

A chair

OLD SERIES, VOL. 19, NO. 10

Phillips Famous Fire Annihilator, the greatest invention claimed by an Englishman, is in this department. It is said to be able to
[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

and economy, do not require that, instead of seeking to punish them for offences which are the result of our own policy towards them, we should not provide for their immediate wants, and encourage them to engage in agriculture, and to rely on their labor, instead of the chase, for the means of support.

Various important treaties have been negotiated with different tribes during the year, by which their title to large and valuable tracts of country has been extinguished; all of which will, at the proper time, be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

The joint commission under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo has been actively engaged in running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. It was stated, in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that the initial point on the Pacific and the point of junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers had been determined, and the intervening line, about one hundred and fifty miles in length, run and marked by temporary monuments. Since that time a monument of marble has been erected at the initial point, and permanent landmarks of iron have been placed at suitable distances along the line.

The initial point on the Rio Grande has also been fixed by the commissioners at lat. 22 deg. 22 min., and at the date of the last communication, the survey had been made there westward about one hundred and fifty miles to the neighborhood of the copper mines.

The commission on our part was at first organized on a scale which experience proved to be unwieldy and attended with unnecessary expense. Orders have, therefore, been issued for the reduction of the number of persons employed within the smallest limits, consistent with the safety of those engaged in the service, and the prompt and efficient execution of their important duties.

Returns have been received from all the officers engaged in taking the census in the States and Territories, except California. The Superintendent employed to make the enumeration in that State has not yet made his full report, from causes, as he alleges, beyond his control. This failure is much to be regretted, as it has prevented the Secretary of the Interior from making the demand for appointment of representatives among the States, as required by the act approved May 23, 1850.

It is hoped, however, that the returns will soon be received, and no time will then be lost in making the necessary appointment and in transmitting the certificates required by law.

The Superintendent of the Seventh Census is diligently employed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in classifying and arranging in tabular form, all the statistical information derived from the returns of the marshals, and it is believed that when the work shall be completed it will exhibit a more perfect view of the population, wealth, occupation, and social condition of a great country than has ever been presented to the world.

The value of such a work, as the basis of enlightened legislation, can hardly be overestimated; and I earnestly hope that Congress will bear no time in making the appropriations necessary to complete the classification, and to publish the results in a style worthy of the subject, and of our national character.

The want of a uniform fee bill, prescribing the compensation to be allowed district attorneys, clerks, marshals, and commissioners in civil and criminal cases, is the cause of much variation, injustice and complaint. I would recommend a thorough revision of the whole subject, and the adoption of a tariff of fees, which, as far as practicable, should be uniform, and prescribe a specific compensation for every service which the officer may be required to perform. This subject will be fully presented in the report of the Secretary of the Interior.

In my last annual message I gave briefly my reasons for believing that you possessed the constitutional powers to improve the harbors of our great lakes and seacoast, and the navigation of our principal rivers, and recommended that appropriations should be made for completing such works as had already been commenced, and for commencing such others as might seem to the wisdom of Congress to be of public and general importance. While not repeating the reasons then urged, I deem it my duty again to call your attention to this important subject. The works on many of the harbors were left in an unfinished state, and consequently exposed to the action of the elements, which is fast destroying them. Great numbers of lives and vast amounts of property are annually lost for the want of safe and convenient harbors on the lakes. None but those who have been exposed to that dangerous navigation can fully appreciate the importance of this subject. The whole north-western appeals to you for relief, and I trust their appeal will receive due consideration at your hands.

The same is in a measure true in regard to some of the harbors and inlets on the seacoast.

The unobstructed navigation of our large rivers is of equal importance. Our settlements are now extending to the sources of the great rivers which empty into, and form a part of the Mississippi, and the value of the public lands in those regions would be greatly enhanced by freeing the navigation of those waters from obstructions. In view, therefore, of this great interest, I deem it my duty again to urge upon Congress to make such appropriations for these improvements as they may deem necessary.

The survey of the Delta of the Mississippi with a view to the prevention of the overflows that have proved so disastrous to that region of country, have been nearly completed, and the reports thereof are now in course of preparation, and will shortly be laid before you.

The protection of our southwestern frontier, and of the adjacent Mexican States, against the Indian tribes within our border, has claimed my earnest and constant attention. Congress having failed, at the last session, to adopt my recommendation to an additional regiment of mounted men, specially adapted to that service, should be raised, all that remained to be done was to make the best use of the means at my disposal. Accordingly, all the troops adapted to that service that could properly be spared from other quarters have been concentrated on that frontier, and officers of high reputation selected to command them. A new arrangement of the military posts has also been made, whereby the troops are brought nearer to the Mexican frontier, and to the tribes they are intended to overawe.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to realize all the benefits that are expected to result from all these arrangements, but I have every reason to hope that they will effectually check their marauding expeditions. The nature of the country, which furnishes little for the support of an army and abounds in places of refuge and concealment, is remarkably well adapted to this predatory warfare; and we can scarcely hope that any military force, combined with the greatest vigilance, can entirely suppress it.

By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo we are bound to protect the territory of Mexico against the incursions of the savage tribes within our border "with equal diligence and energy" as if the same were made within our territory or against our citizens. I have endeavored to comply, as far as possible, with this provision of the treaty. Orders have been given to the officers commanding on that frontier to consider the Mexican territory and its inhabitants as equally with our own entitled to their protection; and to make all their plans and arrangements with a view to the attainment of this object. Instructions have also been given to the Indian commissioners and agents among these tribes, in all treaties, to make the clauses designed for the protection of our own citizens apply also to those of Mexico.

I have no reason to doubt that these instructions have been fully carried into effect. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in spite of all our efforts, some of the neighboring States of Mexico may have suffered, as our own have, from depredations by the Indians.

To the difficulties of defending our own territory, as above mentioned, are superadded, in defending that of Mexico, those that arise from its remoteness, from the fact that we have no right to station our troops within her limits, and that there is no efficient military force on the Mexican side to co-operate with our own. So long as this shall continue to be the case, the number and activity of our troops will rather increase than diminish the evil, as the Indians will naturally turn toward that country where they encounter the least resistance. Yet these troops are necessary, to subdue them, and to compel them to make and observe treaties. Until this shall have been done, neither country will enjoy any security from their attacks.

The Indians in California, who had previously appeared of a peaceable character, and disposed to cultivate the friendship of the whites, have recently committed several acts of hostility. As a large portion of the reinforcements sent to the Mexican frontier were drawn from the Pacific, the military force now stationed there is considerably diminished, and it cannot be increased, however, without an increase of the army, and I again recommend that measure as indispensable to the protection of the frontier.

I invite your attention to the suggestions on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, in the report of the Secretary of War.

The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the Department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your early attention.

The expenditures of that department, for the year ending 30th June last, were \$9,060,365.58. The estimates for the year commencing 1st July next and ending June 30, 1853, are \$7,808,775.83, showing a reduction of \$1,161,192.75.

The Board of Commissioners, to whom the management of the affairs of the Military Asylum, created by the Act of 2d of March last, was entrusted, have selected a site for the establishment of an Asylum in the vicinity of this city, which has been approved by me, subject to the production of a satisfactory title.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that Department. Our naval force abroad during the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and respect of the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse, and the dignity and power of the nation.

The Expedition commanded by Lieutenant De Haven, despatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions, in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dangerous navigation, and the rigors of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions.

The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowance of extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of re-organizing the Naval Establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy having reference to merit and capacity, rather than seniority or date of entry into the service and for retiring from the effective list upon reduced pay those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty.

As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

The determination of the questions of relative rank between the sea officers and civil officers of the navy, and between officers of the army and navy, in the various grades of each, will also merit your attention. The failure to provide any substitute, when corporal punishment was abolished for offences in the navy, has occasioned the convening of numerous courts-martial upon the arrival of vessels in port, and is believed to have had an injurious effect upon the discipline and efficiency of the service. To moderate punishment from one grade to another is among the reforms of the age; but to abolish one of severity, which applied so generally to offences on shipboard, and provide nothing in its stead, is to suppose a progress of improvement in every individual among seamen which is not assumed by the Legislature in respect to any other class of men. It is hoped that Congress, in the ample opportunity afforded by the present session, will thoroughly investigate this important subject, and establish such modes of determining guilt, and such gradations of punishment as are consistent with humanity and the personal rights of individuals, and at the same time shall ensure the most energetic and efficient performance of duty and the suppression of crime in our ships of war.

The stone dock in the navy yard at New York, which was ten years in course of construction, has been so far finished as to be surrendered up to the authorities of the yard. The dry dock at Philadelphia is reported as completed, and is expected soon to be tested and delivered over to the agents of the government.

That at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire is also nearly ready for delivery; and a contract has been concluded, agreeably to the act of Congress at its last session, for a floating sectional dock on the Bay of San Francisco. I invite your attention to the recommendation of the Department touching the establishment of a navy yard in conjunction with this dock on the Pacific. Such a station is highly necessary to the convenience and effectiveness of our fleet in that ocean, which must be expected to increase with the growth of commerce, and the rapid extension of our whale fisheries over its waters.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under revised and improved system of regulations, now affords opportunities of education and instruction to the pupils, quite equal, it is believed, for professional improvement, to those enjoyed by the cadets in the Military Academy. A large class of acting midshipmen was received at the commencement of the last academic term, and a practice ship has been attached to the institution, to afford the amplest means for instruction in seamanship, as well as for cruises during the vacations of three or four months in each year.

The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the Navy Department, that by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lt. Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days.

The estimates for the support of the Navy and Marine Corps for the ensuing fiscal year, will be found to be \$5,850,472.19, the estimate for the current year being \$5,800,621.

The estimates for special objects under the control of this department amount to \$2,641,220.89, against \$2,110,380 for the present year, the increase being occasioned by the additional mail service on the Pacific coast and the construction of the dock in California, authorized at the last session of Congress, and some slight additions under the head of improvements and repairs in navy yards, buildings, and machinery.

I deem it of much importance to a just economy, and a correct understanding of naval expenditures, that there should be an entire separation of the appropriations for the support of the naval service proper from those for permanent improvements at navy yards and stations, and from ocean steam-mail service, and other special objects assigned to the supervision of this Department.

The report of the Postmaster General, heretofore communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of the Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 106,200 miles; the annual transportation thereon \$3,472,232 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation \$3,121,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,219 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,200 miles. The annual cost of such service is \$1,492,187, of which \$148,337 is paid by the Post Office Department, and \$1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 5,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of \$547,119.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th of June last, was 19,736. There were 1,998 post offices established, and 255 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franking matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to, the British post office, amounted to \$6,727,866.78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding \$28,559.49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid in the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to \$6,024,566.79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of \$903,299.99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to \$6,245,717.21, being an increase of \$907,610.79, or 16.63 100 per cent over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that no further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his last annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail service performed by it for the Government. The recommendations of Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters from and to California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, and advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommends that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them simple, and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration.

The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than sixty years, and interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the costs of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no "common law" of the United States to supply the defects of the legislation, it is most important that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every crime intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment, or penitentiary confinement, in the different States.

Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and so often with but little consideration, that, in many instances, it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

The Government of the United States is emphatically a government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the U. S., arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

An Act of Congress approved 20th September, 1850, contained a provision for the extension of the Capitol, according to such a plan as might be approved by the President, and appropriated one hundred thousand dollars to be expended under his direction, by such architect as he should appoint to execute the same. On examining the various plans which had been submitted by different architects, in pursuance of an advertisement by a committee of the Senate, no one was found to be entirely satisfactory, and it was therefore deemed advisable to combine and adopt the advantages of several.

The great object to be accomplished was to make such an addition as would afford ample and convenient halls for the deliberations of the two Houses of Congress, with sufficient accommodations for spectators, and suitable apartments for the committees and officers of the two branches of the Legislature. It was also desirable not to mar the harmony and beauty of the present structure, which as a specimen of architecture, is so universally admired. Keeping these objects in view, I concluded to make the addition by wings, detached from the present building, yet connected with it by corridors. This mode of enlargement will leave the present Capitol unimpaired, and afford great advantages for ventilation and the admission of light and will enable the work to progress without interrupting the deliberations of Congress. To carry this plan into effect I have appointed an experienced and competent architect. The corner-stone was laid on the 4th day of July last, with suitable ceremonies, since which time the work has advanced with commendable rapidity, and the foundations of both wings are now nearly complete.

I again commend to your favorable regard the interests of the District of Columbia, and deem it only necessary to remind you, that although its inhabitants have no voice in the choice of representatives to Congress, they are not the less entitled to a just and liberal consideration in your legislation. My opinion on this subject were more fully expressed in my last annual communication.

Other subjects were brought to the attention of Congress in my last annual message, to which I would respectfully refer. But there was one of more than ordinary interest to which I again invite your especial attention. I allude to the recommendation for the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States. Justice to individuals as well as to the government imperatively demands that some more convenient and expeditious mode than an appeal to Congress should be adopted.

It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution. The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another,

shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, the Judicial Departments of the government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing, but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to render this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and Slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I did not think those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on both sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

MILLARD FILMORE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1851.

CONGRESS.
MONDAY, DEC. 1.

In the Senate, there was a full attendance. It was called to order at 12 o'clock, when prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Butler.

Messrs. Fish of New York, Wade of Ohio, Stockton of New Jersey, James of R. Island, Grier of Missouri, Sumner of Mass., and Mallory of Florida, were sworn in and took their seats, and the Senate, after notifying the House of its organization, adjourned.

The House met at 12 o'clock. 218 members present.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, nominated Linn Boyd of Kentucky, for Speaker.

A desultory discussion ensued, in which the compromise measures were introduced.

On motion, the Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the vote for Speaker.

Linn Boyd of Kentucky, was nominated as the compromise candidate, and Thaddeus Stevens of Pa., was supported by a portion of the Whigs. On the first trial, Mr. Boyd was elected.

Linn Boyd of Ky. 118
Edward Stanley of N. C. 21
Joseph R. Chandler, of Pa., 20
Thaddeus Stevens of Pa., 16
David J. Bailey of Ga., 8
16 other candidates, 29

After Mr. Boyd took the chair and addressed the House, new members were sworn and took their seats.

Col. Forsyth of the "Pennsylvania" was elected Clerk on the first trial, having received 129 out of 208 votes.

A resolution, declaring A. J. Glassbrenner for Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Johnson for Postmaster, and Mr. McCrew for Doorkeeper, was passed *rien voce*.

Free.—The dwelling house belonging to Mr. Orin Daniels, of this town, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning of this week. It was occupied by Orin Daniels, R. Bradford &

Levi Rawson. Part of the household furniture was saved. There was an insurance of \$300 on the house, and \$100 on the grain, &c., a large part of which was lost.

Probate notices will appear next week.

MARRIED.
In Turner, by Job Prince Esq., Windsor, Conn. of Adams, to Miss Mary Ann Jolly of Turner.

DIED.
In town, on Wednesday morning last, Mrs. Julia Fiske, wife of Eldridge Fiske Esq., aged 26 years and nine months.

Funeral services on Thursday at 1 o'clock at the residence of deceased. (Mass. papers please copy.) In Dixfield, Oct. 20, of consumption, Mrs. Matilda S., wife of Charles Dunn, and daughter of the late Thomas Briggs, of Letter B, aged 20 years.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
TAKEN on an execution issued upon a judgment recovered on the eighth day of November, 1851, in the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Kennebec, by William B. Benson and Rufus Porter, in an action against the Backfield Branch Railroad Company, and will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the seventh day of December, 1851, at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the town of Backfield, at the Depot of said Railroad Company, all the right at law or in equity, which said Company had in and to a certain mortgage given by said Company on the 29th day of October 1849, to Francis O. J. Smith, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said County of Oxford, Book 84, page 283, all the land with the appurtenances thereof which was conveyed in and by said mortgage, and which is situated within said County of Oxford, in the town of Helen and Backfield.

Also the franchise of the said Backfield Branch Railroad Company. The said land and the said franchise having been attached on said fourth day of March, 1850, upon the original writ in the said action against said Railroad Company.

December 1st, 1851. JESSE DREW, Deputy Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
TAKEN on an execution issued upon a judgment recovered on the eighth day of November, 1851, in the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Kennebec, by William B. Benson and Rufus Porter, in an action against the Backfield Branch Railroad Company, and will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the seventh day of February 1852, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the town of Backfield, at the Depot of the Backfield Branch Railroad Company, all the right at law or in equity, which said Company had in and to a certain mortgage given by said Company on the twenty-ninth day of October 1849, to Francis O. J. Smith, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said County of Oxford, Book 84, page 283, all the land with the appurtenances thereof which was conveyed in and by said mortgage, and lying in the town of Backfield, Helen and Backfield.

Also the franchise of said Backfield Branch Railroad Company. The said land and the said franchise having been attached on said fourth day of March, 1850, upon the original writ in said action against said Railroad Company.

December 1st, 1851. JESSE DREW, Deputy Sheriff.

STAGE NOTICE.
Fare Reduced by Stage and Steamboat, from Paris to Boston.

FARE from Paris and Norway to Boston, in connection with the steamer ST. LAWRENCE, \$2.00.

Fare from Craig's Mills and Wellsboro, to Boston, 1.75
Fare from Paris and Norway to Portland, 1.25
Fare from Craig's Mills and Wellsboro, to Portland, 1.00

Leave Child's Stage Home Paris Hill, Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's at 6 1/2 o'clock, A. M. arrive in Portland at 10 o'clock, and leave for Boston at 11 o'clock, for the last train of Car and Boat for Boston.

Leave the American House, Portland, Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, at 7 o'clock, A. M. arrive at Paris, by 4 o'clock, P. M.

Leave All orders by Express to Portland and Boston, carefully attended to.

PENNELL & KIMBALL.
Paris, May 18, 1850.

FOR BOSTON.
DAILY, (SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

On and after MONDAY, the 17th inst., the Fast and regular passenger Steamers ST. LAWRENCE, (Capt. C. C. SEEVERS) and JOHN MARSHALL, (Capt. A. C. BENTLEY) will sail for Boston, leaving Atlantic Rail Road Wharf every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M.; and Central Wharf, Boston, on same days, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken at low rates.
N. B.—Each Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this Line, much saving of time and expense will be made; and that the convenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be afforded.

The boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest train out of the city.

L. B. BROOKS Agent, Boston.
March 28, 1851.

Bookbinding.
ALL those who have been taking Magazine and Newspapers the past year, can have them bound in any style they wish by sending them to the undersigned. There is no way of preserving a good work of any kind, except by binding, and since it can be done in the country, and in the best possible style, it is worth every one's notice. Just give us a call and examine our specimens and prices.

NOYES & BEAL.
Norway, Nov. 4, 1850.

For Sale or To Let.
THE BRICK STAND at South Paris, known as the "Atlantic House." The location is pleasant and airy, with three minutes walk of the Depot. The house is partly finished, and will be sold at that state, if desired. It is now undergoing a thorough repairing, inside and outside, and many valuable alterations and improvements are being made. Connected with the stand are two acres of land in a high state of cultivation.

The estate will be sold for a moderate price, and terms easy, or it will be let for a good, responsible man for three to five years at fair rent, upon the premises to FREDERICK MAXWELL.
South Paris, May 20, 1851.

CLOCKS & WATCHES.
SPECTACLES.
new and second hand, of every number, convex, concave, and colored glasses, gold, silver and steel mounted.

THE SUBSCRIBER, grateful for past favors, and to inform his friends that he has made additions to his former stock of goods, and will be happy to furnish those who may want articles in his line.— He has on hand a variety of

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