

POETRY.

**NOW.**  
The following lines from *Household Words*, are  
full of wholesome advice as well as beautiful im-  
agery. They convey to the youthful dreamer a  
lesson which it would be well for him to ponder:  
Arise! for the day is passing  
While you are dreaming on;  
Your brothers are called to arms,  
And forth to the fight you go;  
Your place in the ranks awaits you;  
Each man has a part to play;  
The past and the future are nothing  
In the face of the stern to-day.  
Arise from your dreams of the future—  
Of gaining a hard-earned gold,  
Of storming the city fortress,  
Of hiding the giant yoke;  
Your future has deeds of glory,  
Of honor, (God grant it may!)  
But your arm will never be strong  
Or needed as now—to-day.  
Arise! for the past detain you,  
Her sunshine and her smiles forget!  
No chain so treacherous to hold you  
As those of a vain regret;  
Not bright, she is lifeless ever;  
Cast her phantom from the ground,  
Nor look back, save to learn the lesson  
Of a nobler strife to-day.  
Arise! for the hour is passing,  
The sound that you daily hear,  
Is your enemy marching to battle!  
Rise! rise! for the day is here,  
Stay not to brighten your weapons,  
Or to hear will strike at last,  
And from dreams of a coming battle,  
You will waken glad at last.

AGRICULTURAL.

Setting Cabbage Tomato, and other  
Plants.

Last spring we saw a farmer setting out  
a hundred cabbage plants in the follow-  
ing manner: The plants were pulled up from  
the seed bed without loosening the soil,  
around the roots of the compact, three  
fourths of the fibrous roots were broken off.  
He then made a round hole with a stick  
about half an inch in diameter, thrust in  
the plant, dropped in earth to fill up the  
hole, packed it down, poured on consider-  
able quantity of water, and then covered  
up the plants with a burdock leaf to keep  
off the sun's rays, and let them grow as  
best they could. We requested the privi-  
lege of setting out twenty plants for him,  
and proceeded thus:  
First, we went to the seed bed, and with  
a flat stick loosened and lifted up a quan-  
tity of dirt around the roots, taking care  
to break very few of the most delicate fibres.  
We next went to the cabbage ground, and  
with a hoe prepared a place for each plant  
by mellowing the soil, and turning the earth  
several inches in diameter. We scooped  
out a large hole with the hand, deep enough  
for a plant, and set it in carefully, with  
considerable loose earth still clinging to it.  
The roots were left spread out just as they  
had grown, finely pulverized soil was then  
sprinkled in to fill up the hole, and care-  
fully pressed down around the plant. We  
then added about half a pint of filthy wa-  
ter from the well pit, and requested that  
the plants should be left without any pro-  
tecting covering. Our farmer friend said  
he could never spend so much time with a  
few plants.  
During the latter part of the summer we  
visited the "cabbage patch," and found  
that of the twenty plants, one had been in-  
jured by a careless blow from the hoe, and  
one had grown feeble, while seventeen of  
them bore large, solid heads of cabbage.  
Of the eighty other plants set out at the  
same time in the same soil, fifteen only  
had large heads, twenty-nine bore heads of  
medium size, fourteen had barely devel-  
oped, and were not worth harvesting, while  
twenty-two had not survived the transplanting.  
The next best and preferable method we  
know of to set out cabbage is to first grow  
them.—*American Agriculturist.*

TRANSPLANTING CABBAGES.

Transplanting cabbages and other plants from hot-bed-  
should be done when the ground is not wet,  
for, if worked in this state, it will be reduced  
to a sort of mortar, and be left hard and  
full of cracks when it becomes dry. The  
earth should be just so moist as to be cap-  
able of being finely pulverized, so that it  
may, when pressed about the roots, touch  
them to every fibre, and be washed about  
them, and it should be freshly dug or stirred  
up just before the operation. Cabbage  
will live and thrive better when transplanted  
in a fine, mellow, and moderately moist  
soil, under a hot sun, than when placed in  
a wet soil, during rainy weather. Much  
more, indeed, depends on the mode of the  
operation than on the state of the weather.  
There are some plants, however, which  
are so tender and juicy—cucumbers and  
melons for instance—as to be scorched and  
absolutely destroyed in a hot sun. When  
this is the case, they must be shaded upon  
their removal by sticking a broad shingle  
in the ground on the south side, or two  
shingles, so as partly to enclose them, meet-  
ing at an angle on the south.  
It has been strongly recommended to dip  
the roots of young plants, as soon as they  
are taken from the ground, into a mixture  
of soil and water worked together to the  
consistency of soft mud. This, by adhering  
to the roots prevents their becoming dry  
for several hours until they are transplanted.  
Care should be taken that the end of the root  
is not bent when set in the ground, and  
also that the plant be set as deeply as pos-  
sible without burying the leaves.—*Country  
Gentleman.*

HOW TO MEND A CHAIN PUMP.

Chain pumps are much in use at present.  
They are very good pumps, especially in  
wells that are not protected much from the  
frost, as they seldom get frozen so as to  
prevent their operating; unless the water  
in the well itself freezes. Sometimes how-  
ever, the chain breaks or parts, and then it  
has been necessary to take up the whole  
pump, in order to mend or replace it. A  
head told us the other day a method which  
he has adopted in such cases with perfect  
success. The chain with its plugs, you  
know, is an endless one, going over a pul-  
ley at the top, down outside the pump into  
the water at the lower end of the pump tube,  
thence up the tube. Now if the chain parts,  
it is difficult getting one end over the low-  
er pulley and up the other side, unless  
you take up the pump to do it.  
Take a string of sufficient length to reach  
from the bottom of the lower pulley to the  
surface of the water in the well; tie a cork  
to one end of it, and tie the other end to  
the chain. Then winding the string round the  
cork, put it into the pump tube, and let  
the end of the chain follow it down. As  
soon as it goes down under the cork, the  
cork will rise to the top of the water in the  
well, from which it may be hooked up—

THE CHAIN WAS HAILED UP WITH THE  
STRING, AND THE TWO ENDS MAY THEN BE FAST-  
ENED TOGETHER IN THE USUAL WAY.

**REMARKS.** Before the pump tube is  
placed in the well, it should be fixed at  
the bottom so that the cork can escape  
from the tube only on that side on which  
you wish to bring up the chain.—*Maine  
Farmer.*

**LARGE PUMPKINS.**—Having had good  
success the past season in raising fine large  
pumpkins, I will give you my plan and  
experiment. The ground planted was a  
warm clay loam, descending to the South.  
I planted the 20th of May, with corn, and  
about one table spoonful of plaster, or gypsum,  
to the hill. The field was a clover soil,  
plowed once and harrowed three times.  
When the vines commenced to run, say  
one foot in length, I gave them a careful  
hoing. After the fruit was well set, for  
some were six to eight inches in diameter,  
I covered the stem, and a small portion of  
the vine adjoining the stem, with moist,  
loose soil; the result was, that roots direct-  
ly from the stem of the pumpkin were  
formed, and the fruit derived sustenance,  
and plenty of it, judging from the size and  
weight, which was from eighty to ninety  
pounds.—*Phonix.*

**SALT YOUR CHIMNEYS.** In building a  
chimney, put a quantity of salt into the mortar,  
with which the intercourse of brick are  
to be laid. The effect will be that there  
will never be any accumulation of soot in  
the chimney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Towards the commencement of the present  
century, the Count Hector de Larolles,  
Langueocean gentleman of ancient family,  
returned to Toulouse from the south of Italy,  
where he had been for some time residing,  
and took up his abode at his hotel in the  
Rue St. Marc. The count, who two years  
previously had left France as a widower,  
re-entered it as the husband of a young and  
beautiful woman, the daughter of a poor,  
but honorable Neapolitan family. It was  
probably more her straitened circumstances,  
and the brilliant position offered her by a  
man of rank, than any very strong  
attachment to that nobleman, which had  
induced Donna Olivia to accept the hand  
of a man whose age tripled hers; and very  
shortly after their arrival at Toulouse, it  
became reported among the more observant  
and scandal-loving portion of the society in  
which they mixed that the count had aban-  
doned his wife. His wife affirmed to show  
him marked coldness and repugnance, and  
there were some malicious persons, who did  
not scruple to say that Monsieur de Larolles  
had caused for jealousy in the attention  
paid to the countess by an officer of the gar-  
dian who was a frequent visitor at his  
house. This was a Swiss, from the Italian  
canton of Tesino who had entered the  
French army at an early age and was now  
a major in the service. His reputation was  
that of a soldier of fortune, brave as steel  
but tolerably unscrupulous; his person was  
strikingly handsome his age about thirty  
years. A friend of the count's with whom  
Major Ruoli was intimate, had introduced  
him at the Hotel Larolles.  
For a long time his attentions to the count-  
ess were so evident and so marked, that she  
received them, escaped the notice of the  
unsuspecting count, who, at last, however,  
had his attention directed to them by some  
more observant friend. A violent scene  
between Monsieur de Larolles and his wife  
was the consequence, and although the  
managed to keep himself to a cer-  
tain extent, the result was that orders were  
given to the domestic not to admit Major  
Ruoli when he presented himself at the  
house. Ruoli called there repeatedly, but  
according to the statement of the port-  
er, no one was ever at home, he at last  
decided to take the hint as it was meant, and  
entirely ceased his visits.

This occurred towards the close of summer,  
about nine months before the Count de La-  
rolles suddenly disappeared, and no tidings  
could be obtained of him. He had left his  
hotel about dusk one evening, and had never  
returned. The countess had come to call  
upon a friend, and the count, on leaving the  
house had not, as was sometimes his habit,  
mentioned to his valet de chambre where  
he was going. No one had observed what  
direction he had taken, nor had he been  
anywhere seen. Inquiry and search were  
made in vain. The count was not to be  
found.

Madame de Larolles was apparently in  
despair at this sudden disappearance of her  
husband. Messengers were despatched in  
every direction; friends to whose house he  
might have betaken himself, were written  
to, pains and expense were lavished in or-  
der to discover him. For nearly two months  
the countess seemed to entertain hopes,  
and for nearly as long a time the public inter-  
est kept alive concerning this singular and  
mysterious disappearance; but then the  
affair began to be thought less of, the coun-  
tess seemed disheartened by the fruitless-  
ness of her search, and relaxed its activity,  
or it should rather be said, nothing more  
remained to be done. The good people of  
Toulouse found something else to talk a-  
bout, and before the new year arrived the  
occurrence seemed forgotten.

The month of February commenced, and  
with it the Carnival which passed with that  
casualty gaily and bustle. Towards its  
close there was as usual, various processions  
and pageants, and at last came the closing  
day, the Mardi Gras upon which the  
fiend mummery Carnival was to play his  
fiel gambler before yielding up the field  
Dame Carême and her assistants. Accord-  
ing to custom, the peregrinations of the  
jugglers drew together a mob which was kept  
that evening on the grin by the farical tri-  
umphant and the grotesque. It is in this  
jocund, and by the comical revellers rendered  
by the wretched and blackrobed judges.—  
Laughter, however, although said to fatten,  
does not keep off the attacks of hunger, and  
towards the close of the afternoon the ear  
was turned into the court-yard, and judges,  
a concourse, and witnesses, repaired to a  
neighboring hotel to refresh themselves.—  
Of the crowd that had been following the  
portion dispersed through the adjacent  
streets, one another lingered about in  
groups, waiting the re-appearance of the  
pageant that had afforded them so much  
amusement.  
This re-appearance took place much  
sooner than was expected. Less than half  
an hour had elapsed since the car entered  
the stable yard, when the gates were thrown  
open, the vehicle drove out and turned down

a neighboring street. There was a consid-  
erable change, however, in the manner in  
which it was occupied. The masked pos-  
sibilities were upon their horses, but no one  
appeared upon the car itself, which, instead  
of being occupied by the tribunal, desks,  
and other apparatus of a court of justice,  
was now covered over by an ample green  
cloth, with the exception of one end, where  
a kind of small canvas tent or pavilion  
had been erected. The curiosity of the  
spectators was strongly attracted by this  
unusual change, and they eagerly followed  
the vehicle as it proceeded through the vari-  
ous streets and finally entered the spacious  
Rue St. Marc.

Although only on the middle of March,  
spring had fully set in at Toulouse; the trees  
were bursting into leaf, and the air was  
mild and balmy. As the car passed by,  
people leaned out of windows and gazed at  
the huge machine that lumbered along and  
seemed to shake the very ground under its  
wheels. On arriving near the middle of the  
Rue St. Marc, the positions pulled their  
horses opposite a house of stately appearance  
along the ample facade of which ran along  
of raised deep balconies, composed of iron  
work, painted festively and richly gilt, and  
overlooked by festooned awnings of striped  
linen.  
The tall windows of the first floor were  
open, and from the opposite side of the  
street a glimpse might be obtained of the  
interior of a drawing-room, the inmates of  
which now appeared on the balcony, seem-  
ingly disposed to gratify their curiosity by  
a view of the car at the same time that they  
would avoid the gaze of the throng, they kept  
themselves in some measure concealed behind  
the costly excites that partially filled the  
balcony.  
A minute or two elapsed without any  
change taking place in the appearance of  
the car. The crowd remained in mute ex-  
pectation. Suddenly however it was in-  
visibly hand machinery, the great covering  
was rolled aside, and a sort of mimic stage  
appeared, on which was represented a river  
and its bank. The water skillfully imi-  
tated by paper or linen, seemed to flow  
tranquilly along while the bank itself was  
covered with artificial turf and flowers, and  
backed by hedges of shrubs and brush-  
wood. This hedge which was composed  
of pasteboard, arose suddenly by some of  
the most ingenious artificers of the theatre,  
frequently managed upon a stage and at the  
same time there appeared a small store  
chapel, containing an image of the virgin  
Mary, surmounted by a cross. The effect  
of the whole representation was highly  
natural; to judge from exclamations audible  
amongst the surrounding crowd, appar-  
ently recalled to the recollection of the  
mimic scene. It was in fact a miniature  
and exact copy of a secluded and remark-  
ably lovely spot on the banks of the Garonne  
at the distance of a short half-league  
from Toulouse. This part of the river-  
side had once been a resort of the towns-  
people, but a fatal and particular savage  
deed had been fought there some years  
previously, and in memory of which a  
cross of white clay had been placed there, had  
attached unpleasant associations to it, since  
that time, and caused it to be rather avoided  
than otherwise.

Scarcely had this scene been disclosed,  
when, from a small tent at one end of the  
car, two actors appeared upon it. They  
were well masked, and wore the usual  
military cloak and cap, while the other  
a woman, was muffled in a dark silk car-  
dinal, which nevertheless allowed the out-  
line of a young and graceful figure to be  
distinguishable. At the lowest possible  
pace they walked along the bank of the  
simulated stream, apparently in earnest  
conversation, the female hanging mostly  
on the arm of her companion, whose face  
her eyes were riveted. Before they had  
proceeded half the length of the truly The-  
sian stage on which they were exhibiting,  
they were followed out of the tent by a third  
figure, who approached them with a stealthy  
step. This was a man whose hair was  
silvery and form slightly bowed by age,  
and on beholding "them" a movement of  
surprise took place in the crowd while the  
Count de Larolles "passed from  
month to month. At the same time a half-  
stuffed shriek was heard proceeding from  
the balcony of the magnificent hotel opposite  
to which the pageant was enacting.  
The old man upon the car arrived close  
to the figures of the officer and the lady  
without their observing him. He seemed  
to listen for a moment; then, fiercely grasp-  
ing the arm of each, he turned toward them,  
it was evident that a violent discus-  
sion was going on between these three  
persons. The old man seemed much agitated,  
and was the most violent in his ges-  
ticulations. Once he grasped the officer  
by the collar, but the latter disengaged  
himself, and he then seemed to turn his  
anger upon the lady. Then, as if  
moved to sudden anger, he seized him in  
turn. There was a struggle, but the antago-  
nists were two unequaly matched for it  
to be a long one, and in a moment the grey  
haired old man was hurled backwards into  
the river. The feticitious waters open re-  
ceived him.  
Once only he arose, and seemed about  
to step into the water, but he was advanced  
closer to the waters edge, and as the swim-  
mer sprang, drew his sword from under  
his cloak and dealt him a heavy blow  
upon the head. The next instant the old  
man disappeared, and the river flowed on  
tranquil as before. The murderer and the  
lady gazed for an instant at the water, then  
at each other, and hurried off the stage,  
and the car drove away at a smart pace.  
This time, however, none of the spectators  
followed it. The attention of all was riveted  
on the house before which this scene had  
passed, and which was no other than the  
Hotel Larolles.  
On the balcony of it at mansion a young  
and lovely woman showed herself, uttering  
those thrilling and quick repeated shrieks,  
that, even to women, are only elicited by  
the extreme agony of mind or body. She  
was attired in mourning garments, but of  
the most tasteful and coquetish materials.  
Her beautiful features were convulsed and  
deadly pale, and she clutched the railing  
with both hands, while she struggled val-  
iently to extricate herself from the grasp of  
a very handsome man in a rich uniform,  
who strove by mingled force and entreaty  
to get her back in the house. The lady  
was the countess de Larolles, the officer was  
Major Ruoli.  
The broken sentences uttered, or rather  
screamed, by the countess who was appar-  
ently in a paroxysm of insanity, were dis-  
tinctly audible to the persons in the street.  
She accused herself as the murderer of her  
husband, and Ruoli as her accomplice.  
The latter at last succeeded in dragging her  
into the room, of which the windows

THE "SQUAR" RAISED HIS HOPELESS VIGNA  
TO THE CEILING FOR A SHORT TIME AND BEGAN  
ANEW:

"Know all men by these presents—"  
Here he was interrupted by a general  
noise, and a voice from the crowd—"He  
is writing a deed."  
Again he essayed:  
"Witness my hand and seal, this—the—"  
"On with the ceremony," said several vo-  
ciferously.  
"In the name of God, amen," he again  
began. Laughter from every direction—  
some swearing.  
"He is making his will," said one—"I  
thought he would not live long—prodigious-  
ly so!"  
The next essay of the noble and learned  
"Squar" was—  
"Oh, ye! oh, ye! come into court and—"  
"Oh, ye! oh, ye! come into court!" replied  
another, from the door. The laughter was  
general.  
It may be supposed the bride and her  
partner were some of the *lors de combat*,  
especially the former, but water and suitable  
aromatics were near; and "Squar" Bun-  
cum was her friend and near by—he was  
an unmarried man; and, after casting his eyes  
around the room, he determined to try  
again:

"To the Constable or any other lawful  
officer, Greeting!"  
"Let's go, he's going to have us all  
arrested!" said several. Then followed  
much confusion and displeasure. Here a  
gleam of light flashed over the "Squar's"  
bewildered and folorn countenance. He  
ordered the parties positively to hold up  
their right hands, and in a solemn voice he  
said—  
"You and each of you, do solemnly and  
truly swear, in the presence of the present  
company, and of the President of the United  
States, and in the name of the Constitu-  
tion of the United States of America, that  
you will perform faithfully, and as often as  
you or each of you may wish, all and sin-  
gular, the duties and functions of husband  
and wife, as the case may be, to the best  
of your skill and ability, so help you God,  
Amen."  
"Good as old Rye! Old Kentuck forever!"  
exclaimed the grateful Mr. Tom Wisdom.  
"Come gentlemen," said he, "we will all  
drink with Squar Benjamin Bun-cum."  
"Amen!" shouted the enthusiastic and  
happy crowd—  
"We'll dance all night till broad daylight,  
And go home with the girls in the morning."  
—*New Madrid (Mo.) Times.*

A CHEER FROM PROF. STUART.

The reading and working of the Maine  
Liquor Law seems to have kindled again  
the benevolent soul of this teacher of the  
school of the prophets. He has taken  
conceal, and is not frightened by an occa-  
sional "head-fog," I feel as if I should  
be glad to trumpet-lungs, which would en-  
able me, ascending some lofty eminence in  
that State of Maine, to make my voice to  
be heard over its whole domain. I should  
gladly praise the first of all, I thank  
and praise my God, that by his Holy Pro-  
vidence there is one people on the face of  
this wicked world who dare to do their  
duty boldly, faithfully and thoroughly. I  
would exhort them manfully, courageously,  
and perseveringly to go on in the way  
they have begun. The whole world of so-  
ber and thinking men will not only justify  
them, but applaud them. In my opinion they  
have bound their brow with a laurel, fresh-  
er and more imperishable than that which  
the conqueror of kingdoms binds on his  
brow. He is steeped in blood; theirs is  
the emblem of life, a salvation to thousands  
and millions of their fellow men. People  
of Maine! the God of heaven bless you  
for achieving such a victory! My pray-  
ers have been achieved in the good  
cause, but none like yours. Others have  
more or less fought with the drunkard and  
liquor seller in the way of arguments and  
moral suasion, and indirect and inefficient  
temporizing legislation, you have loosed  
the most arduous conqueror the world has  
ever seen, in your scheme of policy or struggle.  
You have steered for the Capitol itself, with  
all its magazines and material of war, and  
these once in our hands, you know the con-  
quest cannot long continue. Where are  
the arms, and ammunition, and rations to  
come from when all the deposits are se-  
ized? You have the unspeakable advantage  
of making war upon all the supplies of  
war, and not directly with the men who  
take the field against you, you combat with  
sin and death itself, and not with those who  
are deceived and misled, and drawn into  
ruin—but to cripple and annihilate the pow-  
er that misleads them. It is an elevated  
and noble purpose.  
When mighty conquerors and crafty poli-  
ticians will be forgotten, the laurel on your  
brow will be freshening and blooming with  
a beauty and glory that will be immor-  
tal and unchangeable. Shall we stave the  
deeds of blood and carnage on the craft of  
Hath-levell, and not remember the triumphs  
achieved under the banner of temperance,  
by which the life that now is, and that  
which is to come will be saved? Heaven  
forbid! people of Maine! if I might ad-  
dress you in the military style, I would  
say—You have covered your deeds with  
glory; a glory not won in fields strewn  
with dead corpses, and garments rolled in  
blood, but one which God himself regards  
with approbation, and which all who love  
those made in his image, will look upon as  
shining more brightly than crowns and dia-  
dems on the head of kings and conquerors.  
People of Maine! stand fast! Having won  
such a field, you will never—never desert  
it, nor give it up to the enemies of God.—  
The eyes of all the world are upon you,  
in this great movement you have apply  
vindicated your significant motto, Dirige;  
that every state in the Union may follow it.

THE REMARKS OF MR. PETIT, IN THE  
SENATE UPON THE BILL FOR THE TRIUMPH OF POPU-  
LAR SOVEREIGNTY.

The remarks of Mr. Pettit, in the  
Senate upon the bill for "the triumph of popu-  
lar sovereignty," were distinguished by an  
indiscreet candor, somewhat characteris-  
tic of the Senator from Indiana. He opposed  
any amendment to the bill as it came from  
the House, fearing that if it went back, pub-  
lic opinion might prove too strong for it;  
and if it should fall in the present Congress,  
he apprehended that the next member from  
St. Petersburg who voted for it would be defeat-  
ed. He made no concealment of the fact  
that the measure could not be safely trust-  
ed to the people, and that the only way to  
secure it was to pass it now, in spite of the  
people. He also said, with equal candor,  
that he would not support the bill for the  
benefit of the North, that the Northern  
people might have the same advantage of  
Slavery as the Southern.—*Providence Jour-  
nal.*

PLAIN AND FANCY FOR BUNCE.

The striking resemblance of the two, in  
the case of Bunce, is a subject of some  
interest. Bunce, it is said, was a  
man that would enable him to furnish the public  
with a quantity of the best of the  
best that has been made within a few  
years in this sort. Orders for  
the article are now being sent to  
the following firms:—  
In Colors or with Bunce Printing,  
that will compare favorably with the best, and  
Printing Office in New York, and by the  
of a Fair Eastern Trade, with a view to  
before known in this section. The large  
and increasing demand for  
—*CARD PRINTING.*  
The enclosed Subscriber to purchase a Machine for  
Cutting Cards, and purchasing the board of the  
manufacturers in large quantities, he is enabled to secure  
all orders in this branch of the business to the most per-  
fect satisfaction. Card-board of the best quality, and  
sent by Stage or forwarded by Mail promptly answered.  
THOS. AND JOSEPH GORREY. L. O. COWAN.

THE ICE-BURST ON THE NEVA.

The crisis of the Baltic enterprise seems  
near at hand. Under date of 24 of May we  
hear of bitter east winds and thick-falling  
snow; of the 4th, of Stockholm steamers  
running, with crowds of citizens to see the  
fleet; on the 5th of fog so thick that the  
ships could not stir. In Finland, meantime,  
the season for suspense at St. Petersburg—  
the time when it is said the restless Czar,  
who sleeps only by snatches, looks out or  
goes forth, almost before anybody else is  
stirring, to observe the aspect of his watery  
realm, and see which way the wind is.  
The suspense is about the wind; and even now,  
in this most solemn spring season of all the  
fifty-seven he has known, the movements of  
the wind is of more consequence to Nicholas  
than even those of the allies. A long con-  
tinuation of strong east winds would do more  
for him than all the preparations he can  
make. A rush of west wind would ruin him  
more speedily and thoroughly than all his  
united enemies could without his help. The  
suspense is about this. The fog is the token  
that the crisis is at hand. The Czar is  
the breaking up of the ice in the Neva; and  
it will be succeeded by those singular twi-  
light nights, of unequalled beauty, which are  
the only charm of the desolate region in  
which St. Petersburg stands. While the  
fog lasts the sentinels on the watch-towers in  
the city look out in vain, some towards Lake  
Ladoga, some up the Neva, some toward the  
sea. They can hear something, but see  
nothing. So it is with the Czar listening  
in his balcony; and with the commanders  
at Swaborg and at Cronstadt, and perhaps  
with our "Charley" walking the deck and  
talking to himself. What is listening for  
the arrival of the French squadron, which  
will enable him to proceed to his work when  
the fog clears away. What the Russians  
are listening for, is first, the wind. To some  
it comes, sighing over the peat plains which  
stretch to the margin of the gulf whence they  
look like a mere drift upon the waters.—  
Over that barren bleak expanse the wind  
comes sighing through the rushes, with an  
occasional bark of the wolf, or bursts of the  
din of the water-fall in the pools which are  
already melting. To others the wind comes  
whistling like mournful music through the  
pine forests, which, surrounding the capital  
with their black belt, nowhere further than  
twenty miles, approach much nearer in some  
directions.  
There are sounds which come to the ear  
in May nights when the wind is from any  
point of the compass; for there are swamps  
and pine forests everywhere. It is the  
whisper of the waters that the watchers listen for  
with hearts that stand still. As long as the  
hollow moaning goes on, the moaning of the  
imprisoned winds below the ice, the sus-  
pense is complete. Sooner or later comes  
the crack which tells that the hour of crisis  
has come. The cracks of the ice are nature's  
or broken, and the moaning of the water  
is loudest in the night. The Czar and his  
sentinels are on the watch; but now the citizens  
are, and look out in vain through the fog.  
Some dress and go to the wharves, though  
it is much too soon to conjecture how high  
the waters will rise. Next comes the crash  
of the ice, driven up in heaps to the river,  
or against the wharves, and then the more  
anxious sound—the swash of the driven wa-  
ter.—The thing most desired is a moderate  
east wind—and this is what usually happens.  
A violent east wind brings down the inland  
ice much too fast, and every inch that the  
water rises above the iron rings in the grate  
embarrasses it so, much danger. The  
fearful thing is a strong west wind, and  
wind more imperishable than that which  
the conqueror of kingdoms binds on his  
brow. He is steeped in blood; theirs is  
the emblem of life, a salvation to thousands  
and millions of their fellow men. People  
of Maine! the God of heaven bless you  
for achieving such a victory! My pray-  
ers have been achieved in the good  
cause, but none like yours. Others have  
more or less fought with the drunkard and  
liquor seller in the way of arguments and  
moral suasion, and indirect and inefficient  
temporizing legislation, you have loosed  
the most arduous conqueror the world has  
ever seen, in your scheme of policy or struggle.  
You have steered for the Capitol itself, with  
all its magazines and material of war, and  
these once in our hands, you know the con-  
quest cannot long continue. Where are  
the arms, and ammunition, and rations to  
come from when all the deposits are se-  
ized? You have the unspeakable advantage  
of making war upon all the supplies of  
war, and not directly with the men who  
take the field against you, you combat with  
sin and death itself, and not with those who  
are deceived and misled, and drawn into  
ruin—but to cripple and annihilate the pow-  
er that misleads them. It is an elevated  
and noble purpose.  
When mighty conquerors and crafty poli-  
ticians will be forgotten, the laurel on your  
brow will be freshening and blooming with  
a beauty and glory that will be immor-  
tal and unchangeable. Shall we stave the  
deeds of blood and carnage on the craft of  
Hath-levell, and not remember the triumphs  
achieved under the banner of temperance,  
by which the life that now is, and that  
which is to come will be saved? Heaven  
forbid! people of Maine! if I might ad-  
dress you in the military style, I would  
say—You have covered your deeds with  
glory; a glory not won in fields strewn  
with dead corpses, and garments rolled in  
blood, but one which God himself regards  
with approbation, and which all who love  
those made in his image, will look upon as  
shining more brightly than crowns and dia-  
dems on the head of kings and conquerors.  
People of Maine! stand fast! Having won  
such a field, you will never—never desert  
it, nor give it up to the enemies of God.—  
The eyes of all the world are upon you,  
in this great movement you have apply  
vindicated your significant motto, Dirige;  
that every state in the Union may follow it.

SUPPORTING A NEWSPAPER.

We call the attention of our readers to the  
following article, which we find in an ex-  
change, in regard to the proper mode of en-  
couraging and aiding a newspaper editor to  
"get up" an interesting paper.—*American  
Union.*  
"Much depends upon the supporters of a  
newspaper, whether it is conducted with  
spirit and interest. If they are negligent in  
payment, the pride and ambition of the edi-  
tor is broken, and he is obliged to do the  
most unprofitable tasks—he becomes discour-  
aged and careless—his paper loses its pith  
and interest. But on the contrary, if the  
subscriber are of the right sort, if they are  
punctual liberal-hearted fellows, always  
booked in advance on the subscription list,  
taking an interest in increasing the subscrip-  
tion, now and then speaking a word for his  
paper, cheering on his course, by articles of  
approbation—with such subscribers as these,  
he must be a dot indeed who would not get  
up an interesting sheet. With such patrons  
as these, we would lay aside caution, leav-  
ing everything that could possibly be be-  
tween us and the gratification of every land-  
able desire on the part of the editor.  
We would seek no other pleasure than the  
support of our paper, do what it inter-  
esting and instructive! Indeed, without  
concurring efforts on their part, the publi-  
sher's attention, which is necessary to make  
it what it should be, is a thankless task."  
"Tell me not of rights; talk not of  
the property of the planter in his slaves,—  
of duty to the right. I acknowledge not the  
property. The property is in the feelings,  
of our common nature, in the rebellion against  
it. Be the appeal made to the understand-  
ing, or the heart, the sentence is the same  
that rejects it. In vain, you tell me of laws,  
that sanction such a crime! There is a law  
above all the enactments of human codes—  
the same throughout the world—the same  
in all times—such as it was before the  
darkest genius of Columbus pierced the night  
of ages, and opened to our world the sur-  
ces of power, wealth, and knowledge; to  
another, all unutterable woes, such as it is  
at this day. It is the law written by the  
finger of God on the heart of man, and by  
that law, unchangeable and eternal, while  
man despises fraud, and loathe rapine, and  
sheds blood, they will reject with indigna-  
tion the wild and guilty fantasy that man  
can hold property in man!"—*Henry Lord  
Brougham.*

TEMPERANCE FACTS.

The following startling  
statements relate to eight different  
families in a single town. The parents were  
moderate drinkers! Can heads of families  
read these facts without concern!  
The first had one child, a daughter. A  
great sum was expended on her education.  
She died from the effects of strong drinks.  
The second had two children. He was edu-  
cated with great care and at a great ex-  
pense but was killed by wine.  
The third had four sons and one daughter.  
The daughter is a drunkard and one son  
went to the gallows.  
The fourth had three sons. One died of  
interference, one was killed in a duel,  
and the other is a drunkard.  
The fifth had two sons who killed himself  
by drinking and two step-sons are drunkards  
on wine.  
The sixth had five sons. Four are drunk-  
ards, and one through the influence of li-  
quor is an idiot.  
The eighth had five sons and three neph-  
ews. Four of the sons have been killed by  
alcohol, and the fifth is a drunkard. The  
sons were educated with the best of care,  
and were well-to-do men.—*New York Cabnet.*

"MARRIED OUT."

It seems that Suttle  
was born and brought up in New Hampshire,  
but went South and married. At a "Wom-  
an's Rights" convention in Boston, on  
Friday, a sister of Suttle was among the  
speakers. She stated that he was born in  
New Hampshire, but married in Virginia,  
and by his marriage inherited slaves; he re-  
sided further that her brother would be  
leased Burns, if others had been willing;  
and attempted to defend him, saying he was  
a good, kind man.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL SOLD AT THE RATE OF  
25,000 COPIES PER DAY DURING THE BARRAS  
DISTURBANCE.

The Boston Journal sold at the rate of  
25,000 copies per day during the Barras  
disturbance.



LIBERAL DEMOCRACY.  
MASS STATE CONVENTION.

As a part of the political movements of the day, we deem it our duty to give our readers some account, abridged though it must be, of the proceedings of the Mass State Convention of the Liberal Democrats, held in Portland on Thursday last week. The Convention, though not as large as was anticipated by some, was pretty well attended, and those who participated in the meeting seemed to be in earnest. The Convention was held in the City Hall, Portland, and was called to order by Dr. Robert Cony of Augusta. The Dr., in calling the meeting to order, was quite severe upon politicians and parties. He said that the call for the convention asked for the co-operation of all, all to meet who were in favor of the principles embraced in the call, to devise measures by which the rights of freemen should be maintained. He welcomed men to the movement who were ready to defend the privileges of freemen. It had been his lot to be associated in political conventions with many politicians. These conventions had become mere clap traps in which the rights of the people had been sacrificed. The Dr. was very energetic in his manner, frequently notifying the convention that "this is a meeting of the people," a convention in which every man stood upon his own right, and should speak his own thoughts without fear of dictators behind, or having party machinery brought to bear upon him.

On motion of L. D. Wilkinson a committee of six was appointed by the chair to nominate a list of candidates with a view to the permanent organization of the convention— as follows: L. D. Wilkinson of Saco, Wilkinson Eeles of Naples, S. C. Gage of Augusta, N. Hering of Houlton, Peter G. Winslow of Portland, John Fitzgerald of Thomaston. While this committee were arranging the permanent officers, Upham T. Cram, Esq., of Readfield, addressed the meeting. His remarks were principally directed to the liquor law, which he said was unconstitutional. He recapitulated the circumstances connected with the passage of the law. He did not like to see the break in the Democratic party made larger, and hoped that a candidate for Governor would be selected who would unite all parties. The Democratic papers had been on all sides of the liquor question, and he wanted them to be decided. The Morrill convention had run out the temperance question, had gone on to Anti-Nebraska, and had nominated an Anti-Nebraska man for its candidate. He thought State politics should be kept separate from National questions.

At the close of his remarks, the temporary chairman called out for every man who had a voice to speak. It was no place for cowards, and he hoped there would be no cowards at the polls. The committee on organization then reported the following gentlemen for officers of the convention, viz.: For President, Hon. Edward Fuller, of Readfield. For Vice-Presidents, Thomas Dyer, Jr., of York County; Geo. Lemont of Lincoln County; John V. Purnam, of Aroostook County; John Dudley, of Washington County. For Secretaries, David O'Brien, of Thomaston; Joseph R. Nichols, of Augusta. Committee on Resolutions, L. D. Wilkinson, of York; F. W. Nichols, of Cumberland; Samuel Merry, of Lincoln; J. D. Pierce, of Kennebec; David Dow, of Washington; Wm. Keating, of Waldo; Isaac Blithen, of Piscataquis; Samuel F. Frisbee, of Aroostook; Hiram Jenness, of Penobscot.

This report was accepted, and Hon. Mr. Fuller took the chair. On motion of Dr. Cony, a committee consisting of two from each county in the State, were nominated by the respective delegations, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and the nominations of the delegations were confirmed by the convention. The committee were notified to meet at the Elm House for consultation.

Hon. Edward Levenseller, of Thomaston, was called out, and addressed the convention in a lengthened speech, declaring that he had no confidence in caucus nominations—the caucuses were controlled by office-holders or office-seekers. He was opposed to the Liquor Law, but was in favor of a License Law. After some further remarks from Mr. Chase, of Farmington, in which he said he was a Jackson democrat, and went for the Constitution of the United States, and for the belief that the Liquor Law was unconstitutional, the convention adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session. The nominating committee reported that they had unanimously agreed to propose the name of the Hon. SHEPHERD CARY, of Houlton, as the candidate of the Liberal Democracy of Maine, for Governor. The report of the committee was accepted, and on motion of Dr. Cony, three cheers were given for the nomination. Dr. Cony said the name of Shepherd Cary had become familiar to every household. He had been denounced as radical, but his record, if examined, would show that he alone was the one who had been conservative of the rights of the people, he had never infringed them. He would defend the rights and privileges of the people as he had ever done. The Constitution was the platform, and it was a pleasant thought that that would protect us.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Saco, from the committee on resolutions, reported a long list, which were adopted. We have not room for them all. They appeared to have been carefully prepared, and many of them contained sentiments which would find a cordial response in the hearts of all parties, and would be cheerfully accepted by any political convention.

Those relating to the Maine Law, were as follows: 5. Resolved—That the law of this State, commonly known as the Maine Law, is justly obnoxious to all the odious characteristics that are named in the last preceding resolution, so that can be named to define a bad law; and it ought to be repealed without delay. Besides being fruitful of all the evil

consequences mentioned, it is productive of no positive good within the State, and destroys the reputation of our people with those residing elsewhere, for liberality of principles, sobriety of habits, and trustworthiness as men capable of moral self-government, representing our population as dangerous in association, except when restrained through fear of legal penalties and punishments, alike odious and derogatory to freemen. 6. Resolved—That it becomes the true friends of temperance throughout the State, to join in effecting a repeal of the Maine Law, because of its insufficiency to remedy other evils no less demoralizing to the citizen, destructive to their just pride, and of the peace of society.

7. Resolved—That we will unite with all who are well disposed upon the subject, with-out regard to party distinctions or obnoxious issues in politics, to secure a repeal of the Maine Law, for the reasons already stated; and also to secure a practical substitute that shall effectually bring to punishment all known abuses of the sale, and use of intoxicating liquors, and that shall encourage sobriety of habit, and discourage hypocrisy of professions, among all classes of men, in the use of these products.

8. Resolved—That the subject of illiberal legislation by the State, in the Maine Law, is peculiarly of local concern, and can have no affinity with national politics, and therefore should be kept separated from them; and it is the only prominent question of State policy, and State Government, that agitates the people of the State at this period; and while we hold it to be clear and un-questionable that party organizations, for political purposes, and when directed by unity of designs, and commanding the confidence of the masses, is a rampart of freedom, of inestimable value; we still hold it to be equally clear that when such organization is perverted, and limited in its uses, to carrying out only partial views of the public welfare, and aims chiefly at individual aggrandizement, and shrinks timidly from open opposition to clear cases of tyranny in legislation, it ceases to be a reliable arm of defence to the citizen, and ought to be reformed or supplanted.

Several other resolves, relating to notifying Hon. Shephard Cary of his nomination, and State address, and relating to the calling of County Mass Meetings, and other matters relative to the organization of the party, were also adopted. The resolutions were read by Mr. Wilkinson, who was called on at the close of the reading to make a speech.

He said the resolves expressed his views, though he did not claim the honor of having written them. He did not stand as a disappointed office-seeker. He had been for many years a close follower of democratic organizations, but he was aware that they had become corrupt, and he had come here in the hope of correcting some of the evils which existed. He had learned his lessons of democracy from Franklin Pierce, in whose office he had been a student for two years, and from John Fairfield, and they had never read him homilies on the Maine Law. Their principles were broader; they never descended so low as to make a law that bore upon any particular branch of trade. He had followed the principle adopted by the candidate last year, he had kept away, when anything unpleasable was offered to him by the party conventions. He said that the party sometimes picked up a fool and put him in nomination, or they sometimes took good men and made fools of them. The Bangor Convention did so last year; they picked up Albert Pillsbury, a very good man, and the State Committee, whose tool he consented to be, made a very bad one of him. He complained that the State Committee had managed everything in their own way.

The speaker said he was not much of a mechanic, he had been done up once in trying to make a wheel barrow, but he was going to try the line of invention. He was going to fix up a machine to carry messages, with something like the magnetic telegraph—by which the Chairman of the State Committee and the Governor could always be in communication. Thus the Governor would always conform to the Chairman of the State Committee; when the Chairman of the State Committee stepped, the Governor would step, when the Chairman got drunk, the Governor would get drunk, &c. Mr. W. then referred to the Maine Law. If he was a rum-seller, and wished to make the most of his liquor, he should be in favor of this law, if a drunkard constantly bent on gratifying his appetite, he should be in favor of it, but if in favor of a healthy state of temperance, he should oppose it to the utmost. He asked if they could name a single person who had been a drunkard in June 1851, who was not so now, and he asked if temperance had increased since June 1851. What then had the Maine Law done? [A voice from the crowd, "made Neal Dow Mayor of this city for one year."] What has it done? It has increased dram shops, made drunkenness more prevalent—he knew this to be the result in Saco and Biddeford, &c.

Before the law was passed there were only about 17 places in the two towns where liquor was sold, now he could take any one to 75 places in the two places where rum was sold by the glass. His friend said it had made Neal Dow Mayor of Portland one year. What had it done for Gov. Hubbard who signed the law, it has not made him Governor of Maine for one year. He said he was at Boston last winter—is acquainted with many liquor dealers there. He questioned them as to the amount of sales in the State of Maine; they were more and at greater profit than before the law, and the law would be a boon to them if they could be sure of their pay. In many cases where liquor had been seized and destroyed by the ramrods, the Boston dealer had to lose it. The law is bad in many other respects. Not only had it stoved up the democratic party, not only has the whig party been made to suffer, but look at its effects in our churches. It had broken up the Baptist Church in Saco. Rev. Mr. Williams, formerly pastor of that church, had had the independence to investigate the principles of the Maine Law, and preach upon them. He could not remember the text—was not so well posted up in the Bible as some folks— [He appealed to his friends, Hancock and Cowan, of the papers there, but could not get the desired information.] However, the result was that Mr. Williams got into difficulty and had to leave. Look at the effect

of the law in our public schools. He could answer for York County; there it had played the mischief—discharging masters. It had broken up partnerships. Go into private dwellings and you will see its workings in all their beauty—there it enters to separate husband from wife—there he saw and heard on the occasion. So far as we were enabled to judge the meetings were highly interesting, and nobody has suffered on their account but the Editor, who sees murder, treason and infidelity in every convocation of the people held for the purpose of asserting the principles of constitutional liberty. We know nothing of the origin of the social movement which gave one of its manifestations here, and had nothing whatever to do with its arrangements, but we are free to confess, we band and wife, father and son, mother and daughter.

He said that on the testimony of three of one's enemies, his house could be entered ostensibly to search for liquors, and drew a deplorable picture of an instance of the kind. He had just such a case, which he meant should be tried—the judges should not shrink it. He thought individual liberty the cornerstone of our constitution; demolish the first, and the latter falls—and God's eternal curse rest on him who demolishes the first.

After Mr. Wilkinson had closed, Mr. Dyer, of Saco, made some explanatory remarks relative to his being a participant in the doings of the convention, he having been elected to the Committee, in speeches, and the proceedings generally. He made the crack speech of the occasion, pleased himself, the reporters, and the audience generally by his good natured and pleasant fictions. Mr. Wilkinson has a vigorous fancy and is rather devoted to the science of exaggeration upon subjects connected with the Maine Law. His statistics of the Rum Traffic in our place have the beauty of novelty and we let them pass, simply remarking, that one, like ourselves, who has no personal interest in learning where the "rum holes" are, stands no kind of a chance in the field of argument or contradiction with one whose interest, or something else, prompts him to gain such information, as will enable him to speak from personal experience.

One of Mr. Wilkinson's statements however, we feel it a public duty to contradict. We refer to that in which he asserts that a former pastor of the Baptist Church in Saco was obliged to leave his charge in consequence of preaching his views upon the Maine Law. It is enough for us to say, for the present, that there is no foundation for such a statement. The Clergyman in question was, as we know, a Maine-Law man, out and out, and his views on the Law had nothing to do with his leaving his charge there. We happen to know that it was the universal wish of the Society for him to remain, and they consented to part with him with the greatest reluctance. The vigorous fancy of our fellow citizen has led him into a grievous error in this particular.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Richard Medenhall mission teacher at the Friends' Shiloh Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of 14th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all this season, claiming a seat as an elected representative from Nebraska, is the superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the direction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

It was in the same way that slavery once existed in New Hampshire. It was never legal there, but actually existed and increased in spite of all the nonsense we read about its unprofitableness making it impossible in certain climates and circumstances. It existed in Massachusetts in the same manner, and when once brought to a legal test in Boston, was declared illegal. From that moment it was legally dead in New Hampshire, though it had a quasi life for years afterwards.

Exactly so in Kansas. It has lived there, illegally, mobbishly, seditiously. But now, by the new laws of the land, it is legalized and sanctified; and now, presto, change, it is, we take it, seditious to act or speak against it. Its opponents may be allowed, perhaps, to wink or think: but to do anything more would be levying war against the United States, and shaking the commonwealth.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE. Some one, probably a person interested in this institution, has sent us a beautifully printed Catalogue of the Oxford Normal Institution, from which we learn that the School is in a very flourishing condition, having had a total of 206 students during the past academic year. The school is located in South Paris, Oxford County, has a large board of instruction, as appears from the Catalogue, and seems to be well supported. There is only one more remark that we wish to make in this connection, and it is this. The institution is indebted to us in the sum of \$4.00 for advertising in 1848-9. We have sent the bill a number of times, but have never received any payment, therefore—as the institution seems to be in a highly flourishing condition, we are led to believe that the Trustees or their agents have inadvertently overlooked the payment of the bill. Will our friend, Dr. Rust, who we perceive is Secretary of the Trustees, see that the bill is brought to the notice of the board.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HOME. The Chicago Democrat, in speaking of the got up demonstration to this demagogue at New York, and his demand that the Nebraska wrong must be made part and parcel of the Democratic creed, expresses the opinion that just now there are appearances that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is not over popular with the democratic masses of the North, and that there is a disposition abroad rather to resist and oppose, than to sustain the action that resulted in that repeal.

LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of the County of York, in connection with the order of the Sons of Freedom, held a very interesting meeting at Central Hall, Biddeford, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The editor of the Democrat, so we learn from his paper, was present a portion of the time and had his slave nerves very sensibly affected, neither had or say anything while we were present, which the most fastidious stickler for constitutional requirement, any supporter of public order could object to.—The ladies who had charge of the arrangements, were good looking, quiet, and lady-like in their manners, and conducted with propriety not always to be found in conventions attended by the other sex exclusively. In our judgment, they should be applauded instead of being censured for the stand they have taken for constitutional liberty. The editor of the Democrat draws entirely upon his imagination when he represents the aim of the speakers at these meetings to prepare the minds of their hearers to make armed resistance to law, and to justify riotous proceedings. No speaker that we heard, made any declaration which could by any fair construction be twisted into an approval of mob law. There was, it is true, "unsparing and better denouncing of the Nebraska Bill," and the Congress man who voted for it, and the humble newspaper editor, who was enabled to see its peculiar beauties, through the medium of supplement spectacles only were severely reprobated.—Had our neighbor laid aside his supplement spectacles and travelled back in imagination to 1849, when he was as good a free-seller as any body, he would have seen nothing of importance to disapprove of in the proceed-

ings. It is quite true that some of the speakers may have spoken too loud, and others too low, and some may have been too much excited in the cause; but after all, had he been as fast and furious for the Wilmot Proviso as he was in 1849, all these would have been ascribed to the natural and pardonable warmth of persons who were supporting principles which he said in 1849, "the democracy of Maine had planted themselves upon."

Our account of the "liberal" Convention is made up partly from the reports of the Portland Advertiser, and partly from notes taken by ourselves during its sitting. We have abridged it as much as possible, consistent with giving a fair idea of the Convention and its proceedings. There were some of the old leaders of the Democracy there, but not so many we think as attended the Chandler Convention two years ago. Many of these, like Virgil Delphinus Paris, have been provided with fat offices by President Pierce and of course their horror for the Maine Law has subsided or postponed to another occasion. Upon the whole there was a respectable gathering, and considerable spirit manifested. Its leading spirit, in the Hall, to say nothing of spirits elsewhere, were Dr. Cony of Augusta, Cram of Readfield, Chase of Farmington, and Dyer and Wilkinson of Saco. The latter gentleman had a great deal of ubiquity about him. His name figures in the Committees, in speeches, and the proceedings generally. He made the crack speech of the occasion, pleased himself, the reporters, and the audience generally by his good natured and pleasant fictions. Mr. Wilkinson has a vigorous fancy and is rather devoted to the science of exaggeration upon subjects connected with the Maine Law. His statistics of the Rum Traffic in our place have the beauty of novelty and we let them pass, simply remarking, that one, like ourselves, who has no personal interest in learning where the "rum holes" are, stands no kind of a chance in the field of argument or contradiction with one whose interest, or something else, prompts him to gain such information, as will enable him to speak from personal experience.

One of Mr. Wilkinson's statements however, we feel it a public duty to contradict. We refer to that in which he asserts that a former pastor of the Baptist Church in Saco was obliged to leave his charge in consequence of preaching his views upon the Maine Law. It is enough for us to say, for the present, that there is no foundation for such a statement. The Clergyman in question was, as we know, a Maine-Law man, out and out, and his views on the Law had nothing to do with his leaving his charge there. We happen to know that it was the universal wish of the Society for him to remain, and they consented to part with him with the greatest reluctance. The vigorous fancy of our fellow citizen has led him into a grievous error in this particular.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.—Richard Medenhall mission teacher at the Friends' Shiloh Mission, writes to the National Era, under date of 14th ult., from that station, that slavery exists in Kansas, and did before the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, notwithstanding the institution was illegal. He says that Thomas Johnson, who has been at Washington all this season, claiming a seat as an elected representative from Nebraska, is the superintendent of an extensive missionary establishment in Kansas, under the direction of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, at which slaves have long been kept to do the menial service.

It was in the same way that slavery once existed in New Hampshire. It was never legal there, but actually existed and increased in spite of all the nonsense we read about its unprofitableness making it impossible in certain climates and circumstances. It existed in Massachusetts in the same manner, and when once brought to a legal test in Boston, was declared illegal. From that moment it was legally dead in New Hampshire, though it had a quasi life for years afterwards.

Exactly so in Kansas. It has lived there, illegally, mobbishly, seditiously. But now, by the new laws of the land, it is legalized and sanctified; and now, presto, change, it is, we take it, seditious to act or speak against it. Its opponents may be allowed, perhaps, to wink or think: but to do anything more would be levying war against the United States, and shaking the commonwealth.

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE. Some one, probably a person interested in this institution, has sent us a beautifully printed Catalogue of the Oxford Normal Institution, from which we learn that the School is in a very flourishing condition, having had a total of 206 students during the past academic year. The school is located in South Paris, Oxford County, has a large board of instruction, as appears from the Catalogue, and seems to be well supported. There is only one more remark that we wish to make in this connection, and it is this. The institution is indebted to us in the sum of \$4.00 for advertising in 1848-9. We have sent the bill a number of times, but have never received any payment, therefore—as the institution seems to be in a highly flourishing condition, we are led to believe that the Trustees or their agents have inadvertently overlooked the payment of the bill. Will our friend, Dr. Rust, who we perceive is Secretary of the Trustees, see that the bill is brought to the notice of the board.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HOME. The Chicago Democrat, in speaking of the got up demonstration to this demagogue at New York, and his demand that the Nebraska wrong must be made part and parcel of the Democratic creed, expresses the opinion that just now there are appearances that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is not over popular with the democratic masses of the North, and that there is a disposition abroad rather to resist and oppose, than to sustain the action that resulted in that repeal.

LADIES' ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. The Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society of the County of York, in connection with the order of the Sons of Freedom, held a very interesting meeting at Central Hall, Biddeford, on Thursday and Friday of last week. The editor of the Democrat, so we learn from his paper, was present a portion of the time and had his slave nerves very sensibly affected, neither had or say anything while we were present, which the most fastidious stickler for constitutional requirement, any supporter of public order could object to.—The ladies who had charge of the arrangements, were good looking, quiet, and lady-like in their manners, and conducted with propriety not always to be found in conventions attended by the other sex exclusively. In our judgment, they should be applauded instead of being censured for the stand they have taken for constitutional liberty. The editor of the Democrat draws entirely upon his imagination when he represents the aim of the speakers at these meetings to prepare the minds of their hearers to make armed resistance to law, and to justify riotous proceedings. No speaker that we heard, made any declaration which could by any fair construction be twisted into an approval of mob law. There was, it is true, "unsparing and better denouncing of the Nebraska Bill," and the Congress man who voted for it, and the humble newspaper editor, who was enabled to see its peculiar beauties, through the medium of supplement spectacles only were severely reprobated.—Had our neighbor laid aside his supplement spectacles and travelled back in imagination to 1849, when he was as good a free-seller as any body, he would have seen nothing of importance to disapprove of in the proceed-

der which declares that the support of the principle of the Nebraska bill is the great thing to be remembered. Even while mingling with his own fellow-citizens of Chicago, he will be made painfully aware that there has been a great change going on in the public mind; and that many times more so than those who have stood by him in former years through good and through evil report. We will not wish him on this question; and that he will find the great mass of the friends of the Compromise of 1850, in opposition to the repeal of that of 1820. There is quite a difference between the composition of the Democracy of the West, and those who do the enthusiastic la politics in New York, and they will require to be convinced of the necessity, policy, justice and expediency of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise at this time—just as peace and quiet had been secured to the country, through a general acquiescence in the measures of 1850, before they applaud that repeal as meritorious, or enter it upon their political creed as cardinal and to be sustained at all hazards."

THE TARIFF. From the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, we learn that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, after much difficulty, have agreed to report a bill for the modification of the tariff, somewhat upon the basis suggested by Secretary Guthrie. The bill includes five schedules of rates. In the first schedule, the old one hundred per cent duty on bristles, liquors, &c., remains unchanged. We now receive three million duties annually from this source. The second schedule rates the duty at twenty per cent. It also includes iron, sugar, manufactured silk and hemp. The third schedule is fifteen per cent; the fourth, ten per cent, and the fifth, five per cent, and embraces nearly all the articles in the existing tariff, but reducing to fifteen per cent articles which now pay twenty; to ten per cent articles which now pay fifteen, &c., &c. The twenty per cent schedule includes raw silk and some descriptions of medicines and dyestuffs. We now receive over seven million dollars duties upon manufactured and un-manufactured silk. The lists are very full, and fifteen per cent is placed upon all unenumerated articles. Salt, which under the present tariff is an enumerated article, pays twenty per cent, and is admitted free of duty. The free list takes in all the articles now admitted free, as well as many articles now in the lower list of duties. It also includes certain dyestuffs and medicines. It is not, however, as extra as Mr. Guthrie's proposition. With regard to bounties the Committee have determined to remain silent. It is estimated that this tariff will yield a revenue of about forty-five millions.

The correspondent of the Herald thinks; however, that it stands no chance of passing this season.

THE LEMMON SLAVE CASE. The motion to compel the plaintiff (Jonathan Lemmon) as a non-resident, to file security for costs on the appeal from the decision of the late Judge Paige, for liberating slaves brought by Mr. L. into New York State, was before the Supreme Court in New York, The Judge decided that the respondent is entitled to an order requiring security, and it was ordered accordingly.

That is right. The case itself is an insult to the state. The law in the case is as plain as it can be. The Boston Journal says: "This case is one upon the decision of which much interest is felt. The plaintiff, Mr. Lemmon, brought several negroes to New York en route for Texas, and they were freed by Judge Paige on the established principle of law in the Free States, that a slave voluntarily brought into a State where slavery does not exist by the local law, becomes free. Mr. Lemmon was compensated by parties in New York for the loss of his slaves, but measures were taken by interested parties at the South, and particularly by the Virginia Legislature, to test the constitutionality of this decision. An appeal was accordingly taken to the Supreme Court of New York, and the case will ultimately be carried up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Although the emancipation of a slave by the voluntary act of his master in bringing him into a free State, is a well established principle of law at the North, yet we are not aware that any decision has been pronounced upon this point by the Supreme Court of the United States. In an analog case, that tribunal has decided that a State can prescribe the status of persons within its own jurisdiction, and this common sense interpretation of federal relations and State authority must, we think, apply to such cases as the Lemmon slave case.

MONEY LOST IN THE MAILS.—An interesting and important decision. An applicant for a patent, on withdrawal of his application, instructed the Commissioner of Patents to forward to him by mail the sum of \$20 due him from the government on said withdrawal. The money was sent to him accordingly by his instructions, and was lost in course of transmission. On his application to be remunerated said sum, it was held that the Post Office Department is established for the convenience of the people, and it is a medium for them to transmit and receive intelligence and all mailable matter; but it is not an insurance office. The postage charged is no more in the estimation of Congress than a fair compensation for the services rendered, and it is not a reward for any risk run by the contractor. If the Postmaster General, or the President and Senate, have appointed a dishonest Postmaster, the United States are not bound to remunerate the loss of an individual sustained by his having violated the law, and no liability is imposed on the United States in this case, from the fact that they were the trustees of said applicant, and sent the money by mail as he directed.—Washington Star, 9th.

AMOS KENDALL, when Postmaster General, proposed that our Post Office should transmit small sums of money, after the English manner. But he was so unpopular, that the plan, though excellent, was not adopted.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. The meeting is to be held on THURSDAY the 29th instead of Tuesday the 29th, as was stated in our paper. There was an error in the name of the day. The state of public affairs, both State and National, require that the delegates should come together pervaded with a spirit of conciliation and harmony, and that the measures adopted shall be the result of calm deliberation and a practical consideration of the situation of public affairs. We trust there will be a full delegation from this County. Towns which have not already chosen their delegates should do so without delay.

THE F. W. Baptist Sabbath School Exhibition of which we spoke in our last, will be repeated at their house of worship in this village on Thursday evening, 29th inst. at 7 1/2 past 7 o'clock. Judging from the previous evening, it will be an interesting occasion. As this will probably be the last for the season, it is hoped there will be a general rally. Tickets 10 cts., to be obtained at the door; also at Dr. S. L. Lord's Druggist store, and at Mr. Harvey's Bookstore, Saco, opposite the Post Office.

STATISTICS.—The following statistics have been gathered from the assessor's books of the town of Biddeford for the present year, 1854. Total amount of assessment for State, County, Town, Highway, and School District, is \$28,137.00. Of this sum the Popper-rell Manufacturing Company pay \$5,808; Laconia Company, \$5,280; Water Power Company, \$3,960; Biddeford and Saco Gas Company, \$158.40.

The following named citizens pay a tax over \$100.—Edward H. C. Hooper, \$279.11; Daniel S. Hooper, \$163.87; William P. Hooper, \$124.10; Horace Bacon, \$130.18; W. P. Haines, \$129.66; Geo. H. Adams, \$115.55.

Then there are 41 persons who pay a tax over \$100.—Edward H. C. Hooper, \$279.11; Daniel S. Hooper, \$163.87; William P. Hooper, \$124.10; Horace Bacon, \$130.18; W. P. Haines, \$129.66; Geo. H. Adams, \$115.55.

Then there are 664 who pay a Tax from \$200 to \$250. Then there are 700 who pay only a Poll Tax—and about 100 who are not worth the expense of taxing them for their Polls.

The following communication we insert at the request of a Maine Law Democrat. We understand that it was refused a place in the Democrat.

To the Editor of the Maine Democrat. Sir:—In your paper of the 9th, 16th and 23d, of May, you undertook to favor your readers with a history of the Cary and Morrill parties, or rather, as you are pleased to have it, "twin factions." If they are so, however, they are not so identically alike in principle, as not to be easily distinguished from each other. The former, going for the repeal of the liquor law, and for a sort of plunder of the public lands—the latter, for sustaining the law, and opposed to plunder. But, notwithstanding you know this, and notwithstanding your professed partiality to the law and the temperance cause, and your deep concern for the public interests, you treat these "twin factions" with the same degree of indignity, and most furiously denounce them both, as "freebooters, stock-jobbers, jugglers, demagogues, jackals, and asses," and say they are influenced only by "base designs and sinister motives." These disparaging epithets, thus strung together, and your own dignified language; words with which you have so plentifully interlarded your strictures on the aforesaid sections of the democratic party—and why? Merely because they have seen fit to break from the thralldom of caucus and convention systems, as of late conducted, and set up for themselves, as independent republicans. Not content with your sweeping and wholesale denunciations of them as factionists, you have unnecessarily singled out an individual of one the parties, and slandered him, because as Chairman of the State Committee of the Morrill party; he appended his name to a notice for a mass meeting to nominate a candidate for Governor. That man is your friend and your neighbor, James M. Deering, Esq. Sir, to what length have you not carried your virulence?

In passing along you incidentally allude to the Chandler faction of 1852, the first-born of old Mother Democracy's family of factions. It is not forgotten, that at its birth you pronounced it illegitimate, unruly and refractory, and deserving no favor. But now, this unlawful, uncomely and factious banding has become your great favorite as well as that of your associate leaders. I shall not pretend to give your precise language, in your kind remarks respecting the Chandler party, but generally, the substance. You say, then, that they were but temporarily deluded—that soon they recovered their senses, became clothed in their right mind, repented of their evil, and returned to the true democracy. That after all, they were good temperance men; "honest in their intentions, and entitled to respectful considerations." That they meant no harm; merely "thought the Law was an obstacle to temperance, contrary to right, and worthy of immediate expulsion from the Statute book." There, sir, are your own words, though not thus italicized in the original. And when you penned them, you must have known there was not the semblance of truth in what you wrote. You knew that that party, or faction, was principally made up of moderate drinkers and confirmed drunkards from the two great political parties. Such men the friends of tem-

perance, and opposed to a temperance law, only because they believed it to be an "obstacle" in the way of temperance! Such men, oppose Gov. Hubbard, the regular democratic candidate for re-election, for no other reason than that of his approving the law, and thereby himself becoming an "obstacle" in the progress of temperance!!

Sir, if you really believe this, you may as well take rank with both "twin factions," put on long ears, and be as "ass" yourself. We say both factions, for this would be in perfect keeping with your vacillating course on the temperance question. Moreover you say, that the leaders, "the Generals, Captains, and drill Sergeants," of the Chandler apostates, who with their twenty thousand men, "marched out of the Democratic camp," and then, after one campaign, marched back again, "are in very different employment now." True, sir—nothing more so. Your "generals, captains, &c.," though still at enmity with the law, have returned to the camp of the "regulars." Yes, these prodigal sons have returned, and for them there is dancing, and music, and the fatted calf. Instead of leading a faction, we find those illustrious "Generals, Captains and drill Sergeants," now employed in the Custom Houses, as Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Inspectors, Tide-Waiters, and the like. Some as Deputy Postmasters, and Postmaster's Clerks; and numerous others variously employed under the patronage of the General Government. Who would't be a rebel, a factionist, and then report, for so much soap? And all this has been effected, too, by the recommendation of the immaculate leaders of the regular Democratic party.

They pretend to be great sticklers for regular nominations, and great admirers of those who invariably and consistently support them, whether the nominees be devils or angels, yet we find these same leaders recommending for office Chandler bolters, to the exclusion of others, who sought appointments to the same offices, and who had hitherto never wavered from regular nominations; and why this preference of the leaders on the one hand, for Chandler bolters and anti-law men, and their opposition on the other hand of more consistent Democrats? Evidently because said leaders were, and still are, opposed to the Maine Law, and willingly countenance no man for office, who is not himself opposed. This is the criterion of their likes and dislikes, their true line of demarcation in political matters. Is it said this is not true? Then look at your town elections, look at your appointments, (in this county I speak more particularly now) at your town caucuses, County and State Conventions. Who swims most buoyantly there, and who sinks to the bottom? The regular nomination candidates, who applied for office in the service of the U. S., failed, because they were law men, and their competitors succeeded, because they were anti-law. So it is in your packed caucuses and conventions. Gloss it as you please, Mr. Democrat, such are the facts. The pure and patriotic leaders of the democratic party, prefer both the treason and the traitor, provided he be an anti-law man, to the more consistent and regular democrat, who does not fully sympathize with them. Mr. Maine Democrat, is it a wonder, that under the leadership of such men, the democratic party in this county, and the State should become dismembered, and severed into fragments? But I can go no further at present. YORK Co.

State Convention of the "Regular" Democracy. The third and last of the Democratic State Conventions came off in Portland on Wednesday. Fortunately for our readers, whose patience may be severely taxed by the long account we have given of the doings of the "Liberal" Democracy, the story of this Convention is a short one. It is not our fault that it is so. About six hundred Delegates were present. Hon. Luther S. Moore presided. Pillsbury was withdrawn by Wyman B. S. Moore of Bangor, and on his motion Hon. A. K. Paris was nominated as candidate for Governor by acclamation, and the Convention adjourned without adopting any resolves or giving the least intimation that any member knew of the passage of the Nebraska Bill, or that the national administration claimed to be a democratic one. We do not know Mr. Paris' age, but we think he has constitutional qualifications on this point which will not be disputed. He was the second Governor of the State (in 1825 and 24) has been in office all of his life time, says yes, yes, on all occasions, and is just as good a man to be run down, as he is likely to be, as can be found anywhere in the State.

Godey's Lady's Book is on hand. This book is not only prompt in arriving, but prompt and up to the mark in everything else. This book has a great many patterns, which are very useful. We see that this number commences another quarter of a century since it was established. Its long standing proves its worth. People don't appreciate a humbug so long as that. Godey is no humbug. We see also that Godey speaks of cutting off a number of exchanges. We are not to be cut off—remember that, Friend Godey. To be found at the book-stores.

Peterson's for July, has arrived.—This number is full of interesting reading matter. It has an excellent memoir—the sea bathers. This book should be taken by all mantua-makers, milliners, and ladies generally. Then walk up, ladies, pay your \$2.00, and get your money's worth. To be found at the book-stores.

Richmond, June 14. ANTHONY BURMA. The Richmond Dispatch says that Anthony Burma is to be sent further South, to find a new home and a new master.

A couple of the most efficient Shakers of England have out the society and got married. The New Haven Register says they were heretofore regarded as fire-proof specimens of the order. Probably couldn't stand it any longer.







At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**NEW GOODS!**  
To meet the demands of our increasing trade we have just purchased a new and now receiving at our Jewelry and Hardware Store,  
**Under the Biddeford Bank,**  
a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing  
**GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,**  
of the usual varieties of Verge, L. Price, and Lever movements, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**BIRD SEEDS** of all kinds, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, by  
**GILMAN, Factory Island,**  
35

**T. G. THORNTON, JR.,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
BIDDEFORD, ME.  
OFFICE—In Howard's Block.

**GEORGE J. WEBB & CO'S**  
**Piano-Forte Warerooms,**  
Chambers, No. 3 Winter Street,  
BOSTON.

**PROCLAMATION,**  
**To the Citizens of Saco & Vicinity,**  
**THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!**  
**PULVERIZER'S**  
**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**

**Valuable Real Estate for Sale.**  
A Farm in Alfred, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, a mile and a half from the Village of the Western end of Baker Pond, which forms its Eastern boundary. It contains about 200 acres of land, under a good state of cultivation, 75 acres of which is covered with a noble growth of Spruce and Fir.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**JEWELRY!**  
Consisting of Gold Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, Ear Ornaments, Beads, Bracelets, Cut Glass, Coral, Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Ruby, Sapphire, Garnet, Opal, and other precious stones, and all the latest styles of Jewelry, at the lowest and best prices.

**CLOCKS.**  
Mirage, Gallery, and rich Ornamental Clocks, Temple, Eight-Day and Thirty-Hour works, and other Clocks, with and without alarms, of the best American manufacture.

**EBENEZER SHILLABER,**  
**COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Office, Smith's Corner, Biddeford, Me.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.

At a Court of Probate held at Kennebunk, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

**SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**  
Tea and Table Spoons, Forks, Butter, Pie Fruit, and other articles, in common and Hunting cases, which will be sold at the lowest and best prices.

**FOR SALE,**  
**FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,**  
and other Valuable Real Estate.

**DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,**  
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1854.

**Paints, Paints, Paints!**  
**ABJAH TARBOX**  
HAS just received at his place of business, on Chestnut Street, next door to Pierce's Bakery, a fresh lot of  
**PAINTS AND OILS,**  
embracing all descriptions, which will be sold at the lowest rates.

**Hydro Electric Voltaic Chains!**  
Producing instant relief from the most acute Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and Swelled Joints, Neuralgic Pain of the Face, Headache, St. Vitus's Dance, Paralysis, the Heart's Disease, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Urteric Pains.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & CO.**  
Manufacturers of  
**Stationary Steam Boilers,**  
Ships' Water Tanks, Gas Holders, &c.  
Office, corner of State and Broad Sts.,  
BOSTON.