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The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, JUNE 23, 1853.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

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, Cor. Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; S. W. cor. North and Fayette sts., Baltimore.

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Local Agents.

Persons wishing to subscribe or pay for the Mail, can do so by calling on the following persons:

J. C. WHEELER, CHAMBERLAIN. E. B. TOLIER, W. Waterville
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R. AYER, Winslow.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

REV. HORACE RICHARDS. A. T. BOWMAN.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

Exhibition at Maine Wesleyan Seminary.

MR. EDITOR:—By your request I will try to give you a brief sketch of the Exercises at the Seminary, the 15th and 16th inst. The Church was beautifully adorned, the walls hung with a profusion of fine Drawings, and Paintings, and tastefully decorated with wreaths and evergreens. The portrait of Mr. Sampson, the beloved Donor of the Institution, occupied the center of the Drawings, over which was arranged in letters of evergreen "OUR BENEFACTOR," and over the whole in circular form the very appropriate motto "PRO FUTURA SERVMUS." The afternoon exercises consisted of prize declamations, interspersed with appropriate singing by the students. The speaking was spirited, and the music of a high order. At 5 o'clock, students and visitors assembled at the Chapel for prayers, and at eight met at the ladies' room for a social gathering. The room was finely ornamented, and brilliantly lighted, not with solar lamps only, which shed their soft rays upon the happy group, but with the fire of intellect, beaming from bright eyes lighted up by connection with kindred minds. Here was the cordial greeting of old students; and that genial glow of feeling from heart to heart which proves how much superior are those amusements which are moral, intellectual and elevating in their influence, to those which are selfish, sensual and demoralizing. Though careworn and weary, I could but respond to the sentiment, that though the head grow gray and the body become infirm, the heart never grows old. After paying due respect to the tables so temptingly arrayed in the Mathematical and Writing rooms, and listening to remarks and sentiments from teachers, visitors, and students, the party separated, well pleased with their social entertainment.

At 11 o'clock, Wednesday, the procession was formed, and marched to the tones of sweet music discoursed by the Portland Brass Band, to the church, where we were entertained with a practical and instructive address to the members of the Calliopean Society of Enterprise, by Rev. John Hobart, of Fall River, Massachusetts. Space will not admit of extracts from the address, or extended comments upon the original declamations, which were all good and some of a very high order; giving evidence of a fruitful imagination, and well trained minds. The Salutatory Oration, in Latin, was given by a young student, W. T. Parker, whose modest manner and easy grace enlisted for him much applause, but near the middle of his piece and just at the point of an upward gesture he fainted and fell backward upon the stand; the sensation of sympathy which ran through the audience can hardly be imagined. The Valdictory, by M. T. Ludden, was a fine specimen of composition and given in a style highly creditable.

The Ladies' department was well represented by a class who came upon the stand, and read original pieces. These were all fine specimens of composition and drew forth loud and well merited applause; but the prize composition, the Valdictory, given by Miss H. J. B. Dalton, in full, clear tones, seemed to bind the audience with magic spell. I am permitted to place in your hands a copy for publication, which I doubt not will be interesting to such as have a love for "Beauty and the Beautiful," which is the subject of the piece. The music which was interspersed gave evidence of superior talent.

The prizes were awarded as follows: Declaration, S. P. Lunt; Original Composition, S. P. Lunt; Drawing, Fannie H. Goodrich; Ladies' Original Composition, H. J. B. Dalton; Penmanship, H. N. Woodward.

The Exercises closed with good order, leaving on the minds of all evident interest in favor of the Institution. A TRAVELLER.

Reform in the Church.

The Congregational Church in this place is undergoing repairs, preparatory for the reception of a fine organ, and tending also to the accommodation of a larger audience. The gallery and vestibule are giving place to the organ and additional pews; while an open central porch, with right and left-hand entries, has taken an advanced position in front of the main building. The alteration looks thus far like a good improvement. Certainly those who charge the church with being "a little out of the way," will be glad to see it approaching the way in which they are naturally inclined to walk.

Dr. Mann's Third Party.

Dr. Mann has called a State Convention "on his own hook," of the particular section of the Democratic party who are "of his way of thinking." The Doctor is evidently no lover of the restraints of political creeds, beyond their congeniality with what he thinks adapted to the good health of the body politic. He sees no reason why "Strippings and Molasses" may not be used politically as well as medicinally. Whether they are sufficiently purgative for the political diseases of the day, remains to be proved in opposition to our doubts. They may

work off the whig humors a little, and the Doctor doubtless thinks them safe enough for a desperate case.

[For the Eastern Mail.]

Alcohol.

MR. EDITOR:—The following, from the pen of Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans, is worthy of careful perusal by all persons, whether physicians or not, leaving New England for the far West. Coming from one of our most eminent physicians, as it does, it is a document of much value upon the question of temperance; since he points out the fact that alcohol though a little slower is as surely a poison as arsenic, and cautions all those going South not to be misled by the sentiment of bar-rooms and grog-shops, and plunge into the delusion that has ruined thousands, that water is unhealthy till mixed with alcohol; and that such a use is essential to popularity and success in business.

"Whether water or alcohol be the better health preserving agent, is a question to be determined by observation. Some account of the effects of each on a number of the Esculapii themselves, is herewith respectfully presented to that profession whose office it is to keep in time the curious harp of man's body; and to take cognizance of everything which tends more to disturb its harmony. Nothing serves more to preserve or disturb its harmony than water and alcohol. Hence the members of the medical profession, who may take sides in the temperance controversy, now agitating the people of every State in the Union, are not to be regarded as out of their province, but in a field properly belonging to them, where instead of being viewed as intermeddlers, they are by virtue of their calling entitled to rank as chiefs. The writer is one of three physicians, who located in Natchez thirty years ago. The new comers found only one practitioner in the city belonging to the same temperance school with themselves. The country and villages within fifteen miles around afforded only three more. All the rest believed in the hygienic virtues of alcoholic drinks, and taught that doctrine by precept and example. Besides the practicing physicians there were ten others in the city and adjacent country who had retired from the profession—they were all temperate. Thus, including the new comers, the total number of temperance physicians in and near Natchez, thirty years ago, consisted of seventeen, of these five have died.

On the other hand, every physician of Natchez and its vicinity thirty years ago, whether practicing or retired, who was in the habit of tipping, as the practice of drinking alcoholic beverages is called, has long since been numbered with the dead! Only two of them, who were comparatively temperate, lived to be gray. Their average term of life did not exceed 35 years, and the average term of life of those who were in the habit of taking alcoholic drinks frequently between meals, on an empty stomach, did not reach thirty years. In less than ten years after they commenced the practice, the most of them died, and the whole of them have subsequently fallen, leaving not one behind in the city, country or village, within twenty miles around.

To fill the places of those who died, or retired from the profession, sixty-two medical men settled in Natchez and its vicinity, between the years 1824 and 1835. Of the sixty-two new comers, thirty-seven were temperate, and twenty-five used alcoholic beverages between meals, though not often to the extent of producing intoxication.

Of the thirty-seven who trusted to the hygienic virtues of nature's beverages, plain unadulterated water, nine have died, and twenty-eight are living. Of the twenty-five who trusted to the supposed hygienic virtues of ardent spirits, all are dead except three! and they have removed to distant parts of the country. Peace be to their ashes! Though mostly noble fellows, misled by the deceitful syren, singing the praises of alcoholic drinks, to live too fast and to be cut off in the outset of useful manhood. It is to be hoped they have not lived in vain, as by their sacrifice science has gained additional and important proof of the fallacy of the theory, which attributes health preserving properties, in a southern climate, to alcoholic beverages in any shape or form.

Many northern temperance men are so weak in the faith, as to be led to believe on their coming South, that rain and river water, the only kinds to be had in Natchez, New Orleans and some other parts of the South, actually requires the addition of some stimulating liquid to make it healthful. This weakness or distrust of temperance principles is owing to the want of well authenticated facts from the South bearing on the question. Facts are better than theory to enable, not only physicians, but the people generally, to form rules of conduct on a subject of such importance. To have their proper weight, they should be authenticated, and the important truth made known that of the whole number of temperance doctors of 1823, in Natchez and its vicinity, more than two-thirds are still living in the year 1853, at ages varying from 53 to 83 years; that of the whole number of intemperate of the same period, not one remains, in town or country; that of thirty-seven temperate and twenty-five intemperate physicians, who came in afterwards, between the years of '24 and '35, all of the former are living except nine, and all of the latter are dead except three.

Many young medical men, as well as others, on coming South, mistake the noise of bar-rooms and grog-shops for the public sentiment of the country, hence they are apt to plunge into dissipation, under the delusion that water is unwholesome unless mixed with stimulants; and that it is moreover, essential to popularity and a good introduction to business. "When in Rome, do as Rome does." The error lies in mistaking the purities for the true Rome of the South, and in the erroneous theory which attributes to alcoholic beverages the hygienic properties that pure, unadulterated water alone possesses. It was not by grog-shops or the influence or agency of the inmates of such places that the above named physicians succeeded in business, nor by dram drinking that they preserved their health. It is to be deplored that there should be any discrepancy of council among medical men in regard to the use of alcoholic drinks. While physicians, in perfect health, make use of such beverages and attribute to them hygienic virtues, the public will be slow to regard them as poisonous to the blood of a healthy man. Much of the evil lies in the inattention bestowed on the subject in our systems of medical education since the voice of the American Hippocrates, Benj. Rush, ceased to echo in the lecture room "Man who is the servant and interpreter of nature, can act and understand no further than he has, either in operation or contemplation, observed the method and order of nature." Those who can master this first principle of the Novum Organum, found in the first sentence, will at once perceive why physicians, even the most skillful, and experienced, are as liable as other men to fall into error and to be unsafe guides on a subject they have not studied or only super-

ficially examined. They have studied arsenic thoroughly, and they know what effect it produces in large doses and in small, in sickness and in health; and can even detect the minutest portions of it in the tissues. But very few of them have thus studied alcohol and become aware of the truth that if it be a little slower it is nevertheless as sure a poison."

[MEDICUS.]

The First Green Peas in Market.

Our annual donation of green peas from Mr. Frederick Paine, of Winslow, was received in fine condition on Monday last. If anybody had them earlier we hope to be informed of the fact. Mr. Paine cultivates a small farm with better success than most men cultivate large ones. The records of the Agricultural Society give him the most profitable acres in this section of Kennebec county. He sells in this market too early for competition; and by high cultivation and good care, is able to wait the regular harvest at good profit. His home is a miniature Eden on the banks of the Kennebec, where one may indeed "inherit the earth" without a title deed of the thousand hills that belong to the rest of the world. We heartily wish that the few acres he cultivates in faith and hope, and waters in humble gratitude to God, may yield him the rich harvest of peace and happiness that others would concede to him.

The Meanest Man Known.

MR. EDITOR:—Having received this letter from a lady in this vicinity, and considering it too good to keep from the public, I send it to you, and if you think best to publish it you will gratify the wishes of one of your readers.

With the above we received a letter written by a young lady to her lover, in all the simple sincerity and ardor of true affection. She refers to plighted love, a long correspondence, and a promise of marriage; says she is out of work, destitute of money, and sick in body and heart from doubt and anxiety; and appeals to him in terms that might melt the heart of an alga to come and redeem his promise. The letter is evidently genuine, and presents but the single fault that the writer "loves too well." And this is his return!—erasing names, he sends the letter to us to be published, with the assurance that we shall thus "oblige a reader!" If this soulless mocker of manhood reads our paper we hope he steals it. Otherwise we beg him to give us his real name, that we may blot it out. We advise the lady to turn him off as base coin—a miserable counterfeit of humanity, that deserves to be scourged with a whip of dead snakes.

He asks us to return the letter if we decline to publish. We shall do so such thing—and we are sure he dare not call for it. With us, the writer of the letter may be sure it is safe; and as we think we recognize her from the letter, she can receive it through the hands of any friend in whom we can confide.

BOY DROWNED.—A fine little boy four or five years old, son of Mr. Fairbrother, was drowned in the Kennebec on Friday last, just above Ticonic Bridge, on the Winslow side. He was catching eels, and slipped from a log into the water. He was discovered and taken out in a short time, but too late for resuscitation, though strenuous efforts were made for the purpose. It is strange that so few boys are drowned around the Falls, above and below, when so many are almost constantly in imminent danger.

CAUCUS.—At the Democratic caucus, on Saturday evening, Messrs. Paul L. Chandler, J. E. F. Dunn and J. M. Libbey, were chosen delegates to the State Convention at Bangor. Their opponents were Messrs. A. P. Stevens and James Rice. Without knowing much of party tactics, we suppose this to be a triumph of the "Wooleys" over the "Wild-cats."

New Postmaster in Waterville.

Harrison Barrett, Esq., has been tendered the Post Office in this place, which he will doubtless accept. We heartily congratulate the Department on a selection that promises so well, under existing circumstances, to give general satisfaction to the people of the town. We know of no one better qualified to be the successor of one of the best Postmasters in New England.

OPERATIONS OF THE LAW.—In Bath, on Thursday of last week, any quantity of liquors, comprising a great quantity of the "R. G." brand, (very bad) was seized, and the owner, Wm. McLaughlin, locked up. At South Prospect recently, a person was seen intoxicated, a fact which warned the inhabitants of that place that the "serpent (the worm of the still) had crept in among them. The 'eratur' was found to be on board a sloop from Bangor—a sort of floating rum shop. The good people, among whom we think, liquor has not been kept for years, took the stuff out, spilled it and paid for it voluntarily, telling the fellow to vamoose and never appear again—which he did. In our police court liquor prosecutions are frequent.

[Republican Journal.]

RESOLVES adopted by the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its last Session at Rockland:

1. Resolved, That "if it be possible, as much as lieth in us," it is our duty to "live peaceably with all men."

2. Resolved, That we have no fellowship with the non-resistant doctrines of the present day.

3. Resolved, That whenever it becomes necessary for nations to take up arms in the defence or assumption of their just rights, their warfare should be conducted upon Christian principles, and with an eye single to the glory of God.

4. Resolved, That we respect the character and revere the memory of Martin Luther and Oliver Cromwell, and believe their efforts were calculated to hasten the reign of the Prince of Peace.

5. Resolved, That as ministers of the Gospel, we will earnestly contend for the faith that was once delivered to the saints; and thus labor for the promotion of peace on earth and good will among men.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—Smear a piece of flannel in common whitening, mixed to the consistency of common paste in warm water. Rub the surface to be cleaned quite briskly, and wash off with pure cold water. Grease spots will in this way be almost instantly removed, as well as other filth, and the paint will retain its brilliancy and beauty unimpaired.

THE ONLY AMERICAN PAUPER IN ENGLAND.—Hon. Edward Everett related this incident, in a recent lecture at Tripler Hall, N. York:

"When I was in London, a few years ago, I received a letter from one of the interior counties of England, telling me that they had in their House of Correction an American seaman, or a person who pretended to be, who was both pauper and rogue. They were desirous of being rid of him, and kindly offered to place him at my disposal. Although he did not bid fair to be a very valuable acquisition, I wrote back that he might be sent to London, where he could be shipped by the American Consul to the United States. I ventured to add the suggestion, that if Her Majesty's minister at Washington were applied to in a similar way by the overseers of the poor, and wardens of the prisons in the United States, he would be pretty busily occupied. But I really felt pleased when my own little State of Massachusetts was assisting from ten to twelve thousand destitute British subjects annually, to be able to relieve the British Empire of the only American pauper quartered upon it."

ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF THIEVES.

James L. Warren came from Dover, New Hampshire, to Biddeford two or three weeks ago, where he found employment in the mills and engaged board at the Biddeford House. He was soon joined by William J. Ross, from the same town, whom he secretly took with him to his chamber at the hotel late at night, and sent him out again in the morning before honest people were moving. Warren fed Ross with what he could steal from the cupboards, &c. This he did for eleven days, as subsequently appeared. During this time it appears the two were spying out the valuables in the house, and planning a robbery of the same. On Friday night week Ross stepped out, taking with him the landlord's best boots, and two overcoats, found hanging in the hall. They mistook their man when they attempted to rob Capt. Lane; and this many a thief might have told them. Before sunset next day the Captain found Ross at a house in Dover. He had on the overcoat and boots. At sight of the owner he fled out a back door, Lane in pursuit. After leaping several fences, at which kind of stealthy chase the Captain was as expert as he, he was fairly run down in open street, and surrendered. He was brought to Biddeford, and upon evidence Warren was put upon trial, and in default of bail sent to jail. Ross could not get bonds in the sum of fifty dollars to appear at the Supreme Court as a witness against Warren, and for want thereof was also sent to jail.

Two young women supposed to have come from Lowell, were tried on the 6th inst., before Justice Nye, on a charge of theft from a boarding house in this town, found guilty, and in default of bail, sent to Alfred jail. They gave their names as Frances M. Creighton and Hannah Ingalls. They stole a silk dress and bonnet, belonging to fellow boarders; took the cars at Saco, Monday morning, but when they reached the Biddeford station, Capt. Lane met them with a very urgent invitation to spend another day in Saco.

The four above named, with the three men engaged in the affray at Berwick make seven sent to jail within a few days. At this rate there will soon be a call for the enlargement of the jail as well as other public buildings.

[Saco Democrat.]

FANNY FERN.—The Boston Transcript having declined the New York Mirror's request in behalf of a curious proposal, to raise the veil from "Fanny Fern," the fair incognita of the press, the Cayuga Chief makes the following pretty revelation:

"Fanny Fern is in the meridian of womanhood, of the sanguine temperament; has light brown hair, with a curl in it. I have sometimes seen a shower of ringlets falling over her neck. Her forehead is broad and high, brim full of poetry, and the wine of life swells the blue veins until they look like vines branching on her brow. She has large, light eyes, a healthy, honest, not handsome face, beautiful but; in a word, a form of perfect mould. She walks with an elastic step, which indicates unyielding energy of purpose. She is not an Amazon, quarrelling with Providence because, she is not a man instead of a woman; and yet without being masculine, she has more courage, more energy, more decision, more firmness, more enterprise, more heroism than half the men."

A SERIES OF MISFORTUNES.—A small sized schooner brought to this city on Saturday a large quantity of liquor, and those on board, it was said, peddled it out somewhat too freely, considering the Liquor Law. Officer Hall smelt the article out, and on Monday the master and mate, constituting the whole crew, were fined by Judge Fitch some 25 dollars. But the trouble did not end there. The schooner was under a coasting license, and had failed to enter and clear. Consequently they had to pay a fine of \$100. But even this was not the end of their trouble. They concluded to clear with the liquor for down east, but before they could get their papers, Marshals Huse and Hall had taken the "critter" to the Watch House, amounting to some fifteen barrels Rose gin, a few half barrels of do., and some strong beer.—[Port. Advertiser.]

A fire in Bangor, on Wednesday evening, broke out in a new building on Bond street, belonging to Mr. John Hucksins. The adjacent store-house, also occupied by Mr. H., containing some stout lumber, was also consumed. The flames spread almost instantaneously through the two buildings. Loss in buildings and lumber about \$1500. Hucksins lost all his books which were left upon the safe instead of inside. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, or some wantonly careless person. Daniel P. McQuesten lost, in shingles and boards, \$400. B. St. Clair lost about \$200 of lumber. Mr. Hucksins' loss was considerable. No party had any insurance.

[Mercury.]

INDISCRIMINATE ALMS-GIVING.—A person who gives alms at random, may be compared to a person who fires a shot at random among a crowd. There is a seed of social mischief in every ill-bestowed word, though the eye does not see what the heart sees. How many a criminal has to curse the careless hand that first encouraged him in a life of idleness, imposture and vagrancy. Alms-giving requires judgment. But many, we doubt not, make the evil of indiscriminate charity an excuse for not giving at all, and so put aside at once both their discretion and their duty.

NOW, WHERE'S THE DIFFERENCE? A car load of putrid beef, on its way to market, was seized in the streets of New York one day last week.—Exchange.

That was all right enough. Why, of course. Nobody has any objections to seizing 'putrid beef,' and destroying it. To sell it is contrary to law, and contrary to common sense. Pounce on the man that will dare to do it! But see here. There is a talk of making a law by

which something that is sold to people to drink which is quite injurious to the public health, and infinitely more injurious to public morals, can be seized and destroyed in the same way. Any objections, anybody? 'Yes, yes, hold on there. That would be taking away a man's rights.' Don't you see? You can take away the liberty of selling bad meat; but you can't take away the liberty of selling bad drink.—That's liquor; and you can't stop a man for selling it. It's—it's—unconstitutional! Reader you can draw your own conclusion.

[Erie Commercial.]

THE BERWICK MURDER CASE. The testimony elicited at the recent examination at South Berwick, does not very materially from the accounts already given, further than it goes to show that the prisoners received greater provocation than was at first represented. The facts in the case, as represented by the Great Falls Journal, seem to be briefly these:

"One Boucher was standing by the Irish shanties at Berwick, early in the evening on Wednesday, when a young lady passed by. A small boy made some remark in reference to the lady, upon which Boucher referred to the boy if he repeated the remark he would 'lick him,' or (looking at John Waters who was standing by,) any other son of a d— Irish—who might back him.' John Waters, considering this rather personal, replied to it, and a fight ensued, in which Boucher was beaten. After the fight, John Waters went into the house occupied by Ballatyne. It was soon noised abroad that an Irishman had licked a Yankee, and caused a great excitement among a certain portion of the Yankee population. The house of Mrs. Ballatyne was watched, and when, later in the evening, John Waters left Mrs. Ballatyne's and joined his brother, James Waters, and Scannel, near the shanties, the three were suddenly assaulted by a party, of whom Maxwell, the deceased, and Ivory Pray, who was wounded in the affray, were two. J. Waters, thinking himself justified in so doing, and perhaps invited partly by anger, and a sense of repeated injuries, drew the dirk from his cane and used it. The fact of his having such a dangerous weapon, however, shew it to be a case of premeditated murder. He waived an examination before the justice, and the trial was confined to James Waters and Scannel."

The result of the examination has already been stated. The prisoners were bound over for trial.

ANOTHER STRIDE FORWARD.—The stockholders on the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad, met at the City Hall, on Friday last, and unanimously confirmed the contract providing for running a line of steamers between Portland and Liverpool in the winter months; and unanimously authorized the Directors to lease the road to the Grand Trunk Railway, thus securing a continuous line of railroad from this city to Lake Huron, a distance of eight hundred miles! Mr. Galt made an excellent speech showing the benefits Portland is to derive from the lease. The Grand Trunk Company pays six per cent per annum, in half yearly payments on all the stock of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Co., and assume its debts, liabilities, contracts, &c., the organization of the company and its obligations to the States through which it passes remaining unaltered and inviolate. The bridge over the St. Lawrence is to be a magnificent iron structure and will be completed in four or five years. The successful completion of this scheme will make Portland a great port of entry for European steamships. Shares of the Atlantic stock have been already sold in this city for ninety-five dollars per share.—[Transcript.]

DAMAGES OBTAINED.—In the Delaware County Circuit Court, at the term commenced on Monday of last week, Lewis B. Stone recovered a verdict of \$5,000 damages, against the Hudson River Railroad Company for injuries to his person, caused by the collision on their road near Croton, on the 4th of December, 1851.

Mlle Camille Varillat, a young lady in N. Orleans, has recovered \$1,000 damages against the Carrollton Railroad Company, for injuries to her person, caused by a collision on their road, on the 8th of March last.

In New York City, Mrs. Josephine Bakewell has obtained a verdict of \$1,100 against Dr. Talbot Watts, for injury to her daughter by taking "Watts' Nervous Antidote." The girl was subject to epilepsy, and the antidote administered by the doctor himself, made her an idiot.

CAUTION.—We learn that a person recently visited our village, having for sale a liquid labeled "Dr. Fegler's Tooth Liquid," which he recommended very highly for cleansing the teeth, and that a large number of persons purchased the article and are using it. Now this liquid is nothing short of Muriatic Acid, one of the most destructive agents that could be applied to the teeth; a few applications of it will dissolve the enamel, thereby destroying the tooth. We were shown a tooth which had been thrown into a bottle of this liquid, and allowed to remain a short time, leaving the tooth soft and flexible like India rubber. We advise those who have purchased this article to abandon its use immediately, and if their teeth need cleansing call upon a dentist and have them cleansed in a proper manner. No article can be applied to the teeth which will instantly whiten them without seriously injuring or entirely spoiling them.—[Saco Democrat.]

SHAMEFUL!—The Norfolk Beacon has the following paragraph:

"The officers made a descent yesterday upon a negro school kept in the neighborhood of the stone bridge, by a Mrs. Douglas and her daughter, and the teachers, together with their pupils, were taken before his Honor. They acknowledged their guilt, but pleaded ignorance of the law, and were discharged upon a promise to do so no more. The law of the State imposing a fine of \$100 and imprisonment for six months for such offenses, is positive, and allows of no discretion in the committing magistrate."

OLD BULL.—This distinguished individual has many friends in Boston, who take a deep interest in his experiment of founding a Norwegian colony at Oleona, Pa. A recent letter to the New York Tribune, states that he and his followers are making great preparation to celebrate the coming fourth of July, on a magnificent scale, and he expects his musical friends will assist him. He is fitting up a grand concert room, one hundred feet in length and thirty feet wide, which will be one of the upper rooms of his own dwelling. The letter says his colony seems to be progressing very rapidly for a new country. Ole Bull is certainly an extraordinary man. You can see him up at daylight in the morning, mounted on his famous Norwegian horse, riding around examining his lands. After his breakfast you will find him assisting the mechanics in their operations, raising buildings, &c. After dinner, he may be found working on the roads with quite a number of hands. The schools of the colony are flourishing under the care and

instruction of a number of teachers from New England. These schools he visits daily. When he executes a deed for land to his countrymen, he inserts a clause depriving them of the privilege of selling liquors, except as a medicine.—[Boston Times.]

The West Tennessee Democrat (Boliver) has a 'slaughterous' review of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which it charges with all manner of misrepresentations and falsehood respecting Southern Institutions, and accuses of a design to sink the social relations of the slave population of the South to a level with the uncared for and penniless white of the North, and piously characterizes it as a 'fing at the Christian Religion in general, and Southern Methodism in particular.'

Another column of the same issue of this religious and patriotic journal happens, oddly enough, to contain the following card:

BLOODHOUNDS. I HAVE TWO OF THE FIRST DOGS FOR CATCHING NEGROES in the South West. They can take the trail TWELVE HOURS after the NEGRO HAS PASSED, and catch him with ease. I live just four miles south-west of Boliver, on the road leading from Boliver to Whitesville. I am ready at all times to catch runaway negroes. DAVID TURNER. March 2, '53

THE ORIGINAL WASHINGTONIANS.—John H. Hawkins, in answer to the statement given the rounds that the leader of the Baltimore Washingtonian movement is keeping a low grog shop in Baltimore, gives the present standing of the original six, as follows:

"David Anderson, a master blacksmith, doing well and accumulating property; John F. Hess, master carpenter, doing well; James McCurley, master coach maker, doing well, also accumulating property; Archibald Campbell, silversmith, doing an extensive business; William R. Mitchell, on his own farm, seven miles from Baltimore—unfortunately, does not keep his pledge; George Stearns died in 1841, a sober man—kept his pledge to the last."

COURT DRESS.—Mr. Secretary May has published certain instructions to diplomatic agents of the U. S. abroad, in which he directs them to practice all the simplicity of manners and dress in their intercourse with foreign governments, that the customs of the country and the interests of the U. S. will allow. He objects to the employment of foreigners as clerks and assistants in legations, considering them as being unsafe depositories of the secrets of our government, and threatens immediate dismissal from office, where the despatches of this government are submitted to such inspection.

A STRONG MAN WILL CARRY ME OVER THE MOUNTAINS.—These were the words of a sweet little dying baby, in the city of Boston, some weeks ago. About the middle of the night in which he died, he saw something beautiful which he could not well understand. He was very much delighted with the vision, and his parents assured him that God had given him a glimpse of heaven. But they soon perceived that the vision was somewhat marred by the appearance of mountains which he saw before him. Almost in a moment, however, after they were discovered, he exclaimed, "A strong man will carry me over the mountains!" and soon after departed on his journey.

A REMEDY FOR THE SEASON.—A lump of wet saleratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling. Pin this fact up somewhere for this season's use, for those who are not fond of the sensation of a sting! [Maine Farmer.]

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT adjourned on Tuesday night, 14th, after an unusually protracted session. The Governor General, in allusion to the Quebec and Montreal riots, said in his closing address to the Parliament:—

"I have reason to believe that these occurrences, which are a scandal to the religion we profess, are deeply deplored by the great majority of the inhabitants of the Province of all denominations, and that the authorities will be fully supported in adopting such measures as may be necessary to prevent their recurrence."

A QUEER FRATERNIZATION.—No small stir has been created in the political world, by a recent article in the Washington Union, warmly fraternizing with the Russian government, and attempting to prove that this stronghold of iron despotism, as it is generally considered, is in reality quite liberal and democratic in its tendencies! The author of the article, it appears, is Roger A. Pryor, one of the editors of the Union, who should at once be promoted by the autocrat to the post of imperial lickspittle, if such an office exists in Russia. The indignant comments which the article called forth, have led Mr. Pryor to 'explain,' which he does in a long communication in the National Intelligencer. In this second article, he defends every sentiment and expression of the first, and gives the following among other reasons, for cultivating the good-will of Russia:

"The institution of slavery has been no enormity in her eyes. She has never made of the abolition crusade an engine of warfare against republican institutions. In other despotic countries of Europe, the mania of abolition has run its career, but in Russia the maudlin, mock philanthropy of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is an unknown disease."

Is not this rich?—[N. E. Farmer.]

MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.—While on this subject, we may as well give those of our readers who wish to cultivate a bed, only of strawberries, the following mode of manuring them, as practiced by a cultivator in Philadelphia, and communicated to the Friend's Review, published in that city, by Friend Tatem. The writer had a very productive bed, 30 by 40 feet. 'I applied,' says he, 'about once per week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first began to start, and making the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—nitrate of potash, (saltpetre), glauber salts, and sal soda, (carbonate of soda), each one pound, nitrate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound—dissolving them in 30 gallons of river, or rain water. One third of this was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves is so rapid that, unless well supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering-pot, making the application towards evening. Managed in this way, and the weeds kept out, there is no necessity of digging over the bed, or setting it out new. Beds of ten years are not only as good, but better, than those two or three years old.

The Collector at Philadelphia has issued a circular to his subordinates, in which, among other rules, they are required to abstain entirely from the use of ardent spirits. We presume the regulation is to be adopted at all our custom houses.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.—The first number of the sec

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