



6-16-1859

The Eastern Mail (Vol. 12, No. 49): June 16, 1859

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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Recommended Citation

Maxham, Ephraim and Wing, Daniel Ripley, "The Eastern Mail (Vol. 12, No. 49): June 16, 1859" (1859). *The Eastern Mail (Waterville, Maine)*. 620.
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THE WAR.—The effects of the European war on our monetary system are becoming more and more marked, and confirm all that we have hitherto expressed in our remarks on the probable course of such a war. The supply of food being abundant in Europe, the supply of specie becomes and is still, the first necessity of the European Governments, and of the European markets for money. Our country being a specie producing country, and European merchants being creditors of our merchants, the demand was immediately felt in every channel of our trade. Importations are pouring in upon us, and gold is pouring out to an extent which is alarming for its consequences in the fall. The banks have hardly woken up to what is awaiting them, for money is felt to be abundant still, though gathering circumstances point to very great stringency when money will become more in demand for the fall trade. [N. Y. Independent.]

The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL R. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, JUNE 16, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PATTENGLASS & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 110 Nassau street, New York are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.
S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 So. Broadway, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements at the same rates as required at this office.
Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper, should be directed to "MAXHAM & Wing, or" EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

MR. SINCLAIR.—It is unnecessary to say that both the lectures of this zealous laborer in the cause of temperance, on Saturday last, were in the best degree adapted to be useful. The prominent attraction of the occasion, and a good one because seen and felt by both parties in the cause, was the promenade of the Cadets of Temperance, under the direction of their Patron and his assistant, Joshua Nye and Hadley Dyer. Arrayed in their neat regalia, and walking in procession two-and-two, led by Mr. Chas. Kendall's volunteer band, they marched from their hall to the Waterville House, where they received the lecturer, attended by Mr. E. C. Low, a P. W. P. of the Sons, and conducted him to the Baptist church. After the lecture they re-conducted him to his lodgings, and proceeding through the principal streets, returned to their hall. In all their exercises, as well as in their attention to the lecturer, their behavior would have done honor to any class of men. The following were the inscriptions on the several banners borne on the occasion:

Waterville Section No. 5 Cadets of Temperance.
No Tobacco for us.
Welcome to Mr. Sinclair.
Honor thy father and thy mother.
Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
Thou shalt not bear false witness.
Rumssellers, look out for us when we are big enough.
Virtue, Love and Temperance.
Remember the Sabbath to keep it holy.
The Hope of our Country.

We ask the parents of the boys of Waterville to look at these mottoes, which embrace the principles inculcated in the order of the Cadets, and see whether they have any objections that they should grow up to manhood under their beautiful influence. If not, let them do what they can to bring them within their reach. Let them at least encourage the men who are doing this noble work. They are laying up treasure not only in heaven, but in the midst of this community, that will count a thousand fold in its future history. From our "heart of hearts" we thank them.

THE CARRIAGE BUSINESS IN WATERVILLE.—The building of sleighs and carriages is a branch of business in which Waterville mechanics have always excelled, and it has contributed not a little to the reputation and prosperity of the place. The enterprising men who initiated the business here deserve to be held in grateful remembrance, and those who continue it ought to be encouraged and supported in what they are doing for the whole community while advancing their own private interests. The business has grown up so gradually, and is managed so quietly, that we are hardly aware of its magnitude—the amount of capital or the number of persons employed. The capitalist from abroad who should project and carry forward an improvement of our water power, thereby furnishing employment to an equal number of men, would be hailed as a public benefactor and regarded as a valuable acquisition. The cheering word and the helping hand would be voluntarily proffered to such an enterprise; confidence and credit extended; and the man who threw the slightest obstacle in the way of its success would be looked upon as an enemy of the public weal. A business already established that does equally as much for our village, deserves the same encouragement; does it receive it?

We have been led to these reflections by looking through one of our establishments—that of Mr. William Brown—and examining some of the work recently executed there. Mr. Brown has the reputation of always getting up a pretty good wagon, but in a lot of high-priced ones, just finished, he has outdone himself, and equalled, to say the least, any previous efforts in this line in Waterville. Gotten up regardless of expense—of the best materials and by the most accomplished workmen—they will do more for neighbor B's reputation, probably, than for his pocket; but that is all the better for the purchaser. He claims to do the honest thing in all grades of work while making a profit on it, but to this lot he invites the severest scrutiny, confident that it will be best appreciated by the closest observers and the most critical judges. Wait no longer, therefore, for the wagon; for behold it is already here. And in this connection allow us to express a hope that none of our citizens will go abroad for that which they can better obtain at home—and this we say for all of our mechanics, of every trade.

CORRECTION.—A few weeks ago we stated that S. A. Barker, Esq. of Dixmont, had announced a determination to be present at the State Fair this Fall, with fruit from the celebrated Butman farm, and compete for the premium. Some of the papers have since magnified this into a "challenge" which is giving it an offensive turn, not contemplated by Mr. B. and which we think must be somewhat annoying to him. The announcement was contained in a private note sent to us, and we hasten to make the correction all the sooner, from the fact that we feel a little guilty in having set the ball in motion, though we had no expectation it would grow to such a size.

OUR TABLE.

THE BROAD CHURCH PULPIT.—A semi-monthly publication, edited by Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D.

We have received the first number of the new publication, which contains *The Broad Church*, a sermon by Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D. Others are to follow from Samuel Osgood, D. D.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The publishers of this widely circulated and popular illustrated weekly journal of mechanics and science, announce that it will be enlarged on the first of July, and otherwise greatly improved, containing sixteen pages instead of eight, the present size, which will make it the largest and cheapest scientific journal in the world; it is the only journal of its class that has ever succeeded in this country, and maintains a character for authority in all matters of mechanics, science and the arts, which is not excelled by any other journal published in this country or in Europe. Although the publishers will incur an increased expense of \$8,000 a year by this enlargement, they have determined not to raise the price of subscription, relying upon their friends to indemnify them in this increased expenditure, by a corresponding increase of subscribers. Terms \$2 a year, or ten copies for \$15. Specimen copies of the paper with a pamphlet of information to inventors, furnished gratis, by mail, on application to the publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., No. 37 Park Row, N.Y.

Letter from Kansas.
Messrs. Editors.—The following is a letter from a brother who has seen several years of hard work at California mining, but who started a few months ago for "Pike's Peak," Kansas. In a former letter he describes the incidents of his route, the troubles which discouraged some of his companions, so that they sold out cheap, and returned home, as he said, "where they could be tucked up o' nights."

AURORA CITY. Mouth of Cherry Creek, April 22d, 1859.
Dear Brother:—I send you a few lines by some of the discouraged ones who are going back before they have been here a week. After a while, when I have tried the thing and feel more settled, I will send you more particulars. You will hear hard reports from this country carried back by the frightened ones, many of whom turned back before getting here, and, as far as I can learn, hardly a man of those who go from here have been here over two weeks. There is gold scattered all over the low flat country along the river courses and the base of the hills, and I am going into the mountains as soon as the snow will let me to look for something better. None of us are discouraged yet. The prospect is not so flattering as I could wish, and the reports from various places are bad, but I have heard none which I thought came from men who were qualified to judge, or who had made half a fair trial. At any rate we are in good health, have a good stock of tools, some two months' provision and a little money to buy more, and we are bound to see for ourselves, trusting nothing to hearsay. This is the third day since we arrived, and we begin to feel well rested, and shall start out as soon as we can get clear of the boys who came with us—they being about to start home. This letter won't half satisfy you, but I can't write particulars now. Love to all.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—That which was talked of has come to pass: the *Portland Advertiser* has been sold to Messrs. Waldon, Little & Co.—the "Co." being John A. Poor, Esq.—who have united with it the *Evening State of Maine*. Mr. Waldon is the former publisher of the *Lewiston Falls Journal*. Mr. Little hails from Connecticut, and Mr. Poor is too well known in Maine to need an introduction. The editorial force recently employed will not be diminished, and Mr. Blaine will be retained in his present position. The new proprietors promise that it shall attain a still higher grade, as a commercial and business paper, and that it shall always advocate the best interests of the State of Maine and a liberal State policy. Without assuming any responsibility for the past political course of the *Advertiser*, they pledge it to the support of the Republican Philadelphia platform of 1856. It will labor for the extinction of slavery, they say, and do what it can for the removal of error, intemperance, and crime; but when we remember the antecedents of Mr. Poor, the editor-in-chief, we can hardly expect it to favor the enforcement of the Maine Liquor Law. Two editions will be issued daily, and the Weekly and Thrice Weekly will be issued as heretofore.

KENNEBEC HORSES GOING SOUTH.—It is a common thing to see very good horses taken from this vicinity to Philadelphia, N. York, and other distant markets. A very choice lot has just been sold by Mr. Ira R. Doolittle to Mr. Butler, of Georgia, which are to be taken to that distant State. It consists of a match of bays, another of blacks, a dapple grey gelding and a grey filly. They are all young and "green," but they promise a maturity rarely seen in the same number of horses. They are all Messengers, but one, and that a Hiram Drew. Mr. Butler may exhibit these animals to his friends in Georgia as a sample of Kennebec horses; and though they may not be able to procure the same number of equal perfection, an application to our enterprising friend, "Ira," will put them on the track of "more of the same sort." He knows where they are, and how to get them.

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.—Snow's Pathfinder and Railway Guide for June, a pamphlet of 32 pages, was ready for delivery at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, June 6, having been printed, folded, stitched, covered and trimmed in 1 3/4 hours from the time the first impression was made. It is a convenient little manual for everybody, in these days of locomotion, and is published by George K. Snow, Boston, at 6 cents a copy, and sold by Ticket sellers and newsmen generally.

About a hundred gallons of liquor were seized by the authorities in Bangor, on Tuesday last.

Maine Medical Association.

We received from the Secretary last week, but too late for insertion, the following report of the doings at the recent session of the Medical Association in this place.

The 7th Annual Meeting of the State Medical Association was held in Waterville, June 1st and 2d. The Association met at Masonic Hall at 11 o'clock, and were called to order by the President, Dr. I. C. Bradbury.

Reports of the officers and committees were read and accepted, after which the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the current year:—
Dr. H. H. Hill of Augusta, President;
Drs. Chas. Snell, of Bangor, and Jno. D. Lincoln of Brunswick, Vice Presidents.
Dr. J. W. Ellis of Augusta, Treasurer.
Dr. E. F. Sanger, of Bangor, Recording Secretary.

Dr. Wm. C. Robinson, of Portland, Corresponding Secretary.
Standing Committee.—Dr. Thos. Frye, Dr. A. A. McAllister, Dr. N. P. Munroe, Dr. H. C. Fessenden, Dr. I. C. Bradbury, Dr. P. S. Haskell, Dr. I. Robbins, Jr., Dr. J. W. Ellis, Dr. N. C. Harris, Dr. Amos Nourse, Dr. C. Alexander, Dr. A. H. Burbank, Dr. W. Souzey.

Dr. Hill, upon taking the chair, addressed the Association in a few pertinent and characteristic remarks.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the last President, Dr. Bradbury, for the able and efficient manner with which he had presided. The Committee on Epidemics reported that no Epidemic had prevailed during the past year.

The Delegates chosen to attend the Examination of the Medical School of Maine reported favorably.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to confer with the Trustees of Bowdoin College, in reference to the land granted to the Medical College by the State Legislature: Dr. McRuer, Dr. Bradbury, and Dr. Stockbridge.

Dr. Allen and Dr. Boutelle were elected Delegates to attend the Medical Examinations at Bowdoin College for the ensuing year. The following members were appointed Delegates to attend the Pharmaceutical Convention to be held at Washington, D. C.:—Dr. Garcelon, Dr. H. T. Cummings and Dr. Fuller.

The following members were elected to attend the National Association, to be held at New Haven, June, 1860:—Dr. Lincoln, Dr. Allen, Dr. Bradbury, Dr. Fuller, Dr. Hill, Dr. Frye, Dr. Sanger, Dr. R. W. Cummings, Dr. Brackett, Dr. Chadwick, Dr. Libby, Dr. Estabrook, Dr. Harris and Dr. Page.

Dr. Chas. Alexander, of Farmington, was chosen to deliver the next Grand Address. The Association was fully attended, and the reports and discussions were marked with spirit, talent and research.

The next meeting will occur at Bath, on the 3d Wednesday of June, 1860.

Mr. T. The flustering of the *Portland Advertiser*, convinces us that our little notice of last week was not amiss; and that paper falls as naturally upon the word *purchaser* as though it had been bought and sold often. Seriously, though; the idea that no "speaking in meeting" is to be allowed, for fear that it will damage "the party," may do for those who wear collars, and are the slaves of party, but will never control our action. Humble we may be and our influence small; but what we do we claim to do independently. We are the friends of freedom, temperance and progress, and we act with the party that will do the most for their promotion in the community, but not with blind devotion. Party is but the scaffolding by the help of which good men seek to rear the mighty temple of principle; and when it ceases to answer the ends of its creation it should be thrown down or re-constructed. If principle triumphs, let party perish;—no one will be aggrieved but those who use it for base purposes. Our paper is sometimes set down as "republican," sometimes as "neutral," sometimes as "neutral with republican proclivities,"—just as best serves the purposes of those who employ the terms. With no wish to shirk our duty, or to evade any proper responsibility, and asking no share of the spoils of party, we claim for ourselves the proud title of "Independent," confidently believing that our past course fully justifies us in assuming it.

As for our paragraph of last week, we believe it was not uncalled for, in view of recent events in the history of Portland journalism, as connected with party management in that part of the State; and we believe the better portion of the republican party of this State will endorse our closing prayer for an improved state of things, with a hearty amen.

SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH, AND FIRESIDE PREACHER.—This is the oldest and largest paper of its school, being a weekly of 12 pages quarto, and it is conducted with marked ability and courtesy. It contains articles from the pens of many of the most eminent spiritualists in the country, and in the discourses of Beecher and Chapin are published in full on the Tuesday following their delivery. The proceedings of the Spiritual Lyceum and Conference are also reported weekly, with a synopsis of the news of the week, &c. &c. It may be well, perhaps, to add that it has ever opposed those mischievous free-love notions that have cropped out in various sections of the country. The Telegraph is published by Charles Partridge, New York, at \$2 a year.

PIKE'S PEAK. A letter in our columns, today, shows that one emigrant to this region was too plucky to be turned back by discouraging reports, being determined to see the elephant for himself. Recent reports are more favorable, and stories are told, as before, of wonderful success in some of the mining districts; but we would advise young men not to leave Maine for Pike's Peak or any other golden locality, without due deliberation and a careful counting of the cost.

THE MAINE CHRONICLE.—The first number which has just made its appearance, is very neatly printed and well filled. J. W. Pray and S. A. Strout, the publishers, announce their determination to make it deserving of support, hoping that it will drive out of circulation some of the trash that comes from abroad. It is furnished at \$1 a year in advance.

Foreign News.

The latest arrival brings the following news:—

THE WAR.—The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna May 29, and arrived at Verona on the 31st, accompanied by his brother, the Arch Duke Charles, General Hess, and others.

The official Sardinian Bulletin says that the Sardinians passed the Sesia in the face of the Austrians who were fortified at Palastro, after a severe conflict, the Sardinians, under the command of the King, carried Palastro and made many prisoners. Garibaldi was making bold movements in Lombardy. On the 27th, after a furious fight of three hours, he entered Como. The Austrians retreated to Carmelata where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians again retreated towards Milan.

It is reported, via Berné, that on the 29th Garibaldi was defeated by a superior force, and withdrew into Canton Tessin. The dispatches give the impression that he was making further progress.

The Emperor was about to move his headquarters from Alessandria, and it was reported that he would go to Cassale.

The Austrians in considerable force had occupied Bobbio.

It was reported in Paris that as soon as the French had entered Milan, England and Prussia would make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight occurred at Florence between some English men-of-war sailors and some American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes. No details are given.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The English Parliament met on the 31st ult. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected.

The terms offered by the British Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to be considered at the approaching meeting, are eight per cent. guaranty on the stock for twenty-five years, provided the cable is in successful operation at the rate of one hundred words per hour, and they will pay \$20,000 per annum for Government messages transmitted over the cable—the original arrangement for \$14,000 per annum to stand good. The Company in return to surrender their exclusive privilege to land cable on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Red Sea cable is believed to be successfully laid from Suez to Perim, 1260 miles. It is rumored that Louis Napoleon returns to France in August after the first series of military operations.

Heavy shipments of artillery and siege material were progressing.

LATER.—Another arrival brings intelligence of further successes of the allied forces, principally the work of the Sardinians and Zouaves. Garibaldi, who was reported to have met with some reverses which compelled him to retreat, had again been successful, driving the Austrians before him and recouping his former position. The troubles in Lombardy were on the increase. Over fifty Austrian vessels had been captured by the French. The very latest dispatch reports the Austrians in full retreat across the Ticino.

LIQUOR SEIZURES AND ARRESTS. Sheriff McEadden, under direction of the Selectmen, made a busy day of Tuesday, in the way of "search and seizure." The shop of G. Dingley was first entered, where only a small quantity was taken, and this only in the "transition state" in a basket on the arm of the keeper. Dingley was arrested and fined \$20 and costs, before Justice Drummond.

The shop of A. P. Stevens was next entered, where a jug containing about a gallon was the subject of a brief scuffle, during which the jug was broken, and Stevens in the affectionate hug of officer Wm. A. Brown, was persuaded that one "wristlet" was enough. He was fined \$20 and costs.

The next visit was to the store of R. Howard, where seventeen packages, containing 128 gallons of various liquors, were secured, and the clerk, Moses Healey, was arrested. There was some parleying at the door, where the proprietor expressed his fears that injury might befall the aggressors; but the first application of a crowbar led to a peaceable entry. Healey was fined \$20 and costs.

Act fourth was the search of the old Stevens house, on Silver st., from which the occupant was absent at the time, and where 125 gallons were taken. This will be tried and sentenced by due process of law.

Act fifth was at the old Manley store, near the bakery. Here were found various jugs, bottles, and casks, containing in all some 43 gallons. From each judgment an appeal was entered. Hon. W. B. S. Moor acted as counsel for defendants; the government employed no counsel. The value of the liquor taken is some \$800, which goes to the Town if forfeited.

This work is done in obedience to a vote of the Town, and the Selectmen deserve commendation for the energy with which they are executing it. Never were our community more earnest or more hearty in the desire to see them press the work to the very utmost. Thus sustained they have nothing to fear but neglect of duty.

THE RAILROAD ACT.—So far as returns have been obtained it seems probable, though by no means certain, that the act appropriating the public lands to the Aroostook Railroad has been rejected by the people. The vote was everywhere very light except in Penobscot county—Bangor, especially, having rallied in a manner that—*verbum sat!*

FREE BRIDGE.—We are pleased to learn that the friends of a free Bridge in Benton found themselves a majority in the meeting on Monday last, but so much discussion ensued that before a vote could be taken on the appropriation they were compelled to adjourn to Saturday next, at which time it is to be hoped there will be a full meeting.

THE NEW ENGLAND MERCHANT.—A good looking paper, with this title, devoted to the interests of journeymen Boot and Shoe Makers, comes to us from Lynn, Mass. Its editor, Alonso G. Draper, formerly resided in Waterville, but it is quite likely that most of our citizens have a livelier remembrance of his father's bugle and fife, with the sweet notes with which we were often regaled, than they have of the son, who was then but a mere lad.

DONE BROWN.—"Oh! ain't he good!" said little Johnny, as on tiptoe he stood peeping into a basket containing a moiety of "specimens" which Mr. Brown, our popular baker, with characteristic liberality, had just sent in for the delectation of a pair of hungry editors. We assented most heartily; and a thorough trial all round convinced us that he honestly deserves the enviable reputation he enjoys, and strengthened us in the opinion we have long held, that we are remarkably fortunate in having so good an establishment of the kind in our midst—a place where good materials are worked up, neatly and skillfully, into various toothsome preparations, very convenient at all times, but especially so during the warm season in meeting sudden demands upon the culinary department. His bread enjoys a good reputation abroad too, and finds a ready market in the neighboring towns.

"Speak well of the bridge that carries you safely over," says the old proverb, and the injunction is equally obligatory, we suppose, whether assisted to pass a veritable river or the gulf of hunger that daily yawns before us. Therefore do we remember with gratitude Mr. Brown's foreman—a Bridge without a peer—and, though often crossed, as we have been told, we hope that, secure from the machinations of the arch enemy of mankind, his days of prosperity may be lengthened beyond the usual span. So crack'er up, everybody, and for once assist in making loafing profitable.

DR. SHELTON'S POSITION.—The Bath Times says that, in a recent lecture in that city, on the character of Christ as the New Testament presents him, Rev. Dr. Sheldon was understood to declare his full, unqualified faith in the redemption and salvation of all souls, though he would not pretend to say what amount or degree of discipline would be required to prepare them for that state.

THE VOTE.—At our town meeting on Monday it was voted unanimously to exempt from taxation for ten years, under the provisions of a law of the last legislature, any amount or property that may be invested in the manufacturing of cotton or woolen fabrics. Here is considerable liberality, and the unanimity of the vote shows the readiness of the people of this town to encourage manufacturing enterprises. Who will now move the waters?

BAND OF HOPE VISITOR.—Agreeably to the recommendation of Limerick Division S. of T., at Rockland, Mr. Z. Pope Vose, publisher of The Maine Spectator, proposes to publish a monthly paper entitled The Band of Hope Visitor, to be devoted to the interests of the Divisions of juvenile advocates of Temperance. The newspaper is to be the size of the Spectator and will be offered at 25 cts. a year. Mr. V. will no doubt make it an interesting and useful paper.

Accompanying the address of the Rockland Division we find a copy of the Band of Hope Pledge, which though well enough as far as it goes, we think is not so good as that of the Cadets of Temperance—a flourishing section of which we have here in Waterville. The former only calls for abstinence from the use of intoxicating beverages; but the latter prohibits profanity and the use of tobacco.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Vose feels obliged to discontinue the Spectator, for lack of support. It was a good paper and should have been sustained.

The *PORTLAND ADVERTISER* styles the editor of the *HALLOWELL GAZETTE* "an old Bach." Where's the pistol, brother Rowell, with which you frightened that poor partridge down in Aroostook? Scour it up and call the fellow out.

WAVELEY NOVELS.—Two more numbers of T. B. Peterson & Brother's cheap edition of Scott's Novels have come to hand—*Waveley*, and *The Antiquary*. These are furnished, it will be remembered, at the unparalleled low price of 25 cts. apiece, or \$5 for the whole set of twenty-six volumes—sent free of postage. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

THE "TREBLE FORTÉ" STOP.—A new and admirable improvement has recently been effected in the Melodeons of Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, which consists in the "treble forte" stop, or a stop by means of which the treble part of the instrument may be increased in power, while the base remains subdued. The advantage of this stop is found in the performance of solo passages, where it is desirable that prominence should be given to the treble notes. The house of Mason & Hamlin has received since 1856, for best melodeons and harmoniums, no less than twenty gold and silver medals and diplomas, from various State fairs and societies throughout the country. Messrs. M. & H. will send a descriptive catalogue of their instruments to any address on application.

ST. ANDREWS RAILROAD HUNG UP.—The St. Croix Herald of the 11th says:—

We are sorry to announce that the trains on the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway have discontinued their trips, and operations upon the line have been suspended for the present. Efforts are being made with a view to enable the contractors to proceed with the works they have in progress, which we hope may be successful.

The Calais Advertiser says:—The non-fulfillment of contract on the part of this Railroad Company in England, is said to have caused the death of the St. Andrews Bank. It having cashed drafts on them to a large amount, and when they were sent to England for payment they came back protested.

FIRE IN CONCORD.—A fire broke out in Concord, N. H., on Sunday night last, by which the old South Congregational Church was destroyed, with other buildings and property to the value of over \$20,000.

THE WEATHER is now just right—warm and genial, and adapted to make amends for the past.

THE FAME OF WASHINGTON IRVING IN SPAIN.—James Brooks, of the New York Express, writing from the Alhambra, says:—

"I write now under the shadow of the walls of the Alhambra. I mount but a few steps, and the glories of the Vega, made almost American by the spirit of the pen of our countryman, Irving, are before me."

Washington Irving, quoting quaintly Spanish Priest's story, has peopled almost every hill and valley here, and hereabout in all Granada, from Malaga to Cordova even, and hence is to Andalusian and Granadan scenery what Walter Scott and his poems and romances are to Highland life and story. The Spaniards are as proud of him as we are. They show the room in the Alhambra where he stayed and studied, the balcony out of which he looked upon the city, the walks he took, &c., while they add on, as usual, many romances. Washington Irving thus has become the hand-book, the guide-book of old Moorish Granada.

TRADE SALES.—Three important Trade sales, says the Boston Traveller, will be held in Boston within a few weeks. The first is for the sale of Domestic Manufactures, which commences the second week in July, and promises to be an extensive sale of the most important character. All the large manufacturers of textile fabrics will offer goods for sale, and as a mere exhibition of these, it will possess very great attractions. The charges of this sale will be low, and large invoices of staple goods have already been accepted by the Committee.

A great Book Trade sale will be held in the first week of August, commencing Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock. This promises to be one of the largest sales of the kind ever held in the United States. Many of the largest houses in the country are preparing to make contributions to the stock. It will close with a sale of paper and stationery in the succeeding week.

On the third week in August the mechanics commence a trade sale, which promises even greater attractions than those which are to precede it. Large quantities of furniture, pianofortes, cut glass, sewing machines, safes, fancy and useful iron works, and an immense number of other articles will be offered at this last sale, which will be held at the Music Hall.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE FROST.—Sufficient time has now elapsed to enable observers to form a tolerably correct opinion as to the extent of damage occasioned by the severe frost of Saturday and Sunday week; and from a careful examination of the numerous accounts furnished by the newspapers, covering the whole ground from Western New York to St. Louis, we come to the conclusion that the representations first received by telegraph were generally much exaggerated. These dispatches having been forwarded before it was possible to make particular inquiries, a tendency to exaggerate was natural, and almost unavoidable.

The entire belt of country extending from the Northeastern States to the extreme Northwest seems to have been more or less affected, though very unequally, even at places but little distant from each other. In isolated spots most kinds of vegetation were killed outright; but as a general rule, the crops have not suffered beyond recovery. Corn and potatoes, when but little above the ground, will bear a severe frost without receiving any permanent injury; and even in those instances where they may have been cut off, the crop can be restored by a fresh planting. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that corn, at least, will suffer no essential decrease.

Wheat does not appear to have been much affected. And why should it, if it is hardy enough to bear the severe cold of winter without essential damage? Everybody knows that much of it is sown and springs up in autumn. The accounts first received from portions of New York respecting the wheat crop are now contradicted. Wheat promises as fair as ever. According to one authority, the wheat and grasshoppers have suffered most. An old farmer in the Genesee valley speaks of a late spring frost in 1816, by which the stalks of wheat were actually frozen; yet the yield was undiminished. Fruit in New York, as elsewhere, has probably suffered more than anything else, and much of it will be lost.

On the whole, we think the alarm expressed by some of our contemporaries as to the extent and severity of this visitation, is greatly in excess of the reality, and that there will be nothing like a general destruction even of agriculture. In spite of the frost, there is every indication of a larger general crop than this country ever before produced.

In Ohio, so far as can be judged, the cold was felt with the greatest severity; corn, fruit and vegetables having been cut off to a considerable extent. Yet we are pleased to observe that the latest accounts from that direction put the actual damage at a rather low figure. The Cleveland Plaindealer of Wednesday speaks of an extensive dealer in agricultural implements in that city, who has a large correspondence with the leading farmers, and whose letters make the loss much smaller than was originally reported; many letters make no mention of any frost at all. The Plaindealer says fruits have suffered considerably, but more than an average crop is expected. Grapes have suffered most.

In Michigan, the accounts are similar; but the Detroit Advertiser thinks that State has suffered as little as any at the Northwest. Of Illinois, the Louisville Journal says:—"There were heavy frosts in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., Friday and Saturday nights, but the damage of crops is considered slight." No damage was done in Missouri.

In Wisconsin, fruit was much injured. The Madison Journal thinks corn and wheat were not sufficiently advanced to be seriously damaged.

The intelligence from Lower Canada is unfavorable.

BURGLARY AT EXETER.—CAPTURE OF THE THIEF.—The store of Messrs. Cutler & Son at Exeter, in this county, was broken open a few nights since, and a general assortment of dry goods, hardware, &c., enough to stock a small concern—was carried away. The goods were subsequently found in the woods by Deputy Sheriff Barker; and the same officer arrested a man named Smith, in Levant, on charge of the robbery—and he was examined and committed to jail in this city on Saturday, to await trial in August. He came from New Hampshire, and settled in Levant this spring. [Bangor Whig.]

FIRE IN SALEM, MASS.—The most destructive fire that ever occurred in Salem took place on Wednesday morning of last week, by which some thirty buildings were burned. The fire originated in the stables of the Mission House, in which were sixteen valuable horses, which were burnt, and also the hostler named Hatch, belonging in Wells, perished in the flames. The destruction of property is immense, being variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$125,000.

