

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 7, NO. 36.

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OLD SERIES, VOL. 23, NO. 46.

Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—*AGRICOLA.*

Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

State Show.

The Maine State Agricultural Society will hold its annual Fair and Show at Portland, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th. Fare and freight on the railroads will be reduced.

Cattle Show and Fair.

The Cattle Show and Fair of the Oxford County Agricultural Society came off last week, and it was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which it was held. The buildings and grounds for the society's use were not completed till the morning on which the show commenced, which prevented that perfect arrangement that might otherwise have been secured, and then the severe storm of Tuesday night was laid for the stock. Next week we shall give a more extended notice of the show, and give space this week to the reports of the committee.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

SEAT STOCK.
Joseph Tuffs, Paris, best Stock Cow, \$3.00
Darius Forbes, Paris, 2d best do., 2.00
Darius Forbes, best Hereford Bull, 3.00
H. G. Chapman Gilson, grade Hereford Bull, 2.00
E. D. Marshall, Paris, best Devon Bull, 2.00
A. L. Barback, Bethel, 2d do., 1.00
Augustus G. Morse, Watford, best Durham Bull, diploma and 3.00
Geo. P. Whittey, Oxford, 2d do., 2.00
Joseph Tuffs, Paris, best Bull, diploma and 3.00
John D. Records, Buckfield, 2d do., 2.00
Veranus Deuster, Buckfield, best three year old Steer, 2.00
Lewis G. Hersey, Sumner, 2d do., 2.00
Joseph Tuffs, Paris, best two year old Heifer, 2.00
Same, 2d do., 1.00
Same, best Bull Calf, 1.00
Same, 2d do., 1.00
Salomon Winslow, Buckfield, best Milch cow, Devon, diploma and 3.00
Darius Forbes, Paris, 2d do., 2.00
T. O. Brown, Norway, 3d do., 2.00
Wm. Thomas, Oxford, two year old Heifer, gratuity, 1.00
T. H. Richardson, Norway, Durham Calf, gratuity, 1.00
Darius Forbes, yearling Heifer, grat. 1.00
Veranus Deuster, Buckfield, two year old Steer, gratuity, 2.00
A. G. Morse, Watford, three year old Steer, gratuity, 2.00
John Woodman, Norway, two year old Steer, gratuity, 2.00
Isabell Bartlett, Norway, one year old Steer, gratuity, 1.00
Luther F. Pike, Norway, one year old Steer, gratuity, 1.00
Orren Robinson, Hartford, pair calves, 1.00
John Dusham, Paris, yearling Heifer, 2.00
E. R. HOLMES, Chairman.

SHEEP AND SWINE.
Isabell M. Thomas, Oxford, Flock of Sheep, 15 in number, 5.00
Ralph S. Freeman, Norway, best Buck 2d No., 2d do., 1.00
Darius Forbes, best Boar, Suffolk, 1.00
Benj. Richards, Oxford, 2d do., 2.00
A. S. Bartlett, Norway, best Pig, not over seven months old, diploma or 3.00
Darius Forbes, best Sow with four pigs, half Suffolk, 3.00
Your Committee does not find so large a number of Sheep or Swine, as the Society had a right to expect for competition for premiums. We find but one flock of Sheep of fifteen in number, and those we believe to be no more than the average usually kept by farmers. H. R. PARSONS, Chairman.

FARM CROPS.
Hiram Hines, Hartford, best specimen of Seed Wheat, 1.00
George P. Hooper, Paris, best Specimen of yellow Seed Corn, 1.00
D. Sewall, Paris, best specimen of Horticultural Bean, 1.00
Stephen R. Parsons, Paris, best specimen of Black Oats, 1.00
Darius Forbes, best specimen of Seed Barley, 1.00
Same, best specimen of Rye, 1.00
NOAH PRINCE, Chairman.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS.
Ephraim Maxim, Paris, Cabbages, Chandler Hutchinson, Norway, lot of Vegetables, 1.00
J. A. Doring, Paris, lot of Vegetables, 1.00
D. Sewall, Paris, Vegetables, gratuity, 1.00
H. R. Parsons, Paris, Pumpkins, 25
Benj. Tucker 3d, Norway, Pumpkins, 25
Henry Upton, Norway, Turnips and Squashes, 1.00
Ralph S. Freeman, Norway, Onions, 75
J. M. WILSON, Chairman.

FRUIT.
Leonard Robinson, Sumner, assortment of Apples, diploma and 3.00
Edmund Hayes, Oxford, same, book or 2.00
A. B. Davis, Norway, specimen of Winter Apples, book or 2.00
Geo. P. Hooper, Paris, basket of Apples, book or 2.00
Thomas Chase, Buckfield, specimen of Apples, book or 1.00
A. B. Davis, Norway, Fall Apples, book or 2.00
Ervin Robinson, Sumner, variety of Peas, 2.00
Mrs. R. K. Goodenow, Paris, White Sweet Water Grapes, gratuity, 50
W. W. Hobbs, Norway, Basket of Apples, gratuity, 50
L. F. Pike, Norway, Water Melons, gr. 50
THOMAS CHASE, Chairman.

FLOWING, DRAINING, WORKING OXEN, AND TOWN TRADE.
Francis Richards, Paris, best specimen of plowing, diploma and 3.00
Jonathan Clark, Paris, 2d do, book or 2.00
John Thompson, Hartford, 3d, book or 1.00
Alexander S. Thayer, Paris, best exhibition of Drawing, book or 2.00
Jonathan Clark, Paris, 2d do, book or 1.00

Benjamin Richards, Oxford, best yoke Working Oxen, diploma or 3.00
Winthrop Matthews, Paris, 2d do., book or 2.00
J. Hathaway, etals, best town team, 10.00
Eight entries were made for plowing. The teams were all good and the men evinced much skill in driving and holding the plow, and your committee are of the opinion that all who made entries, with the exception of one who used a plow not suitable for the purpose, are entitled to some token of approval by the Society.

The drawing was the best your Committee have seen in the county. The work, both on the part of the drivers and oxen, was done with a coolness and determination that entitles them to much credit.

A large number of working oxen were presented, which shows that the farmers in Oxford County are making a commendable improvement in this branch of their stock. But one town team was presented, and this, in the opinion of your committee, richly deserves the Society's first premium.

Wm. B. Deuster of Buckfield, presented an exhibition of boy teaming, but not coming under the rule adopted by the Trustees, (being in his 16th year,) your committee cannot award a premium. They, however, most cheerfully recommend a gratuity.

Your committee therefore recommend the following gratuities:
Isaac Jordan, Buckfield, specimen of plowing, book or 1.00
Alexander S. Thayer, Paris, do, book or 1.00
Moses Webber, Oxford, do., book or 1.00
John Hathaway, Paris, do., book or 1.00
Cyrus Jordan, Buckfield, exhibition of Drawing, book or 1.00
D. Robinson, Hartford, do., book or 1.00
Wm. B. Deuster, Buckfield, specimen of boy's teaming, 1.00
SETH T. HOLBROOK, Chairman.

BAIRY PRODUCTS.
Levi Millett, Norway, best Cheese, 2.00
Nathaniel Pike, Norway, 2d do., 1.00
Same, best Butter, 2.00
R. S. Freeman, Norway, 2d do., 1.00
L. H. Tuell, Paris, best Fall Butter, 2.00
S. Chase, Paris, 2d do., 1.00
3 new, 102 lbs., diploma and 3.00
Miss Apphia R. Parsons, aged 15, for Cheese made by her, diploma
Your committee find but one person who has weighed his butter and cheese for the time specified. They would recommend, however, Diplomas and Books as follows:
A. S. Thayer, largest average of cheese, 2 lbs. per day for short time, diploma
Daniel R. Robinson, 2d do., 100 lbs. for 3 months, diploma
Nathaniel Pike, 3d do., 82 lbs. in 3 months, diploma
Joel Millett, Norway, largest average of butter, 30 lbs. per month, diploma
Ralph S. Freeman, Norway, 2d do., 6 lbs. per week, diploma
A. C. DENISON, Chairman.

SHOES AND LEATHERS.
J. A. W. E. Howe, Norway, Kid Heel Boots, diploma
MARK P. SMITH, Chairman.
NEEDLE WORK AND MILLINERY.
Mrs. Geo. C. Thompson, w/o't blanket, 50
Same, pair wrought Shoes, 50
Mrs. W. D. Brett, counterpane, diploma
Mrs. M. E. Daniels, wrought silk apron, 50
Mrs. J. M. Wilson, worsted lamp mat, 75
Mrs. G. L. Gibson, table cover, 1.00
Same, chair cover, with damask worsted 1.00
Miss Agnes S. Hastings, emb'd cape, 1.00
Mrs. P. Grever, sofa pillow, 25
Same, chair cover, 25
Same, pair shoes, 25
Mrs. D. D. Smith, ottoman cover, grat. 25
Mrs. M. A. York, quilt, 50
Mrs. D. B. Crockett, card emb'y, Dip. and 2.00
Mrs. G. L. Boal, do., 50
Mrs. Persis Curtis, 80, pr stockings, 50
Mrs. A. Shattuck, worsted silk scarf, 50
Mrs. C. T. Mellon, wrought picture, 25
Same, wrought silk scarf, 25
Same, chair cover, gratuity, 25
Same, wrought skirt, 25
Miss Isabel S. Jackson, w'r collar, gr. 25
Mrs. J. Howe, wrought collar, 1.00
Mrs. M. E. Cushman, flannel skirt, 25
R. S. STEVENS, Chairman.

TRANSPORTATION.
J. R. Blake, Norway, best wagon, diploma
L. Dorman, Buckfield, 2d do., diploma
I. BARTLETT, Chairman.
FURNITURE.
Your committee would say that the exhibition of furniture was small, and no competition in any of the articles.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, were pictures in frames of leather work, very creditable to the manufacturer, but not, in the opinion of your committee, entitled to premium.
No. 4, was a stuffed chair, very pretty, and displaying much taste and patience in the makers. We award the premium offered by the Society, of a Diploma.
No. 5, a lot of ornamental castings. In their design, moulding and finish, these castings discover much taste and skill, and we cheerfully award the Society's premium.
No. 7 was a Sofa, and No. 8, a chamber Set. They were very fine specimens of such articles, but as we understand they were not manufactured in this County, they are not entitled to a premium.
No. 9, a Mahogany Centre Table, very prettily designed and of finished workmanship, and we would recommend for it the premium.
No. 10, a Work Table, very fair, but we think it not entitled to premium.
No. 11, was a Whetstone, discovering some taste and skill, and we would recommend the manufacturer to try again.
BENJ. TUCKER, Jr., Chairman.

BREAD.
Mrs. Elliot Smith, Norway, Brown Bread, gratuity, 1.00
Clara A. Daniels, Paris, Wheat Bread, 1.00
Harriet L. Hersey, Paris, Wheat Bread, 1.00
Flora L. Smith, Norway, Wheat Bread, 1.00
E. Deuster, Buckfield, Honey, 50
E. C. Gresley, Paris, Maple Syrup, 50
Mrs. Ervin Robinson, Sumner, Brown Bread, 1.00
Mrs. Isabell Bartlett, Norway, Brown Bread, gratuity, 1.00

Your Committee on Bread have no hesitancy in saying that the several specimens presented to us evinced a degree of skill in those ladies who presented them worthy of the important subject. Bread is the staff of life, is an old saying, and we were all prepared to give this axiom our cordial endorsement after testing the several loaves, in connection with a jar of the most delicious maple syrup, of which the native maple of Old Oxford is capable of boasting.

Your Committee were very much pleased with several specimens of bread, prepared by young and unmarried ladies from 14 to 16 years of age. These specimens of ingenuity in housewifery being unmistakable evidence, not that they are now candidates, but that when they are they will be elected.
E. G. HARLOW, Chairman.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

Orren Robinson, Sumner, 1 Piece of Wool Flannel, 2.00
Benj. Richards, Oxford, 1 Piece of the Flannelled Cloth, diploma
A. B. Davis, Norway, Rug Carpet, book or 1.00
Woodman, True & Co., South Paris, 1 piece of Mixed Blue Flannel, diploma
Rebecca Heath, Sumner, 91, bunch of Yarn and Stockings, diploma
Mrs. Lucretia Jackson, Paris, Rug, diploma
Sarah M. Curtis, Bid Quilt, diploma
Maria Sampson, Linen Thread, diploma
Mrs. Austin Partridge, Paris, Frocks, ing., diploma or 2.00
Mrs. Stuart, Norway, 81, Mittens, diploma

There were many articles which your committee would be glad to notice separately, but space and time are not allowed to do so. They would say in general terms, however, that this department was well represented by articles of great merit, many of which displayed an amount of taste, skill and industry, on the part of the women of this society, worthy of all praise, and which your committee hope to see emulated in all coming time. But there were two specimens of work which we cannot allow to pass without specific notice. The one is of a skin of yarn and a pair of stockings, spun and knit by a lady 91 years of age, and a pair of mittens spun, colored and knit by a lady 81 years old. These samples of manufacture cannot be easily improved, and it is to be hoped the young will be provoked to good works by these examples.

DARIUS FORBES, Chairman.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Tristram Hervey, South Paris, 3 Plows, 3.00
Same, 1 Seed Plow, diploma
Same, 1 Seed Plow, diploma
John Tucker, Norway, 1 Seed Sower, diploma
Jonathan Clark, South Paris, 1 Ox Cart, diploma
FARNUM JEWETT, Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

A. A. Mitchell, Canton, 1 Single Harrow, 1.00
Whitehead, Barbour & Co., So. Paris, Galvanized Portable Oven, diploma
Francis W. Mallett, Sole Leather Roller, Double Lever, 50

The Committee regret that the finances of the Society will not permit them to take such "material" notice of some of the articles exhibited in Class 16, as they undoubtedly deserve, and in lieu thereof submit a somewhat more extended verbal notice of their merits.

We cannot refrain from calling the attention of everybody to the "Galvanized Iron Portable Oven," and commending them to every family in the County. Five sizes of the oven were on exhibition, from No. 2 to No. 6, inclusive. The materials of which they are made are good, and the mechanical work well done. But these are its most insignificant merits. It is emphatically what its name purports, an oven. In its form it is very nearly a cube. The walls of the oven are made of a metallic non-conductor, with air chambers, so that no heat is lost by radiation, which fact not only renders it the most convenient apparatus to use in hot weather, but in an economical point of view saves all the heat generated by the very small quantity of fuel. While in cold weather, by substituting the radiating funnel, it is amply sufficient to warm any cook room.

The small quantity of wood required seems almost miraculous to one unacquainted with its construction and principles. The fire box is comparatively very small, occupying a very small space at the bottom of the oven, which, though "filled never so full of wood, can contain but little," while the heat is as entirely under the control of the baker, as the steam of the locomotive is under the control of the engineer, both having their escape valves and their dampers.

In a word, the "Portable Oven," in its theoretical construction, most commend itself to every scientific mind that observes it; its theoretical merits are sustained by an experimental success attested to by very many housekeepers as well as others, not only in our midst, but throughout the country.

We also recommend a gratuity for one Single Harness, mentioned above. The workmanship of this harness was exceedingly fine, while the material and style corresponded with its mechanical taste. We found a double harness entered upon our list, but a card attached to the single harness informed us that the "Committee could find the double harness upon the horses." Considering this out of our jurisdiction we searched no farther.

We also found another variation of that inextinguishable patent, churn; but being rather partial to the old fashioned "up and down" churn, and seeing no one who could explain its peculiar properties, we failed to discover them.

We also recommend a small gratuity for a well made double Lever Sole Leather Roller. It was a good article.
There were several well executed crayon drawings for which we have not recommended any gratuity, being of the opinion that, at such an exhibition, the useful should command the gratuity instead of the esthetic.

cal, knowing that the artist experienced a personal pleasure in prosecuting his or her labors which the mechanic never could realize.

We also found, late in the afternoon, at the office of the society, a trunk full of "miscellaneous articles," put up in Demijohns. They were entered too late to demand an extended notice, while the only label they had was a sort of sheet lightning affluvia that escaped from the moistened rags which surrounded the cob stoppers. We learned these articles were entered by the police, having been found "within two miles of the agricultural grounds."

All of which is respectfully submitted.
WM. W. VIRGIN, Chairman.

Carrots for Feeding Poultry.

EDS. RURAL.—I have never seen anything in your paper recommending carrots as food for poultry. I feed them to my fowls every day, and find it profitable to do so. In the present high prices of grain, &c., it is worth while for people to use any substitute that will answer the same purpose. I venture to say that those who have fed their fowls on carrots, chopped fine, will not readily discontinue the practice. The chopping is most easily done with a common sausage meat cutter, costing about \$3. These machines will pay their entire cost, in most families, in a single year, in various labor-saving ways. A couple of boys, in a single evening, could easily cut a barrel full of carrots, which if fed to hens mixed with meal, scraps, &c., would be worth much more than the same value in grain, at present prices.

At the conversational meeting of exhibitors at the last National Poultry Show, carrots were recommended for general use, as better than any thing else for laying hens; "chemically considered," it was said "they contain more of the substance necessary to form eggs, than any other food." One of the speakers went so far as to assert that one bushel of carrots contains more food than a hundred cart-loads of turnips. This may be a few cart-loads too many, but I think their value as an article of food for almost everything in the farmer's barn and barn-yard or his family even, is not generally over-rated, else we should see more of them raised.

One reason, doubtless, why no more are grown, is the labor and expense necessary to raise a good crop. I think the usual method of raising carrots can be improved so that the crop need not cost more than one-half what it now does. In my own practice, I have managed to dispense with a good deal of labor, which I once thought necessary, and still think there is room for improvement.

Possibly, you may hear from me again on this subject. Farmers—now is the time to enrich your own minds and the columns of the Rural, by writing out your experience in farming, and do not forget to contribute your mite, while profiting by the contributions of others—remembering that "the withholding more than is meet tendeth to poverty."
W. C.
[Rural New Yorker.]

Cleaning and Planting Apple Seed.

MENRS. EDITORS.—If you will inform me through the Co. Genl. how to free apple seed from the pomace you will confer a favor.

Please state the proper method of applying guano to seed-bed and nursery ground, and how rich the soil will need to be, to obtain the greatest growth in each case. The soil is a strong clayey loam, with considerable sand and muck. It is naturally quite wet.
J. L.

Mix the pomace with water and stir it, and the seed will fall to the bottom—rask off the pomace and water, and repeat the operation till clean seeds are left. The best way is to have two large boxes, one within the other, the inner one with a sieve nailed on the bottom, coarse enough to let the seeds drop through, and standing above the bottom of the other on blocks. Put the pomace into the inner box, and pour water into the outer; the water finds its way among the pomace, which being stirred, allows the seed to drop through into the clear water below. By this means, seed can be cleaned much faster than by the first mentioned process.

Guano is best applied by first making it into a compost with many times its bulk of loam, turf, peat, &c., or either of them—and then applying like any other manure—making the soil deep, and it must have a dry subsoil. Apple seedlings, to grow vigorous, should have a soil as rich as the richest garden soil, such as we use for the most luxuriantly growing vegetables.
[Country Gentleman.]

A NEW ERA IN VEGETABLE GROWING.

Dr. A. Ainsworth, of Haverford, Pa., has undertaken to produce plants of the mammoth size of the carboniferous era of geology, by supplying to them an extra quantity of carbonic acid. He has already produced a mammoth potato in a flower pot, and thinks he shall be able to make one grow to fill a barrel.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES FOR FRUIT TREES.—The best manures for fruit trees, under usual circumstances, are composts made of stable manure, turf, muck, or loam, with a small quantity of ashes, and still less lime. The addition of guano, bone manure, &c., increase its value. The proportions may be one-third manure, over one-third turf, loam, or peat, and a tenth ashes, a twentieth guano, or bone manure. The special manure, applied separately, sometimes produce decided results, but not usually.
[Country Gentleman.]

For the Oxford Democrat.

PROFESSOR JOHN LOCKE.

Dr. John Locke was born in Lempster, N. H., Feb. 19, 1792. He descended from Wm. Locke, who emigrated to this country in 1634, and settled in Woburn, Mass. Dr. Locke's father moved to Bethel when his son was but four years old. He was known in this vicinity as a skillful Millwright. From him the little village in Greenwood, known as Locke's Mills, derived its name.

At an early age John gave indications of strong native talents. Possessed of a decidedly mathematical turn of mind, and of a disposition to notice everything that fell in his way, he early directed his attention to the study of mathematics and Natural History. Reared at the very base of one of the mountains in his native town, he became a geologist almost without the aid of books, while the beautiful intervals on the banks of Sunday River gave him a fine opportunity to study Botany, which he pursued to a considerable extent, entirely without the aid of books. He afterwards published a manual of Botany which was admired for the simplicity of its arrangement.

After pursuing his studies at Bridgton in a select school, he commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at Yale College. He entered the Navy in the capacity of a Surgeon, but left the ship in which he sailed because the officers refused to ventilate the vessel as the Doctor had declared necessary. The consequence of the neglect of his counsel was shown in the breaking out of the shipwreck, and the loss of a large number of men. His varied attainments led him to engage in teaching youth, and he went to Lexington, Ky., where he was assistant teacher in an Academy. In 1822 he established a Female Academy in Cincinnati, which was for many years among the most successful schools in the west. Many of the mothers in that now populous city were among his pupils. The daughters of Henry Clay were numbered among his patrons. He was exceedingly fond of teaching, and was always ready to impart instruction to others. In 1825 he was married to Miss Mary Morris, of Newark, N. J. In 1836 he was elected Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Medical College of Ohio, which office he successfully filled amid all the changes of that institution for seventeen years, when, exhausted and broken in health by his untiring devotion to his duties, he resigned.

Dr. Locke devoted his life to science in its various branches of Botany, Geology, Chemistry, and Mechanical Philosophy. Besides filling the duties of Professor, he was employed by the General Government for several years in surveying the mineral lands of Lake Superior, and in an extensive geological survey of Iowa and Ohio. These surveys added much to the reputation of Dr. L. They became valuable works of reference to subsequent geologists.

His published works consisted of "Outlines of Botany," 1829. An account of a large Thermoscopic Galvanometer, published in the Philosophical Magazine, London, 1837. This instrument attracted much notice, and secured its inventor much attention from scientific men while on a visit to England at that time. A Sab Report on "The survey of the mineral lands of Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin," published by Congress, 1840. Sab Report on the "Geology of Ohio," published by the State, 1838. Sab Report on the explosion of the Steam-boiler of the United States, published by the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, in the Society's Transactions.

In 1849, by the study of Horology in connection with Magnetism, he invented and constructed the famous magnetic clock, still in use at the Observatory at Washington. For this Congress voted him \$10,000. Papers on the Magnetism of the United States, published by the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, 1852. He was also a frequent contributor to Silliman's Journal of Science.

For more than thirty years Dr. Locke resided in Cincinnati. He had seen its growth from a comparatively small place to that of a large city. He was a man capable of enduring much fatigue. Though past the age of sixty, when most men would decline to travel on foot, he would return in the summer season to his more northern home, and climb the neighboring mountains in search of something new. Nor were his efforts fruitless. Some interesting plant, mineral, or geological fact would be pretty sure to reward him for his toil.

During the last fall, his health began to fail, and by the advice of his Physicians he went, in April last, to survey some coal lands in Virginia, where he was exposed to much fatigue and wet, which still further prostrated his already enfeebled constitution, and he returned in May to his home. His last public act was a Lecture on Botany. He died July 10th, 1856, aged 64.

The writer of this sketch was, perhaps, more indebted to Dr. Locke than any other man for the development of any latent inclination to the study of the natural sciences. He well remembers the deep impression which the rambling letters gave him that were published in a paper printed in Portland, about the year 1827, called the Portland Courier, and edited by Saba Smith. Not a rock or flower was passed over without notice. A trifling criticism of the Doctor's, on the author of Jack Downing, may not come amiss here. The Doctor and Smith were schoolmates. Speaking of these letters, the Doctor remarked, that it was the easiest thing for Jack to write them, for it was his chimney-corner language.

Dr. Locke was a man of no ordinary mind. If you could not arrive at the same conclusions with him on a subject, he would show you that his opinion was worthy of careful consideration. By some his mind might

have been regarded as eccentric, but it was only an independent path of his own, by which he arrived at the truth. He was never idle. His summer vacations were frequently employed in visiting the home of his youth, where he ranged over the mountains to study their structure, while the valleys furnished specimens in Botany.

His mathematical skill, united with a good deal of mechanical skill, enabled him to construct the most delicate instruments in electricity and magnetism in his own laboratory. He had the eye, too, as well as the tastes of an artist.

To repeat the language of one who well knew him in his adopted city, "After almost half a century of unremitting exertion, intense application, and constant research, he has been permitted to lay aside his toil-stained garments, and assume the spotless robes of never ending rest. The gifted man of science, the profound scholar, the learned gentleman and amiable citizen, who conferred benefits by his teachings and his private worth, and excited admiration alike by his genius and generous qualities of heart, has passed from the sphere of action he so long and so eminently adorned."

He was wont to look from Nature up to Nature's God. In a Lecture delivered before the Medical School, and subsequently published, he most wisely and faithfully set before the student the dangers that beset the medical man. This last effort of his professional career may be regarded as the crowning effort of his life. If he had faults few will remember them, while many will treasure up his many superior traits of character.

Meetings of several Medical Societies were held, in which resolutions were passed indicative of the esteem in which he was regarded.

His life affords an example of what energy and perseverance can accomplish even under formidable difficulties. Few men, surrounded in youth by all the advantages of wealth and opportunities, have accomplished more than he. Few young men are aware how much they may overcome by pursuing the course which he pursued.
N. T. T.
Bethel, Sept. 9, 1856.

An Indian Duel.

Long ere the ceaseless, over-polling tide of the pale faced Che-mo-ko-man, had swept away from their homes and their hunting grounds the war-like tribe of the Miami, while their numerous camp-fires illumined the hills and valleys of the West, when the braves of their tribe passed to battle along the war-path. Ming-ne-ko-aw, (the big man,) one of the gallant chiefs of the nation, felt his ire excited at the reputation which a member of his tribe, a half-breed, called Francois Godfrey, had obtained for courage and personal strength.

Ming-ne-ko-aw claimed to be the bravest as well as the strongest man of his people, and would endure no rival. He chafed like the wild bear when he heard the braves and red hunters extol the manly bearing of his competitor, and he resolved to test the courage and physical power of Frank in single combat. He gave no challenge to mortal strife with "your humble servant" at the bottom, but meeting Frank one day he accosted him with—
"Are you a brave man?"
"Yes," was the reply.

"Then meet me here to-morrow morning at sunrise with your scalping knife in your right hand; we will join our left hands, and he who kills the other is the best and bravest warrior of the Miami."

Frank, though a man of dauntless courage and herculean strength, saw no good reason to test either in that way, but nothing, but blood would satisfy the chief, and Frank replied—
"I'll meet you."

At the appointed hour the great chief strode along to the battle ground. He relied not only on his personal strength, but on his great dexterity in the use of the scalping-knife, which he had tried on the pale faces at Harmer St. Clair's defeat, all along our frontier. His dark eye flashed, as with the deep growl of a tiger, he advanced to anticipated victory. He brandished his knife, and called on his antagonist to sing his death-song, ere his spirit was dismissed by the great chief to the distant hunting grounds of the dead warriors of their race who had fallen in battle and gone to the far west, beyond the rivers.

Frank saw that there was no avoiding the deadly strife. To refuse was to be branded as a coward and a squaw. The only alternative was victory or sudden death; so he flourished his keen blade, gave a shrill whoop of defiance, and advanced. They joined their left hands, and there they stood, face to face, like Fitz James and Rhoderic Dhu, "Each looked to sun, and sky and plain, As what they never might see again."

They mustered their strength for the deadly thrust, raised their knees aloft, but ere they fell, Frank, the gripe of whose hand was like an iron vice, wrung the left hand of the chief with such tremendous force as nearly crushed the bones together. The chief, with a yell of anguish, dropped his knife, and cried—
"You are a braver and a stronger warrior than I am; let us shake hands and be friends forever."

In the official returns of the Iowa State election, Calhoun county stands blank—no returns received. The Iowa Reporter thus accounts for it: "The citizens of Calhoun county, coming together to vote last August, for the first time, were interrupted before they got at it by a drove of elk, after which every man, deserting the polls, gave chase and never came back to exercise the elective franchise." This was most decidedly a "Border Ruffian Invasion."

Lines on the Death of an Infant.

BY J. R. LOCKE.
Sleep on, thou cherub little form,
Thy pain on Earth is done;
Thy destined pilgrimage is through,
Thy joys in Heaven begun.

Sleep on, that wreath around thy brow,
Love, bleeding placed there,
A symbol of that shining crown,
Which infant angels wear.

Sleep on, how beautiful is Death,
In emulace such a thine!
A rose bud, withered ere its bloom,
A leaflet from the vine.

How beautiful that calm repose,
That look untouched by care!
Thy spirit, as it wafted up,
Left its sweet imprint there.

But vain to seek thy little form,
Its beauty must decay!
Those infant limbs must moulder back,
And mingle with the clay.

Yet hard it is to give thee up,
And can we never again
Rebuke thee to our aching hearts,
A solace for our pain?

O! Parents, cease your wail of woe,
For Heaven's decree is just;
Give cheerfully this casket here,
Back to its kindred dust.

For high in holy realms of light,
The Savior on his breast,
Has fixed the pearl which sparkled there;
He knoweth what is best.

In tears melodiously sweet,
That happings from above;
A little weep looks you up,
To come, for God is Love.

Then lay aside your earthly life,
To you a hope is given;
Do hear your righteous Father's will,
Then meet your child in Heaven.

BETHEL, Sept. 29th 1856.

RENTS IN NEW YORK. The New York Herald says that rents in that city this year are exorbitantly high, notwithstanding the predictions which were made last year that they would be reduced at least twenty per cent. Houses that were let last May for four hundred dollars cannot now be had for less than four hundred and fifty and five hundred; but the rents of stores remain about the same.

The Tribune has an article upon the same subject. It says that "a thousand dollars is now

