

Augusta, April 3, 1854.

Mr. Editor:—There is a bill before the Senate to submit to the people the question of so far altering the Constitution, as to provide for the election of Governors and Senators by plurality.

This is a scheme got up by the "wild cats" in the democratic and whig parties, (for both of these parties have animals of this sort, in their ranks,) and it will not pass the present Legislature, for the constitutional majority of two thirds, so far as we can judge from present indications—indeed many think it cannot get a majority in either branch.

The committee on railroad and bridges, have reported against a charter for a railroad from Canton to Quebec, also reference to the next Legislature on petitions for the extension of the Backfield Branch, to connect with the Kennebec road at, or near Presumpscott Bridge. The report on the last mentioned scheme was on the motion of Mr. Harlow of Canton, and an effort will be made to recommend with instructions to report a bill. The probabilities are that these reports will be accepted.

Bills creating a large number of private corporations have passed. These, of course, are all subject to the general laws of the State relating to corporations, which are generally considered sufficiently guarded to protect the community against any abuse or misconduct on the part of those who may organize under them. The fact that the Legislature is called upon so frequently to pass special laws of this character, is proof that there is a spirit of enterprise abroad in the State, among its citizens which spirit should be fostered and encouraged, both by the people and their legislators.

There appears to be a disposition on the part of many of the members, to give the people a law for the relief of insolvent debtors. The attention of the Legislature has been called to this subject by the Argus, and several other papers, and they, in common with the friends of the measure, contend that some further relief by way of legislation is needed for the protection of honest, insolvent debtors. Several years since Lot M. Morrill and Henry W. Paine were appointed by a Resolve of the Legislature to draft a bill upon this subject, which duty they performed, and this same bill and report have been by the present Legislature referred to the committee on the judiciary. That committee have not as yet reported upon the matter.

A bill is now before the House providing for the introduction of a text book on the subject of agriculture into our common schools. It came from the Committee on agriculture and was recommended by the board of agriculture, at its session the present winter. Some other alteration in our laws, with regard to this all important subject, I understand are contemplated.

A large number of petitions have been presented during the session, from both men and women, praying to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony. These have been referred to the committee on the judiciary. I understand that committee will report Legislation in expeditious order on the "whole batch," and let these suffering subjects of humanity take their chances before the judiciary, who now have a jurisdiction in nearly all cases where relief of this kind should be granted.

Matters of this kind should never be entrusted by our laws to the legislative department. Several years since, in this State, the Legislature actually divorced a couple without their knowledge; and they had to get the "knot tied" over again—to save themselves from the pains and penalties in such cases made and provided. This shows how far the joke can be carried in this department of the government. The Legislature will probably be ready to adjourn *en die in about one fortnight*—the committees will, probably, shortly there will be two sessions a day, and this will soon close up the business.

McDUFFEE.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor: I noticed, not long since, a communication in the Norway Advertiser, signed by L. G. of Peru, in which the writer attempted, as he says, to "define his position."

The position of this correspondent is of no particular consequence to me, and I presume, that, in this matter, I am not alone. But, as some of his ideas are entertained by many people, honestly, I believe, though ignorantly, a passing notice of his professed views, perhaps, would do no harm.

It is not on account of the great talent, the mammoth arguments, or the pomposity with which egotism parades before the public eye, in that production, that makes it the subject of the following remarks; but, because it is the mere echo of arguments instituted, long ago, to be put forth as a plea for the destruction and downfall of the democracy of the State, and in justification of that foul act—an automaton effort—a wild cry, emanating from the organs of ambition, avarice, and appetite, caught up, and reappearing, under the hand of the "scribbler." He says, he wishes "to treat every man with respectful language." He must be aware, that very "respectful language" is frequently used in abusing and misrepresenting men. A more direct way of abusing men, perhaps, cannot be arrived at, than endeavoring, in a public manner, to hold them up to censure, of which they are not deserving—giving a false representation of their position—trying to fasten upon them, iniquities, justly chargeable on others; and making them the "scape-goats," to bear off the burden of the folly of others.

However, as his communication is free from that low rivalry which characterizes many of the columns of a certain paper, I will carefully put on my gloves, and treat him, and his production, with candor and truthfulness.

He commences with the important admission, on his part, that "Geo. H. was entitled to a re-nomination, and should have been re-elected." Having placed himself in this "position," it is really amusing to witness his floundering, his sophistry, his fallacies, not to say his ridiculous effort, to fasten the blame of the rupture and disorganization of the old democratic party, in a quarter, where he, and every reasonable man must know, it does not belong. Understanding, perfectly well, "the time," and the place, where the first open act of rebellion against the democratic organization, controlled by the very men, whom he now terms "regulars," he attempts to ex-

Southern Bravado.

The news from Washington is of rather a stirring nature to-day: The ebullient and chivalric member from Kentucky has played with the fire until he has burned his fingers. Those who had read the debate, which gave rise to the quarrel between Mr. Cutting and Mr. Breckenridge, will remember that the former moved the reference of the Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole. Two days afterwards the latter gentleman chose to make a violent personal attack on our city member, in a speech overflowing with vindictive bitterness, in which he impugned Mr. Cutting's motives in a manner as unjust as it was unprincipled and ungentlemanly. On Monday Mr. C. replied to these assaults in a warm and emphatic, though strictly decorous, manner, and permitted the belligerent Kentuckian to interrupt him as often as he chose. Mr. Cutting kept his temper at the heat of the debate, though his blow came down with sledge hammer effect. They hit so hard and cut so close that the hot headed Southerner could not stand it. He squirmed like an eel under the sharp and "Cutting" replies he received until he finally gave the lie direct to Mr. C., who would not stoop to bandy such pot house epithets in the House, but merely alluded to it in a proper parliamentary manner, and debated close with much excitement among members of the House.

It seems that a challenge is the result. The whole thing looks like an attempt to brow beat and bully northern members into the support of the Nebraska bill, and Mr. Cutting was selected as a victim because of his known ability as a ready and effective debater. They feared to have the weight of his influence thrown into the scale of the opposition, and also thought that timid men from the North thereby would be deterred from provoking the hostility of the friends of the iniquitous bill. But they never made a greater mistake than when they "pitched in" to Mr. Cutting; and for their benefit we will post them a little in regard to his qualifications and antecedents. He is the best shot we have in our pistol galleries, has carte and tierce at his finger ends, understands the "manly art" quite as well as any private gentleman that we know of, and has withal the courage to stand square up to the rack, whether in the right or in the wrong.

To the proof. Dr. Hosack, the celebrated surgeon, challenged Mr. Cutting, who faced the music so readily, offering to meet him at any time or place, and with any weapon, that the Doctor thought better of it, and let him pass. Com. McDonough, when a client of his, once sent him an invitation to meet him with whatever weapons he might select. Mr. C. chose nature's own, and, in his office, after directing the clerks to keep the room clear, gave the Commodore a pummeling that he long remembered. He will make Mr. Breckenridge rue this quarrel, whether he prefers pistols, rifles, small swords, closed digits, brick-bats at twenty paces, or raw hides at two.

The fact is, we of the North have had enough of this eternal Southern "chivalry"—this attempt to drag men into the support of measures by bragging and bullying. Though we do not counsel or approve of such a course, yet experience has shown that even at this game they are invariably beaten when they tread upon our toes too heavily. Witness the case of Colonel Baker, of Illinois, Judge Duer, of this State, when challenged by Members of Virginia, and Colonel Bissel, of Illinois, when our present Secretary of War sent him a polite note to practise marksmanship shooting at Bladensburg—all during the first three weeks of the stormy session of '49, when blood ran high, and the Union was going to be dissolved, because a Speaker could not be elected. We repeat, that with less bragadoeno there is quite as much true courage in the North as in the South, and that this case furnishes another proof of the fact. [New York Mirror.

THE NEBRASKA WOUND. The election in New Hampshire is a foretaste of what the democratic party may reasonably expect, in other states, as the consequence of the unwise action upon the Missouri compromise. With a much more popular man as their candidate for governor than they had last year, the democrats of that state have suffered badly in the popular vote; losing more or less in most of the towns, and almost, if not quite, their majority in the house. It is apparent that the Nebraska bill had a paralyzing effect upon the New Hampshire democracy, notwithstanding the party presses there, labored to keep it out of the canvass.

What the Nebraska bill did for New Hampshire, that State has promptly paid back. The result of the election came down upon the bill like an avalanche from her granite mountains. It is a voice of strength and full of significance. It speaks a withering denunciation of the peridy involved in the Nebraska wrong. The bill was sent down to the house from the senate; and there committed to the committee of the whole. It is a rule of the house that all bills that appropriate money shall go to the committee of the whole. When the Nebraska bill was reported to the senate, it contained some money provisions; but they were struck out, as was charged at the time, to save the necessity of sending the bill to the committee of the whole in the house; and from the opposition made in the house to giving the bill that direction, it is apparent that the purpose was to rush the bill through the house under the pressure of the previous question. In committee of the whole they have no previous question. Every measure is there under the control of the majority, so long as they choose to have it so. The Nebraska bill is now in that position, and must remain there, subject to the order of business; and there is no rule that can prevent any member making a speech upon it at any length he may choose to speak.

As the case now stands, it is probable that various amendments will be made to the bill by the house; and if the senate is at all pertinacious upon the subject, it is not improbable that the bill will fall between the houses. The introduction of such a bill was a prodigious mistake—and that is the hardest thing this paper has ever said about it; and every month that shall pass, and every election that shall take place, will show it to be so. How the democratic party is to recover its position, no one now seems wise enough to determine. The people have an independent way of their own in expressing their views, and in voting.

Anti-Nebraska Meeting in N. Y. City.

Another large popular meeting has been held, by the Mechanics of N. Y. City, at the Tabernacle, to protest against the Nebraska Bill. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and among the rest by Rev. H. W. Beecher. Mr. Beecher, as all are aware, is a sort of modern compendium of clerical and political progress; and represents the soul of Northern religious feeling. He is the quintessence of zeal, eloquence, humor and pathos. Alluding to the agreement that this Bill was an overtone of the North freely offered to the South, Mr. B. proceeds to remark:

"No, it has never been the overtone of the North, and it never will be; and I apprehend that every southern representative who accepts it as such, becomes *particeps criminis*—he is as bad as the thief. He is worse than the northern man for this reason; that in the solemn national bargain he has had his pay, and has gorged it, and we have had nothing on our part, and when we come to take our share, our own pitiful pittance he steps in and wants to gorge that too. But, I am very glad that my friend who has preceded me has argued the constitutional question involved, because I have not the knowledge to do it, (not, however, that that is always necessary in a legal argument of that kind,) and, secondly, because I have not the patience of an argument of this question on that ground. I should feel very much as if I should have come down from my bed chamber in the middle of the night, and should find a man with all my spoons—the few I have got—[laughter] in his pockets, and various objects of value, sticking out all around him. I should grab the fellow at once and say, 'My friend, you are nabbed!'"

"Stop," says he, "let us argue this matter a little." "Argue it," I say, "here it is two o'clock and you going away with my spoons. I won't argue the matter, so just walk off to the police office at once." "But," says he, "I won't." There is a necessity for argument in the matter. There are now a good many theories afloat in the community as regards the tenure of property. "The old doctrine is going away, and the new fashioned doctrine of property tenure are coming into vogue, by which I can satisfactorily prove, at any rate, that there is much doubt about your having a better right to the spoons than I." [Laughter and cheers.] The spoons was made with the consent of the South, and with our consent, and has remained so long, and when I hear men like Benton and others accepting the proposition to repeal, upon the implied consent of the North, it is hard to argue the question upon constitutional grounds, and on the grounds of its inconsistency with the infamous compromise of 1850. [Prolonged hisses and cheers.]

Let me say to those gentlemen who are speaking in their own tongue—[loud laughter and cheers]—that I am reminded of a story of a blacksmith. He was not very skillful, and he undertook to make a broad-axe. He hammered the metal until he had spoiled its shape for a broad-axe. Said he, "If I can make a broad-axe of it, I can make a chopping-axe of it," and he began hammering again for this new object. But again he failed; and suddenly he thought he would make a hatchet; and again he commenced welding away at it, but with no better success. Looking at it rather lugubriously, he said, "Well, if I can't make a hatchet, I know what I can make—I can make a confounded box,"—[prolonged laughter and applause]—and he chuckled under this Aristocratic system. And instead of having only a White and Democratic Party in Maine since it has come so far North as our own State, we find a National Democratic Party—a Liberal Party—a Democratic Party—a Democratic Whig Party—a Scheldam Schnapp Party—a Free Democratic Party, &c., all under the auspices of this new principle. The idea that it will prevent faction, is therefore all sham.

We have no room to examine the argument in detail; but let the people view the subject in whatever light they may, they will find it can bear the test of truth, justice, right or Democracy. It is incompatible with them all. The base of this State and of the nation, at the present time, is too many amendments to the Constitution, too much party spirit, and too much Legislation. It is the consequence of too much office seeking, too much political management, and an overwhelming desire for fame. It is not in accordance with the desire of the people; nor have they by any of their acts or theories set the machinery in motion. It has been brought about by Aristocratic and designing men. It has been caused by too many of the lo, here, and lo, there. It has arisen from packed caucuses, inconsistent Resolutions, infringement upon the rights of suffrage by party management, a denial of the right of the majority to rule, by interference of the central power in the freedom of elections, by "crushing out" letters and a violation of State rights. In all cases, it has had an Aristocratic, and in many a Whig origin. The people should examine this subject; and through the ballot box, see that this base is removed.

As a general principle, it is right, and in accordance with popular Government, that every officer should be chosen by the majority. It is possible that a few might be chosen by Plurality; but it would be difficult to determine where the system should begin or end.

It is to be hoped that the Representatives and Senators now assembled at the Capital, instead of passing a Resolution to amend the Constitution in this respect, will introduce and adopt a very different proposition. Instead of infringing upon the sacred right of the majority to rule, a proposition should be submitted repealing all former amendments whereby this principle has been violated. The people, at least, and at any rate, should have two opportunities to elect every officer in the State by majority before the Plurality rule should be allowed. This they demand; and this they will yet have. They have no notion of being ruled by a big faction until they have had a fair chance for democratic practice, and free popular suffrage. The encroachments on this right have been already too great. They will submit to them no longer. Our motto should be; "The right, the whole right, and nothing but the right of the majority to rule," shall not be infringed.

Hon. Samuel Medary, who received nine thousand dollars as the outfit for the Chilean embassy, to which he was appointed, but upon which he never went, has refunded the money to the Treasury Department.

THE NEW COUNTIES. The following are some statistics of the new counties established by the present Legislature.

| COUNTY OF SAGadahock. | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Pop. | Valuation. | 1850 | 1854. |
| Aronowick, | 311 | 72,875 | 31 | 39 |
| Bath, | 8020 | 2,777,778 | 714 | 47 |
| Bowdoin, | 1857 | 247,113 | 135 | 103 |
| Bowdoinham, | 2281 | 559,794 | 133 | 116 |
| Georgetown, | 1121 | 155,250 | 19 | 105 |
| Leeds, | 3332 | 225,230 | 114 | 56 |
| Phylburg, | 1805 | 365,632 | 120 | 143 |
| Richmond, | 2056 | 405,475 | 213 | 140 |
| Topsham, | 2010 | 581,232 | 206 | 102 |
| West Bath, | 560 | 88,645 | 69 | 34 |
| Woolwich, | 1420 | 316,302 | 118 | 30 |
| Total | 21,628 | 5,597,710 | 1764 | 1293 |

| COUNTY OF ANDROSCOGG. | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Pop. | Valuation. | 1850 | 1854. |
| Auburn, | 2840 | 400,605 | 154 | 233 |
| Danville, | 1636 | 308,715 | 101 | 143 |
| Durham, | 1894 | 376,358 | 145 | 125 |
| E. Livermore, | 1500 | 105,635 | 45 | 81 |
| Greene, | 1317 | 229,084 | 75 | 98 |
| Leeds, | 3332 | 225,230 | 114 | 56 |
| Lewiston, | 2584 | 580,420 | 241 | 201 |
| Lisbon, | 1494 | 263,167 | 147 | 102 |
| Livermore, | 1764 | 271,634 | 137 | 89 |
| Minot, | 1734 | 297,184 | 94 | 121 |
| Poland, | 2660 | 333,168 | 61 | 285 |
| Turner, | 2557 | 418,832 | 133 | 307 |
| Wales, | 612 | 111,633 | 28 | 56 |
| Webster, | 1110 | 104,439 | 92 | 34 |
| Total | 25,746 | 4,192,502 | 1587 | 1568 |

[Kennebec Journal.

IMPROVEMENT OF KENNEBEC RIVER. From documents accompanying the President's Message, we learn that a project for improving the channel of this river between the Arsenal wharf at Augusta, and Lower's Narrows, (east side of Swan Island) is likely to be carried into effect by U. S. Engineers (or the work commenced) during the coming season. The cost is estimated at from \$12,000 to \$17,000. [Gardiner Journal.

several portions of line named Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, to accommodate the region of country lying west of the lakes, is such as to place them in the first class of main work roads.

From Chicago, via Janesville, to Madison, 125 miles, will soon be finished. The road will cross the Wisconsin, or La Belle river, at a point which is navigable to the Mississippi. From that river to the Mississippi, at Prairie La Crosse, the distance is 92 miles; from La Crosse to the Falls of St. Anthony 145 miles, at the head of Mississippi navigation where the road will cross the river.

The length of route, in each state and territory, is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Illinois, miles | 70 |
| Wisconsin | 290 |
| Minnesota | 620 |
| Missouri (N. W.) Territory | 420 |
| Washington | 360 |
| Total | 1660 |

The cost of the road from the state of Wisconsin, up to which point provision has been made, is stated to be, for a single track, equipped and ready for use, along 1,600 miles, the remaining portion of the road to Juan de Fuca, as follows:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Wisconsin, line to Red River, 220 miles, (\$4,000 per mile.) | \$8,800,000 |
| Red River to Great Falls of Missouri, 720 miles, \$45,000 per mile. | 32,400,000 |
| Great Falls of Missouri to Okanogan river 350 miles, \$60,000 per mile. | 21,800,000 |
| Okanogan to the Pacific, 120 miles \$70,000 per mile. | 8,400,000 |
| Total | \$70,000,000 |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1500 miles. | \$1,400,000 |
| A branch to Lake Superior, 220 miles, \$40,000 per mile. | 8,800,000 |
| Contingencies | 9,800,000 |
| Total cost | \$100,000,000 |

Maine Legislature.

March 28, 1854.

SENATE. Mr. Cutler called up the Resolve for amendment to the Constitution, so as to elect Governors, Senators &c. by plurality. In the debate which followed, Mr. Prince made the following sensible and judicious remarks:

"Mr. Prince said he should vote for the indefinite postponement of the Resolve. The people do not ask for the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Not a petition is on your table praying for it. The whole affair originated with the Governor's Message.

[Mr. P. here read extracts from the message.]

Mr. P. said the reason here given was the difficulty experienced in organizing the Senate. The message was written prior to the reception of the opinion of the supreme court that removed all those objections to the present system, which were founded on the difficulties experienced in organizing the Senate. All this was removed by the opinion of the court; the non-election of senators afforded no obstacles to organization.

Mr. P. insisted that the opinion of the Gov. about a matter like this, where all the facts were equally open to everybody else as to the Governor, was worth no more than his opinion, or that of any senator, possessing equal ability with the Governor. He was not bound to substitute the judgment of the Governor for his own, in this matter. He did not believe the people desired the change. They had not called for it. These frequent changes of the Constitution were to be deprecated. They tended to lessen the respect and reverence of the people for the fundamental law of the State. The reason for change of the system in reference to the House, had been clearly stated. No such necessity existed in this case. He liked the majority rule. It was ancient, safe, and democratic. He was in favor of abiding by it, where necessity did not compel a departure from it. But it is intimated that the doctrine of Progress requires the change.

Mr. P. said that there were various kinds of progress; that there was a progress backwards, as well as forwards. The plurality principle had been called progress. The Baltimore Convention, on the other hand, had adopted the two-thirds majority rule, and had characterized that as democratic and progressive. Yesterday, in relation to the town library bill, an amendment requiring a two-thirds vote of the inhabitants to raise a tax for the establishment of libraries, had been offered, as embodying the true idea of democratic progress. We are all progressive; but some are progressing one way and some another. Each must judge for himself whether he is on the right track, and in the right direction.

Mr. P. did not look at the political bearings of this measure. He took a higher view of the question. He was opposed to the Resolve on principle. He did not believe the plurality principle ought to obtain in the election of Gov. and Senators. You elect your assistant messenger by the majority rule, and yet you propose to elect senators by plurality. You elect an orderly sergeant in the militia by majority, but you propose to elect the highest officer of State, by plurality.

Mr. P. was opposed to the system; and spoke further in opposition to the Resolve.

THURSDAY, March 30.

SENATE. The committee on Railroads and Bridges, on petition of stockholders of Mr. Paine's Point Bridge, reported notice to be published in the Portland Advertiser in the month of December next. Accepted.

Suma committee on petition of Jeremiah Palmer et al., for charter of Railroad from Canton Point to Canada line, reported leave to withdraw.

Bill establishing the county of King came from the House amended by adding the town of Woolwich and changing the name of the new county to Sagadahock, and other verbal amendments.

A long debate ensued, without further action. Changing the name of "King" to that of "Sagadahock" is out of character. When the Senate wish to get up an Aboriginal map of Maine the people would be happy to see the smaller political divisions called by the Aboriginal names—such for instance as Pequaket, Meganticook, Rockamungog, &c. But we do hope when the same body maps will dispense with such savage names; and seek for such as may be significant in our own dialect.

Bill to increase the capital stock of the Exchange Bank was taken up and passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hill, of Bangor, from the committee on Railroads and Bridges, reported reference

to the next Legislature on petition of E. G. Woodman et al., for incorporation of the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad Company. Mr. Harlow of Canton, moved to amend the report by giving leave to the petitioners to bring in a bill. The subject was then laid on the table and to-morrow assigned for further consideration.

Mr. Gilman, of Brunswick, presented to the House a copy of A. B. Thompson to the report of Jason M. Carleton, a minority of the Judiciary committee, representing said Thompson's claim. He moved to print 500 copies of the same.

Mr. Carleton made some statements in respect to the action of the committee, and opposed the printing of the reply, stating that it was made up of charges of falsehood against the minority report. He defended his report against the imputations of Mr. Thompson, stating that it was amply authenticated by public documents.

Mr. Johnson of Belfast, said the motion to print was irregular. It was a private statement of Mr. Thompson, which he should himself print, if he desired. If it had come from a committee, it would be proper to print it.

Mr. Morrill of Augusta, sustained the motion to print, as calculated to give the House necessary information on a subject of legislation. All the facts in the case should come before the House. He moved to print also, the statement of facts reported by the committee.

Mr. Littlefield moved to refer the whole subject to the Judiciary committee. The motion prevailed.

March 31.

SENATE. Mr. Torrey, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a superintendent for common schools, and for county conventions of teachers, which was assigned for Tuesday, and, in the mean time, ordered to be printed. Bill to allow married women their earnings was taken up, after some discussion, passed to be engrossed by a vote of 14 to 11.

Mr. Berry from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill for organizing, disciplining and governing militia. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

HONOR. Mr. Littlefield of Bridgton, from the Committee on the Judiciary again reported leave to withdraw on petition of citizens of York County for removal of courts from Alfred. It was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Harlow of Canton, Thursday next was assigned for the consideration of report of Committee on Railroads, &c., on petition for incorporation of the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad Company.

The Oxford Democrat.

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NOAH PRINCE.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Editor.

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The Plurality System.

There seems to be a growing tendency in the Legislation of the day to forsake the great landmarks of true Republicanism and democracy. The great doctrine that the sovereignty of the people is the basis of free institutions is gradually being undermined. The Laws, instead of being so constructed as to require all rulers to be elected by a majority of the people, are about to be altered so that a minority or a Plurality may elect. The Constitution of this State which was formed only thirty-three years ago, on the majority system—the true system of popular sovereignty—has undergone repeated changes, year after year; and now, at the mere suggestion of the Executive Department, another stride must be taken to throw the power of the people into the hands of faction. The action of Primary political meetings and the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government have for some time past, all conspired to produce this result; and if the aim is not such, the tendency is, to raise upon an Aristocracy to elect the majority of the people.

The proposition now before the Legislature provides that the Governor and Senators shall be chosen by Plurality as Representatives are now chosen. This proposition is the opposite of the safe and democratic doctrine that the majority shall rule. It is directly opposite to all notions of popular election and government; and is calculated to reduce, undermine and nullify the potency of free suffrage.

One of the essential and original differences of parties in America; and one which has divided Aristocracy from Democracy, is this principle of popular sovereignty—the right of free suffrage—the right of the majority to rule. The one side contends for the greatest freedom and purity in elections. The other contends for restricted suffrage. The former contends for the largest freedom in elections, because in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, personal rights are of paramount importance. The latter contends for restricted suffrage because the rights of property are deemed paramount to the rights of men. The difference is radical—fundamental; and has operated to divide parties throughout the existence of free Government. The English rotten borough system is a fair example of the Plurality doctrine. Our own Country, until its recent adoption of this Aristocratic English custom, was the best example of the majority system. This Aristocratic doctrine first gained admittance into the Southern States where Slavery controls all the institutions, and has gradually approached the North till it has now found its way into Maine; where its advocates are attempting to lengthen its cords and strengthen its stakes. There cannot be a doubt that the unsettled character of politics and the division of the people into various



A CURE FOR ALL!

Holloway's Ointment.

Citizens of the Union,—

You have done me the honor as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine, in so short

THOS. HOLLOWAY,
38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, New York.

ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS AFTER NINE YEARS' SUFFERING.
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley of Hamilton, Yuldon County, North Carolina to T. H., dated November 14, 1883.

☞ READ HIS OWN WORDS.

"TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY."
Sir,—It is not my wish to become notorious; neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that I have been cured of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with this disease, and my legs were so sore that I never fell to the lot of man, and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair.

all hope of being cured, but I found through the use of your medicine that I was cured. I was enabled to do the work on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends.

(Signed) MARY ANN KANEY

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RAPIDLY CURABLE WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a letter from Mr. R. Duval, New Orleans, November 16, 1820.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 28, CORNER OF ANSON STREET, NEW YORK.

Dear Sir—It is to me a gratification I have to convey to you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running sores, (not of a cancerous nature,) as I told you, and she was so weak that she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the stage

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Bad Legs | Corns (Soft) | Rheumatism |
| Bad Breasts | Cancers | Scalds |
| Burns | Constipation | Sore Throats |
| Bleeds | Croup | Sore Eyes |
| Bite of Mos- | Euphrasias | Skin Diseases |
| chets and In- | | Scorvy |
| sects | | Sore Feet |
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Chopped hands. Piles. Scars.

Mailed by the Proprietor, 241, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Medicine throughout the British Empire, and of course of the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 27 1/2 Cents, 27 Cents and \$1.50 each.

Wholesale by the Principal Drug Houses in the United States, and by Messrs. A. D. & C. Searle, New York, and by Messrs. Durgin & Co., Portland.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the largest sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

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Invalids of Oxford Bn., Attention

PULVERMACHER'S

**ELECTRO-ELECTRIC
VOLTAIC CHAINS.**

CONSTRUCTED to be worn next the skin
producing a constant current of uninterrupted
Electric-Magnetism. By being applied to the seat
of the disease, they produce *instant relief* from the
most acute pains, and also effecting a permanent
and speedy cure of

All Nervous Diseases.

Rheumatism,
Pains in the Joints,
Periodical Headache,
Deafness, Blindness,
Hysteria,
Sick Headache,
St. Vitus Dance,
Palpitation of the heart,
Indigestion, Dyspepsia,
Tremor of the tongue,
Pains of the chest,
&c. &c.

The Electric Chains

Are secured by patent in this country, England,
France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, &c. and are also

"I think choice and ponder well." The grounds upon which it is claimed that the claims produced their marvelous cures, are, first—that all the elements of the human system are dependent upon the flow of nervous fluid, an agent that resembles closely electricity, or electro-magnetism; and 2nd—that the electro-magnetic chain being never over-taxed, and upon the part of the system that is over-taxed, the nervous system, by its powerful stimulating elements, the nervous fluid which is required to produce a healthy action through the entire system. No doubt, in his using the chain, he had rigid adherence to the general laws of health in regard to

Rejuvenation.—The most severe cases of rheumatic inflammation can be cured by wearing the chain a few days. The patient, with cold water, and brisk friction to the surface of the chain, and brisk friction to the joints, will be benefited. The common practice of rubbing on some greasy liniment is always injurious. The most severe acute pain can be instantly relieved by a single application of the chain. The electric chain has proved more effectual than any other remedy. In *pelagica* when they are much more convulsed, are more easily worn (weighting but its owners). It is not so uncomfortable, by attaching one end of the chain upon the abdomen and the other upon the spine just above the hips, the usual troublesome symptoms of this lingering

complaint of electric-tingling is sent through the parts, which acts as a powerful stimulant to the nervous system.

£27-5/600 will be given to any person who will produce as many well- authenticated testificates of cures, both from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of *nervous diseases*, as have been performed by the use of Pulvermacher's Electric Current, within the time specified.

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S. D. W. is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes in a neat and substantial manner.

Particular attention given to making Gent's Fine Calf Boots.

Repairing done at short notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My First and Last Night in London.

It was in the fall of 18—, that the ship to which I belonged, after a voyage of four months in the northern Atlantic, lay in sight of the Scilly Islands, and, as we were bound for London, shaped her course up the channel, and in a few days was anchored in the Downs. Having been short of provisions for some time back, we were obliged to stop and replenish.

The next day, however, we were towed up the river, and entered the Commercial Dock on the 28th of October, 18—. It was a grand sight to me, for I had never been in London, and the city seemed like a world, in comparison to my humble village in the west of England. We were to be paid off on the morrow and I determined, as soon as I was at liberty, to take a stroll, and see some of the sights about which I had so often heard.

At twelve the next day, all hands proceeded to the office in Leadenhall street, and received severally, the amount due them. There were just ten pounds counted to me, and I started off to see how I could best make it conducive to my pleasure.

I had been strolling round for some time, looking at the Tower, and other places of note, and finally walked into one of the parks in search of the London fashions. I was leaning against a tree, watching a party which attracted my attention when I was suddenly accosted by a female, apparently about sixteen or twenty, neatly dressed, and with an expression which, although pleasing, seemed somewhat odd.

"What is it you wish, my good lady?" said I. She looked at me a moment, and said, "You are a sailor, I suppose?"

"Yes," I replied.

"How long have you been in London?" "I arrived yesterday."

"Have you been here before?" "Never!"

"Well, then, perhaps I can be of some assistance to you. Suppose we take a cab and drive out to Vauxhall this evening?"

I hesitated for a moment, for, I thought to myself, she no doubt thinks I have plenty of money, and wishes to obtain a share. But then, again, I thought, it makes no difference—I'll spend it, any how—and consented.

She called the cab, and in a short time we were at Vauxhall. I pulled out my purse to pay the driver, when she anticipated me, and said,

"Never mind, sir, I have plenty. Besides, I invited you here; therefore I bear all expenses."

I was astonished, for I had never doubted but that my money was the principal attraction, and I was puzzled to think what could be her object.

After ordering some refreshments, of which she ate and drank very little, but which she insisted upon paying for, we strolled round the garden, listening to the music, until towards evening, when I remarked it would be best to return.

"Yes, it will soon be dark, and we had better go. But, said she, you are a stranger in London, and it would be folly for you to look for a hotel to-night; and, besides, I will be ungenerous in not allowing you to tarry in my house to-night."

I recoiled in—street, and at you will accept a room in my house you will be perfectly welcome, and my husband, who is fond of company, will be glad to see you."

While hesitating she called a cab, and half forced me in.

When the cab stopped we got out, and I found myself in a narrow street dimly lighted and before a large black house, with iron railings in front. She opened the door, and asked me to sit down in a room, close by, and returned almost immediately, and said,

"My husband has retired; I'll introduce you to him in the morning. Here is a light; take the stairs to the third floor. Good night."

I went up stairs to the room she had pointed out, opened the door, and went in. It was far nobler than I expected. The bed stood in the farthest corner, with blue damask curtains in front. I undressed quickly, as I was somewhat tired by my day's adventures, walked to the bed, and drew aside the curtains, and there lay the ghastly figure of a man, weltering in his blood, with his throat cut from ear to ear!

It would be vain to attempt to describe my feelings. I immediately dressed myself, with a presence of mind which I have never been able to account for. I then tried to open the door, which, to my horror, I found was locked. Glancing around the room, my eye fell upon the iron in the fireplace. I snatched it up, and with one stroke broke the lock, and opened the door.

Descending the stairs, I found the door locked, also. Having nothing to touch the lock with, I darted into the first room I came to, and jumped from a window into a alley on the side of the house, and had barely time to conceal myself, when I heard the people round cry "Murder," and saw the very same woman I came with, followed by several of the Police, enter the house, thinking, I suppose, of course, she would find me.

I left as soon as the crowd gathered round, and passed out unnoticed.

The next morning I was reading the paper and almost the first thing that attracted my attention was a notice of a bloody murder in—street, with the reward of fifty pounds for the apprehension of the murderer. It went further, and in the description of the supposed person, described me better than I could have done myself, even to the manner in which I wore my beard. The first letter-press I received that day, and changing my clothing, which was almost minutely described, I went down to the docks, and the bark—being a hand short, I shipped in for New York, and would never since, nor ever wish to, spend another night in London. [Diary of a Sailor.]

Among the curiosities lately added to the Somerset House is a mosquito's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve printers—nearly half dead.

An old lady once said that her idea of a great man was "a man who was careful of his clothes didn't drink spirits, kin read the Bible without spelling the words, and kin eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the women the trouble of washing."

A PAUPER WEDDING.

A shrewd barrister formerly practicing in a neighboring town was called upon one stormy winter's evening by a needy citizen as magistrate at his wedding, 7 miles distant. He informed the lawyer of the empty state of his exchequer, but assured him of remuneration for his services in the "good time coming." The confiding barrister hired a horse of his landlord, discharging therefor \$1.50, and rode to the ceremony. On reaching the house, the swain called him aside, and said, "Squire, my intended will think I ought to have some money on this occasion; so if you will give me a three dollar bill, I'll hand it back with the certificate, and she won't know but what it was my own. The squire assented to the abstract of the proposition, but being one of those who kept a shrewd lookout he opened his pocket book and sought a three on a broken bank, which he knew he had, supposing that that sort of currency would answer quite well for an operation of the kind contemplated.

The man took the bill; the ceremony was performed; the certificate was handed to the Justice—who placed it in his vest pocket and presently retired, leaving the couple to the delights of the honeymoon of virtuous and honest poverty. On reaching his office he examined the folds of the certificate. It contained no bank bill. He bethought himself of his pocket book. He there found the bill on the broken bank. By mistake he had handed the bridegroom a genuine one. In silence and at night these alone, he confessed he had been "sold."

The individual whom he had assisted to make happy was not seen by him till some three years after, when he met him on the steamer wharf in this city. The matrimonial financier approached him with cordiality.

"How do you do, squire—glad to see you. Come down and see me—I'm living in the city now."

"Where do you live?" "I said the barrister, who had not forgot the wedding night."

"You'll find me," said he, "at the poor House."

The conversation ceased at this point, and the Squire has not beheld his financial friend to this day. [Dangle Mercury.]

A Good Exercise. There was a society in existence here, like most other associations of the kind, has a standing rule that all members who come late or absent themselves, shall be given a certain sum, unless they are able to give sufficient excuse for their tardiness or absence! On one occasion a member came in after hours, and the chairman asked him excuse for being late.

"Really, sir," said he, "I was not able to get here before—Domestic troubles—perplexities of mind—I cannot say which will die first, my wife or my daughter!"

"Ah," said the chairman, expressing much commiseration for the father and husband, "I was not aware of that! Remind me, Mr. Secretary, the excuse is a good one."

The member consequently took his seat. The next morning another member met him, and, with much feeling, asked him how his wife and daughter were?

"In excellent health," replied he.

"How? I thought you said last night that you did not know which one would die first."

"I did; and am still in quandary. Time, however will decide the question."

ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE. E. D. W. Clifford, a young man in Indiana, who recently advertised for a wife, says he is thoroughly convinced of the advantages of advertising. He says he has received in answer to his advertisement, 794 letters, thirteen dyspeptic likenesses of ladies, two gold finger rings, seventeen locks of hair, one copy of Dr. Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," one thimble and two dozen shirt buttons. He ought to be contented.

THE MEANEST WOMAN ON RECORD. "I am afraid, Frederick," said Mrs. Smith to her husband, "that Betty is dishonest."

"Ah! what makes you think so?" "Why, I gave her seven apples to prepare for a pudding, and will you believe it, I counted over the quarters and only found twenty-seven!"

"Are you sure you counted right?" "Yes, for I counted them over three times, carefully. Heaven only knows where the other quarter is gone. The world is full of impostors."

Betty was discharged without a character. [True Flag.]

The Ohio State Journal tells a story of an Irishman of the better class, who thought no man could be so fashionable as a man paying a visit to the Falls of Niagara. Paddy arrives at the Falls, and taking a look at the surrounding wonders, addresses himself to a gentleman—

"And is this Niagara Falls?" "Yes," was the reply.

"And what is there here to make such a bother about?" "Why," said the gentleman, "do you not see the mighty river, the deep abyss, and the great sheet of water pouring down?"

Pet, looking at the water, replies hesitatingly—

"And what is to hinder it?" "Oh, no! my son; it shows you are a good workman, and I should feel proud of you."

"Well, then, dad, I plumped our old drake as he was flying over the fence this morning, and it would have done you good to have seen him come down."

A gentleman of African extraction, who used to display his grinning combination of ivory and ebony about the streets of Indianapolis, was asked by a white gentleman:

"How old are you, Sam?" "Twenty-five, Massa," was the reply: "but if you counts by the fun I've seen just old me seventy-five."

"Have you any limb-burn bonnets?" inquired a very modest miss of a shopkeeper.

"Any what?" "Any limb-burn bonnets?" "Any—no don't mean limb-burn!"

The young lady was brought to, by the suggestive.

DR. PETTIT'S

CANKER BALSAM.

CURES—Canker in the Mouth, CURES—Canker in the Throat, CURES—Canker in the Stomach, CURES—Canker in the Bowels, CURES—NURSING, CURES—Inflammation and Swelling of the Throat, CURES—Bronchitis and Sore Throat, CURES—Sore Throat and Sore Nipples, CURES—Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples, CURES—CANKER in any and every form in which it affects the human race.

DR. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE

CURES—Sore and Weak Eyes! CURES—Inflamed Eyes! CURES—Throated Eczema! CURES—Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers! CURES—Shaving Sores and Pimples! CURES—Ringworm and Herpes of the Face! CURES—SORE LIPS, Cuts, Bruises, &c! CURES—THE PILES, applied externally!

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Sold by Dr. W. A. RUST, St. Paris, 8

DR. SMITH'S Sugar Coated Pills, FOR THE CORRECTION OF All Irregularities of the System.

These Pills operate most wonderfully upon THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

They cleanse the Stomach—Regulate the bowels—Improve the Digestion—Remove Catarrhs, Stimulate the Liver—Correct the Bile, Promote healthy action of the lungs, and restore the Patient to Perfect Health.

They never give like other Pills, and if you give them one trial, you will unhesitatingly pronounce them—

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THE REASON WHY DOWNS ELIXIR

After all other Means have Failed!

1. It is a powerful Emetic; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

2. It is a powerful Purgative; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

3. It is a powerful Cathartic; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

4. It is a powerful Diuretic; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

5. It is a powerful Laxative; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

6. It is a powerful Emmenagogue; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

7. It is a powerful Antispasmodic; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

8. It is a powerful Anodyne; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

9. It is a powerful Sedative; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

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11. It is a powerful Nutrient; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

12. It is a powerful Strengthening; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

13. It is a powerful Revivifying; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

14. It is a powerful Rejuvenating; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

15. It is a powerful Regenerating; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

16. It is a powerful Reconstructing; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

17. It is a powerful Reorganizing; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

18. It is a powerful Reintegrating; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

19. It is a powerful Reestablishing; it is not of the kind to loosen the bowels, and cause you to vomit easily, and freely.

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CATHETER.

It is respectfully offered to the ladies of SOUTH PARIS, and vicinity, as a preparation of great importance to female health, and destined to become identified with the health and happiness of the race.

FEMALES.

THE CATHETER will cure all the diseases of the female system, and is a most valuable remedy in all cases of female complaint. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of female complaint. It is a most valuable remedy in all cases of female complaint.

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