

whilst among them, felt desirous of convincing the world that Canada is something—The English government, no doubt, held out both arms to invite this American child to the Palace, but this she might compare favorably with her republican neighbors, and satisfy the people of the old world that she is as good a place to emigrate to and settle in as either of the United States.

The Canadian Department was near the Medieval Court, on the ground floor, under the Southwest Transsept gallery. The East Indian Saloons, were above, between that and the Crystal Fountain that sent up its seventy feet jet in the centre of the Palace.

And first, let us see if this white Porpoise leather is here; yes, we find it on that counter, No. 355, and contributed by J. Soten of Montreal. We are no judge of leather, and cannot say whether now as it is off the porpoise's back it will keep out the water as well as did when on it; but it is supple, feels soft and gleams like the handsome Morocco—We are inclined to hail this as rather a discovery that may be of great use in manufacture. We believe there are no white porpoises in Uncle Sam's waters; but if our black porpoises which are common on all our shores do not furnish so good leads for tanning, we suppose our Yankee fishermen can make a trade with John Bull so they may cruise the St. Lawrence river and gulf and load their vessels with the skins faster than they can take codfish on the Newfoundland Banks.

One of the things that the Canadians, tho' most of us, was a splendid Fire Engine, by G. Perry, of Montreal. This was regarded as superior to anything of the sort in London. It is 24 feet long, and so contrived as to turn on 7 feet, thus allowing of rapid and easy movement round the turnings of streets, &c. It will propel a larger amount of water, with the same power to work it, than any other engine, friction being avoided. It throws a continuous stream from an inch bore, 150 feet high, or 200 feet horizontal, or two streams 136 feet high. It is made of copper, and is fitted with a bell and lamps. Every member pays for the privilege of belonging to the Company.

Mr. Logan of Montreal, has offered a splendid geological cabinet. Here is a specimen of iron ore taken from a mine near Montreal, the bed of which is 18 feet thick and has been traced a mile in length. It contains 69 per cent of pure metallic iron. Another specimen from a bed 100 feet in thickness, contains 70 per cent. That region is rich in iron. Mr. L. has also presented a specimen of gravel and sand containing gold, this diffused over an extent of from three to four thousand square miles.

Another Canadian gentleman, Hon. J. Ferrier, contributes some specimens of cast iron twisted into coil when cold—proof of extra high temper. Such pot-metal cannot break. A Mr. Bagley of Montreal offered several specimens of Canadian iron, lead, copper and silver ore, and some delicious cobalt, chrome iron, dronite, magnesian, &c., which are at once a study for the geologist and artist.

The Chaudiere mining company of Quebec, sent out several specimens of native gold taken from the Canadian territory bordering on the State of Maine, near the Kennebec road. We did not see but they looked as rich and tempting as California gold, at least we should be content to have a pocket full of such rocks. There is a body of men constantly at work on these mining lands; but as near as we could ascertain, they do not make better wages at digging gold than farmers do in digging potatoes when there is no rot to destroy them.

Lord Elgin, the Governor General of Canada is here, in the shape of a gutta serena medal; which, we dare say looks like his lordship. Twist him into any shape, he will recover his original looks again. He is said to be a man of good humor, and showed it at the Railroad Jubilee in Boston last September. He is a friend to the States—no, indeed, are all intelligent Englishmen in Great Britain or her Provinces. Why should they not be? He is all of one blood.

The Montreal Mining Company carries on its works chiefly, we believe, in the neighborhood of Lake Superior which lies partly in Canada. It has here copper ore from Lakes Superior and Huron, and some tough cake copper smelted from the latter. It has also specimens of native silver taken from Lake Superior, and some smelted from the same.

The Provincial Agricultural Society of Canada West, exhibit splendid specimens of breadstuffs in the shape of barrels of flour, wheat, wheat and spring, oats, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat grain and flour, Indian corn, Indian meal, oatmeal and rye. It also exhibits its tobacco raised in Canada, hard-grass seed, red-clover, fax seed, hales of hogs, samples of garden seeds, and withal a pair of wild mouse horns. A visitor at the Fair who would wish to know where he might go to get enough to eat, would be pretty sure to have his eye on Canada thereafter.

In addition to these we find individuals have offered in exhibition barrels of beef, pork, tongues, smoked hams, lard, heads of butter, honey, bees wax, &c. to the end of the display. Uncle Sam did not show as good living in the Palace as did his Canadian neighbors. Here, too, are specimens of tanned mouse hides, glue, maple sugar brown, and some double refined, as white and loose as flour, candy, preserved potatoes, maiden-hair syrup, raspberry vinegar, and vinegar from the sap of wood, samples of mineral water, ship-biscuit, Bologna sausages.

Here are galskins tanned, and sides of sole and upper leather, harnesses, boots, shoes, travelling trunks, life preservers, oil cloth patterns, floor and table oil cloths, brushes, wire clothes, blankets, slough robes, whips, safety reins, balance scales, chopping knives, broad and narrow axes, brooms, chisels, hays and manure forks, walnut bedsteads, planks of birch, birch's eye maple, beech, cherry, butternut, chestnut, pine, oak, walnut, &c., specimens of slate for roofing houses, granite for buildings, marble slabs, tables, chairs, sofas, piano fortes, organs, violins, clarinettes, flutes, cut rifle guns, model cannon, corlards, Canada grey cloth, satinett, silk sashes, church bells, cooking stoves, benches and moulding tools, ploughs, rakes, harrows, shovels, model grist-mill, specimens of black lead, iron ochre, refractory sand stone, phosphate of lime, bog iron ore, &c., besides Indian curiosities—such as birch bark canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, bead bags, bark boxes, fans, trays, &c., showing that even Indians in Can-

ada are more ingenious than any other nation that does not rub against Anglo-Saxon bodies.

These and a vast many other things were present from Canada—a region of the world which, because it is in the north, we are apt to think knows nothing, can do nothing, and is worth nothing. If we may judge from what was exhibited in the Palace, we should say Canada is capable of being a mighty nation, or a mightier State of this nation as she should be.

We have not room, now, for running over the articles which we visited in the departments of the other British Provinces; but now we are on this subject we wish to dispose of it, and so we must just look into Nova Scotia and see first what is there. Here we find that the Acadia Iron Mining Company have sent us specimens designed to prove the capacity of Nova Scotia to produce steel and charcoal iron in sufficient quantities to supply the British Empire, in quality equal to the best foreign articles and at greatly reduced prices. The Central Committee of Nova Scotia have sent specimens of plaster, alabaster, freestone, yellow and burnt ochre, mineral paints, a fossil tree, shell, marl and lime, coal-oil, samples of wheat, maple sugar, preserved fish, herrings, young seal skins, specimens of woods, hayseed, preserved animals, birds and insects, skins of wild cat, lynx, red, cross, black, silver and white fox, martin, mink, otter, beaver, bear, white wolf, &c.

All that comes from Newfoundland is a lot of Cod-liver oil. They have nothing but cod-fish, and rocks—with fog for a seasoning, there.

From New Brunswick there is not much. Here is a specimen of jet-coal, or asphalt, recently discovered on the banks of the river Petitcodiac, which has not hitherto been discovered elsewhere in America. We wonder if there was not also some of the Petitcodiac gypsum, or alabaster, which our friend Hon. Mr. Fowler of Quebec, two years ago last June, showed to us when we were in his place, as having been quarried near that river.

Two old misses residing near the Melville tribe of Indians, sent out a canoe with three figures representing Joseph Jamar, the chief of the tribe, his spouse and her papoose, in their State costumes. These with a figure head of an Indian Chief, were all that appeared from New Brunswick.

From Australia and Van Dieman's Land, much was offered in the Exhibition. The following are some of the Australian articles. Wheat weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel, olive oil, specimens of opal and other rocks allied to precious stones, stream gold and gold in its matrix, fresh meats that have kept three years and undergone a voyage of 16000 miles, and are yet perfectly sweet, and a view of Horra Butta copper mine, at which 1000 men are at work.

There seems to be a great desire on the part of the English Government to call Australia and Van Dieman's Land into notice. The latter, it is well-known, is the prison world of banished convicts. In the department assigned to this are more articles than in any other colonial portion except Canada. The matters exhibited chiefly are specimens of wood for furniture and building. Some of the timber, we should think, is valuable.—The Blue gum timber is said to be equal to oak for shipbuilding. It can be had in any length up to 200 feet. The muskwood makes a beautiful furniture, a table of it is very handsome. It is veined, dotted and marked upon a brown ground color. It receives a polish. The myrtle, too, is pretty. It attains a girth of 20 to 30 feet. The wood is a fresh pink color, and the wood is veined and polished. It receives a blue polish. The ligum vine is common in Van Dieman's Land. The trees never attain a diameter of more than 12 or 14 inches. One of the largest cross sections of a trunk of the tree is here. Samples of Kangaroo skins, grained, brown and waxed, are made into garments. Here are cordovan horse hoes tanned, gloves made of opossum fur and lamb's wool, the real hyena skin stuffed, a set of ladies tortoise shell combs, scarlet colored topaz, opal wood, iron, limestone, granite, marble, coffee, blood-jess obtained from a tree,—makes an indelible ink,—sheep's wool, superior to the English, and several varieties of wheat, &c.—But we can go no further. We must try next time and walk into the American department, and see what Brother Jonathan has brought over the water to show.

KOSUTH AT THE CAPITAL. The great Hungarian patriot has at length reached the capital of the nation, and has received a hearty welcome. When in Baltimore, he was called upon by a delegation of Protestant clergymen. Rev. Dr. Morris, of the Lutheran Church, made an address, in which he alluded to the powerful weapon Providence had put in his hands,—a knowledge of the English language. Kosuth made an interesting reply, in which he said his knowledge of the English tongue was an accident. When in an Austrian prison, all books of a political nature were forbidden, all materials whereunto to write were denied him. He asked that he might have an English Grammar, Walker's Dictionary, and Shakespeare.—These were allowed him, and with these instruments he mastered the English language, which opened to him a new world of thought and enterprise. His reception in Baltimore has been most hearty and enthusiastic.

At 10 o'clock on Monday Kosuth reached Washington, where he was received by General Shields and Governor Seward, the Senate Committee,—and by Richard Wallace, the Marshal of the District. General Shields spoke a few words of welcome, and then conducted Kosuth to Brown's Hotel, before which an immense crowd had gathered. He was repeatedly called for, and at length made his appearance on the balcony, bowed and returned. During the forenoon he had a private interview with Mr. Webster.

Kosuth is to have a Congressional dinner, besides which the President, Mr. Webster, and Governor Seward will each give him an entertainment. A subscription banquet has also been proposed. Thus the capital of the Nation welcomes the hero and patriot of Hungary. Kosuth, at his hotel, in reply to Major French, one of the Committee of the Jackson Association, made a most beautiful speech, some 15 minutes in length. In conclusion, he said that he was at the disposal of the President and the Congress committee.

A Happy New Year!

The Oxford Democrat.
PARIS, FRIDAY, JAN. 2, 1853.
GEO. F. EMERY, ESQ.—EDITOR.
S. M. PETTINGILL, No. 10 STATE ST.
(Journal Building) BOSTON, is our authorized agent for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

NOTICE.
I hereby give to all concerned, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the co-partnership name of GEORGE L. MELLE & CO., is by mutual consent, this day dissolved—and George L. Mellen, having become sole proprietor of The Oxford Democrat, is hereby authorized to receive all dues, and discharge all debts of said firm of George L. Mellen & Co.
WM. K. KIMBALL,
S. D. HUTCHINSON,
S. M. MARBLE,
Paris, Dec. 26, 1851. 3c 17

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS & PATRONS.
Having purchased of our late co-partners, their entire interest in THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT, including all the demands due from its patrons, the paper will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, as sole publisher and proprietor.—In announcing this change, we are gratified in being able to add, that it has been made, not because of any disagreement between the late proprietors, but by the mutual and cordial assent of all.

We also take this occasion to bear testimony to the ability which has characterized the articles of our friend whose pen has furnished the principal editorial matter since we have been connected with the paper, and to express our acknowledgments for the same.

While grateful to our friends for past patronage, we not only confidently rely upon its continuance, but hope so to increase the interest and usefulness of the paper, as to command a large increase of subscribers. Being now its sole proprietor, it is equally a matter of interest to him and his patrons, that it should be made as valuable as the means and ability of its present publisher can render it. To this end, we are gratified in having it in our power to add, we have secured the services of a gentleman in the editorial department, not unknown to our subscribers, whose ability we, at least, are perfectly willing to endorse.—For further particulars on this point, we refer our readers to the article which follows. But this change is necessarily attended with additional expense, and as it is made as well for the benefit of our readers as ourselves, we confidently bespeak the operative sympathy of our friends to give The Democrat a more extensive circulation, and thereby, without impoverishing any body, remunerate us in our endeavors to publish a paper worthy to be the organ of the sterling democracy of the Banner County in Maine.

To those already indebted to us, permit us to say, that their several contributions, though of but little moment to them, are of great importance to us. The more prompt our subscribers are to pay, the better paper they will get. It is for their interest, therefore, and for ours at the present time especially, that the demands due the late firm of G. L. Mellen & Co., should be adjusted as speedily as possible with.

GEO. L. MELLE.

TO OUR READERS.
From the preceding article it will be seen that the control of the political department of THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT has passed into new hands. Defence to custom, the novelty of our position, and a consciousness of the responsibility attached to it, to say nothing of the friendly greetings which the time and occasion naturally inspire, alike demand that we should, at least, make a respectful bow to our readers, as we enter upon the duties before us.

In assuming this new relation, it will not be expected that we can improve upon the principles which, from time immemorial, have constituted the cherished political faith of the Democracy of this County. They are too deeply imbedded in your hearts, too sound and salutary in themselves, and have accomplished too much for you, the country and the world, to lead us to desire—much less labor for—a change in this respect. Yet more: it is because our principles are the same, because we have labored together as a common battle field, and shared together the triumphs of a common political faith, and because with you we look forward to the necessity of new efforts, and with you hope to participate in the joys of new victories, that we have consented to occupy the position to which we have been invited. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add, that THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT will be kept up on the old Republican track; and that we shall labor honestly and earnestly to propagate and perpetuate the principles it has heretofore advocated with success.

We do not, in the outset, promise ability in the discharge of our duties. Of that we shall leave you to judge. However in this particular, you have a right to demand, and an acquaintance of more than thirty years among you, may, possibly, justify you in expecting it. But on this matter it is hardly worth while to enlarge; for all know how much easier it is to promise than to perform. Suffice it to say, it will be an endeavor to make THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT not only a fair exponent of sound democratic doctrines; but at the same time so to rightly divide the words of truth as to commend the paper to the consciences of the whigs, among whom we have many personal friends, and who, for the sake of our publisher at least, we trust may soon be found on the list of our subscribers!

It will doubtless be remarked by some that our position is somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as our residence is now transferred to another County. This, in our judgment, will be altogether in favor of our readers, and for two reasons. In the first place, it is a guarantee that the editorial columns will be conducted fairly; not devoted to building up any particular man or clique, but for the promotion of the greatest good of the greatest number. In the second place, our residence in the neighboring City of Portland, which, by your aid in part, has been brought, for all practical purposes, to your very doors, will furnish resources for information upon all the movements of the day, far superior to what they would be, were the scope of our vision confined to the walls of the old editorial sanctum on Paris Hill. It will be our aim, therefore, to make the most of the facilities at our command, and if our readers are not the gainers by it, it will be the fault of ourselves, and not of our position.

And now, patrons and friends, since we need no further introduction, I trust, to render

our journey together through the year on which we have now entered, mutually agreeable, permit us to congratulate you on the happy auspices under which our old acquaintance is renewed. Peace and plenty prevail throughout our borders; the country is prosperous, the people contented, the State growing in all its moral, educational and material interests; the good old County of Oxford, rich in possessing a population of honest intelligent and thinking men, and destined to grow richer in virtue under the new impulse given to industry in consequence of the communication opened for them to the seaboard—in a word, happy, pre-eminently so, does the opening of the new year find us, and let it not be our fault if it do not continue so to the end.

In a party point of view we may also congratulate each other. The democracy of the country, which amid the exciting scenes of the last six years has been somewhat distracted, is again from every point rallying to the standard which has so often led them on to victory; and every thing indicates, not only a perfect union in the approaching Presidential campaign, but gives promise of a result as glorious as any which immortalizes the history of the past. What is true of the nation is equally so of the State. There never was a time, to our knowledge, when the Democracy of Maine were better disposed, or better prepared to co-operate heartily and effectively in redeeming the country from the hands of its opponents, than the present. The wish in every quarter seems to be, not to engage in a race to see who shall distance each other in efforts to concentrate public sentiment on this or that favorite candidate, but to allow time, reflection and friendly discussion to develop to the public mind, who, among all the distinguished statesmen named for the Presidency, is best qualified to reflect the popular will, and to confer the most honor upon, and promote the best interests of the country. Such we understand to be a faithful picture of our present prospects, in both State and nation. Most ardently it is to be desired that nothing shall occur in the former to jeopardize a result which now looks so auspicious, and most heartily is it to be hoped that the wise counsels, which in years gone by have led us on to victory may again render their rightful place in the latter.

That being accomplished, and the dawning of another year having rolled around, we may then have the additional satisfaction of congratulating our readers that the country is once more in the hands and under the administration of a Republican President. Such, at least is the hope of

Your obedient servant,
GEO. F. EMERY.

The Legislature.
The second session of the present Legislature will meet on Wednesday next. It will be an interesting session and we shall endeavor to keep our readers advised of its proceedings. Some questions of unusual importance are to be acted upon, and it is not doubted that the practical good sense of the majority will enable them to make such a disposition thereof as to reflect honor on themselves and be satisfactory to their constituents.

There is doubtless danger of too much rather than too little legislation. Long established and general laws ought not to be modified except for good reasons. In this country, where in theory every man helps make the laws, each ought to have at least some knowledge of them. But this cannot be the case where changes are constantly being introduced. Still, where there are manifest defects which work a public injury, the fear of our legislation, or the inconvenience produced by the practical good sense of the majority will enable them to make such a disposition thereof as to reflect honor on themselves and be satisfactory to their constituents.

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The matter of distrieting the State for the formation of new Congressional, Senatorial and Representative Districts, will excite as much of a general interest as any to be acted upon. It is a subject necessarily attended with difficulties, and the only rule that can safely be adopted in relation to it, "to demand what is clearly right and submit to nothing wrong." In the formation of Districts, regard should be had to convenience of voters, rather than favoritism to candidates. "Honesty is the best policy" here as in everything else, and it will generally be found in practice that when this golden rule is violated, nothing is gained in the end. But justice is another principle applicable to this matter.—While we would advocate no measure which we did not regard as fair, care should be exercised that our political opponents gain no undue advantage. Being in a minority, and falsely assuming that they are responsible for losing, having much to gain and little to lose, they will not only do all they can to obtain Districts which will increase their power directly, but by throwing embarrassments in the way of the majority and taking every possible advantage of any disagreements which may arise among our friends, they will attempt to entitle indirectly that to which they are not entitled. Minorities, under the plea of non-responsibility, are quite as likely to do wrong, as majorities are to exercise power improperly, and that the minority in the present Legislature are gifted above all others in virtue, we have yet to learn.

We presume it is generally expected that the democratic members will, in accordance with party usage, nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the ensuing election, and also select two Delegates at large for the Baltimore convention. With no desire to forestall public sentiment on this subject, it is believed there will be a general, if not unanimous expression, in favor of re-electing Governor Hubbard. Who will be elected as Delegates remains to be seen, but from our knowledge of the men who will compose the legislative convention, it is not doubted they will be such as are worthy of the confidence of the Democracy of Maine, and capable of exerting a good influence in the great gathering ere long to assemble at Baltimore.

AMERICAN HOUSE. We would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of the above named Hotel, kept by M. E. JOSE. It is decidedly the best Public House in Portland.

We have not received the January numbers of the following monthly Magazines: Sartains, Graham's and God's, although we have published the prospectus for each, some six weeks. Shall we receive them.

CONGRESSIONAL.
In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Shields moved that the chair fill the vacancy in the Kosuth committee, caused by the absence of Mr. Foote. Agreed to.

A communication was received from the Librarian, upon the subject of the burning of the Congressional Library. Read, and referred to the committee on the Library.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, giving estimates for the deficiency of the present fiscal year, to the amount of \$210,000. Referred.

A joint resolution to investigate the cause of the burning of the Congressional Library, was received from the House, read twice, and referred to Com. on public buildings.

The bill making appropriations to defray the expense of the fire, was read twice. Mr. Cass submitted an amendment making an appropriation to supply books, and suggested the amount of \$10,000 as an amendment.—Referred.

An announcement was made that the President had signed the Kosuth resolution.

The joint resolution for printing the census was called up, and after debate put over to Tuesday week. Mr. Pratt said, if the returns were printed on the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Interior, the cost would be at least half a million. Mr. Mangum said he understood that the printing was still going on. He believed the whole work would cost near three and a half millions, and he wanted time for deliberation before incurring such expenses.

Mr. Shields, from the special committee to wait on Kosuth and introduce him to the Senate, reported that the committee recommended that he be received in the same manner as Lafayette—that the chairman should introduce him in these words: "We present Louis Kosuth to the Senate of the United States;" the senators then to rise, and the President invited to be seated. The report was adopted, and the senate adj. till Friday next.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Carter moved that the House go into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and take up the resolution to appoint a committee to invite Kosuth to the House.

Various objections were raised, but the motion was finally carried.

Mr. Venable proposed an amendment authorizing the Speaker to invite Kosuth without the bar of the House. He explained his position, and said that he was opposed to Kosuth's doctrines of intervention, and that to carry them out would involve the U. S. in a dispute with every foreign nation.

Mr. McMillan offered an amendment, extending an invitation to the released prisoners of the Cuban expedition, now in the city.—Ruled out.

Mr. Brooks stated his reasons fully, why he should not vote in favor of the resolution, as it was intended to pay a political compliment. He was surprised that Mr. Giddings favored the resolution, which he knew, if carried out, would result in war. He thought Mr. G. was always in favor of peace.

Mr. Giddings said that he would give his views upon peace and war when the subject came up; he now desired simply to pass the resolution in compliment to the Administration, and from respect to Kosuth. He had no idea of involving the country in war.

Mr. Richardson was opposed to committing the Government to any policy tending to a foreign war.

Mr. Bayly did not think the passage of the resolution a commitment to Kosuth's doctrines. If so, he would resist it with all his energy. For the Government to connect itself with Kosuth's doctrines would be the death-blow to the liberties of the country. It was unconstitutional. A misunderstanding was evidently impressed upon a considerable portion of the people's minds, that the government, on account of the proceedings already taken, stood somewhat committed to his doctrines. He should not, however, allow this illusion to continue. If, under it, the European nations should again rise for freedom and be crushed, it was our fault.

Mr. Marshall was opposed to the resolution. He said the proposed compliment was not even paid to Lafayette; and was never bestowed upon any one.

Mr. Geary favored the resolution, admitting it would not imply a commitment to intervention, as he was totally opposed to that doctrine.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., contended that Kosuth was excluded from the floor by the rules of the House.

Mr. Geary rejoined.

Mr. Randall spoke in favor of the resolution. He would receive Kosuth simply as the champion of State rights.

M. Fwing spoke against the resolution.

Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion for the Committee to rise, and without coming to any conclusion, the House adjourned.

From California.
The news by the Prometheus is, that the agricultural interests of California continue favorable.

Immense discoveries of gold have been made at Bear Valley. Nothing ever before discovered in California can compete in richness and extent with these diggings. The papers are filled with the details of them. The gold is exceedingly fine, being in the shape of minute rounded points—finer even than the sand itself. The shafts have been sunk twenty-five feet, and the deeper the soil the greater the yield. One party in four days took out \$220,000.

The people of San Francisco are planning for a railroad, connecting California with the Atlantic States.

The vigilance committee of Sonora are very active again, in consequence of horrible murders lately committed in the northern mines.

A lump of gold weighing sixty ounces had been taken out of Wood's Creek, in the northern diggings. The miners are averaging from six to eight dollars a day.

The revenue cutter Lawrence was wrecked on her way from Monterey to San Francisco. No lives were lost.

The advices from Los Angeles give accounts of the most serious Indian disturbances. Four Americans who had crossed the Colorado, were killed by the Zumas, and it was reported that the Indians were forming a union to attack and exterminate the Americans in Los Angeles and San Diego. Active preparations to repel them are being made.

From Oregon we learn that the troubles between the whites and the Conguile Indians have been brought to a close.

DEATHS.—Capt. Ellis Merryman, Brunswick, Me.; Calvin N. Reed, Bath, Me.; Leonard Bagley, North Scarsmont, Me.; Daniel McKernan, Oldtown, Me.; Joseph Tugear, Ellsworth, Me.; Newell S. Page, Dexter, Me.; E. G. Page, Orono, Me.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1. Agricultural implements in fair request, at steady prices.—Boots and shoes much depressed. Supply of Flour small, and market firm. Bricks in demand at better prices. Coffee plenty and low priced. Clothing and Dry Goods dull and depressed. Candles lower. Lumber improved with reduced stock. Metals better. Market overstocked with Molasses. Leather dull. Provisions unchanged. Tobacco has a downward tendency. Teas heavy, and consumption small. Laborers' wages \$5 to 6, and mechanics', \$9 to 10 per day.

The Money Market is now buoyant, with a prospect of a further improvement. Money is plenty. Loans in large sums can be had at 3 per cent. per month; the general rate being 5 per cent.

FOREIGN NEWS.
The steamship Canada arrived at East Boston, on Sunday morning last, from Liverpool Dec. 13, via Halifax.

The latest accounts from France state that most of the members of the National Assembly are at liberty. The first use which they have made of their power of seeing one another, has been to consult whether they shall stay at Paris, or repair to the various departments, where they have most influence, in order to organize a pacific resistance to Louis Napoleon, by way of vote. The question has not yet been decided.

The most perfect calm continued to prevail up to the 9th, but, notwithstanding all the exertions of the police, there are still some fifty or sixty members of the Mountain in the National Assembly every night, to deliberate on future proceedings. Every precaution is made by the authorities against any sudden movement. Many towns have been invaded by Socialist bands, who have committed horrible excesses, and lands of from 50 to 200 are securing the country districts.

GREAT FIRES.—At an early hour Saturday morning the store of Elizabeth Buhler, No. 11 Bowery, N. Y., was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread to the adjoining buildings, and thence through to Division street, consuming from eight to ten stores and private dwellings. The Croton Hall was injured to the amount of \$1000. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000, about half of which is insured. The hydrants being frozen, were checked; about 18 buildings were destroyed. A fire broke out on board the new ship Queen of the East, which arrived on Thursday from Newcastle, Me., damage was confined to the loss of the sparker and to some of the rigging and spars.

Dec. 27th.—A fire broke out last night in Hart's buildings, at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia. The night was intensely cold, and the whole of the buildings up to Lindsay & Blackstone's bookstore, were destroyed, on the West side of Sixth street, and it is feared that is among the ruins. The loss is supposed to be about \$200,000. The Shakespeare buildings, on Chestnut to the north side of Carpenter street are entirely destroyed. Twenty-five different kinds of book and fancy stores are burned and about 200 people are thrown out of employment. Two lives were lost.

The Canadigua Repository of the 24th gives the particulars of the destructive fire which occurred in that place on the 27th. It commenced in a small out building attached to the Canadigua hotel, spread rapidly to the sheds and other out buildings, and finally to the hotel itself; all of which were completely destroyed. Thence it spread to some half a dozen adjoining houses, buildings, stables, &c., which were burned. The estimated loss is \$25,000, with about \$10,000 insurance.

A fire broke out in Quebec on the 29th, in the east end of the artillery barracks, and ordnance stores, near the Palace gate. The troops quartered in the barracks barely escaped with their lives. About \$10,000 worth of military stores were destroyed. The building was valued at from \$55,000 to \$60,000.

THE PRIVATE INDEPENDENCE IN DANIEL.
A severe and prolonged storm occurred in the Bay of Naples in the latter part of Nov. The British man-of-war steamer Firebrand, and the United States frigate Independence, were exposed to great peril for twenty-four hours, as the wind set dead on shore, and, though four anchors were out from each, the ships dragged considerably. The Firebrand got up steam, in case of the last emergency, but the Independence was compelled only to trust to her cables and anchors, and, if they had given way, nothing could have saved her.—Fortunately, the exertions of the crews of both these gallant vessels proved successful and they outrode the gale.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A marriage was solemnized in Norway, on Saturday evening last; and a lot of thoughtless boy and young men, in consequence of a disparity of years in the married parties, undertook to serenade, in Calathumpian style, the married couple.—The result was that one of them, the son of Capt. Jere Foster, aged about 20 was so badly wounded in one of his eyes and his nose, by shot from a gun, that he was not expected to live. Two others of the party were also slightly wounded. The matter will undergo a legal investigation.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.—The "Oxford Bear Engine Company" received their new Engine last Saturday. It is a beauty. The boys gave it a short trial on Saturday afternoon and the way it threw the water was a caution to fiery dispositions. It is a powerful piece of mechanism, and will prove itself of public benefit should occasion demand. A collation was given at the Engine House by the Officers of the Company on Saturday evening.—Speeches, songs, sentiment and hilarity were the order of the evening.—(Norway Advertiser.)

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that all the Militia of Massachusetts, (and of course those of Maine), during the war of 1812-14, who served for one month, are entitled to bounty land, under the act of Sept. 28th 1850.

THE FIRE AT WASHINGTON.
The burning of the Library at Washington has been an immense loss. It is stated that the books cannot be replaced short of \$250,000. The origin of the fire has not yet been correctly ascertained. The most authentic account which we have seen states that it caught from a defective flue, while others suppose it to be the work of an incendiary. At six o'clock the doors of the Capitol were thrown open by John W. Jones, the captain of the Capitol police, and he believes there was nothing on fire in the Capitol at that time. About eight o'clock, however, on approaching the door of the library, he was convinced that something was wrong, and accordingly forced his way in. The tables, papers and books in the northeast end of the room were all on fire. A messenger was sent for the city fire companies, but they did not arrive till after considerable delay, but it is owing to their strenuous exertions that the main building was saved.

The marble busts of Jefferson, Lafayette, Taylor, &c., and the portraits of Washington and Adams, and some old paintings, medals, ancient coins, and other curiosities, together with a library of from fifty to sixty thousand volumes, were utterly destroyed.

The books and papers in the smaller library room were saved in a damaged state.

The library was situated in the western portico, and the fire did not reach the main building, so that the meetings of Congress will not be interrupted.

An Ohio paper says there is a postmaster in the town of Palestine, that does not know the use of postage stamps. He thinks they are "merely a city ornament."

The House of Representatives, will stand adjourned to full returns, 197 Whigs and 202 Constitutionals. This will give the Constitutionals 11 majority on joint ballot, and 23 when the vacancies in the Senate shall have been filled, as they will be by the constitutionals.

BOSTON WEEKLY MUSEUM. The Museum comes to us this week in a new and beautiful typographical dress, and is filled with a variety of entertaining reading matter.—John Neal, Esq., and Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, are among its contributors. Those wishing for a literary journal, cannot do better than to subscribe for the Museum.—Portland Advertiser.

The drawing of the American Art Union lottery has been again postponed, and the directors now state that the drawing will not take place until the number of subscribers shall have reached 15,000, which is some 2500 less than the present number.—Portland Advertiser.

The United States Navy at the beginning of this year consisted of 11 ships of the line, one of 120 guns, the remainder of 80 to 90 guns. 14 frigates of from 50 to 60 guns. 21 sloops of war of from 20 to 16 guns. 7 brigs and schooners, 5 large steamers, 3 small steamers, 7 small steamers or tenders and 5 store vessels—3 grand total of 75 vessels of all descriptions. Allowed by 75,700 men.

KOSUTH IN NEW YORK. The amount now subscribed in New York and Brooklyn exceeds \$35,000.

INDIANA.—The Legislature stands on the Presidential question as follows:—Senate—Lane 11; Cass 2; Douglas 0; Scott 3; Fillmore 0; Clay 2. House—Lane 35; Cass 2; Douglas 2; Scott 14; Fillmore 5; Clay 2. In the House, Buchanan and Houston each one.

The snow storm went as far south as Savannah Ga. It fell throughout one night, being the first snow since 1829.

Horace Bonney has been tried at Augusta on an indictment for passing a counterfeit \$10 to Ashur Hinds, at Sebastopol, Jan., 1846, and acquitted.

BEAK DOWN.—Yesterday noon, the Engine of the train on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Road, broke down, a few rods east of India street. The switch was out of order. The train cars were attached with the passengers for Boston. The axle of the engine was broke, but nobody hurt.

MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Foote expects to assume the duties of the executive chair of Mississippi about the 9th of Jan. The Unionist majority on joint ballot is 24. The Senate have determined not to go into joint ballot this winter for the long term, to commence on the expiration of that commenced by General Foote but will ballot for the election of a senator to serve out Col. Jefferson Davis' term.

A correspondent writing from Paris to N. Y. says all the Foreign Ministers except Mr. Rives appeared at the President's levee on the 8th inst. and congratulated him on his success. The same correspondent states that the American Minister has not formally recognized the present French Government.

The New York Journal of Commerce has a long article on the Fire at the Palace, reviewing its history and character, and concludes by pronouncing it "good for nothing at all."

CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK. The Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York have passed a vote granting the use of "Reservoir Square," for the erection of a "Crystal Palace," for an exhibition of arts and manufactures.

BARNUM'S PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM. says the Boston Traveller, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Clay's constitution is fast giving out, and his case is almost hopeless. He will probably never leave the city alive. His resignation does not take effect until the first of September next.

Mr. Owen, ex-Consul at Havana, is now in the city.

Commander Lynch, of the United States Navy, is reported dead.

The Hon. Geo. S. Catlin died at Windham, Ct., 26th inst., of consumption.

Notice.

ALL persons that are indebted to the late firm of HUBBARD & SEVENS, are requested to call at H. Hubbard's Store and settle the same without delay.

Paris, November, 1851. R. S. SEVENS, 416

From the Eastern State Journal.
Youth, Manhood, and Old Age.

The Morning was smiling, and fragrant the air
With the breath of sweet blossoms, dew-splashed
and fair.
While soft to the flowers o'er hill and dale,
Gay zephyrs were whispering the amorous tale;
No storm signs were rising to ruffle the scene,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

A ruddy-faced Youth, with bright, joy-sparkling
eyes,
His bow of youth smiling with the truth-telling sigh,
Happily was painting, in Fancy's army,
To the beauty who still his affections sway;
No storm signs were rising to ruffle the scene,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

The Sun from the Zenith his glory displays,
And golden all nature with life-giving rays;
The trees bend with fruit, and the fields wave with
grain,
While workers are busy in meadow and plain;
For storm signs are rising to ruffle the scene,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

The Youth has arrived at noon. Manhood's estate,
And, though still his bosom vain fancies sway,
Matured has taught him from his dreams to
arise,
And nobly he struggles to add life to his
days;
For storm signs are rising to ruffle the scene,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

Now Day's dawn dethroned, and disenchanted Night
Has put on her clouds all its glories to fight;
Fair Nature retreats in the arms of repose,
And o'er her reigns Winter his white mantle throws;
Deep silence and darkness have closed on the
scene,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

Long years with their burden of youth have
crushed;
His lofty aspirations are hushed;
Yet why say we so? For it soon shall arise
To rejoin the soul in its mission of skies;
So live that no death may there rattle the
soul,
No fall of high promise, so mild and serene.

THOUGHTS OF HOME
BY MRS. C. H. W. KALING.

I hear the wind, how lonely,
Of my a forest bird,
And my eyes look forth to meet them,
And my heart with joy is stirred.

And the sound of pleasant waters
Come gladly to mine ear;
But they pass, unheeded, and I know,
And their tones alone I hear.

The blushing hue of flowers
Are springing round my feet;
But alas! no clinging touch,
My twining fingers meet.

I see young forms approaching,
And yet I may not clasp;
Their hands that meet me
Have no returning grasp.

Even my noble brother,
He stands beside me now;
I part the shade and cheering looks
That dark his lonely brow.

The bright and blossomed vision
Fades from my aching sight,
As the parting beams of sunshine
Melt slowly into night.

And there stand still, my mother,
I look into those eyes,
The mirror of my loving heart,
Whose founts are never dry.

I see the many fortunes
Of time's unending fight,
On thy brow were dark rings gathered,
Are tokens of my life.

Thou too, art there, my sister,
With thy light and springing form;
Thou'rt come like a gleam of sunshine
Amid the tempest storm.

I hear the thrilling echo
Of the free and glad laugh;
But the echo is passing from me,
And my throbbing lips can never

Thou'rt past, my gentle mother,
Those visions are no more;
Secret sister, glances brother,
A myriad a stranger shore.

A LAUGH.

A laugh—a wild, a glorious laugh,
Or if you will a shout—
Let it ring clear upon the breeze;
Not from the lounge or rout,
But from the cottage hearth or door,
Or from the sunny hill,
A melody is in its tone,
That smooths life's heaviest ill.

Flute a sister dancing gay,
A merry tale of love and strife,
She glows among the fair spring flowers,
The fairest one herself!
Oh, her young heart is buoyant, light,
Her laugh is free and wild,
And sweet as offering holy, pure,
From the fiery dancing child.

A laugh—the music of the brook—
The gushing of the rill—
The language of the bounding fawn
That plays among the hills;
The voice of nature in its spring,
It is in wood and dale—
It comes upon the morning breeze,
And swells in every gale.

"Locomotive Declaration."

By those cheeks of lovely hue;
By those eyes of deepest blue,
Which thy very soul looks through,
As if, forthwith, those clear blue eyes
Were portals into paradise;
By that alabaster brow;
By that hair as white as snow;
By that proud, angelic form;
By that rounded, elastic arm;
By those looks of rapturous bliss;
By those velvet lips, I swear;
By the ocean, by the air;
By the lightning and the thunder;
By all things on earth or under;
By the "Electric Telegraph";
By my future "better half";
By our vapors, by our dreams;
By our wishes and our dreams;
By young Cupid, by my Muse;
By whatever else you choose;
Yes, I swear by Yankee notions,
And this endless "Yankee notions."

For Sale or To Let.

THE TAVERN STAND at South
Paris, known as the "Old House."
The location is pleasant and airy, with-
in three minutes walk of the depot.
The house is partly furnished, and will
suit for a boarding place, or for a small
business. A thorough repair, inside and out,
and many valuable alterations and improve-
ments are being made. Connected with the stand are two
sets of land in a high state of cultivation,
and the estate will be sold for a good price,
man from three to five years at fair rate. Apply
on the premises to
EDWARD MAXWELL.
South Paris, May 20, 1851. 16c

For California.

INDIVIDUALS going to California, (via the 10th
and Cape Horn) may obtain Policies of Insur-
ance on their lives at the most favorable rates, with
safe and reliable companies, on application to
W. D. LITTLE,
Insurance Agent, No. 28 Exchange Street
PORTLAND.

These Policies may be made available at any time,
to persons furnishing out, as would be for the bene-
fit of a wife or child in the event of death. In-
dividuals wishing to go to the "gold regions," who
have friends, but find the requisite means for
an outfit, may find a Life Policy advantageous.
Those having families to leave behind, should not
go without Insurance.
Feb. 19, 1850. 2c

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm in
Paris, lying on the road leading from Paris Hill
to Jackson's Mills, about
two miles and a half from the fair place, and
within a short distance of the Atlantic and St.
Lawrence Railroads. Said farm contains 20 acres
of land, a good House, Barn, and other buildings.
The above farm will be sold at a good bargain.
Apply to the subscriber, NATHANIEL STONE.
Paris, Me., October 8, 1851. 2c

RUST & CO.

DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, Books and
STATIONERY.
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

N. H. DOWNS'
VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR!

THE GREAT NORTHERN REMEDY FOR
CONSUMPTION.
READ! READ! READ!

DOWNS' ELIXIR cures the cough, increases
the respiration, and opens the bronchial tubes,
restores the stomach, stimulates the digestive organs,
and thus by the skin, the kidneys, and the bowels,
restores the system to its normal condition, and
restores the patient to health.
It never produces Costiveness, but makes
all other similar medicines, it is a remedy for that
evil, and will, in a few weeks, (the patient having
proper regard to diet,) entirely remove and cure the
most obstinate cases of that difficulty.

REV. J. L. TITTLE writes:—I found that the
use of it, a few days, had regulated my bowels,
expelled the circulation, and produced a healthy
moisture upon the skin. I used three bottles in two
weeks, which entirely removed the soreness and
weakness from my stomach, gave me a good appetite,
and I have had a regular, constant, a severe
cough and general debility arising from every med-
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