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Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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NO. 28.

shall go just as far as they make it necessary to go, and no farther.—[Temperance Advocate]

MISCELLANY.

WOMAN—A SONG.

How sweetly comes the evening breeze;
The faint wild flowers surround me;
Blue creeps the first among the trees,
Sweet breathe the flowers around me.
With woman in a scene like this,
What pharos would breathe of thee?
The heaven where thy presence is,
And life is death without thee!

Broad oaks o'erhang the woodland ways—
Were Eden's shades sere?
Was woman's beauty here to praise,
The woods would seem the green.
Thy voice was music to my ear—
Why did I live to doubt thee?
Thy joy to have been with thee,
Shows what life is without.

A winter in the midst of spring,
A night without a morning;
Faint is the light which hope can bring,
And nature seems in mourning.
The bliss of life is still her own,
Sunshine in shade to her;
On earth she is the life alone,
And joy in midst of sorrow.

The clapping gate, the leaning stile,
The hedger walking wren;
The milkmaid with her evening smile,
Makes man alive and true.
Her beauty sets his fancy free,
A flower forever in bloom;
Angels of air, and earth, and sea,
Are nothing else but woman!

[Anonymous.]

TERRIBLE!—We find the following in nearly all our exchanges, as a dispatch from Washington, dated Nov. 21st.

"Letters containing money having frequently been misappropriated of late between Richmond and Baltimore. Mr. McGuire, special agent of the Post Office Department, on Friday mailed a decoy letter in Virginia, addressed to a banking house in Baltimore. It contained worthless bank bills and a marked quarter dollar. The agent, on Saturday, traced possession of the coin to Henry C. Weightman, a clerk in the Washington Post Office. He says he received it in change. He has hitherto sustained an irreproachable character. He was held to bail."

Well, what of this? The reader will ask. Sure enough—what of it? But read it again, and see what our federal government, representing 25,000,000 of people—moral, christian people—has been about! It sent a special agent, meaning nothing more or less than a spy and informer, from somewhere in Virginia, to Baltimore in Maryland; and to carry out his plans he mailed a decoy letter, containing worthless bank bills, but quite as tempting in its outside appearance as ever a fourpence was to a rumseller! This was traced by the spy into the hands of Henry C. Weightman, a poor clerk in the Washington post office. How outrageous! Why does not the Mirror cry out against this? Why is it silent, when this agent, who is not only pledged but sworn to honesty, actually connived at the dishonesty of this clerk—actually tempted him, by the appearance of a large reward, to violate his own oath and the law of the land?

O, it is well enough for the government of this mighty Christian Republic to send decoy letters and witnesses; but it is very wrong when friends of the Maine Law send a decoy fourpence to the rum shop, with somebody to trace it into the hands of the rumseller! Poor dear rumseller!—but—surround post office clerk! One is a saint—the other is a villain! The government or citizen which 'decoys' the latter is well enough; but shame on us, if we decoy the former!

Well, let the galled jade wince. We know that the Maine Law is to be enforced, even if this groaning over the means of enforcing it, is kept up. The Sons of Temperance know what they are about. They have got the law, and they mean to give it a trial. They have had it thrown in their teeth long enough that the law is not enforced—that nobody takes an interest in its enforcement, besides a few officers who are after the fees. They will not turn back, and cannot be bought off.—[Hartford Fountain.]

MARSHAL HAYNAU.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller, writing from Florence, gives the following picture of the present unenviable position of this notorious man:—

"Field Marshal Haynau has played so important a part in the tragedy which, dropped in certain with the extinction of Hungarian independence, that your readers may be pleased to learn something authentic in relation to him. He has now been here in official incognito for some weeks; at first attended by a guard of honor, but since discontinued at his own request. He associates with those who will associate with him, but seems constantly depressed, as if conscious of the hostile feeling with which he is constantly regarded. His manner savors of that of a civilized Caisar, defiant yet trembling. He called, a few days since, upon a friend of mine, and conversed freely in regard to himself. As it was an exculpatory view of himself, I see no impropriety in giving your readers the gist of it; particularly as, if it be correct, they may take a more favorable view of the old warrior. The place being a studio, he conversed some time upon artistic subjects, without my friend being acquainted with him. At last, the Marshal asked him if he had read anything in regard to the Hungarian war.

"Yes, through the newspapers." "Well, then, you know the characters who figured in it. I am one—I am General Haynau. You have heard of me not very favorably, for I am greatly abused. I have friends, however, who know me and love me. There is no General in the army more loved by the soldiers. True, they call me a hard man, but I am not cruel at heart. I have always lived in camps. I am a rough soldier, but I never did an unnecessary cruel act. They say I had women flogged, I did not. The Austrian law orders women to be flogged for certain offences, but I never flogged them. You have heard how I was treated at Mr. Barclay's brewery in London. It was shameful, and the English Government never punished the authors of the outrage."

"My friend suggested that redress was open to him in the English Courts, the same as for any other man."

"No, not for General Haynau," he replied. The conversation was continued further on his part in the same vein, but I have given a sufficient sample of it to show that the Marshal denies in general terms the accusation of having flogged women, and is extremely sensitive to the state of public opinion in regard to himself. According to the belief current here, the Austrian Government, wanting a scapegoat for the obloquy they acquired in the Hungarian war, have sacrificed him, or put him into a sort of military Coventry. At all events, he appears to be in a genteel sort of disgrace—some say, owing to his own obstinacy in carrying out his views, in defiance of the government. Prominence, it is said he hung, on his own responsibility, a dozen men that the Austrian Government wished, from policy, to spare, for which being reprimanded, on another occasion, he let go a dozen others that they desired to have hung. Beyond his immense mustaches and a certain foxy, treacherous look of the eye, Haynau has nothing about him to indicate much character, either bad or great. Those who have seen Radetzky say he is much more looking, and is infinitely a worse man. Be that as it may, Austrians as rulers will never be popular in Italy—but until Ital-

ians learn to govern themselves they must expect to be under foreign dictation."

The Chicago Tribune heads the following paragraph 'A Noble Example,' and with good reason:

"The other day, having need of help from a drayman, we called an Irishman to our assistance. He performed his duty with great promptness, and his language and demeanor generally were such as to command our admiration. Having paid him for his services, the following conversation ensued:

"How long have you been in this city?" we inquired.

"Twelve months to-morrow, sir," he politely replied.

"Pray, what was your occupation in the old country?"

"For a moment the man colored, and dropped his head, but in an instant, raising his head with the dignity of a man, he boldly replied—

"I was a physician in Dublin." Somewhat surprised we asked how it was that he was now driving a dray? His reply in substance was, that he brought his family direct from Dublin to Chicago. That when he arrived here his funds were so much exhausted that he was unable to maintain the appearance of his profession; besides, he found the city full of young physicians waiting till the city grew. Having no mechanical trade, he purchased a horse and dray, and at once began to earn a livelihood for himself and his family. We call this a noble specimen of a man.—How much more independent and happy than had man spent the year than if he had been idling and complaining of fortune all that time.

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE.....JAN. 27, 1853.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. R. 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 Scoley's Building, Court St., Boston; Tribune Building, New York; N. W. cor. Third and Chestnut sts. Philadelphia; S. W. cor. Third and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

S. M. PETERSGILL & Co., Newspaper Agents No. 10 State St., Boston, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office. Their receipts are regarded as payments.

The Reason

Why our paper is a day late this week is the failure of the paper maker to meet his contract, or to give us notice of such failure in season to save the delay. He promises not to do so again; but we shall not excuse him—unless our subscribers excuse us.

Particular Notice.

Rev. Hobart Richardson is our Agent for procuring subscriptions and making collections for the Mail. He is now in the field, especially for collections; and those who wait for his visit must not find fault that their bills are made at \$2 a year. We have repeatedly given notice that we must do so, when we have to pay an agent for going about to collect. Those who pay at the office, or send by mail, within the year, are charged but \$1 50—which is more to our liking than two dollars through the hands of a collector.

Gov. Crosby and the Maine Law.

The paragraph in Gov. Crosby's message, touching the Maine Law was evidently written with much care. Words are carefully used and sentences carefully constructed. It should consequently be carefully read by those who are anxious to know where he stands upon the question of temperance, as involved in the present law. It strikes us as committing His Excellency pretty conclusively to the support of the law, with the exception of such points as may be shown by the proper tribunals to be unconstitutional. This is certainly enough for the most zealous champion of temperance. The humblest individual is as deeply interested in the sanctity of the constitution as Gov. Crosby. When the unconstitutionality of the law is legally shown, its friends should be the first to move its amendment.

The great charge made against the Liquor Law has been its unconstitutionality. Many of its most strenuous opponents have professed to be satisfied with it but for this point. If the law is really unconstitutional it will never be effectual. Let it be tested in this respect, and amended if need be, and why should not its opponents, based as they are on this objection, fall cordially into its support? There is strong doubt whether the Supreme Court will sustain these objections; but if they do, we are confident the Legislature will promptly apply the remedy, and still leave the law as efficient as it now is, and even more so, for the suppression of intemperance. We hope they will cordially second the Governor's suggestion that the law be at once tested, on the point of its constitutionality, and thus put the question to rest. Thus the people of the State will be brought to sustain the law with increased unanimity.

But the reader can see for himself—here is what the Governor says:—

In entering upon a new year, it may not be inappropriate to call to mind, for a few moments, the year which is past. It has been an eventful one in the history of our own State, of the Union, and the civilized world. It will be remembered as the year in which for the first time in the nineteenth century, with a strong will, the strong arm of a sovereign State was stretched forth in the work of moral reform, to arrest in its midway career, the progress of the moral pestilence, intemperance.—Other laws have been enacted in this and other States, whose object and tendency were to impede its progress, or confine it within certain defined limits; but it remained for the State of Maine to erect, by Legislative enactments, which, in the hope and faith of those who framed them, could be neither avoided nor evaded, a barrier beyond which it was not to pass. I do not propose to discuss the merits of that legislation. I only allude to it as an event in the history of the State, and the Union. That it has been productive of evil as well as good, is what may be predicted of all human legislation. That it has enlisted ardent friends in its support,—that it has met with strong opposition,—that it has been made the instrument, in the hands of warm-hearted, philanthropic men, for the redemption of the degraded, the temporal salvation of the almost lost,—that it has been a moral firebrand in the hands of the fanatic,—that it has been prostituted to the base purposes of the demagogue, are as much matters of authentic history as the existence of the law itself.

You are aware that some of the provisions contained in the law in question, have been made the subject of examination and adjudica-

tion in two of our sister States, and in Courts whose judicial opinions are of high authority. If the principles recognized by those Courts are to be adopted by the Courts of law in our own State—and there is reason for the belief that under a similar statement of facts they will be, and applied as the rule of construction to our own statute, those features which have been regarded as being in conflict with the constitution, and therefore objectionable, have become still more so. In such a contingency, the objection should come from the friends of the law, rather than its opponents. If it be true that the material provisions, those which are its distinctive characteristics, which constitute its vitality, are in conflict with the Constitution, and therefore cannot be enforced, the law, so far as the attainment of its proposed object is concerned, has become inoperative. That the people of the State demand a law sufficiently stringent to close effectually every haunt of intemperance within its borders is undeniably true, but a statute whose provisions cannot be enforced in Courts of law, although even sustained by the moral sentiment of the people, is a dead letter upon the statute book. Under such a state of facts it obviously becomes the duty of all who would promote the cause of temperance, so far as it can be promoted by legislation, to adopt that course which will with the least possible delay, settle at once and forever the questions which are already beginning to embarrass the execution of the law, and the still more important question, whether the law of the land and public sentiment are in harmony. The judiciary department of government is the source to which the Constitution directs you for light, and to my mind it is the dictate of wisdom to follow that direction.

I am not aware that any further legislation upon the subject is contemplated. If it is, I can only invite you to give it the calm and deliberate consideration to which a subject matter of such magnitude, involving principles so important, and consequences so momentous,—the moral welfare and civil rights of the people,—is entitled. But I would here, as elsewhere, in the name of humanity, forbid the banishment of temperance and religious sect or political party.

Develop the Resources.

Gov. Crosby may not be entitled to any particular credit for calling the attention of the legislature specially to the investigation and development of the resources of the State. Any body could do the same, whig or Democrat; and so many have done before. Still the suggestion is a timely one, and well made. The drain of our population westward, is a strong hint at the necessity of developing enterprise at home. The approaching exhaustion of our lumber points to the same necessity. In the list of these resources, manufactures, in all their variety, are by no means to be overlooked; but it seems a clear point that our State is to look mainly for her prosperity to the development of her agricultural resources. These are the basis of permanent prosperity everywhere. In no New England State have they been so much neglected. In none has agriculture held less prominence, or made less progress. Lumber has secured our capital, and attracted our boldest enterprise. It will continue to do so, to some extent; but this great source of our prosperity has passed its climax. Enterprise, capital and labor are beginning to look for a substitute. The latter, at least, can have little hope of finding it to the extent demanded, except in agriculture; and we seriously question whether the field will not be found amply wide for the two former. Why, we ask, should not Maine become one of the very best agricultural States in New England? Certainly not for want of a competent soil and ready market. The former is an abundant resort for the labor and capital gradually withdrawing from the forest; and the latter is already making a progress that promises fully to meet the demand. Let our legislators, then, turn their eyes to the soil. Let them provide for an agricultural as well as geological survey of the State, and in all suitable ways advance the agricultural interest; and we believe it will be found that the true source of the future prosperity of the State has been found, and will be promptly developed.

Fair Play and no Grogging.

Parker's Patent Water Wheel has been the cause of no small degree of perplexity, for a few years past, in most cases where it has been used without paying tribute to the patentee. It appears from the following statement of the Scientific American—which is fully reliable—that the patent expired in 1850. Since that time the patentee and his agents have succeeded in exacting large tribute from those who have put the wheel in use, by giving the impression that they have still a patent, and threatening to prosecute for damages. Even the name of Mr. Vezzie of Bangor has been shown to the parties threatened, as among those who have been convinced that the claim of the patentee is valid. Mr. Vezzie explains, by saying that he gave his name, without investigation, at the suggestion of his clerk, on condition that he should continue unmolested in the use of the wheel. He now comes out in a Bangor paper and exposes the imposition.—Let those who are interested read for themselves, and feel assured of their right to the wheel without paying tribute.

"Some of our readers having misunderstood some of our articles concerning the patents on Parker's Water Wheel, which were published in our last volume, we would state that the original patent was issued Oct. 19th, 1829, and was extended seven years from its original date, it therefore expired in 1850, and is now public property. The claims of this patent are as follows:—

"1st. The compound vertical percussion and reaction wheel for saw mills and other purposes, with two, four, six, or more wheels on one horizontal shaft. The concentric cylinders enclosing the shaft, with the manner of supporting them. The spouts which conduct the water into the wheels, from the penstock, with their spiral terminations between the cylinders. 2nd. The improvement in the reaction wheel by making the buckets as thin at both ends as they can safely be made, and the rim no wider than sufficient to cover them.—The inner concentric cylinder; the spout that directs the water into the wheel; and the spiral termination of the spout between the cylinders. 3rd. The rim and blocks, or planks, that form the apertures into the wheel, and the manner of forming the apertures. The conical covering on the blocks, with the cylinder or box, in

which the shaft runs; and the hollow or box gate, in any form, either cylindrical, square, rectangular, or irregular."

Another patent was issued to Messrs. Parker for improvements in Water Wheels June 27th, 1840, which will expire June 27th, 1854. The claim is—the placing of the said wheel or wheels, or of wheels analogous thereto, in their construction and mode of operation, within air and water-tight cases, or boxes, denominated drafts, substantially in the manner and for the purpose set forth.

Our readers will now understand the exact scope of the two patents, without the necessity of relying upon the statements of others."

Agricultural Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the N. K. A. & H. Society was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday. The number present indicated a growing interest in the objects of the society. The following officers were chosen:

Robert Ayer, President.
Harrison Jaquith, 1st. V. President.
Isaac W. Britton, 2d do.
Wm. Dyers Sec. and Librarian.
Eph. Maxham, Agent.
Joseph Percival, Trans. and Collector.
Trustees.—Selv Holway, Isaac W. Britton, Josiah Morrill, Albert Crosby.
Visiting Committee.—Eph. Maxham, Isaiah Marston, Robert R. Drummond, Isaac W. Britton.

J. Percival, Col. Greene and J. W. Drummond were appointed a committee to procure permanent fixtures for the show ground, and fifty dollars appropriated to this use.

J. Marston, I. W. Britton, Allen Jones, Josiah Morrill, Calvin Sawtelle, Col. Green and Seth Holway, were appointed delegates to the agricultural mass meeting at Augusta, to have been held yesterday and to-day.

It was voted to instruct our representative in the Board of Agriculture to exert his influence to combine with the proposed geological survey of the State an agricultural survey, or to give that survey an agricultural as well as geological character.

Voted, that the next fair be at Waterville.

Death of Mr. Judd, of Augusta.

Augusta papers announce the death of Rev. Sylvester Judd, of that place, on Wednesday, at the age of 39 years. Mr. J. was extensively known in the walks of literature; and as a christian pastor had greatly endeared himself where best known. For twelve years past he has been settled over Christ Church in Augusta. He leaves a wife and two children.

All lovers of music—music that is music, and that will do good like a medicine—will be pleased to learn that those sweet singers, the MISSES MACOMBER, accompanied by Mr. COVERT, the well known and highly popular vocalist, will visit us in a few days and give a series of musical entertainments in this place. We trust they will sing to full houses.

The Legislature.

The Senate received from the House, on the 19th, a petition of the city of Portland for authority to loan for their credit to the A. & S. L. Railroad. It was referred to a joint committee. On Thursday the Committee reported the publication of an order of notice, returnable Feb. 2; which was accepted. An order passed, directing the committee on education to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act establishing commissioners of common schools. Petitions have been presented for new banks at China, Bloomfield, and North Anson. In the House, the following order was laid on the table.

Ordered, That a select committee be appointed to prepare and report to the House a system for disposing of the public lands belonging to the State, except such as have been or shall be set apart for settling lands, the principal features of which shall embrace the following particulars:

1. A provision for a fair appraisal of the value of the lands.
2. A division of the lands into sections of one quarter section each, as the smallest tract that may be sold.
3. A sale at public auction from time to time of such sections to the highest bidder, at a price not less than such appraised value.
4. A right of any person to purchase at private entry any one or more of such sections as have been offered at public sale, and remain unsold, at the minimum price.

The petition of Daniel Banker and others for a charter for a railroad from West Waterville to South Anson was referred to the committee on railroads and bridges. The petition of the executive committee of the European and North American Railway Company for an amendment of its charter and to have set aside any lands granted by Congress to the State of Maine in the aid of the completion of the same, was referred to the same committee.

The order of the Senate relative to a geological survey of the State was passed in concurrence. On motion of Mr. Ellis, of Smithfield, the committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that sessions of the legislature be limited to 70 days, or that the pay of members be thus limited.

In the Senate, 23, Mr. Coburn presented a petition of Wm. Moore et als, for right to construct a canal and lock to run a steamboat on the Sebasticook river. Referred to the committee on Interior Waters.

In the House, same day, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting the correspondence of the late Governor and Land Agent with the authorities of Massachusetts respecting the undivided public lands.—On motion of Mr. Smith of Calais, 1000 copies of the message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Warren of Canaan, the use of the State Library was granted to the members of the Board of Agriculture during their session.

Mr. Stark, of the Senate, on Monday presented the petition of citizens of Waterville for a new county. It is said that several projects are on foot for new counties, which have a bearing upon each other.

Among the petitions presented in the Senate and referred, on the 25th, was that of Waterville Bank, for an increase of capital. The petition of Nathaniel Gilman and others, for a bank at Waterville, was referred in the House on the same day.

A resolution was passed in the Senate on Wednesday fixing on the 24 day of February for the election of U. S. Senator.

Mr. Stark, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported legislation in expedient on a bill to establish the State Reform School; also, on a bill relating to the Municipal and Police Courts in the State; also, on a bill relating to proceedings in civil actions in Court, also, on a bill, being a part of the Report of Commissioners appointed to draft bill or bills, reorganizing the Judiciary system; also, on a resolve providing for amendment of the Constitution relative to the alteration or amendment of the Statutes of this State. These reports were severally accepted.

THE AUSTRALIA GOLD DIGGINGS.—The following extract from a letter written by a young man from Sydney, to his friends in England, does not present a very favorable account of the gold gathering prospects:

"We arrived here on the 11th June. Nearly all of our people left us, and no wonder, considering the rate of wages here for laboring men; firemen, for instance, who at home would earn about £3 per month, here get £12. Every day life here is something like Arabian nights' tales, every street abounding with auc-

tion, marts, where gold in large quantities is brought to the hammer. Wonderful accounts in the papers of poor men going to the diggings and coming back in an incredibly short space of time rich ones; captains of ships going about the streets, begging sailors to ship with them at exorbitant wages. I am just interrupted by the steward we have engaged here, who has just come from the diggings, and who lost, instead of gaining, £300; although where he was he says a person dug up a piece of gold weighing 16 lbs., which sold here for £4500. He says the chances of making anything by gold digging are 1000 to 1 against a man, and accounts for the tales we hear in this way,—that all the fortunate diggers come down to Sydney and blazon forth their luck, while those who are losing instead of gaining, either stay to retrieve their losses, or come back disgraced with themselves and everybody else, and say nothing about it."

WATERVILLE COLLEGE.—We understand that the corps of instructors in Waterville College is now complete, and, in addition to Professors Champlin and Smith, and Mr. Abbott, consists of Professor Brooks, and Mr. Charles E. Hamlin, of the Connecticut Literary Institution, at Suffield. Mr. Greene having declined his appointment, it is expected that Professor Brooks will conduct the Mathematical Department, and Mr. Hamlin the Department of Chemistry and Natural History.

CONGRESS.—The recent doings of our Congress are more hopeful and encouraging than usual. Much business has been disposed of, and some important decisions arrived at; and, what is still better, a disposition is manifested to dispatch the business now on the Speaker's table. The House it is said, will meet at eleven o'clock after this week, and make the appropriation bills the order for every day, until perfected and passed. No new business will be taken up; but the six remaining weeks of the session may be usefully and fully employed in dispatching business which has long claimed the attention of our Legislators. It is even suggested that the French Indemnity Bill, may be reached; and that in its present mood, the House may possibly do tardy justice at last, to the claimants under that bill. The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, under date of Monday, 24th, says:

"The House made a very considerable progress, to-day, in the business on the Speaker's table. They will now come, at this rate, to the French claim bill. Some of the friends of the measure were much encouraged in regard to its ultimate success, to-day. The House may afford a majority for the measure, if it can be brought to a vote. It is reported that Mr. Pierce has recently said that he had voted against the bill in the Senate, but the voting against the bill as a Senator, and vetoing it as President, were two different things. This has also served to encourage the friends of the bill in regard to its future success, if it be over-slung now."

The same writer says:—
"The bill granting lands to the old States may be taken up, provided the projects for granting lands to the new States for certain railroads can be appended to it.—The friends of the two measures have held a conference on the subject, and will be able to unite their strength in the Senate. It is not impossible that these measures, jointly, may pass. If so, it would be probably the most important step taken in legislation for some time."

The National Intelligencer holds the following language in relation to the doings of Congress during the past week:—
"The most indifferent observer of the doings in Congress cannot fail to have remarked, in the votes and debates of both Houses in the last week, indications of the highest import to the nation, the peace and the welfare of the country."

The first of these, the passage, by unanimous votes, in both Houses of Congress, of a concurrent Resolution to carry out an act of the Continental Congress, (in 1783,) which had lain dormant for seventy years, for the erection of an Equestrian Statue of George Washington, the Father of the Republic, we have already noticed with suitable congratulation upon an event so glorious to Congress, and so honorable to that sense of justice which, though it had slept long, has thus finally redeemed this sacred national pledge.

The most important feature, however, of the week, of the Session, and indeed of the Thirty-second Congress, is, in our estimation, the vote in the House of Representatives upon the Executive ten millions of dollars, to meet such exigencies as may present themselves, 'from hour to hour,' in the foreign relations of this country; and the debate which has begun and is going on, in the Senate, involving questions cognate to it. The vote in the House of Representatives only can be considered conclusive, the debate in the Senate being yet in progress. But the vote of one hundred and fifty members to twenty-six, refusing to entertain the portentous proposition referred to, must be regarded as auspicious to the hope of a peaceful and conservative administration of the Government for some time to come. That trust may indeed be disappointed; but this vote leaves room for hope, for which hardly room would have been left, had this proposition, under the circumstances, been received with favor by the Representatives of the people."

(Boston Traveller.)

THE MAINE LAW IN THE LEGISLATURE.—In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Smith of Calais introduced an order referring so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Maine Temperance Law, to a joint select committee consisting of seven on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join. The order was passed. Messrs. Smith of Calais, Titcomb of Kennebec, Fessenden of Portland, Hill of Bangor, Marshall of China, Randall of Dixfield and Larabee of Scarborough, were appointed on the part of the House. On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Tucker, Mann and Muzzy were appointed. The friends of the Law are in a majority on the Committee.—[Gospel Banner.]

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A friend writes us, that Mr. Lyman Hatch, of Wells, living not far from the Railroad depot, fell from his hay-mow upon the sharp end of a wooden hay hook he had been using, and thrown down with the hay. The end of the shaft happened to rest on the floor peaked end up—the shaft and hook entered his body at the scrotum, on the right side below the bowels, and penetrated the ribs on the left side, where an incision was made, and the shaft and hook drawn through by Dr. Stevens, of Kennebec; four hours after the accident—first cutting off the main shaft at the junction with the body. From the sharp end of the shaft, to the inverted end of the hook was seven inches, and the spread of the hook about four inches from the shaft; of course it could not be drawn back, but must come out, if at all, by pressing it forward. The resting place of the point of the shaft was distinctly seen and felt from the outside. The hole cut

for it to come through was nearly four inches in length, and the shaft turned so as for the inverted prong to come out first, then the end of the shaft pressed down to the incision below the ribs, and drawn out. Up to Wednesday evening, thirty-six hours after the operation, the man was living—feverish and pressed for breath from the swelling of his wounds. Some hope of him, however, was entertained.—[Eastern Argus.]

He has since died.

Highly Important from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25th.

We have received late and important intelligence from Mexico.

President Arista resigned office, and left the city of Mexico on the 6th inst.

Senor Clevallas, Judge of the Supreme Court, becomes President, *ad interim*.

General Monon, with the government troops, had been beaten in a regular battle. The revolutionists were triumphant everywhere, and all were looking for the return of Santa Anna.

THE LADIES AND SLAVERY.—The whole responsibility of the slavery question is likely to be thrown upon the ladies. The steamer from England brings us news to-day that the ladies of Leeds have taken up the subject, and propose to address their sisters in this country; while we are informed, at the same time, that certain spirited American ladies in Europe have taken an opportunity to remind the Duchess of Sutherland that English ladies can find ample scope for their philanthropy at home.

Furthermore, we learn from a Toronto (Canada) paper, received to-day, that the Ladies' Association in that city, for the Relief of Colored Fugitives have addressed the ladies of the United States, seconding the motion of the Duchess of Sutherland, and praying that;

"To the women of the United States may belong the imperishable honor of removing from their soil the iniquitous system of slavery which that noble spirit—the ornament of their country—Judge Fay, has described as 'a sin of crimson dye,' and the 'abolition of which was amongst the first wishes' of the immortal Washington."

SOMERSET AND KENNEBEC RAILROAD.—We understand that arrangements will be made during the present month, to put a portion of the whole of the Railroad between this place and Augusta, under contract for building. The prospects of this road now being built are more cheering and certain than at any former period. All opposition having been withdrawn on the part of the Penobscot Road, we may within a reasonable time expect to see the iron horse coursing up and down the Kennebec. The Kennebec and Portland Railroad has contracted to lease the road, when built, for a term of twenty years, guaranteeing six per cent interest, they furnishing the road. Should the net earnings of the road be more than six per cent, the surplus to be equally divided between the two corporations.

We further understand that the books will be opened in a few days along the whole line of the road, and it is to be hoped that every man will put his shoulder to the wheel and help along this great work.—[Clarion.]

THE WILSON COUNTERFEITING CASE.—The examination of William W. Wilson, charged with having in his possession counterfeiting implements, counterfeit bills, coin, &c., resulted in holding him for trial. On two of the complaints bail was fixed at \$5000 each, on another \$3000, and the other two \$2000 each, in all \$17,000. Being unable to obtain satisfactory security, he was committed to jail. It is said that there are several other complaints in waiting. The trial will take place in February. Messrs. Schier and Welch appeared for the prosecution, and F. W. Choate and J. H. Bradley for the defence.—[Free.]

QUARREL ABOUT ETIQUETTE.—The wealthy banker, Mr. Riggs, recently dined a large party. The Russian Minister, Mr. Bodisco, was honored with the seat next to Mrs. Riggs. M. Sarigies, the French Minister, complaining with warmth because no lady was assigned to him, saying that if the host was not ignorant of European etiquette, the Minister of France should have been better treated. Mr. Riggs replied that he knew nothing of foreign customs, but deemed that he had a right, in his own house, to do as he pleased. The affair produced a sensation.

MR. FOOTE AND MR. BENTON.—A sharp controversy has arisen between these gentlemen, respecting certain aspersions alleged to have been cast by the latter upon Mr. Calhoun, during his latter hours, or his last days. This is the immediate cause of the dispute, but it is manifest that there are ancient grudges between these political champions, and that whatever may be the result of the present controversy it is not likely there will be any love lost between them. Mr. Foote, in his last communication, which is published in the National Intelligencer, announces that he has a work in preparation, and nearly ready for the press, in which Mr. Benton will bear a conspicuous part.

FROM CHILI.—Advices from Valparaiso are to the 15th of December. Trouble was apprehended there between Chili and the United States in consequence of some indignity to an American named Stewart, who had been imprisoned on pretext. The American representatives, Col. Peyton and Mr. Duer, interfered in his behalf, and said that our Government had ordered the commander of the naval force on that station to use all the means in his power short of firing on the town, to effect the immediate release of Mr. Stewart.

A blockade of the port by the American squadron is talked of.

TO PRESERVE BEEF.—A correspondent says "I give you here a recipe for preserving beef almost fresh for several months. Take one quart of salt,

