

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 11, NO. 45.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1860.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 28, NO. 3.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

From the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Harvesting Corn.

Farmers in many places have been at a loss to determine how they could best secure their corn. We have had a large growth of every vegetable, and though we have not had a hot summer, corn has filled very well, but very late. The frost held off till the last days of September; but then it was sudden and severe. It not only stopped the further filling out of the ears; but it from many so hard at the butts where water stood in the husks, that the apparently good and sound ears were many of them found soft at the time of harvest. We have not had dry weather enough to ripen all our corn in the husks—even many ears not nipped by frost at the points are found to be immature as late as the middle of November.

There are many small fields that were planted early, and carefully nursed, which have yielded fair crops of sound corn, related to the Canada kinds. But in this climate we need not resort to any such methods to secure a crop in case we plant on warm lands—and no other kinds are fit for corn. It requires too much labor to handle the small ears of corn as each ear is to have a husking by itself.

Farmers need not resort to such a practice in order to secure a crop of corn. Instead of planting the small kinds, which require double labor in husking, select the best ears, of good size, with eight rows of bright and deep kernels.

In the spring have the ground ready so early that the planting will all be finished by the middle of May if possible. And as corn is fond of a warm soil, take care and not plough too deep, in the spring, for deep furrows are always cold.

Sward land that was ploughed in the fall, will need no spring plowing. A good harrow will bury the manure deep enough for all practical purposes—and manures need no more burying than the harrow will give them. If any Farmer has doubts on this point, he can try a single acre and satisfy himself.

We often hear it stated that corn will yield quite as much when planted in the last days of May as when planted earlier. We are aware that this is often the case. But as we are not always sure of good warm summers, we should provide in season for such as may be frosty.

This year, in our own fields, we see plainly the difference between planting on the fifteenth of May, and the twenty-sixth. All was treated alike as to manure and tillage—and all parts of the field appeared equally well. The growth was heavy through the whole field, and the ears appeared as well in one part as in the other.

But in the harvesting we found a material difference between the first and the last. The ears were not so mature in the part last planted, and the corn was not so hard and sound.

Now in a real corn summer we have no doubt we should have had much more corn on that which was planted on the 26th of May, as on that which was planted on the 15th.

Sensation of Cold.

SCIENTIFIC CONDITIONS WHICH MODIFY THE SENSATION OF COLD. Some interesting remarks upon this subject may be found in Brown-Sequard's Journal of Physiology for July, 1860, in an extract from a memoir by M. Ch. Maclaud.

It is a singular fact, in connection with the power of bearing cold manifested by different nations that the more Southern are less susceptible than the Northern. The Russians, Swedes and Norwegians cover themselves with thick furs, in a temperature which in France would call for nothing more than a surtout. While living in Montpellier, the writer was surprised to see how indifferent the people were to cold. Doors and windows were open, with the thermometer nearly at zero, Cent. The people were slightly clothed, and the houses appeared to have been constructed with especial reference to preserving the inmates from heat. When the winter nights are serene and cold, the thermometer descends often below zero than at Paris and yet no provision is made against cold.

Russians, Swedes and Poles, on coming to pass the winter at Montpellier, complain of the low temperature of the apartments, while they might think the weather outside that of spring or summer, the houses which are cooled by night not being sufficiently warmed during the day.

The same is true in Constantinople. It shows there every winter, and yet the orientals seem indifferent to the rigors of the climate. The Arabs of Algeria bivouac in the open air, covered by their burnous. The Turcos bore, better than the other troops, the hard winter of the siege of Sebastopol. In the fatal Russian campaign it was seen with astonishment that the Italian regiments resisted the cold better than the German, and it is now known that the Russian army suffered extensively from the severity of its native climate.

A physician of Paris, Dr. Ruzé, who has practiced medicine twenty-five years in Mar-
seille, on his return to Paris for the cold but little the first year, more the second, and still more the third. Other colonists have noticed the same thing. Sir John Ross, bearing in mind individual peculiarities in regard to the power of enduring cold selected his men for the polar expedition by obliging them to place a naked foot upon

the ice. Those who neither trembled nor grew pale were chosen, and the others rejected.

Among the physiological conditions of resistance to cold, every one knows that that produced by exercise is one of the most striking.

Having spoken of some causes which modify the effect of cold, a very important one remains to be mentioned, viz: elevation. Man, upon a high mountain, is exposed to all the causes of thermometrical cold designated.

1 The slight heating of the rarified air, either by the sun or soil.

2 The expansion of the air, which rises from the plain along the side of the mountain.

3 The active evaporation from the soil.

To these may be added the most powerful of all—the agitation of the air.

From the American Agriculturist.

Do You Want Eggs in Winter?

Then give the manufacturers materials to make them with, and a comfortable place to work in. Let the eggless say what they will, we speak what we know, when we assert that it is perfectly feasible to keep the hens laying all Winter. Give them animal food to supply the place of the insects they catch in Summer, and then let them have a warm place to run into, with plenty of unfrozen water, not snow, and a frequent taste of green food such as cabbage leaves, potatoes, etc., and remember to supply some gravel for their grinding mill, and time to make shells out of, and we will warrant the animals to repay all the care and food, in nice plump eggs—no matter what the particular breed may be. Try it.

A hen without some kind of meat, and gravel, and lime, compelled to eat snow for water or go without, can not make eggs. If she has to keep constantly changing from standing on one foot to the other to keep both from freezing she can't stop to think about getting up eggs. If all she eats and can digest must be expended to keep up the heat of her body, she has nothing left to turn into eggs. If her body is all shrunken up with cold, she hasn't room inside for an egg of respectable size, and though her instincts may sometimes induce her to produce a thin shell—"puller's egg" at the expense of the lime in her bones, her pride revolts against such a dwarfed production, and she seldom furnishes beyond two or three.

Give Madam hen the old bits of fresh meat, and the other fixings named above, not forgetting the water, and make her quarters so free from cold air-holes that she is comfortable, and she can't help giving attention to her natural occupation of manufacturing eggs, much to her own satisfaction, and the profit of her owner.

SHADE TREES IN PASTURES. Upon the first subject you mention, viz: "Should shade trees be allowed in pasture fields?" there may be, perhaps, two opinions, but the one most generally held is against shade, unless it is in the immediate vicinity of water.

The most important object to be attained in grazing, next to good and plentiful grass, is that the cattle shall be free from any disturbance whatever, and that they shall take as little exercise as possible. In the first place, then, if the shade trees are at any distance from the water, the cattle will collect under them, and in hot weather time often stands there until their drinking time arrives, and then run in a body to the water, where they will push and fight for the first drink, and then run back again to the shade. I have seen them do this often.

Then, again, one of the greatest enemies to fat cattle is the biting fly, which loves the shade as well as the cattle, and when the latter are huddled together under the shade, they suffer a great deal more annoyance and worry than they do out in open field. I have seen bullocks stand out to leave the shade, and smart out in the sun all day, and a man has to threaten by it. If, however, a man has a stream running through his field where the cattle can stand over their knees in water, let him by all means have abundant shade on the banks. His cattle can then stand, their legs protected, and while the water over their backs with their tails, and bid defiance to the flies. R. M. DOWNMAN.

[American Farmer.]

BEEES ROBBING A VINEYARD. The California Daily Bee, states that ten thousand hives of bees are kept in and about Sacramento, where flowers are scarce, and that they pick up their living as they can find it. Among other expedients, they this year resorted to the vineyards, attacked the choicest sweet grapes, sucking them dry, and making great havoc.

To KEEP CIDER SWEET. Sulphate of lime which has been repeatedly recommended for preserving cider sweet, proves to be all that has been claimed for it. I tried it last year and had sweet cider all winter. It is sold in the drug stores in pound bottles. One bottle is sufficient for two barrels of cider. The plan I adopted was to let the cider ferment to the point desired. Then I racked it off, and added the sulphate of lime, stirred in two or three quarts of cider and then poured it into the barrel. This arrested all fermentation. I shook the barrel occasionally, and in three or four days bunged it up tight. I commenced to draw it in two weeks after bunging. The cider was clear and all that could be desired.

[Genesee Farmer.]

SEASON. Ethan Spike writes the Transcript that Hornby has succeeded!

The Millionaires of Detroit.

A Detroit correspondent of the New York Post says:

"In a stroll through the streets of Detroit one will probably pass the residence of more millionaires than in a walk of the same distance through any other Western city. When Detroit was settled the location was divided, as in Canada, into long farms, stretching back some three miles, and presenting a water front of only about three hundred yards. Of course the possessors of these narrow farms which happened to be located on the site of the present city have become, by the rise of property, immensely rich. Among them is Mr. Cass. His home here is simple, rather ugly building, two stories high, and built of wood. It has a large wing and a spacious garden, but the establishment is by no means significant of the great wealth of the owner.

Near by is the magnificent residence of Senator Chandler, and in the same street is a palatial dwelling which cost \$100,000. Artists were imported from Italy to fresco the walls, and the carpets were made in Turkey, from special patterns adapted to the house. Folks who look upon the West as a country of pioneers, will be surprised to observe how extensive is the sway there of fashion and extravagance. There are Western men who own property of such vast extent and live in such a style of affluence that they can only be compared to the hereditary nobles of England. They are people who have gained their wealth either by the rise in real estate or from their connection with railroads, either as contractors or officers. One contractor here made a million and a half of dollars by subletting his contract to others.

A Good Story.

Is told of a Washington County man, who, on his way to Cincinnati became somewhat elated by sundry "drinks," but as good luck would have it, found a boat at the wharf and was quickly on his way.

Soon after leaving the wharf, a man came round for his fare. Horrell handed out a five-dollar bill, and received four dollars and ninety-five cents in exchange. He rammed it into his pocket book with great eagerness, supposing the clerk had made a mistake, that does he leaned back into his chair and fell asleep. A little while and he was again awake by the same man, who pushed again demanded fare. "Discovered the mistake," thought he, holding out a handful of change. The man, as before, took only five cents, and Horrell again went into a daze. Ere he had got fairly to dreaming of home and friends far away, around came the fare collector again, thus it went on for a long time.

At last Horrell thought it very inconvenient, and concluded to vote the collector a nuisance, and give him a piece of advice besides; so, said he:

"Is (hie) this a da-niger (hie) os bo (hie) boat?"

"By no means," said the man, "Brant new."

"Then, by gummy (hie) why do (hie) hon't you collect all the fa (hie) hair at once not bother a fel (hie) better for it every mile of his journey as it (hie) comes due?"

"Really," said the man, "where do you suppose you are going?"

"Cincinnati (hie) blinnati," said Horrell.

"Cincinnati," said the polite conductor.

"Why you must be badly out of your reckoning. This is the ferry-boat, and all this afternoon you have been riding to and fro between New Albany and Portland."

That night Horrell stood in Louisville.

PATTERING TURKEYS. A writer in the Germantown Telegraph furnishes that journal with the following statement: Much has been published of late in our agricultural journal in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that, too, in a shorter time than on the most nutritive grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen, and fed on meat, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same breeds were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pound of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, when there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with the charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

NOVEL MODE OF RECORDING A MARRIAGE. Justice Waite of St. Louis, lately came into possession of a dollar bill, upon the back of which the following had been written with a pen:

"This dollar bill, together with a miserably executed cheque half dollar, was a gift from Mr. George H. Cox, of Oshkosh, Wis., gave me for marrying him to Miss Celia Rice on the 4th of October, 1859. The beautiful, engraved certificate I gave them was worth fifty cents, and the recording of the marriage (according to law) cost twenty-five cents, leaving me but a quarter of a dollar with which to advertise it, and as the papers charge fifty cents for such advertisements, this more economical method of advertising said marriage, a d letting the two witnesses that Mr. George H. Cox and Miss Celia Rice are married according to law.

Signed: Henry Rajay, Pastor M. E. Church."

MISCELLANY.

THRILLING ADVENTURE.

BY E. M.

The tale which I am about to relate, is not one of wild daring or desperate courage; but this blood-thirsty idea was abandoned as soon as formed; when suddenly, clear as noon-day, it became apparent—I in my blind agitation, had sprang into the wrong carriage. And this "Maria"—could it be? yes! she had doubtless been left on the pavement, as the vehicle rolled away.

But now, what should I do? I endeavored to calm my agitation and prevent the trembling of my limbs from being noticed, as I reflected, should I fall into hysterics, or quietly inform the gentleman I was not "Maria." A cold sweat gathered on my brow, as I imagined his scornful astonishment at my avowal. Of course he would not believe that a young lady would thrust herself in the same carriage with a gentleman by mistake.

I was just meditating on the propriety of giving one frantic shriek, and rushing headlong out of the carriage, when I seemed to be going faster than ever, and alas! up Broadway—when I heard the gruff tones of a policeman asking why he did not show a light?

My companion thrust his head out of the window; bade the man drive on—patently requesting the policeman to go to the d—l, and closed the policeman with a bang, muttering:

"Confound the carelessness of Jack not to light his lamp!"

I heard the denunciations of the guardian of the night, till his voice was lost in the roll of the wheels and the ceaseless patter of the rain; then again contemplated my own delectable position.

The rain by this time was falling so heavily that the idea of exposing myself to its influence was extremely disagreeable—especially as I reflected it was near twelve o'clock, and I had not the most remote idea where I was. My heart sank within me, my courage utterly failed. When that cross, disagreeable man should discover my identity, what would he do? Indistinct visions of watchmen, station-houses, vagrants, and impostors, flitted before me, till my brain fairly reeled. Poor papa, too, what would he think had become of me?

Here a new thought flashed across me—possibly the unknown Maria had taken my carriage as I had her's; if so papa will bring her back and recover me. As I arrived at this comforting conclusion, the carriage stopped. My companion gave me an energetic push, exclaiming:

"Come, Maria, wake up! We're home now."

And jumping out, I mechanically accepted his offered hand—for, like Pickwick, it seemed all a "feverish dream," and stepped out in the blinding rain. The carriage quickly rolled away, and I was hurried up the steps of what appeared to be a handsome brown stone structure. He quickly applied his right key to the door, and pushed me in, with the pious exclamation:

"Why do you stand poking there in the rain? Do hurry! I expect my new beaver is ruined!"

I found myself in a handsome, lofty hall, with frescoed wall and tiled pavement—made treacherous by a dimly burning light, held by a marble nymph, that stood in a niche in the staircase. He looked and stared at the heavy double doors; and while thus engaged, the thought occurred to me: it was evident my height and general appearance resembled the absent Maria, by keeping my face turned I might avoid notice till he went up stairs. I might remain in the hall till daybreak—then blow away home.

He shook the rain drops from his immaculate beaver, then turning, said:

"Well, sir, were you dreaming so intently that you have not awakened yet? I hope for the credit of the family, you are not a somnambulist."

I yawned sleepily, by way of reply, and, loiteringly pretended to follow him up the stairs. With three bounds he had vanished.

"Now," thought I, as I silently retraced my steps to a large hall chair, and seated myself with immense satisfaction. "If there are no ghosts or goblins in this enchanted realm, I shall be very well content to remain here till morning. I don't know but what I should a little rather be at home snugly tucked away in my own bed. But this never so bad but what it might be worse; and I am very thankful to have escaped being handed over to the tender mercies of the nearest policeman. Good heavens! What's that? The gas, which had been undisturbed, now burned brightly, and looking up, I saw the repeated figure of my quondam companion, minus coat and boots, and heard his foot fall coming down what appeared to be a back stairway. He entered a room at the farther extremity of the hall, and soon re-appeared with a book in his hand.

"Doubtless," thought I, "he will return the same way; so I won't get frightened." But no! his light, firm step came steadily along; and in another moment, with gleaming eye and pallid visage, I stood—horribly staggered before him.

He staggered back as though he saw a vision, and glared at me in blank astonishment, faintly ejaculating:

"Gracious heavens, what is that?" I tried to speak, but could only stammer forth: "I, indeed, sir—I—I could not help it. It was a mistake!" and burst into a violent flow of tears.

"In the name of Niobe," said he, advancing, "who are you? Don't be so agitated, miss, but please to explain—to what am I indebted for this unparalleled honor?"

Fast asleep, by Jove!" deliberately settled himself among the cushions; first taking the precaution to close the window by my side.

Who could he be? He surely could not have murdered papa, and stolen his carriage; but this blood-thirsty idea was abandoned as soon as formed; when suddenly, clear as noon-day, it became apparent—I in my blind agitation, had sprang into the wrong carriage. And this "Maria"—could it be? yes! she had doubtless been left on the pavement, as the vehicle rolled away.

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"In the name of Niobe," said he, advancing, "who are you? Don't be so agitated, miss, but please to explain—to what am I indebted for this unparalleled honor?"

But I could not explain, for my sobs were bursting forth with redoubled vigor.

"I entreat you to be composed," (his tone softened considerably,) there is no occasion for distress; if you are in trouble, miss, and I can help you, I shall be happy to do so."

"Indeed, sir," said I, striving to regain my self-possession, "I am very sorry, but I mistook your carriage for my father's, and did not perceive it till I heard you speak; and then I was so frightened." And here, great booby that I was, I ejaculated again.

"Poor little thing!" cried he in an undertone; then aloud, "don't feel so badly, it is only a little blunder, that can be easily rectified in the morning."

"Oh!" said I, eagerly, "then you believe me, and don't think me an impostor?" He threw back his head and laughed, while the white teeth gleamed under his moustache, then said, gravely:

"I don't think you look like an impostor, although, let me see, are you sure you don't want the spoons?"

"Sir," I returned with much dignity, "my father's name is Morton, we live in No. — street, Brooklyn."

"Excuse me, Miss Morton, for my presumption; and now, if you will allow me to suggest, my sister's room is unoccupied, and I think you had better rest there till morning. If you wish I will call my mother to attend you."

"No, no. I beg you will not—I had rather stay here; and as soon as day dawns I will return home, for I know papa will be almost crazy about me."

"And," said he, musingly, "if I wake mother, I suppose she will be almost crazy about Maria; although I apprehend she has made the same mistake as yourself, for I saw her turn from her friends the moment before you entered the carriage. I am afraid papa and brothers don't make very affable escorts, else this awkward affair had not happened."

"Indeed!" exclaimed I, rather piqued, "papa only left me an instant to find the carriage, and then called for me, but the rain and darkness blinded me."

"And," returned he, "Maria stopped a moment to speak to some friends, and I, being a little out of patience, sprang in ahead of her. But I am very negligent, allow me to present you to Mr. Graham Thornton!"

Here he made a low bow, which seemed to remind him of his semi-lad feet, for he slightly colored, and mischievously laughed, as he continued: "I hope you will excuse all deficiencies, in consideration of the rather singular circumstances attending our acquaintance."

As I bowed in reply, I looked keenly at him, and found that my first impressions were erroneous. He was handsome—very handsome—and possessing that calm dignity and quiet manliness that always fits a true gentleman like a garment. Very different, thought I, from the babyish, nimbly-pampered of that odious George Berkly. He had been scrutinizing me as closely as I had him, and now said:

"You look rather pale, Miss Morton; and I infer you don't feel any better for your night's adventure."

Without waiting a reply, he strode down the hall—where I heard him unlocking doors and clicking glasses. Presently he returned, bearing a silver waiter, laden with cake and wine.

"I see no reason why we should not be as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances," said he, smiling, "and I hope you will not be at all squeamish before helping yourself, for if you had a mirror before you, you would agree with me that you needed it."

I could not refuse what was so generously proffered; besides, the extreme excitement I had undergone, together with my feelings since dinner time, made me feel quite faint, and a little hungry. So we sat down, he in one big chair and I in the other, with the waiter between us, and proceeded with all due gravity to discuss the dainties before us. During the repast, he laughingly asked my opinion of his conduct in the carriage, and said he had been very much annoyed at the theatre that evening. I could not but smile to think how nearly our feelings were allied, but did not tell him so. Scarcely had we finished when, through the deadened sound of the rain, I heard a carriage driven at a furious rate.

"Oh, it's father!" said I springing up in glad excitement.

I listened intently, and as Mr. Thornton quickly unbared the door, in walked papa, accompanied by a young lady. Joy kills less quickly than grief, and this time I neither cried nor fainted away.

"My darling!" cried he, "how could you run away from your old papa? Were you determined to have a beau, if not while going, at least while returning from the theatre? But (casting a suspicious glance at the tray that stood near) I am not surprised at your preference. Young sir, it is the fashion now-a-days for young ladies to give gentlemen a surprise party of one, and then be feasted in this manner?"

But Mr. Thornton was busily engaged in questioning his sister as to how and when she discovered her error.

"Why, Graham," said she, with a blush, "it was all owing to your silliness. If I had not known how cross you were in the theatre, probably I should have gone as quietly home with Mr. Morton as his daughter did with you."

"Do tell us how it was," cried we both simultaneously; but she blushed, hesitated, laughed and said:

"It isn't worth telling. Is it Mr. Morton?"

Papa laughed till the water stood in his eyes.

"Just as you please, Miss Thornton,"

replied he. "If you don't wish it, fortune shan't draw it from me."

Of course our curiosity was now excited to the highest pitch, and her brother insisted on an explanation.

"Now, Maria, I have told you every particular from the time Miss Morton did me the honor to enter the carriage, up to the present moment, not even omitting one of my univell speeches. It is but fair you should tell your adventures. So imagine me father confessor, and proceed."

"O, Graham! What a tease you are! However, there is not so much to tell, you need be so anxious to hear it. You remember when Emma Wilson stopped me on the pavement? She told me she was going to be married next week to Mr. Morton, and she has only known him three weeks, then she wished me to be bridesmaid, and requested me to invite you to take me with them on their bridal tour! All this news so startled me, that I jumped in the carriage, and had ridden some five or six blocks before I fully realized it. Then I wondered whether or not you would take me; and the more I thought of it the more I wished to go. So knowing you felt rather cross, I thought I would coax you a little, I—"

Here Miss Maria came to a dead pause, and blushed.

"Go on!" cried her brother, but papa interposed with a merry twinkle in his eye.

"If Miss Thornton will allow me, I will finish, and tell my part of the story. In the theatre I saw my little girl was not very happy; so when we were returning, I thought I would coax you a little, I—"

Here Miss Maria came to a dead pause, and blushed.

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President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives:

Throughout the year since last meeting, the country has been engaged in a struggle of the most important character. The general health has been excellent, our harvests have been abundant, and plenty smiles throughout the land. Our commerce and manufactures have been vigorous, and with means of the most ample and varied, and ample extent. In short, no nation in the tide of time has ever presented a spectacle of greater material prosperity than we have done within a very short period.

Why is it, then, that discontent now so extensively prevails, and the Union of the States, which is the source of all these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The feeling of peace and temperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, at least, is the cause of this. The feeling of peace and temperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, at least, is the cause of this. The feeling of peace and temperate interference of the Northern people with the question of slavery in the Southern States, at least, is the cause of this.

But let us take warning in time, and remove the cause of danger. It cannot be denied that for five and twenty years, the agitation at the North against slavery at the South has been incessant. In 1850, the Federal Government, in its anxiety to preserve the Union, passed a series of laws, the most important of which were the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Act to suppress the Slave Trade. These laws, it is true, were passed in the face of the opposition of the Northern people, and they have since been the subject of much controversy.

How easy would it be for the American people to settle the slavery question forever, and to restore peace and harmony to this distracted country. They, and they alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all that which the slave States have ever contended, is to let alone, and permit the Southern States to do as they please. As to the Northern States, they are responsible for the wrongs of the South, and they alone can do it. All that is necessary to accomplish the object, and all that which the slave States have ever contended, is to let alone, and permit the Southern States to do as they please.

And this brings me to the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is a law which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a law which is the cause of much controversy. It is a law which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a law which is the cause of much controversy. It is a law which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a law which is the cause of much controversy.

It is said, however, that the interests of the President elect have been sufficient to justify the fears of the South that he will attempt to invade their constitutional rights. This is a very serious charge, and it is one which is the cause of much controversy. It is a law which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a law which is the cause of much controversy.

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and the laws of the United States which shall be made, in respect thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The solemn sanction of religion has been annexed to the obligations of official duty, and all Senators and Representatives, and all executive or judicial officers, and all officers and soldiers of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution, and to preserve, protect, and defend it.

In short, the government created by the constitution, and deriving its authority from the people, is the only government which has the right to exercise its power over the people of all these States, in the manner and to the extent which it may think proper.

This government, therefore, is a great and powerful government, invested with all the attributes of sovereignty over the special subjects to which its authority extends. Its frame is never intended to be altered, and its power is never intended to be divided.

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ment for the United States formed on the imposed probability of being forced to give up the constitutional proceedings of the States, would prove as fallacious and visionary as the government of Congress—evidently meaning the then existing government of the United States.

Without descending to particulars, it may be safely asserted, that the power to make war and peace is a power which is the cause of much controversy. It is a power which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a power which is the cause of much controversy.

But, if we possessed this power, would it be wise to exercise it under existing circumstances? The object of the constitution is to preserve the Union, and to preserve the Union is the cause of much controversy. It is a power which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a power which is the cause of much controversy.

The fact is that our Union rests upon public opinion, and can never be cemented by the blood of its citizens in civil war. It is a power which is the cause of much controversy, and it is a power which is the cause of much controversy.

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protection. The bay islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels, has been abandoned.

The President also refers to the visit of the Prince of Wales, as an auspicious event. With France, our ancient and powerful ally, our relations continue to be of the most friendly character. A decision has recently been made by a French judicial tribunal, with the approbation of the Imperial Government, which has failed to foster the sentiments of mutual regard that have so long existed between the two countries.

Under the French law no person can serve in the armies of France unless he be a French citizen. The law of France recognizing the natural right of expatriation, it follows as a necessary consequence that a Frenchman, by the fact of having become a citizen of the United States, has changed his allegiance, and has lost his native character.

It cannot, therefore, be compelled to serve in the French armies in case he should return to his native country. These principles were announced in 1852 by the French Minister of War, and in 1853 by the French Minister of Justice, and they have since been confirmed by the French judicial tribunals.

Between the great empires of Russia and the United States the mutual friendship and regard which has so long existed still continues to prevail, and, if possible, to increase. Indeed, our relations with that empire are all that can be desired.

Our relations with Spain are now of a more complicated though less dangerous nature than they have been for many years. Our citizens have long held, and continue to hold, numerous claims against the Spanish government. These claims have been the subject of much controversy, and it is a power which is the cause of much controversy.

Under this convention the claims have been denominated "the Cuban claims," amounting to \$12,535,541, in which more than one of our fellow-citizens are interested, were recognized, and the Spanish government agreed to pay \$100,000 of this amount within three months of the date of ratification.

The payment of the remaining \$12,435,541 was to await the decision of the Commissioners for the settlement of the claims. For any event the amount of \$100,000 was to be paid to the claimants, or to the holders of the Cuban claims. These terms I have every reason to know are highly satisfactory to the holders of the Cuban claims.

Indeed, they have made a formal offer authorizing the State department to settle these claims, and to deduct the amount of the Amistad claim from the sum which they are entitled to receive from the Spanish government. This offer, of course, cannot be accepted.

All other claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, or subjects of the Queen of Spain against the United States, including the "Amistad claim," were by this convention referred to a board of commissioners in the usual manner. The validity of the Amistad claim, nor any other claim against either party, with the single exception of the Cuban claims, was recognized by the convention. Indeed the Spanish government did not insist that the validity of the Amistad claim should be thus recognized, notwithstanding its payment had been recommended to Congress by two of my predecessors as well as by myself, and so it was settled.

These proceedings place our relations with Spain in an awkward and embarrassing position. It is more than probable that the first adjustment of these claims will devolve upon my successor.

I reiterate the recommendation contained in my annual Message of December, 1858, and repeated in that of 1859, in favor of the acquisition of Cuba from Spain by fair purchase. I firmly believe that such an acquisition would contribute essentially to the position of the United States, and would be a source of much benefit to the people of the United States.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unfriendly States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected, and the people of the United States are now more united than ever.

It would be useless repetition to do more than refer, with earnest commendation, to my former recommendation of the Pacific Railroad—the grant of power to the President to employ the naval force in the vicinity to protect the lives and property of our fellow citizens passing in transit over the different Central American routes, against sudden and lawless outbreaks and depredations; and also to protect American commerce against the depredations of pirates and lawless vessels.

The ratifications of the Convention with New Grenada have been accomplished. Under this convention the government of New Grenada is specially authorized to Spain to be responsible to our citizens "for damages which were caused by the riot at Panama on the 15th of April 1856."

A convention has also been signed with Costa Rica, providing for the payment of claims. Mexican affairs are dwell upon to considerable length, recalling the troubles in that country, and referring to the treaty now before the Senate for ratification.

Our relations with Great Britain are of the most friendly character. Since the commencement of my administration the two dangerous questions arising from the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and from the right of search claimed by the British government have been amicably and honorably adjusted.

Her Britannic Majesty concluded a treaty with Honduras on the 25th November, 1859, and with Nicaragua on the 22nd August 1860, relinquishing the Mosquito

protection. The bay islands are recognized as a part of the republic of Honduras. It must be a source of sincere satisfaction to all classes of our fellow-citizens, and especially to those engaged in foreign commerce, that the claim on the part of Great Britain, forcibly to visit and search American merchant vessels, has been abandoned.

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gerous, as the people, animated by a fanatical spirit and entrenched within their distant mountain fastness, might have made a long and formidable resistance. Cost what it might, it was necessary to subject them to the jurisdiction of the constitution, and the laws. Sound policy, therefore, as well as humanity, required that this object should, if possible, be accompanied without the effusion of blood. This could only be effected by sending a military force into the Territory sufficiently strong to convince the people that resistance would be hopeless, and at the same time to offer them a pardon for past offenses on condition of immediate submission to the government.

This policy was pursued with eminent success; and the only cause for regret is the heavy expenses required to march a large detachment of the army to that remote region, and to furnish it subsistence. Utah is now comparatively peaceful and quiet, and that portion of it necessary to keep the Indians in check and to protect the emigrant trains on their way to our Pacific possessions.

FINANCES. In my first annual message I promised to employ my best exertions, in co-operation with Congress to reduce the expenditures of the government to the minimum of a wise and judicious economy. An overflowing treasury had produced habits of prodigality and extravagance which could only be gradually corrected. The work required both time and patience. I applied myself diligently to this task from the beginning, and was aided by the able and energetic efforts of the heads of the different Executive departments. The result of our labors in this good cause did not appear in the first total of our expenditures for the first two years, mainly in consequence of the extraordinary expenditure necessarily incurred in the Utah expedition, and the very large amount of the contingent expenses of Congress during this period.

These expenditures, however, were greatly exceeded by the pay and mileage of the members of Congress. For the year ending 30th June, 1858, while the pay and mileage amounted to \$1,490,214, the contingent expenses rose to \$2,092,309.79, and for the year ending 30th June, 1859, while the pay and mileage amounted to \$2,593,093.56, the contingent expenses amounted to \$1,431,565.78. I am happy, however, to be able to inform you that during the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1860, the total expenditure of the government in all its branches—legislative, executive and judicial—exclusive of the public debt, were reduced to the sum of \$55,402,485.46. This conclusively appears from the books of the Treasury.

In the year ending on the 30th of June, 1858, the total expenditure exclusive of the public debt, amounted to \$71,901,129.77, and that for the year ending 30th June, 1859, to \$63,346,225.13. Whilst the books of the Treasury show an actual expenditure of \$9,848,474.52 for the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, including \$1,040,667.71 for the contingent expenses of Congress, there must be deducted from this amount the sum of \$4,296,000.56, with interest upon it of \$150,000, appropriated by the act of 15th of February, 1859, "for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the revenue and defraying the expenses of the Post Office Department for the year ending 30th of June 1859." This sum, therefore, justly chargeable to the year ending 30th of June, 1860, must be deducted from the \$9,848,474.52, in order to ascertain the expenditure of the year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, which leaves a balance for the expenditure of that year of \$55,402,485.46. The interest on the public debt, including Treasury notes for the same fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1860, amounted to \$3,177,314.02, which added to the above sum of \$55,402,485.46, makes the aggregate of \$58,579,799.48.

Though it is a pleasure to observe that several of the estimates from the departments for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, were reduced by Congress below what was and still is deemed compatible with the public interest, it is nevertheless a fact that the aggregate of \$58,579,799.48, for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, is a large sum, and it is a fact that the aggregate of \$58,579,799.48, for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, is a large sum, and it is a fact that the aggregate of \$58,579,799.48, for the year ending 30th of June, 1860, is a large sum.

It is with great satisfaction I commend the fact, since the year ending 30th of June, 1859, that a single slave has been imported into the United States in violation of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade. The statement is founded upon a thorough examination and investigation of the subject. Indeed, the spirit which prevailed some time since among a portion of our fellow citizens in favor of this trade seems to have entirely subsided.

I also congratulate you upon the public sentiment which now exists against the crime of setting on foot military expeditions within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence and make war upon the people of unfriendly States, with whom we are at peace. In this respect a happy change has been effected, and the people of the United States are now more united than ever.

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er, I found that fifteen out of the thirty-three States were without Representatives. These fifteen States will be in the same condition on the 4th of March next. Ten of them cannot elect representatives, according to existing State laws, until different periods, extending from the beginning of April next, until the month of October and November next.

In my last message I gave warning that in a time of sudden and alarming danger the salvation of our institutions may depend upon the power of the President to summon a full Congress to meet the emergency.

It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the government require a modification of the tariff during the present session. For the purpose of increasing the revenue, in this aspect, I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages, in favor of imposing specific instead of ad valorem duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied. From long observation and experience, I am convinced that specific duties are necessary, both to protect the revenue and to secure to our manufacturing interests that amount of incidental encouragement which unavoidably results from a revenue tariff.

As an abstract proposition it may be admitted that ad valorem duties would, in theory, be the most just and equal. But if the experience of this and all other commercial nations has demonstrated that such duties cannot be assessed and collected without great frauds upon the revenue, then it is the part of wisdom to resort to specific duties. Indeed, from the very nature of an ad valorem duty, this must be the result. Under it the inevitable consequence is, that foreign goods will be entered at less than their true value. The Treasury will, therefore, lose the duty on the difference between their real and fictitious value, and to this extent we are defrauded.

The temptations which ad valorem duties present to a dishonest importer are irresistible. His object is to pass the goods through the Custom House at the very lowest valuation necessary to save them from confiscation. In this he too often succeeds, in spite of the vigilance of the revenue officers.

Hence the resort to false invoices, one for the purchaser and another for the Custom House, and to other expedients to defraud the government. The honest importer, on the other hand, is obliged to declare, stating the actual price at which he purchased the goods abroad. Not so the dishonest importer and the agent of the foreign manufacturer.

And here it may be observed that a large proportion of the manufactures imported from abroad are consigned for sale to merchants who are employed by the manufacturer. In such cases the actual sale has been to fix their value. The foreign manufacturer, if he be dishonest, prepares an invoice of the goods, not at their actual value, but at the very lowest rate necessary to escape detection. In this manner the dishonest importer and the foreign manufacturer enjoy a decided advantage over the honest importer and the foreign manufacturer who pays the actual value of the goods.

The remedy for these evils is to be found in the course of duty, as this may be practicable. They dispense with any inquiry at the custom-house into the actual cost or value of an article, and it pays the precise amount of duty previously fixed by law. They present no temptations to appraisers of foreign goods, who receive but small salaries and might by undervaluation in a few cases make themselves independent.

Besides, specific duties best conform to the requisition in the constitution that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another." Under our ad valorem system such preferences are to some extent inevitable, and complaints have often been made that the spirit of this provision has been violated by a lower appraisement of the same article in one port than in another.

An impression strangely enough prevails to some extent that specific duties are necessarily protective duties. Nothing can be more fallacious. Great Britain glories in free trade, and yet her whole revenue is at the present moment collected under a system of specific duties, in a striking illustration of the course of duty, in a striking illustration of the course of duty, in a striking illustration of the course of duty.

Under the present system it has been often remarked, that the incidental protection decreases when the manufacturer needs it most, and increases when he needs it least, and constitutes a sliding scale, which always operates against him. The revenue of the country are subject to similar fluctuations. Instead of approaching a steady standard as would be the case under a system of specific duties which would afford additional stability both to revenue and to our manufactures, and without injury or injustice to any interest in the country. This might be accomplished by ascertaining the average value of each article for a series of years at the place of exportation, and by simply converting the ad valorem duty upon it which might be deemed necessary for revenue purposes into the form of a specific duty. Such an arrangement would be a great improvement upon the present system, and it would be a great improvement upon the present system, and it would be a great improvement upon the present system.

