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The Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

Poetry.

From Ellen Cook's Journal.
POSTED BOOKS.

I meet the sun of unobscured
Upon the street today;
I look into their eager eyes,
Each on his anxious way;
Each bent upon his own pursuit
Of bargain or of sale;
Each, in his brain, dark quick compute
His gain by loss or tale,
And each his hands in proud delight,
Applauds each plan conceived;
Makes up his ledger for the night,
And posts his books, contented.

Thou boy brother of the mart,
A moment lend to me—
Within the ledger of thy heart,
What balance doest thou owe?
Do the rubrics, clear and tall,
No "gracious acts" appear?
Doth any "light of goodness" fall,
To make their meters clear?
Doth thou compute the ample gain,
From words and actions true?
If not, Ah! cease thy labor vain,
And post thy books anew!

The look runs in the arched brow,
And shrouded upon mine;
A flash of glorious indignation
Is kindled in thine eye.
The waiting grace hangs from thy lips,
O'er flowing benediction,
And through the fair-voiced glances
The blessing shines out.

With laden heart and burning eyes,
And happy, hearty looks,
I count up all my merchandise,
And close my Posted Books.

In mood of holy harmony
I walk the world today;
Sweet indignance indignantly
Shines out upon my way;
Clear eyes in crimson smoky mist,
Still words in softness fall,
True thoughts come truly and benign,
And God doth gladden all!

My soul is bathed in ecstasy,
And leaps up with delight;
A hand moves forth follow me,
And post my books to-night.

Ah! brother, count thy richest wealth—
The wealth of subtle living,
An honest heart's pulsing health,
A soul's wide stretch of seeing;
What eyes do loving follow thee,
What hearts do love thy meetings,
What lips do blossom in thy word,
What hands do grasp at thy greeting!
It is in these, that life is true,
Thy soul in power and melody,
Thy power, thy love, thy shining need,
O'er more than Posted Books.

Selected Tale.

From Godey's Lady's Book.
KESIAH JONES' APPLE-BEE.

BY NARRATOR ROCKFORTH, M. D.

It was a wild day in the latter part of November—a day which properly belonged to Indian Summer; for some reason it was not forthcoming at that season; so it claimed and received a place just as autumn was about to hand over his books to the ruler of the inverted year.

"Mr. Gulie," said Mrs. Jones, standing in the kitchen doorway, and looking towards the hired man who was taking up the last cabbage in the garden. "Mr. Gulie," said Mrs. Jones elevating her voice so that it might overcome the obstacle presented by eight rods intervening space, "I want you to do an errand for me this morning; I want you to go to Mr. Hall's for me."

Mr. Gulie gave intimation by a nod that he comprehended the nature of her wants, and proceeded to finish his work, saying—
"I know something out of the common line was wanting as soon as I heard the Master—It is Ben, at other times. I have no objection to going over to Hall's—none whatever, especially since Becky is at home." He accordingly went to Mrs. Jones and received his instructions.

This said Mr. Benjamin Franklin Gulie was a tall, heavy-built Yankee, about twenty years old, who had made good use of his eyes as well as his teeth during the greater part of that period. He worked by the year for Mr. Jones. He was the adviser, and, to a great extent, director of his employer, who had not the enterprise, self-reliance, and talent for command which characterize most of those whose republican liberties with the king's English mark them as belonging to New England.

Mr. Gulie did not move his feet rapidly—on the principle that large bodies move slowly—but he moved them a good distance at each step, and, consequently, he was ere long at Mr. Hall's door. The door was open to receive the rays of the morning sun. On the threshold lay a dog, dreaming with his eyes about half open or half shut, as the reader may prefer; opposite the door, in a window, a stout, oak-faced, gray-headed man, reading his newspaper, which he held out be-

fore him at arm's length, his spectacles being about twenty years too young for him. Mr. Gulie paused for a moment, and cast a contemplative look at the dog—perhaps he was comparing his condition with that of a hired man—then applied the knuckle of his middle finger to the door-post, producing a sound somewhat louder than that produced by the carpet hammer of the housewife, at the blow subsequent to that bestowed upon her left thumb instead of the nail head.

"Walk," said Mr. Hall, very skillfully combining a growl with an articulate sound. "Which way?" asked Ben.

"Which way you will," said the old man, still not taking his eyes from the paper.

Ben walked in, and, having waited in vain for an invitation to be seated, he concluded to take a seat without an invitation. The chair which he selected as the instrument for carrying his conclusion into effect gave way under the pressure of the too solid flesh, and the law of gravitation operating with democratic impartiality, drew him towards the centre of the earth till the strong maple floor arrested his progress. The crash and the catastrophe did not divert the old man's attention from his paper. Ben amused himself by the putting the parts of the demolished chair in place, or to use his own expression, "by setting the trap for somebody else." He had ample time for this, and also for tracing the journey of a wasp on the wall, before Mr. Hall folded his paper, raised his spectacles on his forehead, and uttered, in a slightly interrogative tone, the words—
"Folks well?"

"They were well when I came here. I should think it likely that they are sick by this time."

A slight movement about the corners of Mr. Hall's mouth showed that a smile was hovering in the vicinity. It came as near lighting on his lips as he usually permitted one to come.

"Miss Jones sent me to borrow some things for the apple-bee."

"What is an apple-bee?"

"It is somewhere about half way between a honey-bee and a bee-bee."

Mr. Hall was accustomed to affect great ignorance of all things pertaining to youthful sports and merry-makings; veritable tradition however, related that he was famous in his young days for exploits in that line; hence Mr. Gulie thought he gave him such an answer as he deserved. "Probably he thought so himself, for another smile made signals, but did not fairly leave in sight."

"I s'pose I can have the things?" said Ben.

"What things?"

"All your empty tin pans."

"They've got milk in them."

"I should like to see one of your empty tin pans with milk in it. It would be about as curious as your way of welcoming a neighbor."

"Who is going to be there?"

"Everybody and some others, and I should not wonder if Mr. Hall were to be there; he'd give me the pans, or they'd have a corner's jury together on my account."

"Mr. Hall went to the stairs leading to the cellar, and said, 'Mamma, you are wanted.'"

"I cannot leave the kettle; who wants me?"

"Miss Jones wants to borrow your tin pans."

"She can have them."

"Where are they?"

"I know where they are," said Ben; they stand leaning against the south side of the house like a line of opposition snags. So saying, he proceeded at once to the locality, and gathering up the shining vessels, he was moving towards home, when a slight lean from behind a sheet hung on a clothes-line caused him to stop.

Behind said sheet stood Miss Rebecca Saban Hall, usually called Becky.

She appeared to be busy with the clothes pins, which, however, did not seem to need any attention. That she was standing there for the express purpose of exchanging words with him as well as appear perfectly evident when we proceed with the narrative.

"Did you wash all these clothes?" said Ben pointing to the array of shirts, socks, and various articles mentionable and unmentionable which hung on the lines extending from tree to tree, and from post to post, and from fence to fence.

"I did," was the calm reply of the capful female.

"They are done first rate—come over early, won't you?"

"Who are coming?"

"Everybody."

"Did Miss Ogden say she would come?"

"Yes."

"Are Mr. Green's folks coming?"

"They are gone away, you know."

"Oh, yes, so they are. I don't like to go where there are so many."

"The more the merrier. All the young folks will be there; Foster is going to shut up store and come."

"It is no matter whether he comes or not. I s'pose I must come or give offence."

"Don't forget to come early."

He then went his way, saying to himself—
"You will be fierce enough to go, now that you know that the white-fingered merchant is to be there—he is not a merchant; nothing but a clerk. If I do work out by the year, I'll have more money at the end of the year than he will have. Take him, if you want him. I ask no favors of you."

Now Mr. Benjamin Franklin Gulie was a man of truth and veracity in all his statements made to others; his statements made to himself, especially when they related to Becky, could not be depended upon; in fact, they were often the very reverse of truth; he was so in the present case. He did ask most earnestly the favor of her affections, and a life-interest in her person. How it was that he could speak the truth so conscientiously to others, and lie so egregiously to

himself, we shall not attempt to explain.—It is our business as historians, to furnish the facts for the philosophers to work up into systems.

We will now give some account of preparations strictly pertaining to the home department.

Mrs. Jones was in favor of having the Bee in the kitchen, and brought forward many weighty arguments in support of her position. But the result proves that there is no arguing against facts. The fact was that Miss Ellen Ogden—who had spent several months in an incorporated city, and had thus become the arbitress of gentility to the village—had, at the last dwelling at her home, not only occupied the "front room," but actually fastened the door leading from the front room into the kitchen. It was not opened even to admit the bearer of sundries for the refreshment of the visitors. He was, therefore, obliged to go round to the front door. On his way there, bearing a large water pail heavily laden with crockery, glass, cake and sweetmeats, he walked into an external cellar-way, making a descent of about six feet at a single step. There was a crash of crockery, and a loud utterance of some very unnecessary and inharmonious expletives, and a still louder peal of laughter from old Mr. Ogden, who sat in the kitchen chimney corner. The old gentlemen was no friend to genteel innovations.

Miss Ellen Ogden's example was, therefore, conclusive against having the young folks in the kitchen. They must occupy the "front room." The room must therefore be prepared, and, as the evening would doubtless be cool, it was necessary to have a fire lighted there.

The fire was lighted about the middle of the afternoon; but the smoke manifested a very unaccommodating, and, in fact, quite a rebellious spirit. Instead of ascending the chimney, it pursued an opposite course. It most irreverently took possession of all parts of the room, and rolled itself up in folds near the ceiling, as if to get out of Keziah's reach.

Some very combustible materials were procured, and a blaze was produced, in the hope that it would prove more tractable.—Alas! it taught the spirit and followed the example of the smoke, and with increased energy and insolence. Its first act was to fly into Keziah's face, as she was kneeling on the hearth, kindly fanning it into existence. It then reached its forked tongue almost to the middle of the room, and then curled it over the mantel piece to the great peril of a curiosity wrought paper basker, the visible proof of Keziah's attendance at a select school. It then seemed smitten with a sudden impulse to examine the chimney; whereupon the chimney took fire, to the infinite terror of Mrs. Jones, who was sure the house would be burnt, with all things animate thereto appertaining. To make sure of saving something, she seized a heavy iron kettle filled with water, and carried it so far from the house that it would not be likely to be set on fire by the falling sparks.

As soon as the chimney was fairly on fire, both the flame and smoke seemed to think all the fun lay in that direction. They accordingly went up the chimney as steadily as if they had never gone anywhere else. The smoke in the room, receiving no reinforcement stolidly quieted out of the open door, and disappeared as quickly as possible. The room was then put in order; a table was placed in the centre, and all the chairs in the house, except one for Mr. Jones, were ranged close to each other around the walls of the room.

By early candle light, about twenty girls were assembled. They were as talkative as it may be supposed twenty girls in a room without their mothers or men, would be.—"Why don't the gentlemen come?" was asked mentally by more than one. At length footsteps were heard approaching. The girls who happened to be standing took their seats. All the chairs on the side of the room, were filled in a moment with maidens as demure, for the time being, as the most precise could desire. Suddenly there was a loud stamping on the door step, a very energetic mode of divesting one's boots of snow or dust, preparatory to an entrance. The stamping and the faint knock which succeeded, were followed within by a most profound silence, of one whose ideal beauty of form was manifestly either the hour-glass or the wasp. Keziah opened the door, and the young gentlemen found themselves in full view of an unbroken line of silent beauty, in the face of which they were expected to advance. They faltered—each pressed his neighbor to go forward. No little confusion was apparent. Among other truths then and there illustrated, was the important one that geometry cannot claim a monopoly of angles. After some delay, an entrance was effected. The chairs opposite the girls were secured. The door was left open. No one seemed disposed to risk the loss of his post by rising to close it. Some of the ladies wore short sleeves, that is, had bare arms—the monumental alabaster smoothness of which was seriously affected by the ingress of the cold evening air. A daring fellow at length arose and closed the door.

Along the lines thus formed there was a silence as deep and almost as expressive as that which sometimes precedes a battle. After a while there were some whisperings on the part of the girls, and a suppressed giggle; but the young men preserved a profound silence and a most praiseworthy gravity. The seats seemed somewhat harder than those to which they had been accustomed; and it was pretty plain that most of them wished they had left their hands at home.

A rap, as with a walking stick was heard at the door. "That is Mr. Foster," whispered one. Miss Becky blushed at the sound either of the knock or the name. Keziah opened the door, and Mr. Benjamin F. Gulie stood before her dressed in his best. He

walked in with as much dignity as if he had come from California, instead of the chamber over the kitchen. He sat down and, for a moment, imitated the gravity of his peers.—He then turned to the most solemn one present, and asked him what was the state of the moonshine. No answer was given, but the question greatly lightened the pressure of the constraint under which all present labored.—Conversation began, at first, indeed, in whispers, but soon several spoke out loud.

"I was under the impression," said Mr. Gulie, "that this was to be an Apple Bee, but I don't see the apples."

"Bring them on," said one of the boldest, let us have something to do."

Ben and Keziah then brought a corn basket full of apples, which were placed on the table. A tin pan was given to each damsel. The young men then distributed the apples; and the work of paring began. As there were no pans for the gentlemen, it was necessary for each one to sit beside a lady, and drop his parings into the pan, which held a place of greater or less security upon her lap. A better contrivance for a *l'été-a-fête* was never devised.

Mr. Gulie had managed to secure a seat beside Miss Rebecca Saban Hall, and was paring with great skill and rapidity, letting the parings fall into the pan which was in or rather on the fair one's lap. That of course rendered it necessary that he should sit very near her.

"When are Mr. Foster's folks coming home?" said Becky.

"Can't say," was Benjamin's laconic reply.

"Do they trade a great deal at their store?"

"Can't say."

"I should not think it would do to shut up the store."

Mr. Benjamin Gulie did not see fit to intimate whether he did or did not agree with her in opinion. He saw that her mind was running on Mr. Foster, the popular clerk; that she was speculating on the probabilities of his coming to the Bee.

"How thick you pare your apples?" exclaimed Becky.

"Keziah, Mr. Gulie is paring your apples all away."

Keziah was too much occupied with her partner to heed the remark.

"Get somebody to pare with you who can cut you better," said Ben, in a low voice.—He then rose and left the room, under a pretence of procuring a fresh supply of apples.—He walked forth and took a survey of the stars though not usually given to astronomical speculations. "That girl," said he to himself confidentially, "that girl," we do not quote his words accurately, for we wish to make them a little more complimentary to the lady than they really were, "wants to know why that soft-handed and soft-headed clerk isn't here. She may have him, and see if tape and molasses will keep her in as good case as the northern farm would."

The northern farm was expected to come into Mr. Benjamin F. Gulie's possession in the spring. Like a sensible man, he was desirous of finding some one whom it might be made over to with his joint.

"I'll let her alone," said Benjamin to himself, and fearing lest his ear should fail to catch the remark, he repeated it several times with great distinctness. Having thus finished his communications to himself, he seized a basket of apples, and returned to the scene of operations. In placing it on the table, which we have already said was in the centre of the room, the table was overthrown. This caused the overthrow of several girls with tin pans full of apples in their laps. Table, pans, girls and apples were thus mingled in sweet confusion on the floor, while shrieks of affected terror and shouts of unaffected laughter filled the house, and brought Mr. Jones to the door of the apartment. A grim smile was upon his lips as he surveyed the scene, and profound silence followed his appearance.

Ben picked up the table, the young men picked up the girls, and the girls picked up the pans, and the girls and young men together picked up the apples, during which operation many hands were accidentally brought in contact, and what was very remarkable, it was invariably a male and female hand that came in contact. It must have been something in the comb.

A more definite and satisfactory account of the cause of the overthrow of the table can be given. During Mr. Gulie's absence, Mr. Foster entered and seated himself in the chair left vacant by the side of Miss Becky. The sight of him in that place had no tendency to compose Mr. Gulie's nerves and to increase his physical strength, while it had a tendency to increase both the gravity of the apples and of his countenance. Accordingly, when the basket was set on the table, it overthrew it.

When order was restored, paring was resumed. Mr. Foster retained his seat by Miss Becky and, with a silver knife, daintily proceeded in the work; he was evidently afraid of soiling his hands. Benjamin took his place by the side of a very quiet girl who was not pleased with the exchange of seats and of partners. He did not sit so near Miss Mills as he did to Miss Becky. He pared slowly and silently and thickly.

But, however great may have been his loss it was counterbalanced by Miss Becky's gain. She was manifestly delighted with the exchange. She talked and laughed very loudly though her partner's ideas of gentility led him to speak in a tone little elevated above a whisper. This was both pleasant and painful to Miss Becky. It was pleasant as indicative of confidential communications; painful, as it made his complimentary remarks inaudible to the company. She was driven to the necessity of asking him, in a tone adopted to suit ears a listening, "What did you say?" and again to repeat some of his remarks with a large explanation pointed after them. By this means she managed to convey Ben and to others what was going on between them.

Ben at length determined, as a means of self-defence, or of retaliation, to appear to en-

joy his position. As a preliminary, he brought his chair nearer to that of Miss Mills, and leaned over further, so that his parings might fall nearer the centre of the pan. He put forth his best skill in paring, and made a few general observations which were replied to in a very sweet tone of voice. Ere long they found themselves talking sense, as he afterwards said—a fact that evidently throws the date of our history somewhat into the past. He began to feel better satisfied with the exchange he had made, and was stimulated to carry on two somewhat distinct trains of thought—the one necessary to the conversation with Miss Mills, the other relating to a comparison of her qualities, personal, mental, and social, with those of Miss Becky. The latter led him to make irrelevant replies to Miss Mills' remarks.

By ten o'clock so busily had they worked, that the apples were fastidious, and they proceeded to playing games. Several were selected, but they were all objected to by Miss Sophia Stebbins, who had been one quarter at a boarding school. This threw quite a shade over the prospect. Miss Sophia was asked to name a play. She replied that her taste was no rule for others—she was peculiar. Miss Benson, (the mistress of the boarding school) thought her remarkably peculiar. She must confess she should prefer some literary conversation to anything else.

"So should I," said Mr. Gulie, gravely. "If I knew where to find it, I would go out and get a basket full."

This remark made Miss Sophia's face very red, and all the rest of the company very good natured. It was followed by an explosion of laughter, which was followed by sundry plays in which the intellectual young lady gradually became more and more interested. Finally it was voted *non*, to have a game of hide and seek. The hiding and hunting were in couples. Miss Becky and Mr. Foster were together, and so were Miss Mills and Mr. Gulie. Mr. Gulie had two things to attend to. One was to secure a good hiding place for himself and partner, and the other to observe that of Miss Becky and Mr. Foster.—The latter took possession of a small pantry, which was known in Mr. Jones' establishment by the name of pie-pantry. They remained in it for some time—until, overhearing the expressed purpose of the seekers to search it, they stole out, and entered silently an apartment which had already been examined.

Mr. Gulie, shrewdly suspecting that they would return to the pie pantry, entered it, and placed in the only chair it contained, a pumpkin pie, which was made, not in an ordinary tin, but in an earthen vessel which formed the section of a sphere. The depth of the pumpkin pie was an inch and a half in the center, from which point it should gradually to the circumference. As Gulie had foreseen Becky and her companion re-entered the pantry. A shriek was soon heard, which caused Ben to seize a candle, and rush to see what was the matter, or rather, to speak with strict accuracy, to let others see. The demolished pie, and Miss Becky's soiled dress, revealed the cause of the outcry. For a moment there was a contest between a feeling of sympathy for the poor girl's discomfiture, and a sense of the ludicrous; the latter prevailed, though to their credit it must be said. Sundry of the girls were taken with sudden fits of coughing, and others were seized with an insatiable desire for water, which led them to go in search of it in divers improbable places. Miss Becky at once set out for home; she was attended by Mr. Foster—a partial for her mishap.

An animated discussion of the question—"How came the pie in the chair?" took place. Mr. Gulie took no part in it. Some one suggested that it was placed there when taken from the oven, and its weight was in the way of elevating it to a shelf. As no better explanation was offered, it was accepted, just as the larger portion of our historical facts are.

After this interlude, the game of hide-and-seek was renewed with increased vigor. Miss Stebbins, with the magnanimity becoming a superior mind, condescended to engage in it heartily. In the course of this second game, Mr. Gulie and Miss Mills seated themselves in a clothes-press. If the reader is a Yankee, he knows what that term means, and if he is not, here is proof positive that he knows less than a Yankee. Ben and his partner concealed themselves in a clothes-press, and of course were in total darkness, and in very close contact. Ben felt a great fluttering, and was on the point of asking what it was, when he found that it was the poor girl's heart. It occurred to him that this was very doubtful whether Becky had any heart to flutter. Many thoughts rushed through his brain while he was in that press, pressed close to the side of Mary Mills; she was slimmer and handsomer than Becky; had a softer voice and milder eye; she did not pretend to live without work; everybody said she was not proud; and yet she was always as neat as a pink. What a fool he had been that he had not thought of her before! How grateful she looked when he brought her apple! How good she looked when he watched day and night by Mrs. Albott's sick child!

"All found but Ben and Mary," said a loud voice; where are they?" Ben drew a little nearer to Mary, whose heart fluttered still more. She made a slight effort to move a little from him, but as she was firmly planted against the wall, which did not give way, the effort was not successful.

"I won't hurt you," whispered Ben, "you are the last being in the world I would hurt."

Whether Mary lacked confidence in his veracity, I cannot say, but she made further effort to get further off, which resulted, (as such womanly efforts often do,) in a closer contact.

"They are in the clothes-press," said the voice above alluded to. "They are not up stairs, and they are not down cellar, nor in the long room, nor pantry, nor anywhere else, so they must be here." It was at length suggested to the seeker, who remained at the door of the press, that he should examine the premises in question, and thus test the truth

of his reasonings, which suggestion he was proceeding to act upon. As he was entering Miss Mills made an effort to pass on, and as Ben made an effort to detain her till they were fairly discovered, there was a struggle, during which Mary's cheek came very near Ben's face. In considering the matter at a subsequent period, when he was cool, and consequently his judgment unbiased, he remarked to himself, confidentially, of course, "It is reasonable to suppose that, under the circumstances of the case, I must have kissed her—indeed, I have very little doubt about it—in fact, I remember it distinctly."

There is always some considerable excitement connected with the breaking up of a party like the one under consideration. There is always some embarrassment among the rustic gentlemen when bonnet and sword time comes. He who can walk up boldly to a lady and proffer his services twice her home, is regarded with envy. Now Miss Mary Mills, as I have said, was always behind, somebody, and of course, she would not be one of the first to receive an offer of attendance home. On this occasion, she was the last one accessible, and Ben was left to go with her. Ben felt that he had a great deal that he wanted to say to her, but did not know what to begin with. He thought of saying "the moon is most down," but as they were walking towards the west, it was to be presumed that she was already as well convinced of that fact as she would be after his most solemn assertion, and they reached the door-stone before a word was spoken. Ben began to grow desperate, and at length succeeded in asking, in by no means a musical tone, "Shall you be at home to-morrow evening?"

"No, I am going away to-morrow," said she, in a voice so sweet and plaintive that a most gathered over Ben's eyes.

"Where to?" said he, too much interested in the manner of his phrase.

"To western New York."

"How long are you going to stay?"

"Till next spring."

"What for?"

"To teach school. My mother's health is too feeble to work as she does. I am offered as much as we can both earn by our needles here. She is to board this winter, and not take in any work, but take care of her own health."

"Don't go."

"You must not—I—There is no telling what Ben might have said, if Mrs. Mills had not appeared.

"Good night," said Ben, and he went home to pass a sleepless night.

The next morning he went early to Mrs. Mills, under the pretence of purchasing her corn.

"Why did not you tell me sooner that you were going?" said he to Mary.

"I told you as soon as it came natural for me to do so. I did not suppose you felt any particular interest in my movements."

"But I do, and I can't bear to have you go," and a tear broke out of bounds and ran across his cheek.

"The stage has come," said Mrs. Mills.

"Good-by, mother," giving her a fervent embrace. "Good-by, Mr. Gulie extending her hand."

Ben walked by her side to the stage, "take care of yourself, and don't feel uneasy about your mother. I will take good care of her as if she were my own mother." Mary gave him a look of thanks, which, as he afterwards said, he got framed and hung up in his memory. Perhaps he made her write to her daughter a little more frequently than was perfectly convenient; but the accounts of his fidelity to his promise, which the letters contained, prepared Mary, on her return in the spring, to consent to his having a legal right to call Mrs. Mills mother—a right which he assumed in advance. Early in April they jointly took possession of the Northern Farm.

London and the Exhibition.

From the Gospel Banner.

VISIT TO THE THAMES TUNNEL.

The following account of W. A. Drew's visit to the great Thames Tunnel, will need no recommendation to those who have read his interesting articles on the Great Exhibition.

"London Bridge" crosses the river in just about the centre of the city. The wharves and docks extend six or eight miles below this bridge, which is the lowest one on the river, and there are eight bridges crossing it within five miles, in the upper part of the city above it. Two others are projected, within the same space, and will be built soon. All these thoroughfares are necessary to connect the parts of the city on the opposite sides of the Thames, and they are built so high that steamers without masts, and other vessels with masts made to fall backward as they enter the arches, may pass up and down at pleasure. These bridges are the most substantial and costly structures, with paved carriage ways, marble sidewalks, and heavy granite balustrades railed and capped, with occasional recesses for stone seats, and staircases descending to piers at which steamers and boats receive passengers. These bridges cost five millions of dollars each. Below, as far as can be seen, the river and docks are filled with sailing vessels, war ships, and steamers holding intercourse with all parts of the world. Such a tide of life as is beheld upon the Thames, from any one of the London Bridges, is to be seen nowhere else on the face of the earth.

For more than fifty years various plans have been projected for gaining some sort of thoroughfares between the opposite parts of the city below London Bridge, without interfering with, or being impeded by, the countless water-craft upon the bosom of the river. Ferries were out of the question. So great

is the passage of vessels, &c., that a ferry boat could seldom get across without an insupportable delay. At last Sir. Isambert Brunel projected a scheme for a subaqueous passage—a tunnel under the bed of the river, about a mile and a half below London Bridge connecting the two parts of the city known as Wapping, on the north side, and Rotherhithe on the south side of the Thames. The work was commenced in 1825, by sinking a shaft on the Rotherhithe side fifty feet in diameter and eighty feet deep.

nearly two millions. The cost of the Tunnel was about \$2,000,000. During its construction, the river burst through its bed into five times, drowning numbers of the workmen. It is now regarded as a life. The air did not appear to us as damp or oppressive. We went into it two or three times. There is a plan on foot—we know not what it is—by which carriages can have access; and it is computed that it may be opened to the streets for about a million of dollars. Even this sum, large as it is, added to the original cost, is about half the expense of either of the bridges thrown over the river. But they stand for no expense in London; what the city wants done, is done—no matter what the cost is. London is the headquarters of the wealth of the commercial world, and its money power is equal to anything. They have ship-docks in the city that required the removal of about three hundred acres of stores and houses to make room for these inland basins, and if they wish to enlarge a park, other acres of warehouses and palaces must give way to make a breathing place for the people. They build for posterity, we fit the present. Herein is some difference—a difference that instantly strikes the stranger from America to England.

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, FRIDAY, DEC. 26, 1851.

S. M. PETTINGILL, No. 10 STATE ST., (Journal Building) BOSTON, is our authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

The publishers of this paper hereby assume to their advertising patrons that they have adopted the advance pay rule. Those having notices entered by the Court of Probate, to be published in the Oxford Democrat, are respectfully requested to settle the same with the Register at the time the notice is entered. 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 in different individuals.

The Republican Journal of last week, published some Resolutions passed at a late meeting held in the town of Monroe, recommending the call of a State Convention, for the consideration of national matters. They propose no action upon the gubernatorial question. Believing the following remarks from the Journal upon them, may be interesting to some of our readers, we respectfully call their attention to them.

"The question in view is really one of the most important which can agitate the democracy of the State, for the results which would grow out of the proposed convention, would not be realized in full at any period of time between this and the time of the next presidential election, and will be, according to present appearances, the most important ever had in this country. So far as those who express themselves in favor of a convention, intend that it shall act upon the gubernatorial election, it seems to us that there will be a sufficient interest in the presidential election to stimulate our party to such an activity as shall make our success certain, while there might result from the convention a degree and kind of warmth which would be inimical to our success. In relation to the candidates, we regard the usage of the party as having prescribed the manner and form of the nomination. If usage, then, leaves this matter in the hands of the legislature, as we can but think it does, is it not an opportune moment, to depart from that usage which has the complete sanction of the democracy?"

Speaking of a State Convention for the purpose of preparing to enter upon the next Presidential election, choosing delegates to the National Convention, &c., as proposed in the resolutions referred to, the Journal says: "The democratic presses and masses of the State, so far as we have observed, harmoniously agree to go into the next presidential election upon the old basis of the party—the Baltimore platform. What more can be asked? This seems to us sufficient, and we can discover no necessity for any new confession of faith. It does, then, seem to us that a convention for the purpose of taking action upon these 'past existing questions' might bring forth as fruit, discord instead of harmony. Our congressional caucus has, we think wisely, recently declined a renewal of the very sort of discussion which would come up in the proposed convention. For our part, we are quite satisfied to go into the next presidential election upon the old basis of the party. We have no fears that the national convention will not re-adopt that basis, and nominate a candidate who can command the united suffrages of his party. Were the election to be next week, it is our firm opinion that either of the persons who have been prominently spoken of as prospective candidates, would sweep the state by ten thousand. In this belief we should regret to see any movement that might possibly result in the lessening of such a majority by disaffection any persons who now stand ready to vote for either Douglas, Cass, Butler, Buchanan, or any prominent democrat of their host. Another purpose of the proposed convention is the election of delegates to the national convention. According to custom, the legislature nominates ten delegates at large. Each congressional district will be entitled to a delegate, (under the new districting of the state,) and would seem to belong to the district to make its own nomination. Under existing circumstances, (as our county nominations are not made until after the Baltimore convention,) it seems to us the province of the county committees to arrange the conventions for the nomination of delegates. And these conventions, it seems to us, will be efficient in accomplishing all the good results which are anticipated from a state convention."

Still later, when treacherous and blood-thirsty Austria, backed by the Russian Autocrat, besieged and devastated Hungary and perpetrated the most inhuman and atrocious cruelties upon her devoted Liberty-loving sons and daughters, Gen. Cass was among the first of our statesmen to bear public testimony against the outrage.

Thus, take Gen. Cass at any time and under any state of circumstances, he is always found with the Democracy, and on the side of the People. His election to the Presidency would be an honor to the Democratic party, and at the same time, to some extent, rebuke the Despotisms of Europe, and indicate to them in a way not be misunderstood, that the sympathies of the people of the United States are ever with the oppressed and down-trodden of other countries, when struggling for their rights."

State should be made by the delegates of the people elected expressly for the purpose, and not by senators and representatives chosen to make laws. Nominations made by State Conventions attended as they are, by four or five hundred delegates, when a general interest is felt, must certainly be of a more popular character, more congenial with the spirit of democracy and more likely to be generally acceptable to the people than when they are made by one fourth the number of persons, chosen to do the legislation of the State.—This paper has acquiesced in nominations made by legislative conventions, without, however, yielding the point that this was the best practice or the soundest principle or rule. It has been usual to hold a State convention once every three years, and three years will have elapsed next spring since one was held.—The next step will be a very important war, and it is very desirable that the political campaign should be commenced right, that it may be conducted to a successful issue. As this paper has always favored State conventions, as the safest practice and the soundest principle, it does the same now for the same reasons."

[Herald Democrat.]

Things in Pennsylvania.

Notwithstanding Mr. Buchanan, the able and true democrat, is of the above named State, judging from the following extract from the West Chester Jeffersonian, Gen. Cass has some strong advocates in the same State.

"But it is said, occasionally, as in 1848, is that any reason why the Democracy should abandon him? Jefferson was defeated, but the Democracy adhered to him and finally vindicated him and themselves, by his triumphant election. So, also, with the patriot Jackson, who was defeated in his first canvass for the Presidency. The Democracy can never abandon any man who is true to them and their principles. The defeat of '48 was under peculiar circumstances, and by many, believed to have been the result of fraud upon ballot boxes.

That Gen. Cass should be looked to by Democrats of Pennsylvania and other States, as a proper person to fill the Presidential Chair, and to be the democratic standard bearer in '52, is not at all surprising, if his history be considered. There is much about the life of the man to draw Democrats towards him, and establish him in their confidence and esteem.

In early manhood—in the days of Jefferson—Lewis Cass was with the Democratic party of that period, contending against the arbitrary and odious doctrines of Federalism.

In the war of 1812, Gen. Cass was found on the side of Democracy, and the history of that contest proves him the Soldier Patriot, who boldly risks life and all in defence of the rights and honor of his country.

During the administration of Gen. Jackson Gen. Cass was found, as on other occasions, true to the people and their rights. He enjoyed largely the confidence of Old Hickory, and was regarded by him as one of his most reliable supporters and advisers.

At a subsequent period, when almost all the representatives of his country, England and other European Governments were about to enter into a treaty highly prejudicial to the United States. How did Gen. Cass act?—Did he halt or hesitate. No. Although without advice or direction from home, he boldly met the crisis, and, in his noble Protest to the French government, gave a death blow to the Monarchical conspiracy against the freedom of the seas.

When England and the United States were disputing about Oregon, what position did Gen. Cass take? He went with the Democracy for 54-40. He was not one of those who cowered to the British lion at that great question.

More recently the question of Slavery became fraught with danger to the harmony and perpetuity of the Union, and it was General Cass who did more than any public man to reconcile the controversy, by boldly taking the ground in favor of the right of the people of the Territories to control their domestic and local institutions.

Still later, when treacherous and blood-thirsty Austria, backed by the Russian Autocrat, besieged and devastated Hungary and perpetrated the most inhuman and atrocious cruelties upon her devoted Liberty-loving sons and daughters, Gen. Cass was among the first of our statesmen to bear public testimony against the outrage.

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CHRISTMAS REFLECTIONS.

A few thoughts upon Christianity and its Author, at this season, are not inappropriate even in a secular or political paper. The philosophy of Christianity is always found superior to all other, whenever a comparison is made. The first grand philosophy of study and investigation was given to the world by Sir Francis Bacon. He, you well know, was the first who taught the right method of study and investigation to the attainment of truth. He waved his wand—and the true avenue to all discoveries was opened. He spoke, and the chains that had bound man to names and systems were loosed. He discovered the point around which to gather kindred ones, and thus by carefully bringing together right materials to bring out truth. He significantly termed his philosophy, "asking questions of nature." And when he taught the necessity of taking a truth as the basis of all study, he became the herald of wisdom in her divinest form.—The history of the sciences from that period to the present time, is but a record of the success and value of his philosophy; and accordingly as the great minds that came after him, imbibed the spirit of the philosophy, they were rivals, and he that had the most—even the illustrious Newton—was the wisest apostle of truth.

But Jesus came forth, and gave to the world the only true spiritual philosophy—"Search the Scriptures!" And he did more than the father of natural, experimental philosophy, for he gave a grand truth—fixed the fact that must be the grand nucleus—the centre to which all that is true in nature and revelation,

pertaining to God, human duty and final destiny, must gravitate. "That truth was the fact wrapped up in the two words, so often expressed, and so little adequately felt by us, 'OUR FATHER.' If God be our Father, all his creations, governments, and dealings with men, must accord with the true paternal spirit. If God be our Father, the whole of human duty must be to understand what is the filial spirit, to cultivate and continuously exercise it, binding the soul to the glory of the Deity by uniting it to the promotion of man's good. If God be our Father, the consummation must be the full manifestation of the paternal in the divinity, and the full exercise of the filial in Humanity. God must be a Father every where and always—to each and all—through time and eternity, if our Lord speaks the truth. God is Father, is the Lord, and infinite are all its relations, linking time with eternity, and giving employment to the thoughts, and joy to the affection, through countless ages, and to all mankind.

To reject the Baconian philosophy were less than to reject the Christian, even as the spiritual is worth more than the natural. To reject the one, were to give up the intellect to the broad sea of speculation and fancy without a single guiding star. To reject the other, were to give up certainty and satisfying knowledge, for that which gives no German can yield no comfort. Well did a Hesperian writer exclaim, "I am a man! Christ also, the Redeemer of the world, the Son of God, become man. That he become, is in supererogation of human dignity, of my own worth in the eye of God, whether upon earth, I am high or low, rich or poor."

A system based upon the above principles must be universal in its application, and hence the religion of Jesus is a religion of the masses, declaring that "the poor have the Gospel preached to them." This fact shows that the tendency of the religion of Christ is not to aristocracy, it is all the other way, to "equal rights." Here is the Author's repeated rebukes of the wealthy, "the conspicuous and influential," not because they were wealthy, but because they oppressed the poor. The Christian dispensation is eminently a popular, a Democratic dispensation, in the true sense of the term—an all-leveling system, not that it pulls down the high, but that it elevates the low and depressed. Those who overlook this characteristic in their teachings, overlook the leading trait of its spirit, and can never hope to see it achieve the conquest of which it is capable, and its destiny has received for it, till the time shall come, when its spirit shall be duly appreciated, and fairly exhibited for the love and admiration of mankind. It is a religion that will secure the rights of man as well as make him morally free. It is the very basis of the "Democratic principles," so well described in one of our Exchanges.

"It is noble in its origin, for it is born of the Christian Religion. It is exalted in its purpose, for it seeks the greatest good of all mankind. The foundation of Justice—it is no respecter of persons, but its protecting wing, like the dew of Heaven, falls equally upon all. It distinguishes not between the prince and the peasant—for it is no worshiper of titles. It is as much the friend of the poor as the rich, and it is not less the protector of the oppressed than the enemy of the oppressor. It acknowledges no tyranny over the mind or the body of man. It is the foe of despotism everywhere—it is freedom itself. It knows no bounds—for, like charity, it is universal in its motives, and seeks to dispense its blessings in every clime. Tyrants quake at its approach, and quail before its frown.—Thrones tremble at its touch, as if, smote by the glance of destiny. Superstition flies from it like the early dew from the morning sun. The rubbish of ages—all the refined systems of despotism crumble to atoms at its presence. It has no deceit. It assumes no artificial or unreal character. It wears no borrowed or stolen livery. It has no trifling vanity. Its object is no "empty show," but the freedom and happiness of men. Of heaven, it is heavenly, and free from worldly pride. It is the offspring of light—the living witness of man's regeneration, and will live forever. Such is the DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

DECEMBER 16, 1851.

SIR.—Having occasion to send to get some business transacted at one of the County Offices, I take the liberty to enclose a line to you, as I anticipated I might when I last saw you. Upon matters in general and a few in particular. During my tramp in the lumbering section of this County and N. H., the weather has been extremely cold, and there is an unusual amount of snow for the season, but after all, I think it may be a good winter for business operations in the woods—and that while our people will do something to increase business on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R., and the hum of our Mill-Villages, they will get a little of the "tin" with which to line their own pockets. At my stopping place, "mine host" is a Democrat, and here I find a file of the Democrat up to Dec. 12th, and while the family are engaged in their domestic affairs, I spend a while in its perusal. I like the Democrat for one thing at least—in all measures of interest to the democratic party, it appeals to the people, and never undertakes to forestall public opinion. For instance, last Fall, you called the attention of the people to the subject of a Mass Meeting, in your prefatory remarks to an article upon that subject copied from an Eastern Paper, and I think very properly as I remarked to you at the time; and now in your last paper, I notice you go the same doctrine, which is that the representatives of the people should adhere strictly to party usages till otherwise ordered; that the people alone have the right to decide from party usages; and then it should be done with mature deliberation. This is my view upon the subject, precisely. For my part I see no particular necessity of a State Convention, still, engaged as I am in business, I may not be "posted up" in this matter, but I think, as admitted by the strongest opposers to a State Convention, if the people want one, they have a right to one—let them call for it. So far as the representatives are concerned, I can but believe they will carry out the wishes of their constituents.

Congress, I suppose will do very little for the present. I regret that those who have been the most violently opposed to the agitation of the Compromise, and feared so much that it would be agitated by the abolitionists, are the first to agitate the subject. My wish is that every resolution offered in relation to it may be laid on the table, or rather under it.

Let the Compromise remain as it is, the best plan that could have been adopted under the circumstances.

While thinking over these things, a neighbor calls in, and an introduction being made, our conversation turned upon political subjects. I called his attention to certain articles in favor of certain men and measures, and asked him what he thought of them. He did not recollect that he had seen them—he seldom reads the Democrat, it was only a County paper. And so it is, a County paper stands but a poor chance—people must have their news from the city papers, and in these "go-a-head" times, they cannot stop to read a valuable article in the Democrat or any other country paper, however valuable—they only glance at the news. This state of things is injurious to the irregularity of the Mails—subscribers have not received their papers till they have read the news on all matters of interest in other papers. I am glad to learn that arrangements are making to obviate this difficulty, and that your paper will be duly received. The Democrat is growing into favor of the times, and its list of names can be easily increased whenever arrangements can be made that will enable subscribers to obtain their papers seasonably. The wish of its reliable friends is, that it will continue to be conducted fairly and independently—an organ of the people, advocating the true principles of Democracy, faithfully and judiciously, going to no extremes, favoring no faction, brow-beating none whose views upon matters of policy may differ from yours. The reckless may then complain, but it will have true patrons.

Our Legislature will soon meet. I presume there is a large amount of business to be completed—but let us not have too much legislation, but let the work be done with as much dispatch as will warrant a short session, and the work well done.

I shall be at Augusta the last of January, and shall be glad to meet you there at that time, unless when, I am your friend Victor, in the dignities of

BEAR RIVER.

Highly Important from France.

Paris in a State of Siege.

Proofs of the Decaying Condition of the Whig Party.

From the Albany Knickerbocker, a Whig paper of the Albany stamp:

"A WHIGGED COMMUNITY.—The elections which have taken place in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, prove two things: that the Whig party is a shrunken community, and that the Democrats in '52, can make any man President they please. The treachery of the Silver Grays makes it impossible for the Whig party to become an 'unit' again, till they have passed through a long series of defeats and disasters. Like Ephraim of old, they have 'waxed fat and kippah.' A long indulgence in good luck has made them insane, and given birth, not to gratitude, but to vindictiveness. Fillmore promised to revenge himself on the Whig party, and he has done it. When he was elected Vice President, the Whigs were strong and all-powerful. They are now broken and scattered—without the means of doing ill or good. A ship without a rudder, should be the emblem on every standard in the country. The result of the last three weeks have completely broken down the spirit of the party, and shows that all attempts to elect a Whig President next fall, would be alike childish and unavailing. There is no Whig in the Union who could carry half a dozen States."

The Hartford Times, (Dem.), has the following on the same subject: "There has never been a time in the history of this country when the Whigs, as a party, were so utterly prostrate and powerless as they are now. The recent elections at the North and the South, have taken away their last hope, and left them to the contemplation of a prospective annihilation at the polls next November. In New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, and other States, the people have recorded their condemnation of Whiggery and its measures.—In Pennsylvania the Whigs went into the election with the same of Winfield Scott in 1850, and the result in that State has been their complete overthrow by a majority of some 10,000, notwithstanding they were aided to the extent of the Free Soil or Abolition vote. In Ohio they have fared still worse, and in Michigan, Robert McClelland, the candidate of the Democrats, is elected Governor by 10,000 majority over Whigs and Free Soilers. In New York, the Whigs are virtually defeated, whether they have succeeded in electing a part of their ticket or not. With a corruption fund of \$9,000,000 to aid them in the canvass, they confidently relied upon sweeping the State, and electing their candidates by an overwhelming majority; but the result has been shown them that New York is nearly certain to vote for the Democratic candidate in the Presidential election, and they do not hesitate to express their disappointment and despondency. With no candidate upon whom they can rely with even a faint hope of success, the Whigs are certainly in a 'bad way.' Some of them begin to talk of again bringing out Henry Clay in his old age, as if to add insult to his former injury, by holding him up to the sure prospect of being knocked down. Some of the more directly-spoken and comparatively honest Whig presses are ready to acknowledge the hopelessness of their cause, and the bad odor in which Whiggery stands, and the bad odor."

The Tariff and the Farmers.

The Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker—a Whig paper—makes the following just observations upon the condition of farmers under the present tariff:

GREELEY AND RAYMOND.—From the nonsense which we find in the Times and Tribune we should certainly think that Greeley and Raymond very seldom went to market. To uphold their high-tariff notions, they make use of some of the most preposterous arguments to be met with out of Bodlam. The Times of Tuesday insists that the free-trade injury of 1816 is gradually impoverishing agriculturists converting our farms into thistle patches, and our planters into paupers. The check with which their statements are made shows that brass is a metal which enters very largely into the composition of those who believe that 'Lawell is the centre of the world, and Massachusetts the rest of it.' The Times insists that the farmers are now being 'ruined.' Let us examine the matter. First quality butter at this very moment sells at the ruinously low price of twenty cents a pound, and is in proportion. Potatoes are worth five

shillings a bushel—almost what wheat brought a few years ago. Apples are worth from three to six shillings a bushel—under the protective tariff of 1842 they sold for eighteen pence—'Turnips bring from twenty-five cents to thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel—a few years since you could buy them for a shilling. Mutton is worth from five to eight cents a pound—under the tariff of 1842 you could buy whole cords of it in this city at two and a half and three cents. The price of beef during the past season has been higher than it has been before for twenty years. During the tariff of 1842 pork was put up at a pound—for two and a half and three cents a pound—it is now worth four and a half and five cents. Oats, under the tariff of 1842, sold at twenty-eight cents a bushel—last winter they brought forty cents. Barley which once sold in our market for fifty-four cents a bushel, is now selling in New York at seventy-eight and eighty cents. Poultry, twelve years ago, sold in Albany at six and eight cents a pound—it now sells at ten and twelve cents. Ham, which sold under the tariff of 1842 at prices varying from four to seven dollars per hundred, is now worth from nine to eleven dollars. With the exception of flour and wheat, there is not one single article which our farmers sell that they do not get 'first-rate prices' for; and when you take into consideration the fall which has taken place in the price of every article which the agriculturist buys, it is at least questionable whether the raising of 'breadstuffs' is not about as profitable to-day as it ever was. As we said before, the man who thinks the farmer is being ruined should just hang a basket on his arm, and visit the market. An hour's experience is worth all the philosophy that was ever spun.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Highly Important from France.

Paris in a State of Siege.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, from Liverpool, 6th, bound for New York, arrived at Halifax Saturday, Dec. 20, after a constant succession of heavy gales, and with the loss of one man on board.

FRANCE.—The news from France is most important. The long delayed coup d'etat has been made, and the President, having seized the reins of government, dissolved the Assembly, declared a state of siege, arrested the leading opponents of his policy, and appealed to the people. All this was done at an early hour Tuesday, the 2d inst., preparations for it having been perfected with consummate skill and secrecy during the preceding night, and the whole thing done and completed before any one had the least idea that it was in progress or in contemplation. An entire new Ministry was formed during the night of Monday.

The President's proposal is the instant restoration of universal suffrage—the instant election by the people and by the army of a President to hold office for ten years, supported by a Council of State, and by two Houses of Legislature; and that during the few days required to complete the elections, the executive power shall remain in the hands of the President. The election fixed to take place during the present month, and the President promises to bow to the will of the people, whether they elect himself or any one else, and declares that he holds power only until the will of the people can be made known.

Meanwhile he demands a preliminary vote from both the army and the people, to declare whether they confide to him the executive power, ad interim, the army to record their vote within forty-eight hours, the people being allowed a longer time.

The President declares himself to have been forced into this measure, and it is ascertained that Changarnier, L. A. Moricere, Thiers, and others of his opponents had decided to demand his arrest and impeachment on the 2d inst., and were together, and in the very act of confirming this decision, when they were themselves arrested and conveyed to Vincennes, whence they were next day removed to Hull.

Many members of the Assembly have given their adhesion to the President—it is said as many as three hundred during the first day.

The full rigor of martial law has been proclaimed; and all persons concerned in barricades; and they were accordingly shot without delay.

LATENT.—Paris, Friday morning. It is said that seven hundred French refugees left London for Paris, on Thursday evening.

During the day, barricades have been thrown up in earnest. At half past 1 o'clock, an immense crowd of about five thousand troops, moving along the Boulevards, was fired on from the neighboring passages and houses close by. The firing was returned. The combat lasted briskly upwards of half an hour, and no shot and musketry were used.

At the same time, further down the Boulevards, firing was brisk up to 4 P. M. It had then nearly ceased in the neighborhood of the Boulevards, at Tiers, but continued in other quarters.

Many passers by were injured, and a gentleman and his daughter were reported killed. At the Boulevards de Reuennes the firing had almost entirely ceased at seven o'clock.

A fight took place in the streets, lasting from mid-day until five o'clock, in the quarters St. Martin and St. Denis, when the insurrection was quelled in all parts. Cannon were required to destroy several barricades of the Faubourg St. Denis and St. Martin, and the Boulevards near the Bastille, had been destroyed, when the troops retired.

SICILY.—A letter from Palermo of the 12th states that an attempt at insurrection in Sicily has been made by Baron Oze, and other noblemen, with a view to proclaim the independence of Sicily, and compel the King to abdicate, as King of Sicily, in favor of his son Francis.

LATER.

The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Tuesday, bringing four days later news from Europe.

Paris is still in a state of siege, and arrests of prominent men are constantly being made, and Louis Napoleon continued to issue proclamations daily.

The merchants of Rouen are said to favor Louis Napoleon's usurpation.

Napoleon pretends to have discovered a conspiracy for his ruin, as an excuse for his conduct. M. Thiers has been liberated by the President on account of ill health, but

with the proviso that he leaves the country. The socialists are committing great atrocities.

At Lyons, perfect tranquility prevailed, and the authorities had taken precautions to prevent disturbances.

The latest news from Paris states that all is quiet. Jerome Bonaparte has written a letter to the President, entreating him not to establish a despotic authority, but to call a constitutional assembly to frame a new constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Underwood presented a petition in relation to the Texas bonds, amounting to upwards of 12,000,000, and to pay which the government has only \$5,000,000. The petition which asks for relief was referred.

Mr. Mason introduced a petition for the establishment of a line of steam packets between Norfolk, Va., and Cadiz, Spain.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution, passed by the New Hampshire Legislature, in favor of establishing an Agricultural Bureau, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill for the construction of a line of Telegraph from the Missouri river to the Pacific.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Gen. Worth, was passed.

HOUSE.—The Senate bill for the establishment of a branch Mint in California, was read and referred.

A communication was received from the Sec'y of War, stating that nearly \$6000, of the \$10,000 appropriated for the expenses of Amin Bey, remained unexpended.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.

SENATE.—In Senate, Mr. Hale called up the resolution calling for information relative to flogging in the Navy, and moved a substitute for special information on the subject—agreed to.

So much of the President's Message as relates to the Fremont affair, was referred to Com. on Foreign Relations.

The Compromise Resolution was taken up and debated by Messrs. Houston and Foote, till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter moved a resolution that a Committee of five be appointed to introduce Kosuth's bill in the House on his arrival. Lost, 111 to 58.

In committee of the whole, the President's message was then taken up for reference.

Mr. Bissell moved to set aside the consideration of the message. Agreed to.

The resolution making land warrants assignable, was taken up, and several amendments were offered and debated.

Without any objection, the House adjourned.

DEC. 23.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication received from the Sec. of the Navy, in answer to the resolution offered by Mr. Gwin, wherein the Sec. of the Navy is requested to lay before the Senate all received by the department concerning flogging in the Navy.

Mr. Shields introduced the Senate of his intention to introduce a bill for a retired list of the Army.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foote's compromise resolution.

Mr. Cass spoke at some length supporting the resolution.

Mr. Clemens followed in favor of the resolution, and ably answered the arguments of Mr. Elliott and others.

Mr. Douglass next defended his course upon the compromise measures, and said that he had voted for all of them except the fugitive slave bill, and he did not judge that, private business having compelled him to be absent. On his motion, the subject was postponed until the first Monday in January.

The Senate then went into executive session, and then adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.—The Speaker presented a communication from the President upon the Thirteenth correspondence.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War on contingent expenses.

The House then on motion, adjourned till Friday.

The Sacramento Democrat has the following sensible remarks upon Kosuth's request of the people of the United States.

"An alliance between our government and that of Britain for the extension of freedom and the maintenance of the doctrine of non-intervention might succeed in a single instance; but would not, we think, work harmoniously as a general rule. England has not heretofore acted upon this principle herself, and there is no reason to believe she ever will. She interferes wherever and whenever it is for her interest to do so, and her intervention has not always been upon the side of freedom.

We do not blame Kosuth for asking the aid of our government; we do not complain that he who has so often imperiled his life for his country's liberty, should still devote that spared life to his country. We admire the eloquence, the genius, the patriotism of the man; we confide in his integrity; we honor him as one of the greatest men of the age; but we cannot forget our own country and her interests and aspirations for universal freedom. All that we can do by our example, by our sympathy for the cause of freedom in every nation; by the public expression of this sympathy; by individual contributions of money; by official acknowledgments of the independence of every nation that asserts its freedom; by every means short of involving ourselves in foreign wars and entangling alliances—we would do. But to undertake wars for the oppressed in every land would be to put upon our own necks the weightiest yoke that now bows down the nations of Europe.

The 'soler second thought' of the American people must be adverse to granting aid to Hungary to the extent asked for by Kosuth. But this should by no means prevent a cordial welcome to the noble stranger."

The veteran editor, John H. Prentice, in his recent valedictory, on retiring from the editorial chair, which he filled forty-one years, has the following: "No man should be without a well-conducted newspaper; he is far behind the spirit of the age unless he reads one; he is not upon an equal footing with his fellow man who en-

joys such advantage, and shows a disregard of his family, in not affording them an opportunity of acquiring knowledge of what is passing in the world as the cheapest and best possible teaching. Show me a man of family without a newspaper, and I will venture to say there will be the manners of ignorance most strikingly in contrast with the neighbor who allows himself such a rational indulgence. Young men especially should read newspapers. Even were I a boy twelve years of age, I would read a newspaper weekly, though I had to work by torch light to earn money enough to pay for it. The boy who reads well will learn to think and analyze; and if so, he will be almost sure to make a man of himself, hating vicious indulgences, which reading is calculated to beget a distaste for.

GREAT FIRE AT WASHINGTON. Burning of the Capitol.

By a telegraphic despatch received at Portland, Wednesday forenoon, we learn that a fire was discovered in the Capitol about nine o'clock, which utterly destroyed the library. The whole of the marine and mechanical force of the Navy Yard were employed all the forenoon in separating the roof between the library and the rotunda, and the principal building is but slightly damaged, so that the sittings of Congress will not be interrupted. The whole of Jefferson's valuable library was destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$300,000.

OBITUARY NOTICE OF MRS. JULIA FROES, wife of Elbridge Froes Esq., of Paris, aged 36.

The subject of this notice, whose death was announced in The Democrat of the 25th inst., was a truly virtuous and christian woman. A long and painful illness was her lot to bear, and she bore it as we might expect one to bear sickness and pain, in whose life there has been a daily beauty, and in whose heart dwelt, as in a favorite home, the spirit of truth and love. An exemplary patience was hers, and the soothing and strengthening influence of her resignation did much to render her afflicted family and friends submissive to her expected exit. How deeply does the death of a mother effect the interests of her children. It deprives them of a mother's care, and a mother's faithfulness. And there is none who can see as she sees, or feel as she feels. None can exercise that watchfulness over them, that she exercises. None can hold that control over their temper and conduct, or mould their characters as she can; for none can penetrate their minds and hearts, and influence them as she will. But there is One that careth for them, and will never forsake them. She will be missed, not only by her immediate connections, but by a large circle of friends to whom she was endeared by many amiable qualities and gentle offices of kindness. Her memory will be blessed. Her death scene was a triumphant exhibition of the power of the Gospel, and how its spirit can exalt a smile of gladness on the features of expiring mortality.—What is more instructive and profitable to the living than the life and death of a christian! When they are with us, few appreciate their worth, or follow their example, and it is not until the grave receives them, that we become sensible of our loss. The assurance of a future happy meeting, only can reconcile us.

The following is the conclusion of a Correspondent's letter to the Argus—

At the next Presidential election, the democracy will triumph. Cass, Buchanan, Allen, Douglas, Houston, Butler, and Lane, are names known as champions of democratic principles; and either would fill the Presidential chair with honor to himself, and profit to the people. One of these will be President, and another Vice President. Mark the prediction. There is no objection to any of them, and perhaps little room for choice. I will, however, take the liberty of naming

For President,
Gen. JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.
For Vice President,
Gen. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky.
Lowell, Nov. 20, 1851.

Gen. Lane was from Indiana, and few democrats have been more beloved by the whigs than he has, which is a good recommendation; he is an able man of whom his numerous friends and the democracy of the Hoosier State will well take good pride, but it is a long distance to go to Oregon for the next democratic President. Hereafter the facilities may be increased and the distance lessened.—Bangor Democrat.

Boston, Dec. 24, 6 P.M.—Seaver elected Mayor by vote of one to ten majority. The three whig Aldermen also supposed to be elected.

The New York Tribune advocates the right and propriety of England and France sending ships of war to our coast to exercise a surveillance over our commerce, and says "It is satisfactory to know that England and France will borrow no trouble about the enormous bulwark from our state department." This is disgraceful even to the philosopher with short trousers.—[Post.]

We copy the following from the Home Journal by Morris & Willis.

A message from Paris to England and an answer returned in a minute and a half, was lately achieved by the submarine telegraph, and it is enough to take away your breath to hear it. Pick's "griddle round the earth in forty minutes," will soon be slow.

Gen. Gen. Roberts, Esq., the founder of the Boston Times, has purchased the entire interest in that paper. Roberts is a good democrat—the Times is an able paper—and we hope he may be at its head as long as he lives, and that he may live a thousand years.

Please send it this way.

How can we expect others to keep our secrets if we do not keep them ourselves?

The yield of gold in California for 1851 is estimated at over seventy-five millions of dollars.

Another venture of liquor has been made at Frankfort from on board a vessel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Is Consumption Curable.

Read the following, and don't be long.

New York, Sept. 18, 1851.

Dr. Rogers—No one who has suffered as I have done, month after month, from a Cough that seemed to it would tear the lungs in pieces, can be otherwise than grateful to have been relieved from so severe an affliction. It is therefore, with real pleasure, and not as a mere duty, that I certify to the complete, and as I believe, the permanent cure effected by your excellent Symp. of Lungs, T. & C. Coughs.

The Cough had settled upon my lungs, and was accompanied by fever at night, and prostration during the day. My lungs were considered as a Consumption. Anxious to try anything that afforded a hope of relief, and being assured that my physician either did not understand my case or could not help me, I determined, and purchased a bottle of your preparation, of which I had previously heard a very favorable account.—The first bottle seemed to loosen it enough, and after taking the second, I was sensible of having procured a decided benefit. I persevered, and by the time the third bottle was consumed, my cough was entirely gone, and I have not since been troubled with any pulmonary symptoms whatever.

ELIZA TRUESDALE, 23 Grand-st.

CAUTION—None genuine unless there is on the left margin a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. S. COVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. L. S. COVILL & CO., Proprietors, at their Principal Depot, 100 N. 11th Street, New York, and at all the principal cities, and in every part of the Union, and in every part of the world.

PRICE—In large bottles, \$1.00, or six bottles for \$5.

To the Ladies of Paris and vicinity.

MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has a SUCCESSFUL SECRET FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, and all pain or spasmodic action, and is sure to REGULATE THE BOWELS.—Deposited as it is, it will give rest to parents, and relief and health to young infants, never fail of finding it truly useful.—A fresh supply at HUBBARD & STEVENS. Price 25 cents a bottle.

For sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS, 115 N. 11th St., and at all the principal cities, and in every part of the Union, and in every part of the world.

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To the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford:

RESPECTFULLY represents PELEG C. WADSWORTH, of Hiram, in said County, that he is Guardian of Francis L. Wadsworth, Minor, R. Wadsworth, and John C. Wadsworth, minors and children of John Wadsworth, late of said Hiram; that said minors are settled and possessed of the following described real estate, situated, being the homestead and certain farm of the late John Wadsworth, and certain lots of unimproved land in Hiram aforesaid, of which said intestate died seized and possessed, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors, that the same should be sold, and the proceeds of sale put out and secured to them on interest. Wherefore he prays that he may be licensed and authorized to sell the same at private sale.

PELEG C. WADSWORTH, Dated Nov. 25. By C. R. AYER, Atty.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

On the foregoing petition it was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested in the estate of said minors, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the 28th day of January next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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New Goods! New Goods!

T. M. CROCKER. Would respectfully inform the public that he has just received at the STAND in Paris, an entire stock of NEW GOODS, which he is prepared to sell at cheap as can be bought elsewhere. His Stock consists of a select and elegant assortment of

Dry Goods! Such as Pilot, Beaver and Broad Cloth, Duck, Cassimere, Satinette, Vestings, Flannels, Shirts, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c. Black and changeable

W. I. GOODS AND GROCERIES. CROCKER AND GLASS WARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, OILS, &c. &c. &c. HATS, CAPS, & UMBRELLAS. FARMING TOOLS constantly on hand.

Like a small assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES. The subscriber would say to his friends and acquaintances that he is prepared to sell at cheap as can be bought elsewhere. His Stock consists of a select and elegant assortment of

ORGAN OF AMERICAN TALENT. Double Numbers for 1852. The reading matter of Graham's Magazine for the year will be almost double that of former years, making a book unrivaled by any that has ever appeared in America. The very best American writers will continue to contribute to its pages, and the wide range of literature of the world will also be brought to aid the worth and variety of the year's contents of the work.

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