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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 07, No. 47): June 8, 1854

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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MAY. THE MOON OF FLOWERS. BY INEZ. The golden stars look down on me, With their deep eyes so full of light...

Miscellaneous.

THE WAY FOR THE WORLD.

Harrison, said Mrs. Gray, and she held her head down to her sewing and tried to seem and speak undisturbedly. 'Where did you spend last evening? I know you are your own man now, but still, I don't feel exactly like giving up a mother's watchful care over you, only because you have turned that important corner—twenty-one.'

The Eastern Mail.

VOL. VII. WATERVILLE, MAINE. . . . THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1854. NO. 47.

'Well, Harrison, I know all that. I offered her a home myself for your sake, but she would not accept it. Mrs. Weston gave her a chance to earn her living with her by sewing, but she refused the place. Your father, knowing your predilections, and wishing to do all he could for Kate, offered her a place in the public schools, but that she did not like. Nothing else would do, (and Mrs. Gray's tone sounded very much like a sneer), but to become a kitchen girl. I am sure we have done our part by Kate, and if she will not respect herself, we are not in duty bound to respect her.'

The door-bell rung and the conversation was interrupted. Company was announced, and Harrison slipped out upon the street to quiet his perturbed spirit in the moonlight. 'The way of the world!' he muttered as he passed to and fro before the elegant mansion that now made his home. 'My father makes it a boast that he was once a poor man, and has worked himself up from poverty to wealth, by his own energy and prudence. Yes, he makes it his boast, but after all I think it's more luck or good fortune, or perhaps we may say, the unexampled growth of this great country than anything else, that has given us our position. Little dreamed he when he bought his farm here, that twenty years would increase its value one hundred fold. Then he looked up to farmer Boyd as a superior, and was delighted when his boy played hide and seek in the summer moonlight with the Congressman's daughter. And mother, too, how much pains she took. Bah! and now, that misfortune hath fallen upon the household, and Kate, the gentle Kate, strong in the purity of her own nature, is doing the very things that father and mother have all their life long taught me were right and proper and praiseworthy, I am called upon to act the part of a miser and forsake her. Oh! it is strange how deeply rooted is this prejudice against female labor in the hearts of our American people. From the haughtiest aristocrat of us all, (I say us) for we lovingly profess to be a band of brothers, who traces his proud blood back to some offshoot of nobility, down to the ignorant body whose father was a coal heaver, and who, by some sudden freak of fortune has grown to a millionaire. Through every branch of society to its most minute ramifications is this feeling found. Vice itself, if it happens to be fashionable, is not so obnoxious as hard labor to the mushroom aristocracy of "Republican America." "Hearen sava, the mark," what Republicans we are. But I'll not budge—not I'll marry Kate—God bless her—in spite of them; and there is another thing I must do, (and a dark shade came over the brow of the young man.) I must save Mary from Charles Preston, or I must save Charles Preston from his wife. As this thought glared through his mind, his ear caught the sound of a familiar laugh through an opened door from an inner room of a fashionable saloon that was passing. Though not a frequenter of such places, he stepped in and inquired for Preston, and was ushered without ceremony into the presence of his friend.

gray, and half hazel eyes that you thought nothing about it, only that Kate Boyd was lovely; some said beautiful, others splendid, and yet no one could tell exactly why. Kate received her lover as just such a girl would, led him to the parlor and seated herself gracefully by his side—for Kate had sunk the kitchen girl long ago in the eyes of the Willoughbys, and though they paid her per contract two dollars a week; they never dreamed of neglecting duty or getting out of her place, and being stuck up because they made a companion and equal of her. Kate was 'one of us,' except when the Peabodys, and the Prestons, and such as they were to dine, and take tea, and such as they were to dine with an air of unconsciousness of their presence, only omitting to put herself in the way of any insult or cold neglect that their weakness and pride might prompt them to offer her. She did not take the accustomed seat at the table nor in the parlor after tea, not that she cared one straw for their attention or neglect, but she could see plainly poor Mrs. Willoughby was made uneasy, and was pained by their want of good breeding, and so the calm, self-sacrificing, self-respecting, young girl always found something plausible to keep her away. But by no look, or word, or token did she ever give sanction to the idea that playing upon the piano was more reputable than playing upon the cooking stove. 'Would that all young ladies thought even as Kate. Long talked the lovers, and the blissful future was hung by bows of promise, gorgeous and bright. Young Harrison had just returned from college and entered business with his father.—Both were too young to marry; but they could talk matters over, renew the loves of childhood and strengthen the interest that was to bind them through life; and Harrison did not leave till such an hour as would have called out another rebuke from his good mother, had she not supposed that he was spending the noon of night at a fashionable party. While the lovers were thus engaged, Mr. Gray, who had got home from his Railroad Meeting, and his wife were sitting up later than usual, discussing the same subject that mother and son had begun early in the evening. 'It was no use,' the old gentleman said, 'to argue the question. Harrison would have the girl, let them do and say what they might, after all. He should have done just so when he was young; but it was unfortunate, and all they could do was to make the best of it.' Charles Preston sat long with the fascinating beauty; he reeled with wine, for he could not bear much, and after they left the saloon, he joined a party of young revelers who met him upon the street. Who had crazed him, and before morning he bore the brand of a drunkard and a gambler. A day or two after the occurrence related, Harrison Gray called upon the lover of his sister, and with earnestness besought him to avoid the wine cup. Preston talked fair and made liberal promises—perhaps he meant to keep them, and would have done so, doubtless, had not temptation met him at every turn.—Harrison Gray found him in company with, and partaking with wine-bibbers. Mary was warned. But Mr. and Mrs. Gray thought he was too talented and noble to ever become a drunkard; the influence of a wife was all he wanted to save him. Oh, specious reasoning that has led thousands of the beautiful, the loving and true, to ruin and despair. If the maiden cannot hold the lover firm, be sure the strength within himself to walk upright, in the power of woman can hold him long in the paths of virtue. When will society cease to make woman the keeper of man's morals? Charles Preston married the beautiful and amiable Mary, with the full consent and approval of her parents. Two years after, Harrison Gray married Kate Boyd, the kitchen girl, without their approval and with a reluctant consent. 'Let us skip five years.' Mary Preston is at home again in her father's hall, the pale, wretched, drooping mother of two sickly children. How could they be otherwise? the drunkard's children are run-stung. Charles Preston fills the convier's cell, and from his prison of six years forth day by day to his hard toil, to expiate the crime of embezzling the public money and for forger.

the originals will be so closely imitated, that experienced taste is deceived by them. So complete and minute are their operations that not only are foreign brands forged, and the shape of the bottles, the devices of seals and corks imitated, but even artificial dust and cobwebs are fabricated to give them an air of respectable antiquity. If other proof of this were needed besides the results of chemical analysis, it might be found in the facts that more Port is drunk in the United States in one year than passes thro the Custom House in ten; that more Champagne is consumed in America alone than the whole Brandy district produces; that Cognac Brandy costs four times as much in France where it is made, as it is sold for in our common groceries; and that the failure of the whole grape crop in Madeira produced an apparent diminution in the quantity, nor at all corresponding increase in the price, of the wine. It is these compounds that madden and destroy such multitudes in our towns and cities. In vine-growing countries, where wine is cheap and plentiful and its use almost universal, there are none of these horrors of Intemperance that shock and alarm us here. France, Italy, Spain, suffer no more from the free use of their wines, than we do from our cider, or 'Sparkling Catawba.' If none but pure liquor was permitted to be sold, its price would instantly become so great as to put it beyond the reach of those who now fall victims to 'red-eye,' and 'rot-gut.'—Genuine Brandy, Gin and Rum are the most costly of all fermented drinks, instead of being as we are accustomed to think the cheapest. To say nothing of the cost of transportation, they cannot be bought on the spot where they are made at any thing like the rates they are sold at in our drinking saloons. Brandy that at wholesale brings \$3 a bottle, are sold at retail for three cents a glass! A Law providing for the prohibition and punishment of these adulterations, could be faithfully carried into effect, for all parties would have a common interest in its enforcement. It could be resisted by few, for no man wants to drink these poisons, and no dealer would acknowledge that he sold them. Temperance men would gain their end of driving these beverages out of use, and all respectable liquor merchants would profit by the rise in prices. Constitutional rights would not be more infringed than by the detection and punishment of any other fraud; and no property would be destroyed, except the liquid poisons and the implements of their manufacture. [Albany Journal.] Seeding Land to Grass. There are few, if any, operations in husbandry of more importance to the farmer than that of seeding land to grass. Nor are there many operations concerning the mode of performing which, there is more variance of opinion. Some favoring spring, others fall seeding; some contending for heavy seeding, others for light. So important and oft recurring is this operation of the farm, that it would seem strange that the best mode has not long since been decided, beyond all controversy. The purchase of grass seeds is quite an item of money expense; its failure to produce its desired return is followed by a still heavier loss in the time and labor expended in applying it to the soil, and the season's crop of grass. The practice of seeding in the spring, with some kind of grain, generally oats, is, I believe, too hazardous and uncertain. Every farmer knows full well that one of the greatest obstacles with which he has to contend in New England is drought. That his grain with which he seeds in the spring is ready for harvest at a season when drought is most likely to ensue. That during the growth of the grain, the blades of grass are kept from making much if any progress; the shade of the grain rendering them weak and tender. That the removal of the grain at once exposes these feeble plants to the scorching rays of an almost vertical sun which withers and burns them up beyond recovery. The greater portion of these plants are so small at the time of harvesting the grain, that they escape the too often casual observation of the farmer, and when the sun has burned them up, he concludes the seed was worthless, and forthwith blames the seedman for the failure of his crop. Many thousands of dollars are thus annually lost in Massachusetts alone. I have tried this mode of seeding, and am satisfied that it is altogether too hazardous an operation to be tried the second time. Fall seeding, too, is left undone later than the first of September, is also dangerous, both from early and late freezing and blowing of the ground, which destroys the plant in its weak and feeble hold upon the soil. Summer seeding at the last hoisting of corn is in favor with many farmers, but this method of seeding, has always appeared to me, to be a slovenly mode of farming—perhaps not necessarily so, if sufficient pains were taken to keep the ground level, and to cut up the corn below the surface, which is seldom done. Last season I determined to seed down in August, having taken a crop of oats from the land, it having been planted two years with corn; having harvested the oats which stood a few days longer than was desirable, I carted on ten ox loads of good barn-yard compost to the acre, plowed it in, harrowed and sowed herds grass, red top and clover. In a few days the land was well covered with a second crop of oats from the seed scattered in the process of harvesting the grass came up finely and the field presented a very beautiful appearance. By the first of October the oats got up a foot high. I turned my milch cows in for one hour a day at first, and when partly fed off, prolonged their stay to two hours.—Such a field of green fodder, at such a time proved a valuable acquisition. The grass continued to thrive, and now presents a very promising appearance. The oat stubble left in the fall, has, I believe, been no unimportant protection to the young grass roots through a hard winter. So highly satisfactory was this operation, that I shall pursue it again this season—sowing about two bushels of oats to the acre with my grass seed. The advantages, I deem to be three-fold. First, if your seed is good, you will be sure of not losing it by drought or early frosts; secondly, it affords an economical opportunity of applying a little fresh food for the support of your future crops, thus laying the land to grass in such good heart, that if it has been dealt with properly in its previous cultivation, it will need no top-dressing (which in my humble judgment is a most extravagant expenditure of manure, except upon low, wet

lands) until it is again taken up for cultivation. And, lastly, it gives you a fine crop of green fodder at a season when it is greatly needed. [N. E. Farmer.] BUT VERSUS THEORY.—It is a common notion, that to have good crops the seed must be often changed, and many farmers relying on this theory, sow seed that is 'far fetched and dear bought.' In a conversation, last evening, with Mr. Jonathan Nelson, of this city, well known here as a substantial farmer and a reliable man, he informed me that he helped reap a field of rye the past summer, of a little less than one acre and a half, yielding thirty-eight and a half bushels of excellent quality; that he has helped reap fifty-five successive harvests of rye on the same farm, owned by his father, (the late Deacon Nelson) and himself, that in all that time the seed had never been changed; that the first of these fifty-five harvests was from seed raised on the same farm by the former owner, and that he knew not how long the process of independent husbandry had been carried on by his predecessors. Facts and theories often disagree but nature is constant and true to herself.—[Worcester Spy.] 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, clayey loam, descending to the South. I planted the 20th of May, with corn and one and two pumpkin seeds in a hill, used about one table spoonful of plaster, or gypsum to the hill. The field was a clover sward, plowed once and harrowed three times. When the vines commenced to run, say one foot in length, I gave them a careful hoeing. After the fruit was well set, or some were six to eight inches in diameter, I covered the stem, and a small portion of the vine joining the stem, with moist, loose soil; the result was, that roots directly 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.—[Plowboy.] THE LESSON TAUGHT.—The last speech of Mr. Seward, on the final passage of the Nebraska Bill in the Senate, after it had been voted on in the House, was one of the most able and statesman like ever made by that distinguished Senator. The following extract is altogether admirable for the solemn truths it contains, as well as for the fearless and courteous manner in which it is spoken. Nothing better has been said in Congress this session, or which more deserves the candid attention of the whole country: 'I will tell you another thing; the free States are not dull scholars even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a compromise law establishing Freedom can be abrogated and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely; that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and therefore unsuspecting and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many contests is because you are in perpetual fear. There cannot be a convocation of abolitionists, however impracticable, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have separated themselves from all effective political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody not even for themselves, to carry out their purposes, and though they practice on that resolution, but you take alarm and your agitation renders necessary such compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the art of politics—you are old. We are strong—you are weak. We are therefore, over-confident, careless and indifferent—you are vigilant and active. These are all traits that redound to your praise. They are spoken not in your disparagement. I only say that there may be an extent of intervention on your side, which may induce the North at some time, either in this or some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example.' PROTESTANT DISABILITIES ABROAD.—We learn from the Congressionalist, that on Sabbath evening, May 7th, an able discourse upon the religious and social disabilities to which Protestants are subject while residing in foreign countries, was delivered by Rev. D. S. Furber, of Newton Center, in the Baptist Church of that place. At the close of the service, the assembly was organized by the choice of Rev. Dr. Sears as President. Mr. Sears being absent, Hon. Eben Braubury took the chair, and after a number of eloquent and forcible speeches from various gentlemen, a series of earnest resolutions was passed, and a memorial presented, to be signed and sent to Congress. The resolutions passed declared, in substance that hostility to religious intolerance is one of the fundamental ideas of our government; that to refuse permission to a congregation of orderly people to worship God according to their consciences, was an evidence of conscious error and timid apprehension on the part of the dominant authority, as well as an exhibition of despotic power, always to be condemned.—That to refuse decent burial to a human being was an offence to God, and that such refusal merits the censure of all Christian men; that our government, besides securing the protection of property, and advancing the interests of commerce, should include in its treaties matters involving the rights of conscience and the duties of humanity; and use every peaceful endeavor to obtain from all nations the privilege of a free public worship for those of our citizens who may desire it, and to obtain the assurance of protection for the graves of American dead.—[Dustin Journal.] THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS.—The Me. Farmer thinks that Maine should manufacture its own glass. In proof that we have facilities for this branch of business equal to those of any other state, it says: In the town of Liberty, in Waldo county, is a formation of granular quartz, which might be put into the required form or condition by easy process, suitable for glass manufacture.—In other parts of the State are formations of silicate of alumina, &c. In many sections of our seacoast are large beaches, that afford the finest of silicious sand. The other materials required, such as the various kinds of metallic oxides, barilla, &c., can be imported into the State, as easily as they are imported into other States for glass manufacture. THE NEW YORK FUGITIVE SLAVE CASES.—The three fugitive slaves arrested in N. York on Friday, and returned to their owners in Maryland, arrived safely in Baltimore, on Friday evening. Their names were Stephen H. Robert, and Jacob Pembroke—a father and two sons. The father was a brother of the Rev. J. W. Pennington, of Brooklyn, who on escaping from Maryland twenty-seven years ago, changed his name. The Tribune publishes the pedigree of the Pembroke family, from which it appears that they are the descendants of a young Mandingo prince, who was taken from Africa about one hundred years since.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, JUNE 8, 1854.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions...

Citizens Meeting in Waterville.

The gross outrage upon freedom, recently enacted in Boston at the points of a thousand bayonets, promises to arouse a just sentiment of indignation through the whole North.

Waterville has mingled her voice with the rest. On Saturday the following call was posted:

The Knell of Freedom!

The undersigned not doubting the full sympathy of the citizens of Waterville in the late of Burns, recently remanded to slavery in the city of Boston, take the liberty of calling a public meeting in the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock this afternoon...

In pursuance of this call a large meeting convened, of which Hon. D. L. Milliken was appointed chairman and J. R. Elden secretary.

From the afternoon, the meeting was adjourned to the evening, and again to Monday evening.

Upon the proposition to toll the bells, Prof. Champlin said:

It was proposed to have the bells tolled on this occasion. He liked the proposition. He thought it very proper. It was really one of the most gloomy periods in the history of our country.

A WATERVILLE SPECIMEN.—It is confidently asserted that the A. & K. Railroad "takes the medal," by general consent, over any road in the country, for a new baggage and post-office car, made at Waterville by Deacon Scammon.

COMFORT FOR HORSES.—A handsome boot for a man is a 'finishing touch,' and a pretty one for a woman is a thing 'not to be sneezed at,' though very likely to be looked at; but a good shoe for a horse is a piece of sublime philanthropy.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Waring, whose interesting lectures on agricultural science have been so well received among the Kennebec farmers, proposes to make another visit to Maine the coming Summer.

BAD TENANTS.—The Boston Transcript, speaking of a motion made in the Board of Aldermen of Boston, to eject the U. S. troops from the Boston Court House, says:

"Had the proposal been sustained by another vote, there is no reasonable expectation that it could have been immediately carried into effect, as the United States officers have evinced a partiality for the building quite remarkable. They have been warned out no less than three times.

The several bells of the village were tolled for two hours agreeably to the resolution.

The following are the resolutions, as finally adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That we have watched with the greatest anxiety the recent trial of the fugitive Burns, in Boston, and have witnessed with the deepest indignation the evident stretching of the most iniquitous law on our records, for his condemnation.

Resolved, That in token of our sympathy with his fate, as indicating the exposure of thousands of others, the committees of the several religious societies in this town be requested to have the bells of the different churches tolled for one hour, from six to seven o'clock this evening.

Resolved, That in view of the corruption of our national legislation in respect to slavery, and in view of the heartless and unprincipled proceedings of judicial, executive, and military officers of the government, under which, and contrary to the mandates of man and the laws of the Creator, the sons of New England, once the land of the free and the home of the oppressed, have reason for the deepest sorrow and shame; and that they will resist themselves to prevent the repetition of such outrages on humanity, by firm, mutual, and efficient action, they will prove themselves false to the great trust committed to them by their fathers.

Resolved, That the South, by the passage of the so-called Nebraska Bill, have so grossly violated the compromise-measures of 1850, that whatever obligations were laid upon us by those measures are entirely dissolved—that it is the duty of the North to unite for the immediate repeal of so much of that Bill as permits the extension of slavery, and also, of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Resolved, That on no basis of government and legislation, which does not fully recognize and defend the inalienable rights of all classes of men, can any people exist in a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.

Resolved, That any law enacted by Congress, the design and purport of which is to deprive any person of his inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, or to deprive any person of his property, except to punish and prevent crime and enforce contracts freely entered into by the parties on good consideration, by provisions extending equally in their application to all persons, is a gross violation of the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That we believe it our duty, as free Northern voters, to vote for such men and such laws, as boldly and openly avow their opposition to Slavery; and that we disapprove heartily of the dishonest, trading politician of every party and name, and that hereafter we will vote only for men who will as firmly avow their determination to oppose the admission of every State to the Union whose Constitution does not prohibit forever the institution of Slavery.

There was, in one of the above resolutions as reported by the committee, a clause deprecating mob violence against the officers of the law; which was ultimately stricken out; the meeting judging it inexpedient, at this time, to declare any opinion on that point; and the resolutions as they stand were adopted with great unanimity.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—The shovels of Nourse & Nason have to a limited extent, made their appearance in the market. They look well by the side of those from the best manufactories in the country, and there is no doubt they will prove as good as they look.

In these days of new things, the manufacturers know very well that in order to command a market they must produce a superior article; and they seem to be doing this in pretty plain English. We advise those who know a good shovel from a poor one, to examine those of Nourse & Nason, as they stand with a variety of others in our hardware stores.

COMFORT FOR HORSES.—A handsome boot for a man is a 'finishing touch,' and a pretty one for a woman is a thing 'not to be sneezed at,' though very likely to be looked at; but a good shoe for a horse is a piece of sublime philanthropy. It gives 'aid and comfort' to an abused piece of God's best workmanship. A bare-footed boy is an object of pity; but one half of the horses doomed to wear shoes would find relief in kicking them off. Many horses are sadly crippled by bad shoeing, and some of the wise notions introduced in this business do nothing but make lame horses.

SOME VERY FINE SPECIMENS OF WORK in this line are done at the shop of James P. Hill, on Main street. They would do credit to Cousins, in his best days. This is only our honest opinion, and we advise those who have fine horses with perfect feet, or poor ones with crippled feet, to look into the matter for themselves.

AGRICULTURAL LECTURES.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Waring, whose interesting lectures on agricultural science have been so well received among the Kennebec farmers, proposes to make another visit to Maine the coming Summer. There is need of his efforts. The practical science of agriculture—that which tells the farmer precisely how to do what can and should be done—is generally but little understood. Mr. Waring's lectures aim at this point, while the general interest of the agricultural class in our country, and the measures expedient for their protection and advancement, are not overlooked. To this last point, too, there is need of more attention.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE have been overlooked in legislation, and recently they have met a degree of contempt and insult in our own State that should concentrate and stimulate the efforts of farmers in self-defence.

BAD TENANTS.—The Boston Transcript, speaking of a motion made in the Board of Aldermen of Boston, to eject the U. S. troops from the Boston Court House, says:

"Had the proposal been sustained by another vote, there is no reasonable expectation that it could have been immediately carried into effect, as the United States officers have evinced a partiality for the building quite remarkable. They have been warned out no less than three times.

for purposes which are not even allowed in the common jail. While we would not countenance the movement in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, we would insist that if negro catching is to be a common practice here, the slave pens, as at the south, should be in some back lane, where what are legally known as offensive trades are carried on.

REMEMBRANCE OF BENJAMIN D. PERLE.

BY G. M. FAINE. A distant wailing sound, Comes floating on the air, It's echoes lack rebound, I pause to listen and to hear.

It is a Father's voice, Bewailing his firstborn, By ocean tempest torn, 'Tis still in youth's bright morn.

No Mother's hand is near To soothe the aching head, No sister's kindly tones of cheer, All earthly hope has fled.

He sleeps, O blessed rest, And dreams of sunnier land, Of that fond Father's last request, Then grasps that Father's hand.

Now with the lightning's speed Hies back to Northern home, Where mother, sister, brother greet, The loved, the cherished one.

Sleep on, have hearted boy, From this earth can give, Is naught but an alloy, Where then thy long life to live?

Where sickness, sorrow, death, Stalk broadcast o'er the land, Where with our daily breath, We quail from misery's hand.

Dream on till morrow's sun, The form of brother, son, Whose mortal star has brightly risen, Descended long e'er noon.

On sunny isle he rests, Free from all care and pain, No trial nor molest, Earth's loss is Heaven's gain.

To Heaven thou hast fled for light, Trust not to earthly day, Behind thy cloud thou bringest And clear, a glorious ray.

Well may the parents weep, And sisters' cheek grow pale, Forbid their faithful watch to keep, Or e'en to lift the veil.

Where lies in sweet repose, The form of brother, son, Whose mortal star has brightly risen, Descended long e'er noon.

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On sunny isle he rests, Free from all care and pain, No trial nor molest, Earth's loss is Heaven's gain.

To Heaven thou hast fled for light, Trust not to earthly day, Behind thy cloud thou bringest And clear, a glorious ray.

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a bottle of vitriol was thrown among a company, though no one was injured. Snuff, and other offensive missiles were hurled among them, till the captain of a company ordered his men to take a position to fire. The order was countermanded by a superior officer.

One man attempted to pass the guard, and seized a sword, but was overpowered and arrested. One man was arrested with a pistol in his pocket. Jones, the colored man who testified for Burns, was arrested for a violent harangue against the wickedness of the proceedings. A brick was thrown at the guard, but without harm. The horse of a teamster who attempted to pass the guard was killed by a stab from a bayonet.

When the steamer left the wharf a man exclaimed, 'Well, I'm glad the nigger's gone!' Instantly a sailor stepped up, and with his professional salutation of 'You d-d lubber!' knocked him over. He got up and showed fight, but was knocked down a second time. On attempting to run off some one shoved a board between his legs and tripped him up. He was finally protected by the military.

In the evening as Mr. Dana, counsel for the slave, was passing along Court-st., he was attacked by a gang of bullies and knocked down with a slug shot. The assailants were supposed to belong to the U. S. marshal's volunteer posse, whom the counsel in his argument had properly rebuked.

A writer in the Boston Herald, who had an interview with Burns on the Cutter, says he appeared much depressed, and expressed fears that he should never see Boston again.

'Just So!'—A N. Y. paper speaks our sentiments in the following paragraph. The recent Irish riots in N. York and Brooklyn furnish illustration to the point. If we want foreign soldiers among us we can get them by the way of Cuba.

It is time the chartering of foreign and of course more or less hostile organizations in our midst was put an end to. We want no Irish or German military bands, but only American; and if foreigners cannot endure our soil and citizenship, under the American flag and name, let them stay and eat garlic and quaff their lager beer on the banks of the Rhine.

The indignation meeting at Bangor, which was one of great enthusiasm, was addressed by Hon. Israel Washburn in a speech of much eloquence. Mr. W. has been bold and vigilant in opposition to the great act of treason that has marked the session, and in his flying visit to his constituents has been cordially hailed as a good and faithful servant.

WHO PAYS?—While Mr. Washburn was detailing the struggles of the minority in their efforts to resist the tyranny of the majority in the House, a tipsy Douglas man in a remote part of the hall bawled out, 'Who pays for it?' 'The country pays for it,' promptly replied the speaker, 'and would gladly pay for it again!' 'Who pays for the Gadsden Treaty?' who pays for Cuba, for St. Domingo? who pays for subsidizing the revenue vessels of the United States into the slave trade?—These allusions brought down the house with a tremendous outburst of cheers.—[Bangor Jeffersonian.]

SENATOR HOUSTON AND THE PRESIDENT.—A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, under date of June 1st, says:

'Gen. Sam Houston has just returned from Texas, looking hale and hearty, and denouncing the Nebraska Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the general debility and stupidity of this administration. He says the people of the South care nothing for it and that it is the worst thing for the South which has ever transpired since the Union was first formed. The President sent for him, but he refused to go, sending word that the President could see him by calling at his room.'

LOOKING AHEAD.—Senator Douglas was serenaded at the St. Charles Hotel in N. York on Saturday night by a young Men's Democratic Union Club. He quite a speech in response to an address congratulating him on the success of his efforts to repeal the Missouri Compromise, in the course of which he said:

'I find that the Nebraska bill is growing in the popular favor, as it is becoming more thoroughly understood. I hear men now say, that although they opposed it at first, they are now willing to acquiesce in it; and if they are, let us take them at their word, but let us first understand what they mean by acquiescence. It is not sufficient that they shall not seek to disturb Nebraska and Kansas; but they must acquiesce also in the principle, and apply it in all time to come, when the question of the admission of any new State arises, whether it be Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Mexico, Cuba, or the Sandwich Islands.' [Enthusiastic cheering, and cries of 'that's it'—go it Douglas!]

AUSTRALIA. A Showhogan man now in Australia, writes to the People's Press as follows: 'There has been a tremendous rush here, but parties are returning quite as fast as they came. But few in proportion to the numbers here are doing anything. Many of our Maine friends appear discontented—some would return if they had the means—some are already on their way to Peru, or California, and others will start as soon as they make themselves whole, or get enough to pay their debts.'

SUBILITY.—The N. Y. Atlas, gives the following bird's-eye picture of what it terms a 'sublime sight':

The army and navy of the United States, the militia of Massachusetts, the police force of the city of Boston, the judicial power of the federal government, and the political influence of the national administration—all engaged in the contemptible and degrading business of endeavoring to re-enslave one poor nigger, whose aspirations for freedom induced him to flee from the lash of his task-masters! This is a great country, and no mistake.

Read the following from the Union of Sunday, which is part of an article said to be written by Senator Douglas: 'We tell Charles Sumner and his co-conspirators that the blood shed in Boston yesterday is upon their hands. They did not strike the blow, but they aroused the passions which led to it. They did not partake in the strife, but they called for it from their places in the Senate. ... Not the poor fugitive, who escapes from his kind master, deluded by fanatics, and duped by false sympathy; not the excited senile, who is taught by traitors that he is doing God service when he fires upon the officers of the law; but the sleek, plausible, false-hearted, dishonest, and corrupt traitors, who flattered the one, and inflamed the other, should be the first victims, (if victims there must be,) of these unjust and criminal organizations that have paid the law.'

The School Committee of Bath recently discharged the teacher of the High School. This so ill-accorded with the feelings of his pupils that they turned out on Saturday evening, and bore a transparency in honor of their tutor, besides serenading him with the music of a band. Afterward they proceeded to the residence of the chairman of the committee and gave him such music as comes from fish-horns, tin-pans, cow and sleigh bells, &c., after which all quietly wended their way homeward.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT. At Brown's Corner, in Northport, the telegraph wire became detached from a post at a point where it crossed the road, and hung so low that it came in contact with the mail stage from Belfast to Rockland on Tuesday afternoon. The force of the collision was such as to overturn the coach, damaging it considerably, and injuring two lady passengers.

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SALT LAKE.—Experiments have been made upon the properties of the water of Salt Lake, Utah, for preserving meat, by Mr. Stansbury and his associates. A large piece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and immersed in the lake for over twelve hours, when it was found to be tolerably well cured. After this, all the meat that they wished to preserve, was packed into barrels without any salt whatever, and the vessels were then filled with lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary, and the meat remained perfectly sweet, although constantly exposed to the atmosphere and sun. They were obliged to mix fresh water with the brine, to prevent the meat from becoming too salt for present use.

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STORING APPLES IN DRY SAWDUST.—I have a dark closet in my house, or rather I live in a row with windows back and front.—The house is so stories high, and the length from front to back is so great, that we have three rooms on the floor above, and I find the temperature so even that I use it for a wine-store in preference to the cellar, and have it fitted with bins. In this room I put some hampers of apples like pears, and I wanted one of the hampers and turned the apples in one of the bins, amongst the dry sawdust (pine sawdust). A fortnight ago we looked at them having used up the others gathered at the same time, and from the same tree, all of which were much wrinkled, but on taking those off and from among the sawdust, I found them in a most beautiful condition; those covered with sawdust were as plump and fresh as when gathered; while those partially buried were only so to the extent covered with the sawdust, the upper portions being wrinkled. I am so pleased with the discovery, that I shall pack them in bins next year, for I have no doubt they will keep in this way till next Christmas.

EXAMINATION OF RIOTERS.—Boston, June 6.—The result of the examination of the parties arrested in the fugitive slave riot, before the Police Court, is as follows:—Bishop, Stowell, Jackson and Morrison, fully committed, without bail, for the murder of Batchelder; Brown, Wesley and Phenix, held to bail in \$2000 each, for riot; Cluer, Howe and Hopewell, discharged. Thompson and Roberts were held for further examination, but will probably be discharged.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Philadelphia, June 6.—The polls closed at 8 o'clock. The election of Conrad and Hazlehurst is conceded by all parties. Their majorities will be large. 10 o'clock.—The returns indicate that Conrad's majority will reach 6 to 8000.

CLEANSING OUT THE BOSTON SLAVE PEN. The city government of Boston have served legal notice upon the U. S. Government to vacate the rooms now occupied by them in the Court House. The last day of the present month is the time when the Marshal and all other U. S. officers must quit the premises.

SMALL POX IN LINCOLN.—There were several cases of the Small Pox in Lincoln last week, and the usual non-intercourse precautions were enforced by the authorities. The disease was abating at last accounts.

A NEW COMPROMISE. The Evening Post suggests, that in every case of an apprehended Fugitive Slave, that the Slave shall be liberated, and a Dough face substituted and sent back in place of the runaway, provided one can be found of equal value to the fugitive. The qualification need not balk the suggestion. If one Doughface is not valuable enough, take two.

STAGE ACCIDENT.—The Bangor Whig learns that the bridge near Burnham village gave way on Thursday last, while the Waterville stage from this city was crossing it, precipitating the coach, horses, and driver into the water 20 feet below. The driver, Mr. James Lord, was severely injured. Fortunately there were no passengers by the stage at the time of the accident.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION IN MISSOURI.—The Missouri Democrat of St. Louis, states that the Democrats of that State are united to a man in opposition to the violation of the pledged faith of the nation, by the repeal of the compromise, and a new agitation of slavery. Benton, the leader of the party is opposed to every Democratic paper in the State denounces it, and the Democratic party stand united against it.

SOMETHING IN RESERVE.—Independent of the immense naval force England has in actual service, there is a force in reserve at Portsmouth, Devonport, Chatham and Sheerness of 161 effective ships of the royal navy, carrying not less than 6,807 guns; and there are 39 other vessels building, which are intended to carry 3,390 guns. As the filibusters talk of taking Cuba against the united forces of England, France and Spain, it is new steam frigates, hurried forward those six, it is time they had [Baltimore Sun.]

SOUTHERN GROUND.—Mr. Butler of South Carolina, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, declared in a debate since the passage of the bill in the Senate, that 'if there was any question to be made in regard to the freedom of a slave in these territories, and he should demand his freedom on this ground—that he was free under a territorial law—the answer of the master would be, that he held the slave as property under a higher law than the enactment of a territorial Legislature—under the great fundamental law of the country!'

TRIUMPH OF NATIVE AMERICANISM AT THE CAPITAL.—Washington, June 5.—midnight.—The official vote for Mayor of the City has not yet been made public, but enough is known to declare in five of the seven Wards that Towers, Whig, the candidate of the Know-Nothings, has between four and five hundred majority. The Board and Council are also Whigs.

The election derived peculiar interest from the fact that the Administration has openly exerted its influence for Maury, and is understood to have threatened the Clerks with removal if they did not vote for him, and prominent Administration Senators and members threatened that the appropriations for the city would be denied if Maury were not elected.

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ANDROCOGIN & KENNEBEC R.R.

SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, April 10, Trains will run as follows... Waterbury, April 7, 1854.

J. H. PLAISTED & CO.

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs.

BENJ. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Richmond, Me.

ELMWOOD HOTEL

Corner of Main and College Sts., (near the Depot), WATERVILLE.

N. G. H. PULSFER, M. D.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, OFFICE OVER J. WINGATE'S JEWELRY STORE.

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KENDALL'S MILLS, Somerset County.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE BY J. P. CAFFEY & Co.

CARPETINGS!

WILLIAM P. TENNY & CO. BARNBROOK HALL, Haymarket Square, Boston.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS

Our following descriptions viz: Superior and Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and all kinds of SQUARE, OVAL, SPICES, etc.

Flour, Provisions, Groceries, &c.

Merchants' Row, Waterbury, Ticonic Bank, HAS FOR SALE

50 BBL. BEST GENUINE FLOUR

Also a good assortment of Spouting Powder, Gun Caps and Shot.

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The Low Farm for Sale

THE NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, C. S. NEWELL.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Boot and Shoe Store...

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS & RUBBERS

can be found also where on the Kennebec—comprising almost every style and quality of which he will sell at the lowest cash price...

New Harness Shop

CHIEF & BOUTLER respectfully inform the public that they have taken the shop corner of Main and Temple streets...

HARNESS BUSINESS

The undersigned will manufacture and keep on hand the best harness and keep on hand the best harness...

Statement of the Metropolitan Fire & Marine INSURANCE COMPANY

ACCEPTED by the Directors at their regular meeting held on the 2nd day of May, 1854...

BARRETT'S DYE HOUSE

Office 140 Washington street, Boston.

LADIES' DRESSES, Cloaks, Shawls, and other articles

colored and finished in a style which seldom fails to attract notice.

GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATS, Dress Coats and Pantaloons

dyed and pressed in the most perfect manner, making an old garment almost as good as new.

DONHAM'S PANACEA

IT HAS NOW BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT DONHAM'S PANACEA...

Brushes! Brushes!

A large assortment of Combs, Pins and White Wash Brushes...

New Carpeting!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Three ply, Superfine, Fine combs...

THE UNITED STATES WRITING BOOKS by J. H. MOORE

FOR SALE BY J. H. MOORE, 20 N. BROAD ST., BOSTON.

Portland Advertisements.

ALBION WITHAM,

192 Fore Street, PORTLAND. Has just received a complete assortment of

West India Goods, Groceries and Fruits,

Among which may be found the following: Vermicelli, Macaroni, 250 Boxes Oolong Tea, 100 do P. Tea, 25 do Souchong Tea, 25 do Crushed do, 25 do Powdered do, 50 do Coffee Cr. do, 50 do Mocha do, 25 do Java Coffee, 50 boxes Tobacco com'n, 100 boxes Cavendish in small boxes, 30 boxes Natural Leaf, 100 boxes Gold Chop Fire Crackers, 200,000 Spanish Cigars, 50,000 Cloves, 100,000 Sixes, 50,000 Brooms, 50,000 Brushes, 50,000 Pins, 50,000 Soap, 50,000 Perfumery, 50,000 Stationery, 50,000 Stationery, 50,000 Stationery, 50,000 Stationery.

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THE subscriber, for the present, will continue to furnish all sizes of the above. It now receives instruments from five companies...

NEW BONNETS & RIBBONS.

MR. & MRS. BRADBURY have the pleasure to announce that they have on hand a very large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS...

STRAW BONNETS REPAIRED, Bleached & Pressed.

in the most perfect manner, and all kinds of Fashionable Millinery and Dress Making executed to order in the best style of workmanship.

NEW ENGLAND HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WARRANTED to contain no deleterious ingredients. A never failing hair color restorer and preserver of the hair. It is the most perfect hair restorer and preserver of the hair.

STOVES! STOVES!

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED White Mountain Airtight Cook Stove. One of the best ever offered in England. It is a new and beautiful design, arranged for wood or coal.

DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE.

The Great Remedy is at last discovered! FOR COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

CHAINS PUMPS.

A NEW and improved article, just received and for sale at Wholesale and Retail by DUNN, ELLEN & CO.

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WARRANTED to contain no deleterious ingredients. A never failing hair color restorer and preserver of the hair. It is the most perfect hair restorer and preserver of the hair.

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THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED White Mountain Airtight Cook Stove. One of the best ever offered in England. It is a new and beautiful design, arranged for wood or coal.

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The Great Remedy is at last discovered! FOR COLDS, COUGHS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

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A NEW and improved article, just received and for sale at Wholesale and Retail by DUNN, ELLEN & CO.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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