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Daniel Ripley Wing

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BOYS' CORNER.

THE HANDY LAD.

If I find a kind master, I do not much care
What calling I follow, if here or there;
Whether indoors or out-doors, in country or town,
If my master but smile, at no work will I frown.

I'll try to be dutiful, faithful, and true,
Whether making a coat or repairing a shoe;
If wheeling a barrow, I'll wheel it along
As merrily as if humming a song.

I'll whistle away as I carry my nag;
Nor complain if sometimes at late work I may lag,
Though but for my lantern it all should be dark;
Nor grumble if called to be up with the lark.

If sent on an errand I'll go like a hare,
And be back ere my master had thought I was there;
Be ready and waiting for something to do,
Help the gardener to weed, or the farmer to sow.

I'll carry my load with an air and a grace,
With a spring in my foot and a smile on my face;
If drawing a plank, I will saw it with glee;
Let down a spool or idle, I'll work like a bee.

My master shall see that I look for reward,
Not only from him, but from Jesus my Lord;
And when here on earth all my service is done,
May Jesus, my Master, proclaim me his own.

UNCLE JACOB'S TALK FOR THE BOYS.

MR. MALEY—I see one of the boys inquires for Uncle Jacob through you last week, just as though a newspaper was bound to know every thing and where every body is. But I think it needs somebody to tell newspapers what they know, before they can tell every body else.

Now I have taken my pen to tell Mr. Newspaper something, and I want the newspaper to be kind enough to tell the boys what I say; and if the men down in our part of the village should look at the "boys' corner," they might well be ashamed of what causes a great deal of trouble and unhappiness in this world.

Well, the boys ought to know that I take a great deal of pains, old as I am, to find out what is going on about town. Sometimes take a stroll in the evening to see what boys are out late, and which boys are hanging round the bad places and using bad words; and sometimes I see quite small boys stopping around places where I suppose they sell intoxicating liquor—for I hear loud noises in the shops, and sometimes profane and vulgar language. And I have seen these boys sometimes, to appear big like men, pick up old stumps of cigars round the door and smoke them. But I could tell them, if I was in the habit of speaking to boys in the street, that they had better let them alone, and be at home with their little sisters, reading some pretty story or engaged in some innocent play. But to my story.

As I was going home, after one of my walkings about town, my attention was attracted to a small building, used as a mechanic's shop, by a loud noise, as though some one was quarreling. So I thought I would peep in. While I was determined that nobody should know that Uncle Jacob was there, I meant to see what was going on; so that if I wished to, I could tell the boys about it, and if it was bad to warn them to beware of similar difficulties. Well, as I said, I looked in; and in addition to some half dozen or more of men and boys standing round, who, by their appearance, had been drinking, there was on the floor a man drunk. He had fell among thieves, who had stripped him of a part of his clothing, and with rum had robbed him of his reason. I had not been there but a few minutes, when a man who was there said, that they had better pour a little cold water on the man's head, as he thought that would bring him to a little, so that he might be able to walk somewhere to stay for the night. So they got some cold water and began to pour it upon the man's head, and very soon the man got partly up and made a dreadful mournful noise, as one of the men kept turning water upon his head; but pretty soon the owner of the shop came in, and then they got the man upon his feet, and by holding him up they made him walk out of the shop. They said they were going to make a bed for him in a barn; but as I left at about the same time, I could only hope that none of my little friends, the boys of this village, would ever drink and get drunk and have to be led away to sleep in a barn with the cattle. Oh! I beg of you all to think of this melancholy affair, and make up your minds never to drink, or smoke, or swear; and then you will be virtuous and happy; any lady will love and respect you; and the blessings of heaven will be constantly invoked upon you by your sincere friend,

UNCLE JACOB.

THE BOY. Solomon said, many years ago, "Even a child is known by his doings, whether his work be pure, and whether it be right." Some people seem to think that children have no character at all. On the contrary, an observing eye sees in those young creatures the signs of what they are likely to be in future life.

When I see a boy in haste to spend every penny as soon as he gets it, I think it a sign that he will be a spendthrift.

When I see a boy hoarding up his pennies, and unwilling to part with them for any good purpose, I think it a sign that he will be a miser.

When I see a boy always looking out for himself, and disliking to share good things with others, I think it a sign that he will grow up a very selfish person.

When I see boys and girls often quarreling, I think it a sign that they will be violent and hateful men and women.

When I see a little boy willing to taste strong drink, I think it a sign that he will be a drunkard.

When I see a boy who never attends to the services of religion, and who is in the habit of Sabbath breaking, I think it a sign that he will be a profane man.

When I see a child obedient to his parents, I think it a sign of great future blessings.

When I see a boy fond of the Bible, and well acquainted with it, I think it a sign that he will be a pious man.

And though great changes sometimes take place in the character, yet, as a general rule, these signs do not fail.

Legislature, for an appropriation of \$1200, to erect a monument at the head of State Street, in commemoration of the event.

A friend tells us that some dozen or fifteen years ago, when he had the 'melancholy duty' to stand behind the counter in a country store, dealing out the 'best selected assortment West of Albany,' he was once brought very suddenly to a state of unutterable wonderment.

A youthful and pretty woman, robed in 'lead black,' approached him and wished to look at his 'Gleam of Comfort.'

'At what, madam?' said he, puzzled and confused at what appeared to him a most singular request.

'Gleam of Comfort, young man—havin' you any, or don't you know what it is?' replied the lady.

'Yes, ma'm, most likely we have it—what is it like—is it dry goods or groceries?'

'Dry goods or groceries!' echoed the lady, looking at our troubled friend in a way that made him feel decidedly uncomfortable. 'Sir, it is mourning calico of the second grade, for widows of three weeks. It is well known, sir, with us in the city. I'm astonished at your ignorance.'

The frightened young man could only stammer out that they hadn't any of that particular kind of calico.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE....APRIL 3, 1851.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

E. B. SIMONSON, General Newspaper Collecting Agent, is authorized to collect our bills. Office in Augusta, over the store of Messrs. Caldwell & Co., with A. B. Nichols; residence at Brown's Corner.

A. B. LONGFELLOW, of Palermo, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to procure subscribers and collect money for us.

V. B. PALMER, American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this paper, and is authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions, at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Scollay's Building, Court st., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. cor. Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia; S. W. cor. North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

S. M. PETTINGILL, General Newspaper Agent, No. 10 State St., Boston, is Agent for the Eastern Mail, and is authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.

Judge Rice's Opinion.

In these days of unlimited investigation, nothing can be plainer than that every man has a right to give an opinion. If some of those who assume to be leaders of the people will voluntarily speak out, before the people lead them to see the expediency of such a course, so much the better. Few political leaders do this. By waiting till the people speak for themselves, they are more likely to utter the precise sentiments of 'Buncombe.' Besides, men have a right to some resort in an emergency, and it follows that such as are presumed to have an opinion, and yet have none of their own, are exceedingly liable to steal one. We respect the man who gives an opinion early—too early to admit a doubt of its paternity. Judge Rice is one of these; and men who step boldly forward in times like the present, whether on the right or wrong side, deserve a respectful hearing. We make the following extract from Judge Rice's charge to the grand jury, at the opening of the February term of the District Court at Wiscasset.

I may be asked, is it the duty of citizens, courts and juries to observe and enforce laws which they believe to be erroneous, unconstitutional or unjust? Most certainly. No other rule can be adopted which will not lead directly to anarchy and the abrogation of all law. Who is to judge whether a law is erroneous, unconstitutional or unjust? Every citizen for himself? Then abolish your courts and dismiss your juries, for you may rest assured that the 'repealers' will be so numerous that the entire fabric of human law will be abrogated almost instantly. Murderers, robbers, thieves, forgers, swindlers, and criminals of every grade, will have one universal holiday, each one appealing to his 'higher law' of force, cunning or corruption, as the rule of his conduct. Where, then, is the honest, peaceable, aged, the infirm, the helpless citizen to find protection?

No, gentlemen, there is but one safe rule of conduct in relation to this matter, and that is to obey and enforce the laws as they exist, while they exist, or until declared void by the constituted authorities of the country. And the observance of those which seem to bear with peculiar hardship even upon innocent persons, will operate as an example of great value, when others of a different character are called upon to submit. Indeed, it were better that individual instances of hardship should occur, by a faithful and impartial enforcement of law, than by a partial execution of its provisions to weaken its moral power, and encourage resistance to its behests. It must be observed as a whole, and in all its parts, for

Whatsoever link you strike,
Tenth or ten thousand, breaks the chain alike.

It may be said that these remarks are so obviously true, that all men, in this country, at all times, act upon them; and that therefore there can be no necessity for their enforcement here or elsewhere. Happy would it be for us if it were so. But experience and observation teach us that however palpable are the truths here uttered, and to which I doubt not we all assent, theoretically at least, still the universality of the rule is not infrequently practically denied.

Even in the law-abiding community in which we live, we have seen laws which were supposed to bear with peculiar hardship upon certain classes openly resisted, and officers of justice who did not discharge their duties in a manner altogether acceptable to those who were amenable to these laws, or their personal friends, assailed with open violence. We have seen, in other parts of our country, mobs and tumultuous assemblies of men rise up to resist the laws and constituted authorities. We have heard nullification and disunion proclaimed and highly commended. We have even heard from the sacred desk, and from men of high moral pretensions, doctrines of insubordination and resistance inculcated, which if followed out would involve us in bloodshed, and civil war. I say, gentlemen, we have seen and heard all this in this free country of ours, where, as I have before remarked, the people enact their own laws, and may construct or modify them as they please.

On first view, such facts may strike us with surprise or astonishment. That any portion of a people enjoying such rich blessings should for a moment entertain propositions which, if put in successful operation, would bring upon themselves swift destruction, may indeed excite our special wonder. But ambitious and wicked men have not, at all times, the best interests of their race before them. Unthinking and over-ardent men are oftentimes led into schemes designed for their own destruction. We are all prone to appreciate more keenly

the ills we suffer, though small or only imaginary, than the privileges and blessings we enjoy. Even superior intelligences, in far happier abodes than ours, have experienced dissatisfaction and rebelled. Why then should we be surprised when feeble, ignorant men fall from their proper sphere, and for a time, under the influence of passion or prejudice, lose sight of his true interests, and of the path of duty?

That men who indulge in revolutionary vagaries, either north or south, will be able to produce any very serious commotions in the country, or induce our citizens, in any considerable numbers, to enlist in schemes for resisting the laws of the land, I do not believe. That they may, however, carry away captive, by their declamation and unsound doctrines, weak-minded men and silly women, and for a time render them unhappy and dissatisfied, may be true. But the sober reflection of our people, will soon correct the public sentiment, when it has been given a wrong direction. Or at worst, if from these inflammatory appeals popular tumults should arise, men occupying your stations, possessed of firmness and discretion, and detesting anarchy and confusion, will soon convince all that obedience to law is among the first duties of the good citizen.

It is no uncommon thing for bad men to resist the laws of their country; and good men, when oppressed with tyranny, when robbed of their rights, when justice is denied them, being without the means of peaceably redressing their wrongs, may also resist. It even at times becomes a duty to do so. Thus our fathers resisted British oppression—the French overturned a corrupt and tyrannical monarchy—the Poles resisted the despotic Russians—the Hungarian patriots rebelled against the blood-thirsty Austrians; and in all this the civilized world declare they did right, and the sympathy of the world has been with them. With them, because they had no other means of redress.

[What "other means of redress" Judge Rice sees in the hands of the slave, except at the option of his oppressors, he does not tell us. He may point him to the ballot box, and console him with the assurance that his master is entitled to "three-fifths" of a vote as an offset to his loss of freedom; but beyond this, it seems difficult to tell why the slave is not precisely one of those who are "oppressed with tyranny" and "robbed of their rights," and who, in his opinion, "may resist," and "the sympathy of the world be with them." But the eagle eye of the law sometimes squints through a very narrow crack, and it may be our deficiency of legal knowledge that prevents our seeing through the same crack. A good slice in the shape of salary might help us to see more clearly. In the mean time, we think we are not blind to the soundness and patriotism of his Honor's views, so far as good quiet, happy, "free white citizens" are concerned. It is only in reconciling them to the circumstances of men whom oppressive and tyrannical laws have debased to goods and chattels, that we find trouble. But we must live and learn. Under the wise teachings of the bar and the pulpit, as now applied in some quarters, we have great hope of soon being able to discover clearly that the wrongs of the slave are only the higher degrees of human freedom.]

TOWN MEETING. The thirty-four articles of the warrant have all passed the ordeal of the freemen; the third meeting, on Monday, having completed the work—much to the relief, and not a little to the credit, of the Moderator, who so steadily stood at the helm during a commotion of more than ordinary violence in the various elements that compose our usually quiet town. The bridge question, appropriating three thousand dollars for a free bridge, provided the remainder of the necessary sum could be otherwise raised, was finally carried by a very small majority. It was voted, with unanimity that should be a warning to all concerned, to instruct Field Drivers, throughout the town, to execute to the letter the laws for restraining cattle from running at large in highways. We hope this regulation will clear our streets of the cows, horses and hogs that have heretofore been such a nuisance. In due time we will publish a list of Field Drivers, whose duty it is to carry out these instructions.

RAILROAD MEETING. The meeting of the stockholders of the A. & K. Railroad at Winthrop, on Thursday last, was very numerously attended, and contrary to general expectation, went off very harmoniously. A committee was appointed, to whom was referred the subject of leasing the Penobscot and Kennebec Railroad, and the various questions at issue between the A. & K. and the A. & St. L. Railroad. The committee consists of Messrs. Crane of Boston, Goodenow of Portland, John Ware of Athens, A. P. Morrill and Noyes.

NEIGHBORLY. The editors of the Fountain and the Transcript, at Gardiner, have for some time been engaged in the neighborly office of telling the public what they think of each other, in such little matters as the said public have no right, and probably no desire, to know anything about. We should be sorry to harbor so bad an opinion of either of them, as their respective efforts seem to dictate, and we venture the suggestion, that if they would retain the small remnant of character they have spared each other, they proceed forthwith to bury the hatchet. If not disposed to do this, let them throw it at us, and we promise to put it in our pocket and 'step out.'

OFFICERS OF TICONDEROGA DIVISION, No. 13, S. of T. for the ensuing quarter—

H. P. Dyer, P. W. P.
W. A. Caffrey, W. P.
J. V. Wilson, W. A.
S. Frye, R. S.
W. Maxwell, A. R. S.
S. Keith, F. S.
J. P. Coffey, T.
E. L. Smith, C.
F. O. Rainier, A. C.
A. Starkey, I. S.
S. Randlett, O. S.
E. H. Piper, Librarian.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES! Every free bridge over the Kennebec, from Norridgewock to Bath, has either been swept away or so much injured as to be entirely useless, during the late warm and beautiful 'spell of weather.' It is however confidently expected that they will

all be rebuilt, as usual, next winter. In the mean time people will have to resort to the toll bridges, upon which the thaw has thus far wrought no injury. The prospect now is that the river will be entirely clear of ice in a few days.

See Dr. Pollard's notice in another column. His success, in former visits to Waterville, in treating diseases to which he devotes particular attention, is well spoken of by those who consulted him.

The Jury Trial for Fugitive Slaves.

Horace Mann, in his speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, has the following remarks on the subject of the "presumption," contended for by some, that the fugitive slave is to have the benefit of a trial by jury after his return to slavery. It may safely be referred to those who defend the law on this ground, to say how much this chance is worth to the slave, even admitting that no law can constitutionally take it from him.

This seems an appropriate place to consider the further irrelevant suggestion, sometimes obtruded, namely, that an alleged fugitive is not deprived of a trial by jury, because he may have it in the State to which he is carried.

Here, the pro-slavery advocate admits, at least for argument's sake, that the alleged fugitive has a right, at some time and some where, to the jury trial. If, so then there are numerous and powerful reasons why this trial should be had in the State in which he is found, rather than in that to which he may be transported.

1. Slaves are held to be personal property. Trover lies for their value where they have been unlawfully converted. Trespass is the remedy for an injury to them. According to the laws of all the Slave States, they are the subject of larceny. Suits to recover them, or to recover damages for an injury done to them, are personal actions; and, in personal actions, it is required by all the precedents and all the analogies of the common law, that the action should be tried in the jurisdiction where the writ is served. By the common law, personal actions are transitory. They are to be brought where the defendant resides; or, at least, where the property which is claimed lies. In the case of an alleged slave, both the defendant and the property are where he is found. According to the usages and principles of common law, therefore, the trial should be there.

2. Before trial and judgment, the parties are like any other parties before the court, or they should be so. The claimant stands upon the merits of his claim, the respondent upon those of his defence. It may be inconvenient for a Texan claimant to prove his right to an alleged fugitive in Massachusetts; but it will be infinitely more inconvenient for a citizen of Massachusetts to prove his freedom in Texas. If the trial is in Massachusetts, and the plaintiff prevails, he takes immediate possession of his slave, and is invested at once with all the rights which the rigors of the slave law so abundantly give. But if the trial is in Texas, whether the defendant has been forcibly exiled, and there he prevails, who is to reimburse or recompense him for his intermediate bondage, for being dragged from his home, torn from wife, children, and friends, for being plunged, perhaps for years, into the hell of slavery itself, with all the untold agonies of an apprehended slavery for life.

What Judge Story says respecting a trial for crime, applies with full force to a trial for liberty. "The object of this clause," says he, "is to secure the party accused from being dragged to a trial in some distant State, away from his friends, and witnesses; and neighborhood." Besides this, he continues, "a trial in a distant State, or Territory might subject the party to the most oppressive expenses, or perhaps even to the inability of procuring the proper witnesses to establish his innocence." (3 Com. 654.) For "innocence" read liberty, and the argument in behalf of the alleged criminal becomes applicable to the alleged fugitive. And why should the alleged fugitive be treated less mercifully than the alleged felon?

If the trial, then, is where all the practice and principle of common law indicate that it should be, no great or irreparable injury is done; no inconvenience even is suffered beyond that which is always suffered in enforcing a claim in a foreign and distant jurisdiction. But if a freeman is carried away, a grievous and intolerable wrong is done; a wound is inflicted which mortal medicaments cannot heal, nor the longest continued punishment of the malefactor ever expiate.

3. By transferring the trial to the place of the claimant's domicile, an effective, and, as it seems to me, a most iniquitous advantage is given him, in regard to evidence, while the respondent is subjected to cruel disabilities. By the laws of all but one or two of the slave States, persons of African descent, whether slave or free, are declared incompetent witnesses against white men. The freeman, then, by being removed as a fugitive into a slave State, may lose his evidence, which, under such circumstances is the loss of his liberty. This violation, therefore, of the principles of the common law, in regard to the place of trial, is, to him, of the most momentous consequence. It is not true, then, in any just sense, that the trial by jury is still 'preserved' to the alleged fugitive, notwithstanding his removal to a slave State. The common law trial, as inclusive of the right to adduce common law evidence, is not 'preserved.'

4. But not only is the evidence different, but, in some slave States, the law itself is different; so that one man may carry another by force into a jurisdiction where the law will account him a slave, when, had he been tried where he was found, the law would declare him free;—the facts in both cases being the same.

Take the law of Kentucky, for instance,—and I refer to this State because its slave code is of a milder type than most of the southern States, its dreadful rigors being mitigated by an infusion of more humanity.

By the laws of Kentucky, a master may carry his slave in transitu, through a free State, or he may allow his slave to go temporarily into a free State, without a forfeiture of the legal right to hold him.

In Massachusetts, certainly, and I suppose in most of the northern States, all such cases would be decided in favor of the respondent. Now what greater outrage can be inflicted upon a man than to seize and bind, and carry him into a foreign jurisdiction, where not only is the evidence different by which his rights may be proved, but where the law also is different, by which his rights are to be adjudicated.

In Holland, the killing of a stock once was, if it be not now, punishable with death; because this bird devours the animals that would otherwise bore through and undermine its ocean-barring dikes. In a neighboring country, the killing of a stock may not be merely blameless, but praiseworthy. What an atrocity it would be to seize a man in the latter

country, and carry him to Holland to be tried, and executed for doing an act which, according to the law of the place where he had a right to be tried, may have been not only innocent, but laudable! I leave you, sir, to make the application.

Does not every one see that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred a control over the plaintiff's person and will would be a control of his case? His rights would be lost in his enforced disability to defend them. You might as well put out a man's eyes, and then talk of his right to the common sunlight. In Baltimore or Louisville a kidnapped freeman might find an opportunity of self-redemption; but such a captive would never be carried there. He will be sent to some interior region, perhaps fifty miles from any court, or the residence of any counsel, where he may never have an opportunity to speak to a white man unless it be to a taskmaster, who is paid to silence and to guard him.

The law imposes no obligation upon the claimant to carry his victim to the State he is charged to have escaped from. One charged to have escaped from Texas may be carried to Florida, or he may not be carried to any State in this Union. He may be sent to Cuba or Brazil, beyond hope, and into the outer darkness of despair.

All the arguments I have seen on this subject, gratuitously assume that the persons reclaimed and transported will have an honest master, be surrounded by kind friends, and have a lawyer at hand whom he can consult with every day, and money in his pocket to fee him. Would such be the case of a kidnapped freeman? Would a wretch, vile enough to rob a man of his liberty, carry him five hundred or a thousand miles, and then go to a country town during a session of the court, and give his pretended slave a purse of money with which to fee a lawyer, for investigating his right to freedom? No! The man who knows, or suspects, that he has seized a freeman, or that his victim even believes that he is a freeman, and will put him to the trouble and expense of a trial, will plunge that freeman into the abyss of bondage, where no ray of hope may ever reach him, and where his voice will be as hushed as in the silence of death.

A correspondent inquires into the expediency of taxing the property of widows, where the amount is so small as not to yield them a competent living. The question is one of too much delicacy for our decision. We can only see that such a law would at once deprive the community of all the 'rich widows,' who are now so much prized and sought for. Between taxation and matrimony they would forthwith become as poor as Job's cat. And worse than all, we should fear that some men have such a horror of taxation that they would forthwith manage to 'die off,' merely to exempt their property from taxation through the agency of the poor widow law. We must take time to think about it.

Cheering Intelligence!

RAILWAY TO HALIFAX. The letters by the Canada from Mr. Howe, the Nova Scotia agent in England, are not yet published, but the Halifax Sun says:

"We have it upon the most reliable authority, and hasten to lay before our fellow-citizens the gratifying news, that the whole affair of the Railroad has been settled. The mission of the Hon. Mr. Howe has been entirely successful. The British Government has consented to guaranty the whole amount to build the railroad to Quebec and Montreal at 31-2 per cent. Mr. Howe was in good spirits, nor was it apprehended that any change of ministry would upon the unsettled state of parties, contend in any wise affect the negotiations which had been virtually brought to a close. The local Provincial governments have the power to connect with any railroad through the American Territory."

This intelligence, in connection with the decisive movements in New Brunswick, must exert an important influence in favor of the road from Bangor to Waterville, which will be a part of the great line from Portland to Halifax. [Bangor Democrat.]

ARREST OF LOTTERY TICKET SELLERS.—On Friday afternoon, the police, under the direction of Marshal Tukey, made a descent on several sellers of Lottery tickets in State, Devonshire, Exchange streets, and Wilson Lane, and arrested the following persons on a charge of selling Lottery tickets: F. E. Freeman, Hiram Davis, Levi Jennings, Albert C. Eaton, Dwight Prouty, Walker Joel Brett, DeWitt C. Brackett, Dexter Brigham, George Goddard, L. P. Pearson, Samuel Welch, Calvin Knowlton. These names are said to embrace many well known brokers about town who carry their heads somewhat high on 'change.' They were all taken to the Marshal's office, and from thence to jail. Strong efforts were made to obtain bail, but Justice Rogers most imperatively declined giving it, as in his judgment there was no power for such a proceeding. Eleven places were visited, but arrests were not made in all of them. Some of the captured "squirmers" most "orfully," but concluded it was no use. Each warrant was accompanied by a posse, there was no resisting. They were to be brought before the Police Court Saturday for examination.

EMERSONIANISM, &c. The Christian Register (Unitarian) thus keenly describes the Parkerites and Emersonians of the present day:

"Scattered over the country, in no very considerable numbers, are the sentimentalists and pseudo philosophers, the theoretic phalansterians and practical intensified individualists, the speculative reformers and amateur poets, the dismal young men that account for professional failures by the enormous unharmonies of a false and abnormal society, and the 'impossible' maidens,—who profess the profoundly spiritual system, of which the above is a hasty outline. We beg their pardon (as well as our readers') for calling it a system. They would recoil from that word as the total fallacy, the final abomination. We ought to say the un-system. They are a portion of mortal discipline, and should undoubtedly be borne cheerfully, with fortitude and resignation. Until it shall please Providence to grant them modesty, piety and sense, we were about to say, after a venerable Boston minister of old time praying for rulers of bad politics, 'gently remove them by death,' it becomes all good Christians to be patient under them as with unreasonable vivacity, or corns. Their dialect is Carlylese. Their object is the infinite. They are always in pursuit of their sphere, and when not most unreasonably happy in bringing nothing to pass, they are romantically miserable. Misanthropy, because nothing has 'turned up.' They emit the discontent of their idleness, by railing at the hum-drum world that goes about its business. They aggravate the emptiness of unbelief, by railing at faith. They remedy the general idleness, by dropping prayer at

together. They relieve the ennui of the week, by being specially and scrupulously vacant on the Sabbath. An Emersonian lecture is the Gospel of to-day. Nothing will do for worship but the woods. And a clump of hemlock trees is the only respectable church."

Take Care of the Feet.

'Of all parts of the body,' says Dr. Robertson, 'there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet.' Every person knows from experience, that colds and many other diseases which proceed from the same, are attributable to cold feet. The feet are at such a distance from 'the wheel of the cistern' of the system, that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trifled with as the feet. The young, and would-be genteel-footed tramp their toes and feet into thin-soled, bone-pinned boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil, against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one not often guarded against—we mean the changing of warm for cold shoes or boots. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather, boots and shoes of good thick leather, both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also; India rubber overshoes should never be worn, except in wet, splashy weather, and then not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason, India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of the carbonic acid gas from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of air inwards to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good, warm stockings, and thick-soled boots and shoes are conservators of health, and consequently of human happiness.

"LAND LOOM." The weather on Sunday was remarkably calm, clear, and pleasant—the sky for the chief part of the day being without a cloud. At sun-rise and for two hours after, the phenomenon familiarly called land loom, was noticed as extending to every part of the horizon. Sequin Island with its light house, at the mouth of the Kennebec, 30 miles distant, could be plainly seen with the naked eye; and through the telescope every feature of that local locality was brought distinctly to view. Freepoint was fully in sight, and a meeting-house in Topsham; and what is still more remarkable, the whole of the towns of Saco and Biddeford, distant fifteen miles, which are usually concealed behind an intervening ridge of land, were all in view, and with the telescope could be made out almost as distinctly as Cape Elizabeth. Ferry Village commonly shows to the unassisted eye, every spire, building and factory,—and they had the appearance of a large city. Another town or village, far beyond, could also be seen through the telescope.

Inland, every spur, ridge and peak of the White Mountains contrasted in bold relief with the deep blue of the sky, and the intervening amphitheatres of hills stood up to the view in magnificent array.

The horizon of the ocean rose above the highest parts of Cape Elizabeth, so that Wood Island was all in sight, and the topmost sails of vessels which must have been between 30 and 40 miles distant, hardly needed the aid of the glass to render them definite. The waters of the ocean and bay were of a deep ultra-marine blue, and the smallest objects, even the ducks (of which there were myriads scattered about the different inlets and indentations), and a flock of geese in the Cove, could be plainly seen. [Portland Advertiser.]

THE PRISON AT WASHINGTON, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.—Yesterday, we visited the Prison and the Infirmary, both of which deserve a later notice than I can give them here. At the former place, we were mostly interested by Captains Sayres and Drayton, of the "Pearl." We found them as comfortable and cheerful as we had expected. Drayton says he suffers most from vile companionship which he is called to endure.

The jailer, who is a very gentlemanly person, spoke in high terms of these two prisoners. As I looked into the faces of these two men, suffering so deeply and hopelessly through long years, for the crime of helping their oppressed and degraded brothers to the freedom they themselves inherited and loved, sharp was the pain at my heart, bitter and I fear impatient the cry of my soul—"How long, oh Lord, how long?" I was glad to hear that Mr. Drayton, who impressed me as a very sincere, earnest man, was shortly to be removed to more comfortable quarters. I hope that he may be allowed a room to himself, for, with all his submission and faith, he can scarcely be otherwise than wretched where he now is.

It was beautiful to witness Jagiello's sympathy with these unfortunate men. She, simple girl, could see no difference between helping American slaves to obtain their freedom, and inciting Hungarian Peasants to revolt against Austrian tyranny—or rescuing Polish exiles condemned to Siberia. Ah, when will she learn the grand American creed, that God is a partial Father, who made of one blood all the nations of the earth—save Ethiopians, whom He created in order to unbosom Himself of a great curse, and to wreak 'an eternal hate,' when will she learn our fundamental Republican principle, that "all men are created free and equal"—except 'niggers.' But I fear her truthful, childlike mind will never come up to such heights of wisdom.

"Could no one convince you that slavery is right?" said Mrs. B.—to her the other day.

"Not the Lord himself," she answered in a deep, firm voice, and with one of her clear brilliant glances.—[National Era.]

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Dr. Whitman, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist. He also manufactures Invisible Ear Trumpets, and treats, very successfully, cases of deafness. We have seen a certificate from a person who was cured of deafness by Dr. W. after being treated unsuccessfully by several distinguished practitioners. We have no doubt, in all cases where human agency and science are available, Dr. Whitman can effect a cure of deafness.—[Yankee Blade.]

GAMBLING IN NEW YORK. Great excitement has been created by the documents presented to the Senate, by Mike Walsh, of New York. A bill had been introduced by Senator Robinson, for the suppression of gambling, and by the connivance of G. W. Ball, Sergeant-at-Arms, and several members of the Senate, the action upon it has been delayed. Samuel A. Suydam, one of the leading gamblers of New York, makes an affidavit that Ball offered for a certain sum, to stave off all action upon the bill

GEORGE THOMPSON.—The following extract from Mr. Thompson's speech at Syracuse, will give aid and comfort to those who denounce him as an aristocrat and British emissary, paid by British gold to abuse American institutions:

For twenty-five years I have devoted my energies to the human race. Instead of being a hireling, I have labored for nothing, and have never received for my labors anything to make me richer than I was when I entered the lists, to do battle for human rights. This day, God bear me witness, with the wife of my bosom and five little ones, I am as poor as when a young man, I issued from my father's house, without wealth or rank, to take my place upon the active stage of life. Yet, when denying myself the companionship of those I love, I come to this land to speak for the common cause of all men, the rights of life and liberty, dastard editors and hireling scribblers, who can only, like serpents, be traced by the slime they leave, blacken me without stint or measure, creep away to their dark rooms, and concoct lies and foul slanders upon an innocent man. But misguided men may mob him, and perchance the dagger of the assassin reach his heart. But I am a foreigner! O that it is, indeed, a foreigner—so are your missionaries in the lands where you have sent them. In all that makes a man a true American, I am an American, for to be a true American is not simply having been born here. Is it American to hate tyranny and battle against oppression? Then I am one, for my life has been devoted to this service. Is it American to wish well to your country, and that she should be more, and never less free, than now? Then I am an American. Is it American to subscribe to the doctrine of the perfect equality of the human race? Then I am an American. Is it American to preach against the union of Church and State? Then I am an American, for I have preached that doctrine to the mitred bishop and proud priest, beneath the ivy-mounted walls of old cathedrals! Is it American to prefer the poor man to the rich?—the fugitive to the slaveholder? Then I am an American, for I came from the people! I have labored for the people, and living or dying, I am the friend of the people! Have I attacked the franchise? No! I plead in my own country for its extension to all. The right of trial by jury? Never! I claim it as the right of all, not accepting, by any means, the slave. Have I accepted any true American institution—anything of which Washington, Jefferson, or Franklin approved? No! you know I have not. It is because I advocate the right of all men to freedom, that the slaveholding tyrants of the North and South must hunt me down! But to me it is, after all, of little moment what is said; but to you it is of vast moment. Keep still, endorse these papers, and screen these editors from the scorn and contempt they deserve at your hand—let the monster mob set him upon me and my friends, and let him tear me in pieces, let him taste blood, and he will turn in good time and glut himself upon you!

SUCCESSOR.—Mr. Webster has recently had a public dinner at Annapolis, Md. In his speech on this occasion, after lamenting the quiet dispositions of certain portions of the North and South, he refers to the Secession movement, and indicates the course which the administration would be likely to pursue towards a seceding State, as follows:—

It would seem that there is a disposition in some quarters to secede from the Union of these States. "Secede?"—a word of ominous import. Secede from what? Secede from this Government which has carried the country to such a pitch of glory in sixty or seventy years? To secede from all the honor and renown which it has accomplished? And to secede where? Wherever there is a terminus ad quem. Where is a terminus ad quem? Where are they going? (Applause.) Whoever entertains such sentiments I regard with a spirit of commiseration; I think it is a malady of the mind. I think that their feelings have become entirely diseased. I think that they know not what they do. And yet gentlemen, I do not think it the part of prudence to criminate, or to taunt, or to provoke. Leave them to their own consideration. Let them dwell on secession many days, and inwardly digest it. (Applause and laughter.) And so far as I have any voice in the councils of the country, this meditation of theirs shall never be disturbed; not a breath shall ruffle their sensibility, until it comes to a point where something is done that amounts to an actual conflict with the constitution. (Applause.)

DEATH OF GEN. SEWALL.—We much regret to learn that Gen. Joseph Sewall, of Bath, died in that city on Thursday last. He was an active and influential politician of the democratic school. The following notice of his public life, we extract from the Bath Tribune:—

Died in this city, on Thursday morning last, Gen. Joseph Sewall, aged 65 years. Gen. Sewall was born in April, 1785, and was grandson of Col. Dunster Sewall, of revolutionary memory. He graduated at Bowdoin College, in early life, completed the study of Law with Judge Clapp, of this city, and was for many years a leading member of Lincoln Bar. He has held many places of important trust, such as Chairman of the Court of County Commissioners, Adjutant General of the State, and was for seven years Collector of the port of Bath. By his integrity and honesty of purpose, he gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and was by them elected one of the Selectmen of the town for eleven or twelve years in succession, and was among the most active in most of the improvements of the day, particularly for the growth and prosperity of his native town.

Gen. Sewall was a man of strictly domestic habits, was extremely attached to his family, and possessed great benevolence of feeling. He lived a life of usefulness, and died deeply lamented by all who knew his worth.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.—The Newcastle (Me.) Democrat gives the particulars of the abandonment of a boat's crew of ten passengers, on the coast of Mexico, by Capt. Francis Hopkins, of the ship Powhatan. The circumstances, as stated, are briefly these: The Powhatan left San Francisco for Panama, October 9, with passengers, &c., and after being out some forty-two days, her water and provisions beginning to fail, the captain proposed that a volunteer boat's company from the passengers should land on the coast and procure the needed supplies for the ship. Capt. Kellogg, of Connecticut, and a crew of ten men of the passengers volunteered, and started for the Mexican shore, some 900 miles north of Panama, leaving the ship at anchor some five miles distant from the shore. Soon after the boat left the ship, she weighed anchor and stood directly out to sea. The boat's crew stood what was going on, endeavoring to reach the ship, but in vain; they saw nothing more of her. They then started across the country for Vera Cruz, which place they finally reached, with the loss of four of their number from hardships and exposure, the others being in a sadly reduced and suffering condition. Two of these men, J. T. Wyman and James Walker, of Woburn, Mass., have recently visited Newcastle

to institute legal proceedings against Captain Hopkins, and from them the above particulars were obtained by the Democrat.

Such is the account given, but we cherish the hope and belief that there is a brighter side to the picture, and that Capt. H. may be able to clear himself of the charge.

An Episcopal clergyman in Springfield, N. H., named Adams, claims to have discovered a new way of making burning gas, superior to Paine's. He says that by having hollow helices, filled with mercury instead of water, by constructing the electrodes according to his centrifugal theory of electricity, and by constructing his connecting wires in the same way as the helices, he has been enabled to so far outstrip Mr. Paine in making gas, as Mr. P. has every other who preceded him. On the other hand, Mr. Paine, in a letter to the Boston Commonwealth, claims that Mr. Adams, has stolen the discovery from him, he having long since produced gas in the same way.

FORMING CLOUD.—All the phenomena of nature in the Santa Clara valley are extremely simple and beautiful. Our readers will remember the remarks we have made on former occasions, touching the springs, vegetation, animals, &c., of this region. As we write, at mid-day, a forming cloud is slowly creeping across the sides of the Contra Costa, and hanging with its fleecy folds over the ravines in its slopes. It is the result of the cold breath of the air from the mountain heights meeting the warm ascending currents of air from the valley below, and condensing at the dew point; and no sooner does either stratum of cold or warm air preponderate in any case than the white spectre of cloud melts away like the baseless fabric of a vision, or the empty phantoms of the land of dreams. (San Jose Argus.)

MURDER.—Lyman G. Marden, a young man of Boston, was murdered at Panama on 22d Feb. A Texas ranger, by the name of McClure, a gambler, got drunk, and was anxious to get a knife from some person, stating he would kill any person he came across. About 11 o'clock in the evening, another gambler lent him a knife, and just as he got it, young Marden stepped into the house, when McClure deliberately stabbed him to the heart. He dropped dead on the floor, never speaking. The murderer was at once arrested and conveyed to jail.

THREE CENT PIECES.—These are going to be the most convenient coinage for small change that we can possibly have. They will be the death of copper currency. The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them. For payment of three, six, five and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coin would naturally be used. For nine cents, give three three-cent coins; for eight cents, a five and a three; for seven cents, give a ten and take a three; for four cents, give three threes and take a five; for two cents, give a five and take a three; for one cent, give two threes and take a five, or give a dime and take three threes.—[N. Haven Jour.]

TO DESTROY LICE ON CATTLE.—Mr. John Macomber, of Wilton, informs us that for more than ten years past he has used gum camphor, dissolved in New England rum, to destroy lice on cattle. It does the work effectually, as we can testify; it may be applied at all times, even in the coldest weather, without injuring the cattle. On the whole, Mr. Macomber finds it better, safer, more convenient, pleasanter, and cheaper than any other application he has ever used for this purpose.

It is said that Mr. Washington, proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate was asked by the President, on Friday, the price at which the United States Government could purchase Mount Vernon for a Military Asylum; and that he replied that for two hundred acres around the mansion, he would ask two hundred thousand dollars. Mr. W. remarked that the offer of two hundred thousand dollars had been made to him by private individuals, and that, of course, he would expect the government to pay the same. The place will at this price, remain in private hands—instead of being the property, as it should be, of the American people.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By the latest accounts from the Sandwich Islands, it appears that there had been some difficulty at Honolulu between the commander of a French Frigate and the Government, on account of the alleged collection of duties contrary to treaty stipulation. The Government refused to commute the duties, and throws itself upon the protection of the United States and England. The French commander thereupon marched his troops into the city, and has prevented several Hawaiian vessels from going to sea.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE. On Thursday last, a young man arrived at the Mansion House in this city, by the Winthrop stage, who gave his name as E. K. Seavey, and stated that his friends resided at St. George. He was quite unwell when he arrived, became rapidly worse, and died on Sunday, although every attention was paid him by the worthy host, Mr. Seruton, and his family, and all possible medical assistance rendered. Some baggage, which was supposed to be his (and which belonged to no one else in the house) was examined, after his death, with a view of ascertaining definitely who he was, and the residence of his relatives. In the trunk was found a letter from Mr. ——— Wallman, of Washington, Lincoln County, addressed to his son at Boston; and other things in the trunk proved that it actually belonged to the young Mr. Wallman. Under these circumstances it was believed that in the delirium of illness, the deceased had given a wrong name. Mr. Wallman was immediately sent for, and arrived the same day, with the sad expectation of beholding his son in the cold embrace of death. Upon visiting the corpse, he discovered at once, that it was not that of his son. The revolution in his feelings may be better imagined than described.

But the mystery of the trunk was still unexplained; and Mr. Wallman remained through the day and night, with the intention of telegraphing to Boston, Monday morning, for information as to his son's whereabouts, and how his trunk came to be at Augusta. In the morning, however, Mr. Wallman, Jr., made his appearance. He had arrived on Saturday, left his baggage at the Mansion House, without registering his name, and gone to Hallowell to spend the Sabbath. He was much surprised to find his father here, knowing nothing of the circumstances. The unfortunate young man who died gave his correct name and residence, although the baggage so strangely contradicted it.—[Kennebec Journal.]

DEATH OF J. J. JEROME.—This gentleman, well known as an Express Agent, died at Benning on the 7th of February, of disease of the lungs. His funeral was attended by all Bennebecans there.

THE SLAVE RESCUE CASES.—We learn that District Attorney Lunt has retained Hon. Rufus Choate to assist him in the prosecution of the "rescue" trials, while, as we understand,

the defence will be under the principal management of Hon. Charles Allen, M. C., of Worcester, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. Esq., of this city.—[Traveller.]

MONUMENT TO GOV. FAIRFIELD. A monument is about to be erected to the late Hon. John Fairfield, in the Laurel Hill Cemetery at Saco. It is of hewn granite, bearing the name and age of the deceased, and is seventeen feet in height.

A CLOCK FOR SIXTY CENTS.—Mr. Chauncey Jerome, of New Haven, Connecticut, has actually made a time-piece, which he will warrant to keep good reckoning, and which he sells for sixty cents at wholesale, and one dollar at retail. The works are all made of brass. He makes upwards of eight hundred a day of these articles.

LOVING DARKNESS.—A letter from Naples states that the king of Naples has announced his intention of refusing passports to all Neapolitans desirous of visiting England and the Great Exposition. He will not have them see or hear anything calculated to improve their manufactures or enlighten their minds.

LEARNING TO SEW. Sewing has been introduced into the Boston-Primary Schools with great success. Materials are put into the Primary School in Broad street by benevolent individuals. In that school are 181 girls learning to sew. In the whole city 1680 children are taught to sew.

Notices.

LAST RESORT.—Last Spring I was importuned by a friend from Bangor, to assist in taking an account of the stock and making arrangements for Spring trade, they offer their goods, for thirty days, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—William Dyer has just returned from Boston with a fresh supply of chemicals and other medicinal goods, carefully selected for the benefit of the public. Also, nice Teas, Sugars, Coffee and other Groceries; Brutes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

WATERVILLE, Feb. 1851. For value received I promise to pay Every Body or order, on demand, with interest, the amount of their money in Bank, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Druggists Materials, Sheet Socks, Fancy Goods, and Valerians, at my Store, North End Hanson's Building, near Elmwood Church, Bangor, Me. H. G. GUYTON.

The splendid stock of NEW GOODS this day opened by Esty, Kimball & Co., and the amount of their money in Bank, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Druggists Materials, Sheet Socks, Fancy Goods, and Valerians, at my Store, North End Hanson's Building, near Elmwood Church, Bangor, Me. H. G. GUYTON.

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ANDROSOGGIN & KENNEDY R. R.

Summer Arrangement & Reduction of Fare! Two Through Trains to Boston Daily.

At Waterville, Bangor and Anson, with the second and third train daily. Extra carriages furnished on arrival and departure.

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