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Daniel Ripley Wing

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WASHINGTON CANONIZED.—Did you know that Washington had been placed in the calendar of saints? There is a church at Riverdale, on the eastern portal of which is a very well executed bust of the leader of the American revolution, and on inquiry of a native of the town, it was informed that it was a statue of the 'good saint George, Washington.' I confess that as I passed this church I felt like taking off my hat, and I did it—not because of custom, but because I couldn't help it.

[Niagara cur. N. Y. Herald.]

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE... FEB. 21, 1856.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. P. PALMER, Asst. Agent for the Eastern Mail, is Agent for this paper and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as are required by the office. His office is at No. 10 State street, Boston. He is also Agent for the Waterville Mail, and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as are required at this office. His receipts are regarded as payments.

A. T. HOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

THE STORM.—The most severe snow-storm of the winter commenced here on Sunday morning, and continued through the day; and the severe northern wind played merrily with the flakes, with little cessation, till Tuesday afternoon. The result is a worse condition of the roads than at any previous storm during the winter. We had no mails from Augusta till Wednesday morning. The trains over the A. & K. Railroad, and thence to Portland, have made their regular trips, but little behind time; though up to this time (Wednesday) there has been no connection with the trains beyond. Portland papers report no trains from Augusta or Boston up to Tuesday at 10 o'clock—the outward train of Monday, to Boston, being "stuck at Berwick," and the inward, on the B. & M. road, at Exeter. On the Eastern road, the train from Boston had only reached Beverly, 16 miles, at 4 P. M. on Monday. The Advertiser reports the train from Montreal only fifteen minutes behind regular time; and the Waterville and Bangor train two hours late, losing part of this at Waterville by waiting for the train from Bangor.

At Bangor and vicinity the storm has been as severe as here. The Courier pronounces it the most severe that has been experienced for several years. About fifteen inches only of snow fell.

A telegraphic despatch to the Bangor Courier dated Boston, Monday, P. M., says "Strong north-west gale has been driving for 40 hours. Railroad travelling greatly retarded in all directions by drifting snow. Neither the Sunday night nor this morning train from N. York have arrived. All blocked up this side of Springfield. No mail train left Boston for N. York this afternoon."

By the mail from Portland this evening—Wednesday—we shall have further details.

Wednesday Eve.—Mails in—nothing beyond Portland!

NEW POLITICAL DISEASE.—The Age says of the Know-nothings—"In Virginia, they are troubled with the 'Botts,' while in Maine 'cribbing and roaring' are among the characteristics of the disease." The Age adds the following shadow of its fears that the democrats and their allies are doomed to the terrible disease of "Spring-Heads."

SPRING HEADS.—The fusion falsehoods which are now so busily circulated here and elsewhere, show that our opponents are actively engaged in preparing to retain control, if possible, of the city and town elections, which are near at hand.

We commend the Age to the use of wild-cat grease and new rum, as the cheapest and the only remedy, and plenty in the market.

OFF AT LAST.—As a snow train of three engines with tenders, on the A. & K. Railroad, was approaching the Waterville depot on Monday evening, the tender of the first engine broke a wheel just after crossing the bridge. Its fastenings at each end broke, and it pitched out of the train down an embankment of some twenty feet, leaving its late companions to close up and pass on to the depot unharmed. The fireman landed uninjured on the opposite side of the track.

TO-SMOKERS.—If men will smoke—and we have pretty conclusive evidence that some do—we commend them to Mr. Henry Tuckhorn, one door north of Crocker's, on Main-st., where the manufacture of a very choice variety of cigars is carried on. The establishment is a new one, but in old and experienced hands, and special pains will of course be taken to give satisfaction. We commend the proprietor to the patronage of dealers in tobacco and cigars.

A SAD CASE.—An old man, named Barton, 77 years of age, residing in Sidney, who has for many years past been insane, exposed himself to the severe weather some six weeks ago, and had both feet badly frozen. Such were his habits that those having him in charge did not discover the injury for several days. Dr. Boutelle was called on, Wednesday of last week, and found both feet in a bad state of gangrene. To save the life of the old man, he amputated one foot at the instep, and three toes from the other foot. Either was sparingly used, so that the patient seemed to suffer little pain. At the last examination he was apparently doing well, and notwithstanding his age and precarious health, would probably recover. [Why do not such cases of misfortune get the protection of our State hospital, especially during the severity of winter?]

VERBAL POLISHING.—We take the following from a report of G. S. Hillard's recent lecture in Boston:

In illustration of the tendency of some minds to polish and ornament homely matters, the lecturer related an incident within his own knowledge. A gentleman ordered a rocking chair, which was received by his wife, a lady very precise in her speech, when sent to his residence. Upon making trial of the chair, the gentleman expressed his great satisfaction with it, when his wife remarked: "The man said its equilibrium was very accurately adjusted."

"Did he really say that those very words?" inquired the husband. "Why, no, not exactly," replied the lady; "he said it joggled just right."

LEAP YEAR.—The New York Herald in expounding the leap year question, says, "But some of our fair friends may not be posted up about this leap year. A man is not bound to marry you because you ask him, but he ought to make you a present. In old times unmarried women used to wear a scarlet petticoat during the leap year. If they showed the edge of this garment to any man, he was bound to marry them, but could buy himself off by presenting the lady with a new gown. Now, ladies, you know your rights."

OUR TABLE.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—No. 613 contains an interesting review of Prescott's History of Philip II., from the British Quarterly Review; Parallel Passages from Two Tales, discussing the charges of plagiarism lately made against Sir Walter Scott; Kate Coventry, one of those excellent stories for which this work is famous; Poems from, Wedding Rings, an article for the curious antiquary; Russia and the Allies, an able article from the Westminster Review; Humors of the American Post Office, not very complimentary to Yankee enterprise and management, but kindly meant, and well done; numerous articles, of great interest, relating to the state of affairs in Europe, the war, the policy and intentions of the various powers, &c., with many short pieces on a variety of subjects. Published in weekly numbers of 64 pages, by Little, Son & Co., Boston, at \$6 a year, and sent free of postage.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Peterson is always ahead in point of time, and many place his magazine in the front rank on the score of merit. The March number took the field a week ago, and is winning golden opinions on all hands, and especially with the ladies. A beautiful fashion plate and a fine steel engraving are to be found in it, as usual, with a legion of patterns and elegant devices for the use and amusement of its fair patrons; a piece of music, also, receipts, &c., &c., and the usual number of good stories. Published by Chas. J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 a year.

DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We have already mentioned that this great work is to be published by Phillips, Sampson & Co. of Boston, conjointly with Childs & Peterson of Philadelphia; and that it will be issued in two handsome octavo volumes, which will contain a full account of Dr. Kane's important discoveries, the perils and adventures of his party, and the thrilling incidents connected therewith, fully and elaborately illustrated by several hundred wood cuts and steel engravings, including portraits of Dr. Kane and Mr. Grinnell. The following communication to the London Times, from C. R. Weld, shows in what light the labors of this intrepid navigator are regarded in England.

"Dr. Kane's official despatches, with the chart of his Arctic discoveries, are now before the public. As I apprehended, they clear away all the obscurity contained in the newspaper accounts, and unquestionably place Dr. Kane in the foremost rank of Arctic explorers. Had he been the leader of a party, the suggestion of the Hydrographic office, was raised to his honor last night in the room of the Geographical Society, by the crowded audience who had been assembled to witness an account of his voyage. Dr. Kane's arduous and heroic undertaking was not only appreciated in this country, I shall feel greatly obliged by the publication of this communication, which I trust will have the effect of assuring the gallant doctor that he is highly esteemed and admired by all who take an interest in Arctic exploration."

It may be permitted to add an interesting fact which does not appear in his official despatches. The Admiralty, which communicates in a letter to a friend. It is, that although the temperature at the winter quarters of the expedition was colder than has ever been experienced in the Arctic region, that the open water to the north was comparatively very high, and a great variety of animal life was seen, including whales and plant-eating birds.

In a brief review of the Summer tragedy, the Hartford Courant holds the following language:

"The innocent flirtation of married women is one of the abominations of modern society. Even a desire for promiscuous admiration is wrong in the wife. The love of one and his approval should be all that she should desire. Let her be ever so beautiful, it is a disgusting and appalling sight to see her decorating that beauty for the public gaze—to see her seeking the attention of all the senseless fops around her, and rejoicing in the admiration of other eyes than those of her husband. Her beauty should be for him alone, not for the gaze of the fools that flutter around her. There is always among the sedate and the wise, a sensation of disgust when a married lady attempts to ensnare and entrap young men by a profuse display of her charms, or an unbecoming outpour of her smiles. Such charms and such smiles are loathsome to the indifferent beholder—the trail of the serpent is over them all."

Such wives should know, if they do not know it already, that their influence over the virtue and the prudence of young men is as deleterious, as if they were the most abandoned of women. They lead them to believe there is no purity in the sex—that married virtue is but an outside show—and that delicacy and propriety are but masks, or outside dresses. The effect of their character is that of a silent corruption, sapping the foundation of honor, probity, and truth. Let them reserve their charms and the fascination of their flattering attractions for the husbands to whom they are long; and if they must be admired, let it be as faithful wives, as self-denying mothers, as the educators of a young generation of immortals.

VAPORGRAPHIC GLASSES.—An ingenious person may afford no end of amusement to himself and friends by the aid of a few dozen vaporgraphic glasses, on which are invisibly delineated a variety of questions and answers of an appropriate character, such as love questions, conundrums, &c. Real 'dissolving' views may also be depicted on these glasses, possessing an interest according to their artistic value. Glass valentines may also be made in the same way, which may have invisibly impressed upon them any written theme, poetry, or initials—Breathe on this glass, and you'll divine The portrait of your Valentine.

These vaporgraphic glasses are very easily made, and at a cost not worth mentioning. When finished they have nothing peculiar in their appearance to indicate their latent graphic powers; hence, to a stranger to the mystery, they only appear like ordinary glass. The secret is this:—Procure a few pieces of window glass, about the size of an ordinary playing card; then write or draw on them whatever may be thought proper with a quill pen that has been dipped in hydrofluoric acid, using this watery liquid just as you would ink. After the design has thus been depicted upon the glass for about two minutes, the glasses are to be washed in clean water, and polished with a silk handkerchief, or a dry soft cloth. The drawing will now be perfectly invisible, but if breathed upon the pictures or letters become 'as clear as noonday.' The same effect is observed if the glasses be held over the steam of hot water; hence their name, vapor, or steam; graphic relating to writing. Hydrofluoric acid, as it eats into glass, is sold in leaden bottles by the laboratorial chemists.

[Scientific American.]

MAINE MANUFACTURES.—Mr. Wheelock, Maine Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, says in his report:

"One of our most important branches of business for our own State, at the present time, would be the trade to Europe in manufactured lumber. All articles for building, of wood, may be manufactured here, and sold at a very large profit in any of the countries of Europe. Their woods suitable for carpenter work, have become very scarce there; and much more than that, they have not introduced machinery in their manufacture, and will not soon be likely to. Doors, sashes, blinds, and various other articles manufactured from our woods may be sold for very much more than their value here in us."

In the manufacture of machinery itself, our State is becoming largely interested; very successfully so. By proper means, this branch of business may be extensively entered into for foreign trade. In the opinion of practical machinists, who were at the Universal Exhibition as Commissioners from Canada, the machinery exhibited at a State mechanics' fair was superior to any seen at the great Exhibition."

Seven Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Feb. 17. The Canada, from Liverpool 24 inst., arrived here at 4 A. M., to-day.

No news of steamships Pacific, Alabama, or Arctic.

The London Morning Advertiser has the following unpleasant announcement:—"We regret to hear that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them relative to the Central American question."

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.—The despatches of the Russian Government, completing or confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna February 23d, and couriers immediately conveyed them to Paris and London.

A memorandum embodying the propositions has been signed at Vienna and sent to Paris and London, and it is reported that the Congress will meet at Paris Feb. 17th, that very little time will be lost in the discussion, and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by Feb. 25th. The signing of preliminaries prior to opening now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission into the peace conference, and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

THE BALTIC.—Letters received, Feb. 20th speak of mild weather, and the resumption more or less of navigation at Pillan, Memel and Cuxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

THE CRIMEA.—Correspondence from the English camp, Jan. 18th, reports the army healthy. There are no incidents except that the Russians continue their fire from the North.

Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Ludors and issued a neat valedictory to his Crimean commanders.

Jan. 9th.—The Russians made an expedition over the ice to attack Kerch, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert they retired.

GREAT BRITAIN—Thursday, Jan. 31.—The Queen opened Parliament in person, with usual ceremonies. The persons most noticed in the gorgeous assemblage in the House of Lords, were Mr. Buchanan, in citizen's dress; the Turkish Minister, because he wore a fez; and the Haytian Ambassador, because of his color.

In the Lords, Earl Gosford moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, and the Earl of Abington seconded it. Earl Derby would not oppose the address, but considered the Royal Speech bare, cold, and meager—and that it ought to have referred to the affairs with America, India, the Colonies, and the fall of Kars. Further in carrying out the enlistment scheme, he conceived the government had evaded the spirit of the municipal law of the United States, and he hoped that the apology offered would be received. He regretted, however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph introduced into the speech—which, he said, was redolent of water gruel.

The Earl of Clarendon replied as follows:—"I wish to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case correspondence is useless, and I lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third power—both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed; and I hope that upon further consideration, the U. S. government will agree to it."

With respect to recruiting in the United States, it would not have aided a friendly solution to have alluded to it from the Throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been produced—and correspondence still continues. The most recent demands of the U. S. government arrived only two days ago, and are not yet in a state to be made public.

The origin of the trouble was this: At the beginning of the war, numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British government for leave to join the army in the East. In consequence, instructions were sent to the Governor of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be recruited at Halifax. These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton who was at the same time informed that, anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the municipal law of the United States.

An agency office was accordingly opened, and upon complaint being made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States, and he made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who then expressed himself satisfied.

Judge Kane had decided that to pay the passage of men to a foreign port, and then enlist them, was no violation of international law, and those whose passage was paid to Canada went as volunteers, and were not bound to enter the British service.

A correspondence of a not very amicable nature, has taken place between the two governments, but the transactions to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British government has disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way upon the laws of the United States. With the conduct of Mr. Crampton, his government is perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally nor accidentally did he violate any law of the United States."

Earl Clarendon then goes on to state that he hopes all difficulty is susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that he does not mean any slight by making mention of America in the Queen's speech.

In the Commons, the Speaker read the speech.

Mr. Byng moved, and Mr. Baxter seconded the address. In reply, Admiral Napier, who took his seat as a new member from South-west, immediately moved for papers relating to the Baltic expedition.

Mr. Baillie gave notice of a resolution to the effect, that the employment of agents for enlistment in foreign countries lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger her relations with other States.

The agent of the associated press at Halifax was requested to obtain all the particulars possible in regard to the announcement that the steamship Pacific had been heard from, replies as follows:

Halifax, Feb. 18.—James Campbell, a young gentleman of this city, just arrived in England by the steamer Canada, from Halifax, writes to W. & C. Murdock and Co. of Halifax, as follows:

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—The weather here has been very severe during the past week. The Pacific was obliged to put back into the river Shannon on her way out, and the Royal Charter, Australian steamer, was forced to put back to Plymouth.

This is all. There is no particle of news here to corroborate it.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 18th, a message, accompanied by documents, was received from the President, in response to a resolution calling for information concerning Kansas affairs.

Among the correspondence is a letter from Col. Sumner to Gov. Shannon, dated Dec. 5th, in reply to one asking him to come to Lawrence. Col. Sumner wrote that he could march with his command in a few hours, and would meet the Governor at Delaware Crossing, if required. The instructions of the Secretary of war to Col. Sumner are dated Feb. 15th. They direct him to be in readiness to march to the scene of disturbance if the government finds the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the power vested in the U. S. Marshal, fruitless for the suppression of insurrection or the invasion of armed forces, but it counsels him to act with extreme prudence in the premises.

Mr. Wilson said the correspondence totally misrepresented affairs in Kansas. He contended that the Border Ruffians had carried the elections there at the point of the bowie knife. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the house, on the same day, the President was requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the House a copy of the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas, and copies of all the Executive proceedings and correspondence of the Governor of that Territory.

Mr. Lane, delegate from Oregon, introduced a bill to enable the people of that Territory to form a State Government, preliminary to admission into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Dunn introduced a bill re-establishing the boundaries of Kansas, and prohibiting slavery in that Territory and Nebraska, which was also referred to the Committee on Territories.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs to the Herald: Gov. Shannon left this afternoon for Kansas. He will travel night and day, until he reaches Shawnee Mission. The President desired him to arrive there before the Free State Legislature assembles at Topeka on the 4th of March next. He has full power, I understand, to arrest members of that Legislature, as its meeting is deemed by "the powers that be," an overt act, and as such deserving of severe punishment.

If he carries out his instructions, it is thought by gentlemen now here, who are residents of Kansas, that there will be a collision between the federal authorities and the Free State.

The lower branch of Nebraska Legislature have passed a bill giving to women the right to vote.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.—Mr. Eli Thayer is out with a letter in reply to the Kansas message of President Pierce, and the laudatory comments upon it in the Washington Union, in which he makes some interesting statements in support of the movement of the Emigrant Aid Society. He says the charter of the Society was petitioned for before the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed; the company would have been formed had the compromise remained in force; the charter was granted by a unanimous vote, nearly one-third of the members voting for it being Democrats, some of whom took stock. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise made Kansas the best field for the operations of the Company. Had Kansas not been opened to settlement some other field would have been chosen.

The Company has done what it could for the benefit of emigrants going out under its auspices, without in any case taking measures to ascertain or to influence their political sentiments. The Company has furnished its facilities to all who applied for them, without distinction of party. The charges of the President, therefore, might, with equal justice, have been made against any railroad which has assisted in conveying those emigrants to their homes in Kansas.

In closing, Mr. Thayer remarks:

I will reply very fully to the message of the President whenever it shall be entirely convenient for me to do so. At that time I shall inquire what business the President of the United States has to meddle with voluntary associations, acting for whatever purpose within the pale of the law? If he is to be judge, will the Bible Society be safe? or can the New York Central Railroad Company continue in operation? Both these institutions are supported mainly by the North.

WHO ARE THE DISUNIONISTS.—The recent meeting of the Southern Convention was attended by a number of office holders under the General Government. Among them was J. L. B. De Bow, of the Census Department, who took occasion to announce that Louisiana, the State he represented, 'loved the South better than she did the Union'; a similar statement in the mouth of a Northern office holder, would ensure his prompt dismissal, but in this case, Pierce, we presume only sees in it the evidence of a strong attachment to Democratic principles. Following Mr. De Bow, came a Col. Green, from Texas, who avowed himself a filibuster in principle and gave the following toast, which was received with applause:

"The Southern Republic—bounded on the North by Mason and Dixon's line, on the South by Patagonia—embracing the valley of the Amazon, with all the Africans in it."

In this connection it is not out of place to remind our readers that one of the very first acts of President Pierce was to appoint Mr. Campbell, of Mobile, the President of the famous Disunion Convention, held at Nashville in 1850, Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.—[New Haven Courier.]

The Madison Courier refers to the statement of one of the fugitive slave women that she was badly treated and insufficiently fed, and says: "We are partially acquainted with Mr. Gaines; we believe him to be a humane master, one who does not work his slaves unreasonably; who feeds, clothes and provides for their comfort. Of his rights under the law we do not speak; it is the 'institution,' the system, we deplore and deprecate. The policy of slavery is a fair subject of discussion, and it is just to array these terrible results against any extension of the system."

The same paper remarks:

GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH!—Is there a heart, outside of the bogus Democratic party, that does not throbbingly respond to this sentiment of one of the anti-slavery fathers of the State of Virginia?—Patrick Henry.

The poor negro slave woman's butchery of her children was but the impersonation of the noble sentiment of Henry. She has never probably heard of Virginia or his daughter Virginia. The innate love of liberty which God has implanted in every human heart prompted the bloody deed. She was born a slave, had suffered its terrible privations, and when she could not save her children from like sufferings, preferred death with them to hopeless slavery.—If the act of Virginia is commendable, if the sentiment of Henry is true, the deed of the slave mother, though bloody, cannot be far wrong.

NATIONAL MEN.—This term is getting to be commonly applied in every question into which any of the considerations of slavery enter. It is always applied to those who take the side of slavery, and one might almost infer from the manner in which it is employed, that the only national institution in all the land was negro slavery. Take the two extremes of Northern and Southern feelings—one man would destroy the Union to abolish slavery, another would destroy the Union to extend slavery; the first is a 'fanatic,' the second is a 'national man.' There existed a compromise by which an agitation was settled that, at one time, threatened the most serious consequences.—This compromise was invaded and destroyed. The men who stood by and vainly endeavored to sustain it were 'sectional,' the men who broke it down were 'national men.' An attempt is made to force slavery into Kansas, by the armed intervention of men from another State. The settlers who have gone from New England, taken up land, built houses and mills, and fixed their permanent residence in the territory, and who are opposed to slavery, are 'intermeddlers,' the Missourians who come over in the morning, with rifles and bowie knives, vote themselves, and drive off the men who have the right to vote, or without doing either, break the ballot boxes, are 'national men.' A'chison, Stringfellow, and Pierce, are 'national men,' all the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New England, except the four who voted for the Nebraska bill, were sectional men, agitators, and fanatics!

If a Northern man doubts the right of Congress to legislate slavery into territories whence it has been excluded, if he questions the propriety of employing force even for this object, he is a fanatic, the Southern conventions that declare their intention of breking up the Union if any restraint is imposed upon the aggressions of slavery, upon freedom, are eminently 'National.' The 'only National party,' according to this doctrine, is the Democratic party, because this alone is in favor of prostrating every other interest of the country at the feet of slavery.—[Prov. Jour.]

THE CREDIT SYSTEM AND MORALITY.—A Philadelphia correspondent sends the following remarks to the Boston Transcript, which, we think, hit the nail on the head precisely:—"The currency question is a science entirely founded upon observation of the experience of many countries, whose populations exhibit various degrees of moral development. In investigating the condition of different people who are sufficiently advanced to have any trade at all, I have deduced the following law: That just in proportion to the morality of a people, will be the expansion of the credit system. In countries where morals are low, and no confidence between man and man—there the rates of interest on loans are enormous—150 per cent. per annum is not uncommon in the moral districts of France and Spain—there is no faith in anything but the precious metals.—In such countries 'paper circulation' cannot obtain, nor 'trust' of any kind.

The precious metals in France, are four-fold greater than in England; while the mercantile and commercial transactions in the latter nation are some six times larger than the former. Something could also be said of her mode of business—her banking and her wealth, in comparison with the 'solid money' countries, such as Portugal, Spain, Turkey, &c., &c.

I think it is clear that if one examines the question from a wide induction of observation, that he will find probability to be the great and indispensable basis for banking and for the credit system. According to the amount of that precious material in any community, will be the expansion of credit, whether by banks or trade.

This could be illustrated at length, but I will give your space to a small extent only. It is a 'fixed fact' which cannot be disputed—that the poorest of countries which have any trade and currency, are those which in proportion to population have the greatest amount of the precious metals.

It is precisely so with regard to the different communities and States of this Union. In some quarters there is the same aversion to a paper currency that there is to paying debts. There the rates of interest, the bowie-knives, and immorality rule high—the credit system, very naturally, rules low. Much is said about the undue inflation produced by paper currency, which, it is alleged, promotes financial crises. As to that point, what has been the experience of all parts of our country?

It is a fact, within my immediate observation, that in the State where the paper circulation is larger according to population, than in any community in the world, (Rhode Island,) the pressure has been less, the rates of interest lower, than elsewhere, in all past times of pressure, and especially for the last two years.

The system of trade and banking which has grown to such magnitude in New England is as identical with the moral condition of her inhabitants as are her industry, her schools, or her churches: and I am very sceptical as to the benefits to be derived from adopting the systems of Texas and Arkansas—systems which are very good for the inhabitants of those States, but poorly adapted to the wants of a very different civilization, that has grown up in your communities."

IRISH EMIGRATION FROM THE STATES INTO CANADA.—We gave by telegraph on Wednesday an account of a Convention held in Buffalo with the view of inducing the immigration of Irish Roman Catholics from the United States into Canada. It now appears that this project is warmly opposed by the Irish Protestants, &c., in Canada, who held a meeting on the 8th inst., at Toronto, which was attended by 2000 persons, and at which strong resolutions, deprecating the action of the Buffalo Convention were carried 'with raptures of applause.' The resolutions set forth that the Roman Catholics in the States were principally those who had been the disturbers of their native country, and who, not satisfied with the madness and liberty of the British Constitution, had forfeited their right to the designation of British subjects, by emigrating to a foreign State; that their turbulency and blind obedience to their priesthood had rendered them obnoxious to their fellow-republicans; and they therefore deprecated the proposed immigration, 'because it is firmly believed, and it has been often and fully proved, that people who blindly submit to the dictates of a foreign hierarchy cannot be expected to be good citizens, or to appreciate the advantages of a free and constitutional government.'

[Boston Traveller.]

DEATH OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.—The last arrival from Nicaragua brings news of the death of George H. Campbell, Esq., at Granada, on the 4th instant. He was a native of Waldo county, Maine; was a printer, and was employed as a reporter in this city, when the golden regions of California were opened to our enterprise by conquest. One of the company that sailed from Boston in the Edward Everett, Jan. 12, 1849, he arrived at San Francisco July 7, and proceeded to the mines. He made his fortune, entered into the practice of the law, became a judge by election of the

people, and lost all his possessions by fire.—Indeed, we believe he twice lost all the acquisitions of his industry, but overcoming reverses, returned to New England a few months ago with means to have settled down comfortably; but, invited by more stirring scenes, he became attached to General Walker's enterprise, and the last we heard of him before news of his death, he was employed in engineering in the central republic.

Mr. Campbell was much esteemed by all who knew him in this city, for his honorable character and gentlemanly bearing, and many besides his relatives will regret that his career closed so briefly.—[Boston Post.]

The London Times has a remarkable article upon the difficulties between the United States and England, in relation to Central America, and practically concedes that the American interpretation of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is just. It recommends the abandonment of British pretensions in that quarter. The Times says:

"Let us take our stand on the literal construction of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, which accomplishes for us all that we can reasonably desire in Central America. Let us frankly give up our questionable right to the Mosquito protectorate and the island of Ruanan, and, by way of delivering ourselves of the whole embarrassment at once and forever, throw the worthless settlement of Balize into the bargain. In return, let us call upon the American Government not only to observe its portion of the treaty, in respect of which we have hitherto had nothing to complain, but also to root out the gang of pirates and murderers who have taken forcible possession of the State of Nicaragua, and hold it in defiance of the will of both countries. Such an example would do more to carry out the intention of the treaty than any amount of protection to drunken savages or occupation of the worthless islands."

SPANISH SUSPICION.—Sea captains going out to Cuba often avail themselves of our old exchanges, either for their own reading during the voyage or for the benefit of Americans in Havana. Of course many of the papers are badly 'soured.' But we were much amused yesterday to learn that these mutilated sheets are regarded with great suspicion by the Spanish officials and sometimes quietly taken care of, on the ground that the vacancies have once contained reflections on her Christian Majesty which were prudently cut out before they could come to the eyes of her watchful servants!

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday as the Western noon train reached Harwoods crossing between this place and Bowdoinham, the engineer noticed a horse and sleigh about crossing the track, and immediately whistled, but the driver did not notice the train until it was nearly upon him. He had just time to jump out of his sleigh when it was smashed into fragments by the engine. The horse had just crossed the track, and although thrown down and dragged some distance, was not, as we could see much injured. The man's grief was somewhat scattered as we thought. When will people take warning and use more care in passing a railroad crossing. Here was a case of gross carelessness. The man although just about to cross the track, was so heedless that the shrill sound of the whistle, and the thunder of the approaching train, scarcely aroused him to a sense of his danger. Well, it wasn't our sleigh that got smashed.—[Brunswick Telegraph.]

DECLINE IN FLOUR.—The N. Y. Express has a crumb of comfort for the poor. It says: "Flour continues heavy, and there is an increasing disposition on the part of the holders of common grades to dispose of their stocks. The market thus far has been sustained by the hope of a large foreign demand, not yet realized. The peace rumors, if converted at an early day into an actual peace, will open to Great Britain her old and chief markets for bread, to the disadvantage of our trade, forcing the home growers to rely upon the domestic consumption."

ANOTHER LAURA BRIDGMAN.—A correspondent of the Detroit Advertiser states that Abby A., a daughter of C. C. Dillaway, Fall River, Mass., is one of the wonders of the age. She is deaf, dumb, and blind, her right limbs are paralyzed, she is confined to her bed, cannot be moved much without being thrown into a fit—yet she will converse fluently with the mute alphabet, writes very legibly with her left hand, reads common writing on a paper or slate, or print, (if the book be not too much worn) by passing her fingers over the words. She will also distinguish the different colors of a variegated dress in the same way. "She has wrought several pieces of cruel work that would be a credit to any girl of her age, selecting and arranging all the colors by feeling, and using only her left hand. She plays draughts and backgammon expertly. She knows when any one comes into the room by the jar of the bed, (on which she constantly lies,) and can in this way distinguish the different members of the family."

DRINK LESS WITH YOUR MEALS.—One great error we commit is that we drink too much at our meals. Before we have sufficiently masticated and insalivated our food to enable us to swallow it, we force it down by taking water or warm drinks. This not only dilutes the saliva, but weakens the action of the gastric juice after the food gets into the stomach. Most persons take a swallow of fluid with almost every

