moral  
world. In the more conspicuous order of  
things, how obvious the changes of the seasons,  
of day and night, of seed time and har-  
vest. Or, if we descend to the less discern-  
able order of things, we shall discover that  
change is their invariable destiny. Myriads  
of forms, both animate and inanimate, are  
constantly springing into existence, and are  
as rapidly changing again to their primitive  
elementary forms.

"See thy vegetables life sustain,  
See thy destroying vegetation again.  
All forms that perish, other forms supply,  
By laws we catch the vital breath and die."  
It is so with the labors of man, as if to im-  
itate physical laws, the same change is the  
invariable companion of his toil. The salutary  
effect of those considerations awaken at  
once an earnest and anxious solicitude for the  
welfare of our country, through ages yet un-  
known. The ship of state may glide smoothly  
along the current of life, as her sails are  
spread to catch the friendly gale, but when  
left to the destiny of the stream, how soon  
may she be forced upon the rock, and be for-  
ever lost. We may boast of the prosperity

we have enjoyed, of the dignity of our na-  
tional character, of the wisdom of our states-  
men, of the resources of our treasury, and of  
the system of our elective franchise; but we  
need something beyond all this—the democ-  
ratic principles of universal freedom must be  
constantly cherished.  
To exterminate the evils which have been  
introduced into our territories, and to transfer  
the blessings which we now enjoy to posterity,  
is an object of the most vital importance  
to every philanthropist and friend to the well-  
being of society.

To effect so laudable an object as this, we  
can conceive of but one method; and this may  
be considered under the general term of "re-  
vivals." In the establishment and maintain-  
ance of a National Independence, it may be  
remembered that far more is to be imputed to  
the wisdom and intelligence of a people, than  
any other cause whatever. It was this that  
enabled our forefathers to maintain our rights,  
to lay the foundation of our independence, and  
to present to the world the most perfect sys-  
tem of government on earth. It is emphati-  
cally the fundamental principle of all just,  
impartial, and righteous laws. In its light  
its has gained an ascendancy, and erected its  
temples in almost all parts of the globe.

## Availability of Candidates.

The Lincoln Democrat, in an article with  
the above caption, shows very conclusively  
that "availability of candidates has been the  
source of the whig victories within the last  
few years." Neither Harrison nor Taylor  
could have been elected upon any other prin-  
ciple; and the whigs expect to elect General  
Scott upon the same principle. He will be  
nominated solely upon the ground of his avail-  
ability, and not of his qualifications. Harri-  
son and Taylor, when elected, were obliged  
"to succumb" to the views of dishonest poli-  
ticians, and "it ground them to the earth."—  
Scott would run some risk in accepting the  
nomination, if there was the least probability  
in his being elected—as it is, he is safe.

But the Democrats have not to select their  
candidate on the grounds of availability, re-  
gardless of qualifications. They have several  
individuals in their ranks, who are not only  
available, but every way qualified. The at-  
tention of the people has been called, at dif-  
ferent times, to the names of various democ-  
rats that would make suitable candidates,  
and able Presidents; but as often as this has  
been done, we have been accused of changing  
our position, or abandoning our favorite  
candidate. This is not true. We have not com-  
mitted ourselves in favor of any man as a  
candidate for the Presidency, but we shall support  
the man whom the people prefer, and with the  
fullest assurance of success. There is little  
hope for the whig party. The Lincoln Dem-  
ocrat says:

"The whig party will never elect a presi-  
dent on such grounds as Gen. Scott was  
nominated, notwithstanding he is the most 'avail-  
able' man the party could select among the  
numerous aspirants for that high office. His  
popularity is not of a nature to gain many ad-  
herents from among the true lovers of the  
Union as it is."

The whig party now embraces a legion of  
principles. They hold within their avowed  
grasp the whole catalogue of abolitionism,  
freemasonry, disunionism and demagoguism—  
a mass of blackness that would corrupt the  
government of any country. But they should  
far off the mark when they put forth the as-  
sertion that the whig party will triumph, in  
the next Presidential election. The people  
—Americans—men of the Union have a voice  
in the matter, and it will be heard, to the dis-  
comfiture of such anti-republican amalgamations.

Scott, with all his availability, will never  
be elected president of the United States.—  
The South will go against him nearly to a  
man, and he will carry but a few of the large  
northern states. "The strong holds of the  
Union are broken up—the people have lost all  
confidence in the expressions of honesty put  
forth by them; the national bank has broken  
down—the high tariff hobby has failed to sat-  
isfy the country."

FIRE AT DIXFIELD VILLAGE.—The home,  
barn and out-buildings of Dr. Geo. W. Turner,  
at Dixfield, were consumed by fire on  
Saturday morning, the 30th ult., about nine  
o'clock. The contents of the barn, his gig,  
containing his account books and surgical in-  
struments—the having returned home a short  
time before—and about twenty cords of hard  
wood in the shed, were wholly destroyed.—  
The Dr.'s horse in the stable was so badly  
burned before he could be got out, that he  
will probably lose him. The household  
furniture was mostly saved. The fire first caught  
in the barn—cause unknown. It is supposed  
however, to be the work of an incendiary, and  
that a person who would commit such an act  
at that time of the day, must of course be  
insane. There was no insurance.

WE publish this week the first letter  
from Rev. Wm. A. Drew, written after his  
arrival in London. In reading this letter, as  
well as his former letters, especially the last  
one written upon the ocean, the reader feels  
himself in the midst of the scenes so vividly  
described by the writer. Mr. Drew has con-  
cluded to remain in Europe a few weeks longer,  
than he at first anticipated; consequently the  
publishers of the Banner have increased the  
list of the names of its editors, but they  
will not probably call the list all over before  
he returns.

THE week that Rev. C. Gardner was  
editor of the Gospel Banner, he furnished a  
very able and excellent article, under the cap-  
tion of "Duty to our Country and God,"  
whereupon a correspondent of the Banner, of  
last week, under the signature of "Castine,"  
falsely accuses him, as we think, of attempt-  
ing "to make it appear that the fugitive slave  
law is higher than any other law or command  
given by the Almighty." We regret that a  
correspondent so hypocritical, and so insult-  
ing to the editor, should be permitted to ap-  
pear in the Banner, and disgrace the good  
town of Castine, by assuming its name as its  
signature.

The Portland Argus acknowledges the re-  
ceipt of about forty subscribers within the last  
three weeks.—*Ex.*  
Good. But we can go ten better.—*Repub-*  
*lican Journal.*  
Barr. And we can go an hundred more  
than that, only send along the names. Will  
all Oxford consent to be out-done by little  
Waldo? We think not.

At the annual meeting of the Stock-  
holders of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road,  
held on Saturday last, the following gen-  
tlemen were chosen Directors:  
Virgil D. Parris, of Paris,  
Cyrus Thompson, of Hartford,  
Noah Prince, of Buckfield,  
Ira Gardner, do.,  
Washington Long, do.,  
Albert D. White, do.,  
Aaron Parsons, do.,  
Moses Marshall, of Hebron,  
Calvin Brigham, of Minot.  
At a subsequent meeting of the Directors,  
Virgil D. Parris, was unanimously chosen  
President.

WE learn from the New York Tribune  
that Hon. Henry Clay is again "talked of,"  
by his friends as a candidate for the Presi-  
dency. We do not remember the time when he  
was not a candidate; but we should think the  
"great father of compromise and protection"  
would get tired of Whig talk.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL for Septem-  
ber, by Fowles & Wells, New York City,  
with its usual amount of interesting matter, is  
before us. It needs no puffing—call and see.

THE N. Y. Sun has undertaken to estab-  
lish a natural relation between geology and  
mental philosophy, and attributes the great-  
ness of Webster and Mason, sons of N. Hamp-  
shire, and that of John Hancock, the two Ad-  
amses, Thomas Hope and the Quincy's, to  
their origin upon a granite formation!  
What in nature then is there to prevent our  
becoming great? We were born in the Co.  
of Oxford upon "a granite formation," and  
rocks all around as immovable as Democracy  
itself. We still have hope!

THE Fifth Report of the Board of Ed-  
ucation for this State, has come to hand.—  
We have not yet had time to examine it, but  
we notice that it is highly spoken of.

FRUIT.—The papers are teeming, (as is  
usual at this season,) with admiring remarks  
upon the dangers of fruit eating. "We are  
almost a-sick of this here talk," as Mr.  
Wagstaff would say. Just as though nature  
brings forth fruit for no other purpose than to  
rot! Ripe fruit of all kinds, we regard as pecu-  
liarly adapted to the use of humanity in its  
vicinity. If one makes an apple bin of his  
stomach, or an orange basket, or peach box,  
he may expect opposition about the region of  
the bowels. But eaten temperately, no ripe  
fruit will hurt one at any season. In diet,  
one is generally safe in leaving nature to dic-  
tate, always observing to pay attention to the  
language of the stomach as well as that of the  
palate. Persons suffering various maladies  
are often restricted in their diet by their ad-  
visers. We do not believe much in this way of  
doctoring. For dyspeptic persons, we would  
recommend a good beef steak, with new pota-  
toes, tomatoes, other vegetables, and exercise  
instead of all the little knick-knacks usually  
followed them. The same in other diseases.—  
To be sure, one's stomach may become un-  
able to bear much of these, and when this is  
the case, the exercise should always be taken  
first, and followed up until the tone of the  
system is restored. For persons in what is  
called "a decline," we would recommend, first,  
a contented mind, second, the morning air  
and exercise, third, apple-dumplings. If these do  
not bring us, we know of nothing in our hy-  
giene that will. "Advice gratis, and no cal-  
culation given," as the doctors say.—[*Repub-*  
*lican Journal.*]

A GAMBLER'S DEVICE. An ingenious in-  
vention, one of the latest improvements in the  
gambling profession, has been seized by the  
police of New York, showing how easily  
the poor victim to the passion for making money  
by chance, instead of by industry, is duped  
and robbed. The invention is a tree-to-tem.  
It is made of ivory, has eight sides, a shaft  
of the same material running through, and  
projecting at each end, the shorter or longer pro-  
jections forming a pin like that of a boy's top,  
and the upper or longer, a handle by which it  
is set in motion. Each side is marked with  
different numbers of spots like dice. At first  
of course, the dope wins, but when the bets  
become "large enough to be interesting," the  
shaft of the tree-to-tem, which is movable to  
the initiated, is shifted, so that the relative  
position of the ends of the toy are reversed,  
and that which was the top thus becomes "the  
bottom, and vice versa." The tree-to-tem being  
hollow, and the shaft being loaded, the change  
of its position brings up in every instance a  
set of numbers different from those on which  
the person has won. If the latter changes his  
"lucky number," his enterpriser ready, and  
without possibility of detection, changes his  
toy, and thus never fails to skin his victim.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Atlantic  
arrived at New York yesterday, having made  
a most remarkable passage. She left N. York  
on the 6th of August, and arrived on her re-  
turn the 1st of September, having been absent  
but 25 days and 17 hours. The America  
sailed from Boston at the same time the At-  
lantic did from New York, and reached Liver-  
pool 8 hours after.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm, in some  
cases at 1-8 advance. The trade was taking  
freely.  
Trade in the manufacturing districts pre-  
sented no new feature. Flour during the past  
fortnight, declined 6d to 1s. Wheat was also  
lower. Indian corn unchanged.

Political news unimportant. The Exhibi-  
tion is to close the 11th of October.  
Madrid, Aug. 17.—The first accounts of  
the Cuban difficulties had been received, which  
represented it as a very trifling affair, which  
had been promptly suppressed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday just  
after the accommodation train for Boston had  
started from New Bedford, the wife of Mr.  
Allen Lukas of New Bedford, who had been  
leaving of some friends, jumped from the  
platform of a car which had passed out from  
the depot. She was drawn by the catching  
of her dress upon the track, and most of  
the train passed over before she was discovered.  
The left leg and arm were crushed in  
so terrible a manner, that the amputation of  
both was found necessary. She was convey-  
ed to the Ladies' Room at the Depot, where  
the operation was performed. At seven o'-  
clock, she was carried to her residence upon  
a litter, but her situation is considered to be  
very critical.

Presidential Election.		
In case the choice of the next President should devolve upon the House of Representatives, the votes of the several delegations thus far elected would be as follows:—		
Whig.	Democratic.	Tie.
Missouri, Iowa, New York,	Wisconsin, New Jersey,	
Vermont, Maine, N. Hampshire,	Delaware, Connecticut,	
Florida, S. Carolina, R. Island,	Illinois, Indiana,	
Michigan, Penn., 3 States.	Kentucky, Alabama,	
Massachusetts, Ohio,	Tennessee,	
N. Carolina, 6 States.	14 States.	

Of the eight remaining States, Arkansas is reported to have elected a democrat, and will doubtless be joined by Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, and probably by Louisiana and California. Georgia and Maryland uncertain.  
Each State has one vote—neither more nor less, except when tied. Of course the whigs must elect their candidate by means of the electors, or they are gone coons.—[*New York Jour. of Com.*]

HURRICANE.—A frightful hurricane visited St. Thomas on the 18th ult. It lasted fifteen hours, causing the destruction of a large amount of property. All the small craft in the harbor were driven ashore, and many larger vessels were severely injured. Three eastern vessels were noticed among those injured only. The brig Wanderer, from Boston, loaded with ice and provisions, went ashore, and one report states that it will cost \$1200 to \$1500 to float her. The gale was also severely felt at St. Croix. At Bassin, the vessels in port got foul of each other, and did considerable damage. At the west end, the brig Julia Moulton and Roberts, partly loaded for Boston, were compelled to slip their cables and put to sea.  
The sugar crop at Demarara is likely to be very abundant.

The Boston papers of Tuesday morning, contain the following intelligence from New York, by telegraph:

## Later and Highly Important from Cuba

New York, Sept. 1.  
We have a despatch to-night from the Sa-  
vannah News, stating that the United States  
mail schooner Merchant arrived there to-day  
with Havana dates to the 23d ult. She brought  
intelligence of the triumphant success of Gen.  
Lopez, in every engagement with the Spanish  
troops.  
In a battle fought on the 17th, Gen. Enma,  
commander-in-chief of the Spanish army was  
killed, together with several officers and a  
large number of men.  
The force under Lopez is stated at 1500 or  
2000, and daily increased by reinforcements.  
At the last accounts he was marching on Ha-  
vana.

Gen. Enma was buried, with great pomp,  
in Havana on the 20th August.  
At Havana, the greatest excitement, and  
much apprehension was felt. There were at  
Havana only 700 (!) troops.

New York, Sept. 2.  
Orders have been received to-day from gov-  
ernment, for the arrest of about 100 persons  
engaged in raising volunteers, arms and ammu-  
nition for Cuba.

B. G. Lamar, ex-president of Texas, is  
here, and is said to be one of the parties deeply  
interested in the matter.  
It is believed the "patriots" are too far  
ahead to be caught this side the island of Cuba.  
A government agent arrived in town this  
morning to cause the arrest of several parties  
residing in Princeton, on a charge of defraud-  
ing the government out of about thirty thou-  
sand dollars, by means of forged land war-  
rants.

The Saratoga has gone in search of the  
Pampero, which is said to be lying off the  
Florida coast.

Ned Buntline, with his steamer Moonshot  
at Baltimore, is hummed in by the govern-  
ment cruisers.

Two hundred and twenty five shooters left  
this port for the Cuban invasion service, last  
Thursday night; revolvers without number  
were also spirited on board.

N. K. Hall, Postmaster General, has ar-  
rived in this city.

SEVERE GALE.—Captain Moore, of the  
brig Edus, arrived this forenoon, in 11 days  
from Mayaguez, reports that on the 18th of  
August, there was a severe hurricane at that  
place, which lasted 20 hours.

A great deal of damage was done to the  
plantations, and also to the coffee crop. The  
vessels in the harbor dragged their anchors,  
and the British brig Village Belle was hove  
down on her beam-ends, &c.

## WASHINGTON, SEPT. 2.

Despatches were received at the Treasury  
Department, last evening, from the collector  
at New Orleans, announcing, that an expedi-  
tion of 2000 men was preparing to depart for  
Cuba. Our government has







## Miscellaneous.

### An Interesting Incident.

A correspondent of the Blair County (Pa.) Whig, furnishes that paper with the particulars of an interesting incident, of which he was an eye witness. It occurred on the line of the Great Northern Improvement of genuine kind heartedness which make the heart thrill with unutterable blessing, and fill the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At the point this side the mountain, where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the West, was anchored a steam boat, waiting the arrival of the train. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-browned man, stood by his cabin, superintending the labors of his men, when the train rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this wise—

"Sir, we wish to go on East—but our further progress today depends on you. If the cars we have left is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will give this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain—what say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To the unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when, almost a moment's pause, the captain turned east to the car and entered, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly ebbing up by that easterly wind—consumption. The man's head was bowed down and he was weeping. The captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly.

"Oh, sir!" said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now in that terrible expression—"are you there—and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are so afraid of me, that they will not let me go. I am a poor creature, and the only son of a mother who is now in the hospital. I am a poor creature, and the only son of a mother who is now in the hospital. I am a poor creature, and the only son of a mother who is now in the hospital."

"You shall go!" replied the captain, "If I lose every passenger for the trip!" By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped round the boat, with their baggage piled up on the path and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the car, with the sick man cradled in his arms. Passing directly through the crowd with his dying groan, he entered a carriage to be placed in the closest part of the boat, where he lay the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the assembled passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked toward the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin. He went, and from that night arose a white-haired man, who, with tear drops starting in his eyes, told that rough, sun-browned man that he had taught them a lesson—that they left him to die, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, checking the utterance and filling the eyes of all present.

On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man with a "God speed" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother. The hearted captain of that boat was Gen. Samuel D. Karm, and the above incident is worth remembering.

**Danger of Electrocuting.** The Providence registers in the possession of a live Yankee as a correspondent, who having wandered as far south as Louisiana, peering into the swamps, has written down somewhere in the Caddo country, or some other unexplored region of the State, and there concluded to rest for the night. The following extract of a letter to the editor of the Providence, describing one of his electrocuting experiences, is a specimen of the lack he had in this delightful business:

"Well, I put up with a first-rate, good-natured fellow at a hotel. I went in, and was introduced to a lady, a fine, fat woman, who looked as if she lived on butter, her face was so full of it. After a while, after we had talked about my gal, and about the garden, and about the weather and so on—in case three or four children, Latin and scraps as merry as crickets. There wasn't a mouse in it, but I could see they were fine little fellows, and I started for my saddle bags in which I had put a lot of sugar-sweetened bread for the children as I went along. "Come here," said I, "you little rogues, come along, I want to tell you what your name is." The eldest then came up to me, and says he—

"My name is Peter Smith, sir."

"And what's your name, sir?" said I.

"Bob Smith, sir."

The next said his name was Bill Smith, and the fourth said his name was Tommy Smith. Well, I gave 'em sugar candy, and old Miss Smith was so tickled that she laughed all the time. Mr. Smith looked on, but didn't say much. "Why," says I, "Miss Smith, I wouldn't take a good deal for that four boys, if I had 'em, they are so beautiful and sprightly."

"No," says she, "I set a good deal of store by 'em, but we won't 'em too much."

"Oh, no," says I, "they're all well behaved children, and by gracious, says I, 'pretending to be startled by a sudden idea of a striking resemblance between their boys and their father, and I looked at Miss Smith, 'I never did see nothing equal to it,' says I—'your eyes, your mouth, your forehead, a perfect picture of you, sir,' says I, 'tippin' th' old to the pole, I thought Miss Smith would have died a laffin at that; her arms fell down by her side, and her head fell back, and she shook the hull of the house, laffin."

"Do you think so, Col. Jones?" says she.

"Oh, no," says I, "they're all well behaved children, and by gracious, says I, 'pretending to be startled by a sudden idea of a striking resemblance between their boys and their father, and I looked at Miss Smith, 'I never did see nothing equal to it,' says I—'your eyes, your mouth, your forehead, a perfect picture of you, sir,' says I, 'tippin' th' old to the pole, I thought Miss Smith would have died a laffin at that; her arms fell down by her side, and her head fell back, and she shook the hull of the house, laffin."

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"Do you think so, Col. Jones?" says she.

and she looked towards Mr. Smith, and I tho' she'd go off in a fit.

"Yes," says I, "I do really think so."

"Ha, ha, ha—how-w!" says Mr. Smith, kinder half laffin, "you're too hard on me, now, with your jokes."

"I ain't joking at all," says I, "they're handsome children."

Just then a gal brought in a light, and I'll be blasted if the little brats didn't turn out to be imitations every one of 'em, and their hair was curly as the blackest negro's. Mr. and Mrs. Smith never had any children, as they thought. I never felt so struck as I did when I saw those things stood. If I hadn't kissed the very little things, I could have got over it; but knowing 'em as I was, I was in earnest, thought I was not making a mistake. A little while afterwards there was a whole family of relatives arrived from the city, and the next morning I could see Mr. Smith did not like the remembrance of what I said, and I don't believe he'll say for me. I expect Mrs. Smith kept the old fellow under that joke for some time.

**Curious Mechanism.**

Dr. J. V. C. Smith is responsible for the following piece of history, illustrative of mechanical ingenuity and colonial sagacity. We copy from the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal:

"Nothing in Vienna delighted me more than the matchless machinery of the famous Pierre Jaquet Droz, in his collection of self-moving figures. He must have been one of the very highest order of mechanical geniuses. He exhibited three of his automaton children before Louis XV. of France, in 1772, who at once raised him to distinction, as far as royal influence could dignify a man of such rare powers. One of the figures writes a beautiful hand—any sentence proposed by simply grasping a dial plate to a particular order of letters. The second draws the figures of animals on paper, and actually shades off a profile, and the third plays with his fingers on a novel instrument—something similar to a piano. They all have the appearance of life, even to the very minutiae of thoughtfulness. I was permitted to inspect the mechanism at leisure, while in motion had at first, and of all the complicated, inexplicable combinations of wheels, pinions, chains, endless screws, cranks and levers, on which my eyes were riveted, these are the most perplexing and astonishing."

After the inventor had exhibited all France and England, he made a trip to Spain, with the expectation of reaping a rich harvest in that wealthy kingdom, but he had hardly landed when he was arrested by the authorities, and he was confined in the prison of the Inquisition, where he remained for some time. He was then released, and he returned to France, where he died in 1825.

**FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.**

Let, at this season of the year, when people and cold are so common, every body know that the right and careful remedy to be used is—

**DOWN'S ELIXIR.**

For a common cold, and for every description of cough, whether the result of a cold, or of a fever, or of a lung disease, it is the best remedy. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and it is the only one that can be used with confidence.

It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and it is the only one that can be used with confidence.

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## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GODWIN, NOYES & BARNARD, RECENTLY FROM THE CITY OF BOSTON.

HAVE recently obtained themselves 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, Loungers, Ottomans, Mahogany Bedsteads, Stuffed and Sofa Chairs, also Center Piece and Side Tables, French Bedsteads, and Cottage Bedsteads; Sevens, Trunks, Chests, and Trunks, Dressing and Commode Bureaus, LOOKING GLASSES, AND A VARIETY OF TOILETS.**

Many of the above articles are made of the richest Rose-Wood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, and are of the latest style and most beautiful workmanship. They are of evidence of merit, they can safely rely on the establishment 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 Furniture, Pianos, Wood, Brass, Iron, &c., &c., and will give the best price for them. They will also take in exchange for the above articles all kinds of Country Furniture, Pianos, Wood, Brass, Iron, &c., &c., and will give the best price for them.

**THOS. GODWIN, GEO. A. NOYES, THOS. C. BARNARD.** Norway, June 12, 1851.

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## URIPYING EXTRACT

The Greatest BLOOD PURIFIER

It is now put up in QUART BOTTLES, of the purest and most refined quality, and is sold at the following prices:—

**For the Face.** One bottle, 25 cents. For the Face and Hair, 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 75 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 1 dollar. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 1 dollar 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 2 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 2 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 3 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 3 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 4 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 4 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 5 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 5 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 6 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 6 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 7 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 7 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 8 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 8 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 9 dollars. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 9 dollars 50 cents. For the Face, Hair, and Skin, 10 dollars. 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