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BOILING WATER.

We live, and move, and have our being at the bottom of an atmospheric ocean whose lower strata are pressed upon by all above them. Unlike the waters of the common sea, the atmosphere yields considerably to this superincumbent pressure. It shrinks like a compressed spring, and like it, exercises an elastic force proportioned to the weight which it has to bear. A pillar of air, with a base of one square inch resting upon the surface of the sea, and reaching to the top of the atmosphere, weighs in round numbers fifteen pounds; and this therefore is the pressure exerted by the atmosphere on each square inch of the sea's surface. It varies within narrow limits, according as the pressure is that of the warm, light air of the south, or of the cool, dense air of the north: in the former case the barometer falls, in the latter it rises. We have heard an intelligent youth ask the following question: 'Suppose a room containing people to be shut up, and every chink and cranny closed, so that all communication shall be cut away between the air within and that without. Here although the ceiling and walls interpose to shield the people in the room from the pressure of the atmosphere, still each of them bears the same pressure as a person outside the room; and a barometric column will stand as high within the room as without it. What is the reason?' The reason is, that the air within the room possesses the full elastic force which the pressure of the atmosphere can give it; the spring was compressed before the room was closed, and its power of lifting the barometric column is therefore the same as that of the free atmosphere.

A vessel of water, with its surface exposed, yields up vapor at all temperatures, and the water will finally disappear; but the elastic force of this vapor will depend on the temperature at which it is generated, being greater the higher the temperature. If the heat be sufficient to boil the water, the bubbles rise and sometimes float for a considerable time upon the surface.

Let us consider the case of such a bubble, whose area is one square inch. The fragile thing bears the atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds. Why, then, does not the film burst? Simply because the elastic force of the steam within the bubble is equal to the elastic force of the air without; so that the film is in reality placed between two gaseous cushions, which press upon it equally, in opposite directions and therefore neutralize each other. Until the water is hot enough to produce steam of this tension, it cannot boil; the tendency to ebullition is subdued by the atmospheric pressure. Under the full atmospheric pressure of fifteen pounds per square inch, water boils at a temperature of 212 deg. Fahr.; and hence steam generated at this temperature is said to have an elastic force equal to one atmosphere. But if a portion of the atmospheric pressure be removed, water will boil before it reaches 212 deg. Take the case of a bubble floating on the surface of water at the top of a mountain. We have seen that the existence of the thin film which constitutes the bubble, depends on the pressure against it from within being the same as the pressure upon it from without. But the pressure without the bubble on the summit of the mountain is less than at the surface of the sea, and hence the elastic force of the steam must be less in the former position than in the latter. This is the case; and to produce this feeble elastic steam less heat is required; or, in other words, the boiling point of water on the mountain is lower than at the sea level. At 18,000 feet, on Donkia mountain, in the Himalaya, Dr. Hooker found that water boiled at 180 deg.; so that tea, soup, and chocolate, which require to be made with water of nearly a temperature of 212 deg. F., would be of very inferior quality in this mountain region. It is not, however, necessary to ascend a mountain to satisfy ourselves that the boiling point sinks as the atmospheric pressure is diminished. If water at 180 deg. be placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air be removed until the pressure becomes as low as it is on Donkia, the water will boil. It is not even necessary to heat the more volatile liquids to produce this effect. A beaker of Alcohol, placed under the receiver of an air pump, at the ordinary temperature of our climate, will boil violently when the receiver is sufficiently exhausted. Reversing the conditions, we can, by the pressure upon its surface, enable water to attain a far higher temperature than 212 deg. without boiling. Thus, as is natural to expect, an external force which resists the tendency of heat to tear asunder the particles of a liquid, and convert it into vapor, elevates the boiling point of the liquid.

The boiling point depends also on the nature of the vessel in which the liquid is placed. Anything that resists the separation of the particles, produces the same effect as an external pressure. Water adheres to certain surfaces much more strongly than to others; thus, it clings to glass more tenaciously than to metal; so that, to make water boil in a glass vessel, requires more heat than is necessary if it be contained in a metallic vessel.

In boiling their solutions in glass vessels, chemists have to be very careful, for the adhesion between glass and liquids is overcome by jerks; instead of the amicable ebullition exhibited in a metallic vessel, the solution boils by starts; and this is sometimes so energetic a manner, as to project the solution quite out of the glass vessel. But the most remarkable influence upon the boiling point of water is exercised by the air which it holds in solution. When water is exposed to air, a certain amount of the latter is absorbed by the liquid, the magnitude of the absorption being proportionate to the pressure exerted by the air on the surface of the liquid. It is extremely difficult to expel this air, but it may be done by continued boiling. Imagine a glass tube, which has been exhausted by the air pump, to be filled with water which has been purged of its air by boiling, and hermetically closed at both ends. This water adheres so closely to the sides of the tube, that when the latter is turned upside down, the liquid will not fall downwards, but will cling to the upper portion of the tube. This experiment shows that the adhesion between the liquid and the glass is enormously increased by the expulsion of the air, for no such effect could be produced with ordinary water; but it also teaches us that the cohesion among the particles of the liquid itself is very great; for there is nothing to prevent the central portion of the liquid column from detaching itself from the portion in contact with the tube, except the cohesion between the liquid particles themselves. Now here we have a force, which tends to resist the separation of the particles; how will it affect the boiling point of the liquid? Most remarkably. Water thus purged of its air may be heated to a temperature of 275 deg. Fahr. without boiling; and when it does boil, it is not with the gentle ebullition of ordinary water. The particles snap suddenly asunder like a broken spring; ebullition is converted into explosion.

It is possible that this property of water may sometimes act disastrously in the case of steam-boilers. For if the water in a boiler be deprived of its air by long boiling, it may assume the condition described, and become heat-

ed to a degree far beyond that which corresponds to the pressure upon its surface, as indicated by the gauge. Explosions very often occur at the precise moment when the engineer turns on the steam; an act which would be calculated to rupture the cohesion of a mass of water in the state referred to, and to cause it instantly to apply its excess of heat to the generation of steam of enormous tension. No man practically acquainted with experimental investigation, and the numberless chances that arise to modify and defeat the most probable conjectures, will be inclined to express himself dogmatically upon the point in question. But one thing is certain, that we ought to know whether this cause, or the other causes with which conjecture alone now deals, can practically affect the questions of boiler-explosions. We know nothing; but we ought to know a great deal, for the whole subject is clearly within the range of experimental investigation. Instead of being reduced to vague surmises, certain experimental results ought to be before us as the basis on which to found a rational opinion. But such results are wanting, not on account of the insuperable difficulty of the subject, but simply because there is no person with sufficient cash, leisure, ability, and inclination to undertake the investigation.

We now turn to the examination of another interesting point connected with the boiling water. To a person unacquainted with the facts of the case, nothing can appear more manifestly true than the statement that the hotter a vessel is into which water is poured, the sooner the liquid will boil. But this statement is diametrically opposed to fact. Let a silver basin be heated to redness, and let a small quantity of water be poured into it. The water, instead of flashing into steam, as might be expected, will gather itself into a globule, and roll upon the hot surface as a drop of mercury upon a table, or as a rain-drop upon a cabbage-leaf. The liquid is in a state of incessant motion: sometimes it elongates itself into an oval in one direction; then, drawing itself up, it becomes elongated in a direction perpendicular to the former; and these changes take place so rapidly that a star-shaped figure is often the result. Sometimes rosettes of surpassing beauty are thus formed. While the drop is in this spheroidal condition, as it called, the lamp be withdrawn; the basin gradually cools, and after a short time the drop loses its spheroidal shape, spreads out on the surface of the basin, and is instantaneously thrown into violent ebullition. Throughout the Continent, this is known as the experiment of Leidenfrost, who described the phenomenon in a paper published towards the close of the last century.

Water is not the only liquid which is capable of exhibiting this effect: it is obtained more easily with alcohol, and still more easily with ether. In fact, the more volatile the liquid, the more readily it assumes the spheroidal condition. In the place of a metallic basin, water near its boiling point may be made use of to support a drop of ether. Instead of mixing with hot water, the ether gathers itself up into a globule, and rolls about upon the surface of the other liquid.

With regard to the cause of this singular phenomenon, differences of opinion still exist among men of science; but we imagine that those who have studied it aright will be found to be tolerably unanimous; and as ocular demonstration appeared to be the only one calculated to remove scepticism, an experiment which furnishes this has been devised. A silver basin is turned upside down, and its convex surface feebly indented, so as to enable it to support a drop. Placed above a lamp, the basin is rendered red-hot, and a drop of opaque ink, into which a little alcohol has been introduced, is placed upon the basin. Behind the latter is stretched a fine platinum wire, brought to a state of incandescence by sending a current of electricity through it. When the eye of the observer is brought to a level with the bottom of the drop, the glowing platinum wire will be distinctly seen through the interval between the ink and the basin. Drops, fully half an inch in diameter, have been examined in this way; and it has been found that at no point do they touch the red-hot metal.

This experiment leaves no doubt upon the mind that an interval exists between the spheroidal drop and the heated surface; to what, then, is this interval due? At an early period of railway history it was proposed by that original genius, George Stephenson, to substitute for ordinary steel springs, in the case of locomotives, springs of elastic steam. It was proposed to convey the steam into cylinders, in which pistons should move steam-tight; these pistons, supported by the steam beneath them, were to bear the weight of the locomotive. Now, what the great engineer proposed for the locomotive, the spheroidal drop effects for itself—it is borne upon a cushion of its own steam. The surface must be hot enough to generate steam of sufficient tension to lift the drop. The body which bears the drop must be of such a nature as to yield up readily a supply of heat; for the drop evaporates and becomes gradually smaller, and to make good the heat absorbed by the vapor, the substance on which the drop rests must yield heat freely—in other words, it must be a good conductor of heat. This is why a silver basin was recommended for the experiment; for silver stands at the head of conductors. Again, a cushion of vapor being required, the liquid must be of such a nature as to furnish this. Hence it is that the most volatile liquids—those which are most readily converted into vapor—show the phenomenon most readily. It is to the escape of steam in regular pulses from beneath the drop that the beautiful figures which it sometimes exhibits are to be referred. By using a very flat basin, over which the spheroidal drop spreads itself widely, we render it difficult for the vapor to escape, from the centre to the edges of the drop; and this resistance may be increased till the vapor finds it easier to break in bubbles through the middle of the drop than to escape laterally.

All the facts are in perfect harmony with the explanation, that it is the development and incessant renewal of a steam spring at the lower surface of the drop which keeps the liquid from contact with the metal, and shields it from the communication of heat by contact. Owing to this, indeed, the liquid in the spheroidal condition never reaches its boiling temperature. If you plunge a thermometer into a spheroid of water in a red-hot vessel, its temperature will be found to be some degrees under 212 deg. When the lamp is withdrawn and the basin cools, the tension of the steam underneath the drop becomes gradually feebler; the spring loses its force, the drop sinks, and finally comes in contact with the metal. Heat is then suddenly imparted to the liquid, which immediately bursts into ebullition. It is a common experiment, and one which may be made in any smithy, to rub the tongue against a bar of white-hot iron. The tenderest lady who chances to read this article may make the experiment with perfect impunity, provided the bar be sufficiently heated. In this case, the layer of vapor developed between the hot metal and the moist tongue, effectually shields the latter from harm. And this brings us to those remarkable experiments, the performance of which, by M. Boutigny, excited so much interest a few years ago. At the meeting of the British Association at Ipswich, in 1851, many of the visitors had an opportunity of seeing M. Boutigny pass his hand through a stream of molten iron. Previous to doing so, the experimenter dipped his hand in a bucket of water. He afterwards scooped, with his fingers, liquid metal out of a crucible, and scattered its drops around like those of water. A similar experiment may be made with molten lead, care being taken to skim the oxide from the surface, and render it clean. The fingers, moistened by water, or by liquid ammonia, may be dipped into the lead with impunity. Here, also, the hotter the metal, the less will be the danger. Pondering upon these results, the miraculous disappears from the following experiment, made by a holy man of antiquity. In the year 241, Sapor gave orders to his wise men to do all in their power to convert certain of his subjects who had backslidden from the faith of their ancestors. To effect this, one of the priests of the dominant sect Abdurabad Mahraspaud by name, offered to submit to what he called the fiery ordeal. He proposed that a quantity of molten copper should be poured over his body, on condition that, if he remained uninjured, the dissidents should return to their ancient belief. This was agreed to; and eighteen pounds of the molten metal were poured over his naked body. He escaped unharm, and the heretics were all converted.

It has been stated that the water in the red-hot metallic capsule does not reach its boiling point: the existence of an intensely cold liquid in such a vessel is also possible. It is well known that carbonic acid gas can be rendered liquid by great pressure. It is needless to observe that this gas is one of the products of respiration; that it escapes causes the effervescence of champagne and soda-water; and that if marble, or chalk, which is a carbonate of lime, be acted upon by sulphuric or any other acid, this gas is liberated in abundance. The liquid carbonic acid is preserved in strong iron bottles, which are closed by perfectly-fitting taps. When one of these is opened, the substance being relieved from the pressure which held it in the liquid condition, flashes into gas—but not all of it. It is well known that a body, in passing from the liquid to the gaseous condition, absorbs an enormous quantity of heat. So great is the amount of heat absorbed in the case now before us, and so intense is the cold produced by this absorption, that a great portion of the carbonic acid is actually frozen, and may be collected as a pure white snow.

Not only does a body in passing from the liquid to the gaseous condition absorb a large amount of heat; in passing from the solid to the liquid state, a similar absorption, and a corresponding production of cold, takes place. If the solid carbonic acid obtained in the manner above described, be mixed with ether, the solid melts, and the cold produced is the most intense known to man. Fahrenheit thought that the lowest temperature possible was at 32 deg. below the freezing point of water, and hence chose this point as the zero of his scale; but with a mixture of carbonic acid and ether, Thilorier obtained a temperature 152 deg. below the freezing point of water, and Mitchell one 178 deg. below the same point.

If a quantity of the mixture be placed in a red-hot metallic crucible, the elastic force of the ether-vapor shields the substance from contact with vessel; the heat imparted by the latter is absorbed by the vapor, and the mixture remains intensely cold. If a spoon containing water be plunged into the mixture, the water is instantly converted into ice. If a quantity of mercury be placed in a copper ladle, and immersed in the mixture, it also is frozen; and the mercury thus solidified, may be bent backwards and forwards, and cut with a knife like cheese. The carbonic acid itself furnishes us with an example of a solid in the spheroidal condition. As fast as it can supply itself with the necessary heat from surrounding bodies, it is converted into gas. If placed upon any smooth surface, it slides about upon it without apparent friction, the sliding being due to the fact that it is lubricated by its own vapor. It may be held in the hand, or even placed in the mouth (care being taken not to inspire while it is there), and no painful sensation of cold is felt. Were the hand and tongue, however, not shielded by the vapor, the carbonic acid would be almost as destructive as a red-hot metal. When squeezed into contact with the skin, it burns it severely. The freezing of water, and even of mercury, in red-hot vessels, may also be effected by liquid sulphuric acid; but the cold thus produced is not at all so intense as that obtained in the manner above described.

While engaged on the present article, an anecdote of a reputed miracle reached us, which in all probability is to be referred to the scientific principles just described. Some years ago, a missionary in one of the South Sea islands was visited by some of the native chiefs, who came to inform him that a priest of a rival sect in the neighborhood, had, in their presence, converted water into ice in a red-hot vessel, and had referred to the fact as an evidence of his divine mission. The missionary was asked if he could do the like, and was obliged to confess his inability. He wrote home however and obtained the necessary instructions for the performance of the experiment; but whether he succeeded in neutralizing the power of his rival, we have not yet been informed.

Before quitting the subject of the spheroidal condition of water, a word is perhaps necessary on the part it may play in practical life. The following experiment is easily made:—Take a small flask of thin sheet copper, with a horizontal handle attached to its neck; let the bottom of the flask be heated over a spirit-lamp, and while in this state let a little water (hot water is the best) be poured into it. The liquid will assume the spheroidal form. Let the flask be corked, and the lamp withdrawn; for a short time all remains quiescent; finally, the water within the flask touches the hot metal,

steam is suddenly generated, and the cork is propelled violently upwards. It is usual to pass through the cork a fine glass tube, to permit the small portion of vapor generated while the liquid is in the spheroidal condition to escape. Now, it is strongly asserted by some, and indeed the opinion is entertained by men eminent in science, that the force which produces the expulsion of the cork, often comes into play on a grand scale in the explosion of boilers. But here, as in the case previously referred to, we are left entirely to conjecture. We could patiently submit to this, if it were inevitable; but this is not the case. There is every probability that by a course of suitable experiments, this momentous problem might be thoroughly dissected; but such experiments have never yet been made. The Government Inspector hands in his annual statement of boiler explosions and the associated loss of life and limb; but as yet no effort has been made to determine practically the conditions under which such explosions occur; which, nevertheless, is the first essential step towards an intelligent application of the resources of science in averting such catastrophes.

"Must be Buried with the Free." One of the editors of the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following touching incident. He was travelling on the cars up to Cleveland to report the proceedings of the Lake Underwriters' Convention, held last week. He says:—

"I must tell you of a rare scene that was witnessed on the cars coming up. At Crestline, a very aged woman, apparently in a dying condition, was borne into the rear car by two brakemen, and left in the charge of a lad of fourteen years, who proved to be her sole attendant. The passengers were astonished that so old a person, apparently quite a hundred years, should be moved, in winter, even so far as the next station, and they gathered round to help the boy, for she was gasping as if for her last breath. Presently the fresh air and a cup of cold water revived the aged sufferer, and we asked the boy why he had been left alone with such a charge? The boy told his story with a clear manly voice, and it was this:—

"It was his grandmother; he had brought her thus far from Green county, Mo., near the border of Arkansas and Kansas, by stage to Jefferson City, thence by railroad, and was taking her to Scotland! She had come out from the old country to die among her children, who were well to do planters in South-western Missouri, but she had taken an insane dislike to the country, and nothing would do but she must be carried back to Scotland. She would receive no attentions, would not wear the clothing provided for her, would not be waited upon by the servants, 'father had two niggers to do nothing but wait on her,' would not ride in the carriage 'that cost \$500 and was brought for her pleasure from Cincinnati.' She would hardly take enough food to keep body and soul together. She had endured all but death in the removal from Scotland to Missouri, but in the first month after her arrival 'this crazy came on her and we've had no peace since.' In vain his father—the old woman was the lad's grandmother—had expostulated and begged till his patience and filial love was exhausted, and he had to choose between sending the old one to the crazy-house in St. Louis or back to Scotland, but he was a gang w' her, so I came meself."

"A wee bit of air—a wee bit—a wee bit!" gasped the old woman, and we hurried to help her, for it really seemed that death was to free the spirit from all that worn and shrivelled body. She revived a little, and we could not help asking the boy further questions. His story was straight, and evidently true. He had a clear voice, with metallic ring, that rose above the din of the whirling cars, and we listened and wondered. By accident a passenger, Dr. Cook of the House of Representatives, I believe, asked: "and was there no cause of complaint whatever?"

"None, none," answered the boy, "only she called out she could no breathe for the slavery, and she could no die in peace for the bluid on father, and she must gang over the sea and be buried on the hills w' the free folks!"

Now we saw another person. The withered old crone was translated, as it were, before our eyes. We saw the will of a heroic Scotch woman staving the dissolution of a worn out body that it might not be left in ground from which, in her ears, almost cold in death, was crying out the blood of her brethren! She will not yet die, her decayed body may no longer respond even to that sublime will, but the spirit will cling to its mortifying tenement till that is brought to its Highland kirk yard, and laid among the free by the free.

SOUTHERN LITERATURE.—Much was said in the Southern Convention about 'encouraging Southern literature,' and it would seem that the legislators of Louisiana have got about the work in a novel way. A bill is actually before the Legislature, allowing the head of each family to take a three dollar newspaper at the expense of the State. This is followed up with another bill making it criminal to take an abolition paper, which term, of course, includes all northern papers. All that now remains to be done is to introduce another bill, compelling the people, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, to read their own State papers!

Elder Mark Fernald, of the Christian denomination, was a man of mark in the humorous line, and in the matter of independence, also. He would let no one to sinners whether they liked it or not. He on one occasion preached for Elder Blaisdell of Tuftonboro, N. H., and availed himself of the opportunity to chastise the Elder's people for their shortcomings. Elder Blaisdell being a timid man, and a disciple of expediency as well as of Christ, peeped over the desk to see how Elder Mark's animadversions were received. On observing Elder Blaisdell's anxiety in that respect, he turned sharply round to him, and exclaimed:—

"You needn't peep, Brother Blaisdell, I shall draw the line straight, if I rule your church all out."

Thomas Shoemaker, of Leavenworth, lately Receiver for the Territory, and who was dismissed on account of being a Free State man, has been brutally murdered by some of the ruffians infesting that place. While in a drinking saloon he refused to drink the health of the pro-slavery Mayor of Leavenworth, when six of them fell upon him and beat him so severely that he died in a short time.

TIT FOR TAT.—American half-dollars pass in Cuba for only forty cents.

THE IDEAL IS THE REAL.

"God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for his power to make practically."

Men take the pure ideals of their souls
And look them fast away;
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day!
So counterfeits pass current in their lives,
And sometimes they use for bread,
And starve and faintly, they walk
Through life, among the dead.
Though never yet was pure ideal
Too fair for them to make their Real!

The thoughts of beauty dwelling on the soul,
Are glorious heaven-glenns.
The planets, Kepler saw,
And God's eternal truth lies folded deep
In all man's lofty dreams:
In thoughts still world, some brother-tie which bound
The planets, Kepler saw,
And, through long years, he searched the spheres, and there

He found the answering law:
Men said he sought his Ideal,
The stars made answer, 'It is Real!'

Aye, Daniel, Howard, all the crowned ones
That, star-like, gleam through time,
Lived boldly out before the clear-eyed sun,
Their most thoughts sublime!
Those trails, to them, more beautiful than day,
They knew would quicken men:
And deeds befitting the immortal trust
And trust thyself into this loftiest soul,
Till they who mocked their young Ideal,
In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like 'shapes of light,'
Came bearing prophecy:
And Nature's 'tongues, from leaves to 'quivering stars,'
Teach living Faith to thee:
Fear not to build thine eye in the heights
Where golden splendours lay!
And trust thyself into this loftiest soul,
In simple faith alway,
And God will make divinely Real,
The highest forms of thine Ideal.

Mr. Fletcher's Lecture on Brazil.

Mr. Fletcher commenced his lecture by saying that it was difficult to speak of Brazil, for being larger than the United States and but imperfectly explored; its general features are not sufficiently well understood to enable us to speak of it as of some other countries. Even the histories of the day, and the reports of our exploring expeditions, are grossly inaccurate in many particulars, and tend rather to confuse than to enlighten the reader. It was only a short time since that he read in a leading newspaper that Brazil was a Republic—which is just as true as if he had said that England was a Republic. In a colonial state, Brazil was under the rule of the King of Portugal—when it achieved its independence, it became a constitutional monarchy, and its throne is as well provided for as that of England, except that the Emperor's family is not as large as that of Prince Albert.

In an agricultural point of view, perhaps no country in the world can produce as much as Brazil. Its situation being intertropical, it enjoys perpetual summer. It is never desolated by earthquakes, like some portions of Spanish America, nor is it rent by political revolutions. Liberty of the individual, and toleration of religious sentiments are enjoyed there in a larger degree than in any other State, except where the Anglo-Saxon bears sway. Brazil, by curious circumstances, commenced with a tolerant constitution, and has carried it out in all her after history. There is a central legislature; the Emperor is the directing power, and there are twenty provincial legislatures, and democracy is thus recognized in the government to an extent almost equaling its recognition here. The banner of Protestantism in the New World was first erected in Brazil, over three centuries ago. As early as 1604, apostles of the Dutch Reformed Church, were laboring there, and in this early institution of religious truth, we discover the cause of the toleration of to-day.

All the precious woods abound in Brazil. Rose-wood is found on every hand, and is so common that pig-pens of the inhabitants are built of it. Of the several hundred kinds of palm-trees in the world, more than one-half are found in Brazil. In the north part, the Victoria Regia—that queen of Florida's Kingdom—abounds. Aromatic herbs are also found in great abundance in the forests, and innumerable precious stones and useful minerals enrich the soil. Yet so rich is the land, that the value of a single year's coffee product was greater than the yield of the diamond mines for eighty years, and the value of the coffee exported from Rio Janeiro in the year 1821 was £5,000,000 sterling.

Brazil covers an area of 2,000,000 square miles—larger by two States like Indiana than the whole United States, measuring from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Water everywhere abounds, and the Amazon alone irrigates a surface equal to two-thirds of Europe. The great fertility, good irrigation, and salubrity of climate are causes, according to Lieut. Maury, by the trade winds and general elevation, which combine to produce a climate very delightful.

The population of the country is 7,000,000, Brazil, before its discovery, eight years after Columbus found America, was inhabited by Indians, of the cannibal order. These Indians are still living in some regions in as savage a state as when South America was first discovered. The present population consists of Portuguese and Africans. The Indians were first used as slaves, but this order of things has passed away. Of the 7,000,000 perhaps 2,000,000 are whites. The blacks, however, appear to be of the higher order of Africans, and men of superior intellect are not uncommon. Many of the first men in the country evidently have an admixture of African blood in them.

Slavery in Brazil will be extinct long before it is in the United States. The system is becoming weaker with each passing year—German colonies are being introduced, and under their influence, Slavery cannot possibly endure. Free Labor is found to pay better than Slave labor, and in 20 years, it is fair to presume, there will be no slave population in all the country.

One great reason why we should feel an interest in Brazil is that it furnishes us a great portion of the staples which we consume. In 1855, alone, Brazil sent us products to the value of \$20,000,000. The English government has an advantage over ours in the Brazilian trade, having lines of steamers while we have none, and having, by forcing treaties upon the country, secured the entrance of its goods on more favorable terms than any other nation.

In concluding his lecture, Mr. Fletcher gave an account of the reception and disposition of the goods sent out by him to the Emperor from Newark establishments. A bust of Daniel Webster was most extravagantly admired, and the people could hardly be persuaded that it was made by machinery. Many other articles forwarded by Mr. Fletcher from our manufacturers, elicited a good degree of attention, and all were received by the Emperor and the leading men of the country with high pleasure.

Mr. Fletcher closed with giving an account of his last visit to the Emperor, when he presented him with Webster's Dictionary, Hawthorne's Works, and Longfellow's Hyperion. This enlightened monarch is a most enthusiastic admirer of our Longfellow, and last week Mr. F. had the pleasure of giving to Mr. Longfellow in propria persona messages from His Imperial Majesty.—[Portland Advertiser.]

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.—We confess to a most affectionate weakness for all sorts of Fairy tales. The virtuous slipper of that precious little maid, Cinderella, has not yet lost its wonder; we catch ourselves wishing even in these latter days, that we might be a mess mate of Spud the Sailor; and last year, when for the hundredth time, we read Ali Baba and the story of the great Roc, that immense Arabian bird, we felt a sort of malicious satisfaction when the brisk little maiden made sardines of the two score rogues with the boiling oil; and, at once, found ourselves wishing, as we used to do, nearly a quarter of a century ago, that we could find a Roc's nest with an egg in it.

Jack the Giant Killer, yet commands our respect; the Babes in the Woods continue to have our sympathies, and as for their graceless uncle, we verily believe we should knock him, were we to meet him in the street.

The bold Robin Hood is a hero still, and his name has not lost its power to summon up the good green wood and archers there; we hear the signal horn; we see the red deer bound away; we brush with quick, free step the morning dew.

All of us pay a high price for the manhood we attain—nothing less than the sweet faith of childhood. All along the way from morning to high noon, robbers catch the toll of life.—Philosophy with a smile, breaks the blue ring of a low-bending heaven, that used to bound our little world; the brook has ceased to weary and to sing, and leaves to whisper, and babies to be borne in angel arms adown the ladder from God's window in the sky. Chemistry resolves the golden stain upon the grass, we tho't the circling fairies' footsteps made, as under the moon they danced away the night—resolves it into nothing.

So one by one, the jewels of the morning are wasted with its dews; and what needless cruelty it is for their elders, not their betters, to steal away the little faith of children in an unseen world; to clip the wings of household angels, that fluttered nights at bed-room window panes; to tell them before their time, the rainbow's fragments are not strown about the wood-crowned hill; the hill is not the boundary of the world.

And what magnificent stupidity it is to tell the sunny-haired six-year-old, there's no such man as Santa Claus; the dear Saint Nicholas of the holidays a nobody. To the other Nick with such sacrifice!

Of all things in Nature, deliver us from a little, old, wise child; a small animal that trots across Euclid's "pons asinorum," to join the herd of grader asses on the other side; a small atom of gravity, pouring over causes, that God designed to sparkle like a drop of dew or a globe of quicksilver; a human ferret, with sharp eyes and sharper nose, prying into nook and cranny for lurking reasons and effects; the being that God designed should look its great mother Nature, in the face, and wonder and admire, and dream itself up to the very gates of Paradise!

Of all things in Nature, deliver us from the little child that makes a right angled triangle of itself, soul and body, while it studies "Science made easy" or some other of the benevolent nonsense of the day, when it ought to be wondering whose face it sees, and whose voice it hears in the well; or spying a bear in the current bushes, or an angel steering a cloud; or "making believe" it's a king or a queen, or "ever so rich," and what it will do and what it will dare then? Ah! that "then" is the keynote to all our dreams, whether we are under "the altitude of a chopine" or bearded like the pard.—[B. F. Taylor in Once Upon a Time.]

TWO CORNERS.—There was once a piker lived by itself in the chimney-corner, as neat and prim as you please, but one fine day a pair of tongs went to housekeeping across the way in the other corner, and the piker fell sick with spite. 'Hu hu!' said she, 'was there ever such nonsense seen as those tongs make all the time!—clatter! clatter!—and the mistress can't touch one without knocking the other! they act like two kittens—no dignity at all! I am disgusted. So Miss piker turned up her nose till she grew black in the face, and stood stiffer than ever. But the tongs clattered merrily, and leaned against the wall, and had a good time together; only I am sorry to say, they made fun of the piker. One night there came a spuce old shaver to the fire place, looking for lodgings. The tongs were friendly enough, but there was no room, they said; and, besides, they were just house-keeping, and had not enough experience to take lodgers, but they should advise Mr. shaver to try at Miss Piker's house over the way. Then they clattered a little to think how funny it would be if two stiff ones peeped at him, and grew dignified all day. But Miss Piker was pleased with the shaver's manners, so she took him in, and he stood in one end of the house always, as straight as the stood in the other. If he brought a grain of ash in, Miss Piker to let him and old tongs they were swept away; and if she grew red hot the shaver never softened his expression at all; they always used the most elegant language, and had such proper and distinguished manners that the coal-bod respected them exceedingly; but, I believe, they were sometimes cross in private. And they could never have kept from sniffling at the merry pair of tongs, who clattered, and talked commonly like other people, and tumbled all about in their frolics, but were as kind to each other as could they be, and never remembered about their manners.

So things went on like four pins, till one day Mr. Shovel broke his back, and, of course, was good-for-nothing, indeed, Miss Piker felt very severely, no doubt, but she stood quite straight; for, in the best society, people do not mention their feelings. Then the tongs broke a leg, and the pair fell down together, and cried sooty tears, while the teakettle tried to comfort them; now, they were good-for-nothing, too, and the piker became rusty for want of company. So in came the house-mistress, and said they were all poor stuff, and the maid carried tongs, shovel and piker to the rag-and-bottle man, where they were sold for sixpence. The tongs had laughed at the piker for being dignified, and they had laughed at the tongs for being easy; but now they all went to one shop, and the man called them old iron. So it was.—[School Fellow.]

AN UNEXPECTED APPLICATION.—When preaching in a chapel near London on one occasion, the Rev. Thomas Binney remarked upon inattention in allowing persons to stand in a place of worship, where there was room near at hand in the pews. He would cite, he said, an instance from his own experience. He was preaching in a chapel not over-crowded, and in one of the aisles of the chapel stood a young woman, apparently not too strong or robust, leaning upon a pew in which were only two young men—and would you believe it? said the preacher, there they sat; and never opened the pew door for that young woman; there was no occasion for them to vacate their seat; although that might not have been too much in a crowded chapel, had they been ge-

them, and had been a servant-girl—no! no! there they sat. How strange the coincidence! continued the preacher: it was just such a chapel as this—the aisle was just like yonder aisle—aye it was just this day of the week, too—just this day of the month—yes, and this very year—and in this very place—it is this very night—there is the place—there is the aisle—there the pew!

The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE. . . MAR. 19, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
V. P. 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 office is at Seely's Building, Court street, Boston. Tribune Building, New York. N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. S. W. corner North and Fayette streets, Baltimore.
S. M. PIERCE & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, 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.

A. T. BOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

Bills! Bills!
We are sending bills as fast as they can be made out, to all our subscribers who are one year or more in arrears, and tender our special thanks to such as have given them prompt attention. Such as have not, are requested to bear us in mind at the earliest opportunity—the post-office being recommended as a safe and convenient mode of conveyance.

An Evening with the Children.
MESSRS. MAXHAM & WING—I had the pleasure of being present at the Sabbath School Exhibition given at Bunker's Hall, Kendall's Mills, on Friday evening of last week.

The Exercises consisted of some appropriate and interesting remarks by Hon. E. Davis; some most excellent music by the Choir, and recitations, declamations and dialogues by the members of the Methodist Sabbath School, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Fuller, their pastor.

The performances were highly creditable to the school, and gave evidence that much care had been exercised in the selection of subjects, and correct training of the children. There was just enough merriment mingled with the sedate to interest the audience and make time pass away pleasantly.

I am happy to know that the antiquated notions, once so common, in regard to the variety of these exhibitions, are fast melting away, and that the time has come when children can meet with their parents, pastor and teachers, in a social entertainment of this nature without being obliged to draw down their faces, and look as if they had lost every friend on earth.

It is just as natural for children to laugh as to breathe, and if in their education they were properly trained, we should soon have a generation of beings whose faces would be wreathed with smiles, in place of moroseness and gloom. Let the religious education of our children be conducted in such manner as to induce them to love their fellow man, and their Creator, not from a feeling of duty or of fear, but from a spontaneous outpouring of the heart.

It is interesting to me, at any time, to meet a company of children, and as I looked upon that happy band of about one hundred, I could but think, will they grow up to be good men and women? or will some of them be called home to Heaven ere long there to become little angels? Who can tell?

One word in regard to the Hall in which the Exhibition was held. It was built last season by that enterprising landlord of the Fairfield House, Daniel Bunker, Esq., at a cost of about \$1800—but few towns in this State can boast of so fine and commodious a Hall. All the Halls in Waterville, could they be put in one, would not compare with this one.

I wish the citizens of Waterville could be induced to build a Hall as convenient as this; it would be an honor to the village, and of exceeding great convenience to the public.

Waterville, March 18. PROGRESS.

PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—This excellent paper is eminently deserving of support here at home. It is the exponent of a pure and healthy literature; and while amusing and delighting its readers, it has higher aims, and endeavors to instruct, refine and elevate them. Instead of sending money abroad for a literary paper, subscribe for a better one in our own State. See advertisement in another column.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One of the most fatal and terrible railroad accidents ever known occurred between Hamilton and Toronto, C. W. a few days since. In consequence of the breaking of an axle, a bridge some sixty feet high, over which the train was passing, broke down, and the locomotive, tender, freight car and two passenger cars, fell upon and through the ice below. Of over ninety persons who went down in them, only some twenty escaped alive. Among the killed are many persons of distinction.

LIBERAL OFFERS.—Who wants some rare seeds? We invite attention to the advertisement of Orange Judd, publisher of the 'American Agriculturist,' to be found in another column. We published a long advertisement of this paper last week, to which our readers would do well to refer. From an examination of a few numbers, received recently, we should pronounce it a publication worthy of the confidence and patronage of all who are interested in agriculture—a friend to the farmer, and an enemy to all humbug; while the price is low enough, one would think, without throwing in a package of valuable seeds.

YOUTH'S CABINET AND LITTLE JOKER.—In the name of a nice little paper for the young, just started at Dexter. We are glad to see this evidence of pluck on the part of Brother Withersell, who is evidently determined 'not to give it up,' but to make a paper live in that smart little place, even if the printer has to starve in doing it.

YANKEE ADAMS is shaking the sides of the Portland theatre-going public.

OUR TABLE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL TEXT BOOK: A Practical and Familiar Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, and Portions of the Public and Administrative Law of the Federal Government. Designed chiefly for the use of Schools, Academies and Colleges. By FURMAN SHEPPARD, Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson, 1857.

A copy of this useful and convenient Manual, which though designed for the use of schools, will yet be found a valuable book for every one, has been sent us through Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. In addition to a thorough exposition of the Constitution, with all its amendments, it contains the Declaration of Rights, Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, Washington's Farewell Address, with Questions for Examination. It is very highly recommended by eminent professional gentlemen in all parts of our country; and this, or some similar work, should not only be in every school but also in the hands of every voter in the land. For sale at Mathews's.

VIVIAN, THE SECRET OF POWER. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

Used in the preparation of Mrs. Southworth, says the publisher's prospectus, ever to rise from excellence to excellence, and to make each succeeding work superior to all that have preceded it, and as she generally succeeds, her last work is, in almost every case, her best. In striking originality and beauty of conception, and strength and vividness of diction, as well as in her peculiar power of fascinating the minds and hearts of her readers, Mrs. Southworth stands alone. Vivian, the heroine in this work, is a beautiful, gifted and inspiring maiden, whose presence is a life-giving power to all within her sphere; whose influence like magic or rather like grace, develops the better nature of all with whom she is brought in contact.

This work is complete in one large duodecimo volume, neatly bound in cloth, for \$1.25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1.00. Copies of either edition of the work, which is now in press, and will be published on Saturday, March 14th—will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage on remitting the price of either edition, one may wish, in a letter to the publisher, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE BORDER ROVER. By Emerson Bennett. T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

The Border Rover is the title of a book published March 7th. Perhaps it is enough to say of this book, that it is one of Emerson Bennett's best productions. In all that he writes, there seems to be an irresistible power tending to render his efforts successful from the beginning to the end. The scene of the Border Rover is in the Territory of Kansas, beginning at Independence, Missouri, and extending all over the plains or prairies to the Rocky Mountains. The scenes are geographically correct, the incidents of actual occurrence, and those who wish to see Kansas as it was a few years since, will find in this most exciting story some very accurate and valuable information.

The Border Rover is complete in two large duodecimo volumes, neatly bound in paper cover, price \$1. Copies of the work will be sent to any one to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter.

PANORAMA OF LITERATURE.—Contents of the March number.—French Algeria; The English Language, by W. W. Story; Coleridge's Lectures on Shakespeare and Milton; Gaiety Castle, by Gerald Massey; German Yacht; part 9 of the Fortunes of Glenarvon; Petition to the Novel writers, by Chas. Dickens; Fenella and Two Wives; An Adventure on Dartmoor; Edith Walsingham, Confessions of an Opium Eater; Influence of Music on Idiots, Adventure in the Arctic Regions; Last Walk in Autumn, by J. G. Whittier; One Hundred Years Ago, Landor and Emerson, an hour with Humboldt, The Night Mail Train in India, Leaf and Never Called For, Aurora Leigh; Dramatic Scenes, &c. by Barry Cornwall; A Heroine in her way, by Dr. Doran; California Giants, Memoirs of Dr. Kitto. This does not include the poetry and short articles, which of themselves would fill many pages.

The Panorama is published in monthly numbers, of 144 pages each, filled with the cream of foreign periodical literature, by Little, Son & Co. at \$3 a year, and sent free of postage.

LONDON QUARTERLY.—The January number of this valuable review, the first of a new volume, has the following table of contents:—History and Antiquities of North America, Ferns and their Portraits, Homer and his Successors, Epic Poetry, Rats, Salmon Fishing, Breeding and Legislation, Lord Bagin, Life of Sir Charles Napier, Prospects Political and Financial.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—Contents of the February number: The War in Asia, Scenes of Clerical Life; Ticket of Leave—a Letter to Irenaeus; The Athletics, part 9; From Peru to Bucharest; Letters from a Lighthouse; Lord St. Leonards. The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 64 Goldstreet, New York. Terms of subscription:—For any one of the four Reviews \$3 00 per annum; any two Reviews \$5 00; any three Reviews \$7 00; all four Reviews \$8 00; Blackwood's Magazine \$7 00; Blackwood's three Reviews \$9 00; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10 00—with large discount to clubs. In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered free of postage. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for 'Blackwood,' and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE.—The leading articles in Nos. 668 and 669 are as follows:—Sermons and Sermonizers; Political Lull, and what will break it; Henry Coste the Iron Manufacturer; Pompeii—Paintings on the Walls; Southey's Letters; New Edition of Lord Bacon's Works; Raymond, Duke of Ragusa; Samuel Wesley; Sir Joshua Reynolds and his Works; Fiction Crushing; The Interpreter, a tale of the War; European Politics; Going to the Play in China; New Editions of Wordsworth; Science and Arts for January; part 9 of the Athletics; Cheap Economy, Dr. Johnson and Mr. Macaulay; Chap. 4 and 5 of the Dead Secret; The Stoker's Poetry. And small short articles we will not enumerate, though no small share of the numbers is included under these heads.

The Living Age is published in weekly numbers of 64 pages each, at \$6 a year, and sent free of postage; single numbers 12-12 cents. Little, Son & Co., Boston.

LADIES' REPOSITORY.—Two beautiful pictures grace the March number of this excellent magazine. View from Mount Ida, and 'The Kittens'; and while none of our monthlies excel this in artistic merit, few equal it in the richness of its literature. It is a work of which the religious denomination, under whose control it is published, may well be proud. Published by Swornsted & Poo, Cincinnati, at \$2 (too cheap) a year.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—'The Coming Storm,' in the April number, is a rare gem, and the fashion plate will find great favor in the eyes of the ladies. The literary attractions of the number are great, and many of the articles are illustrated with handsome wood engravings. The Editor's Easy Talk gets better and better, with every issue, and 'Meister Karl' shows himself an approved workman in this important department. Graham never shone brighter in the literary firmament than it bids fair to under the care of its present editor. Published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

LADY'S BOOK.—Hear how eloquently Godey discourses of the last number of this magazine:

'As another triumphant No. of Godey is put for April. A paper far superior to those in other magazines, and as in fact has been every engraving published this year. The Fashion Plate contains five prettily colored figures. A contemporary justly observed—the engraving of these plates is too due to be a mere exponent of the fashions;—and then we have a Calling for a lady, printed in green and red, and a Traveller Bag for a lady, printed in blue. But what, also, will please the readers of the Book, the miniature particularly, is a whole series of Children's Dresses for Spring, with a full description. Bonnets, the great fashion of New York, furnishes two gravure, we have a Mourning Collar and Cuff, a full view of Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyage is also given, with Engravings of a beautiful Cottage and plans also grace the No.; besides Patchwork, Caps, Slaves, Mantles, Embroidery, Baby's Shoe, and a very interesting series of articles entitled 'How to Cut and Contrive Children's clothes.' Full instructions in Needlework of all kinds is given. No. 1, last of the series, is a valuable and interesting to all men and women—Diagram of a kind of shirt, that, we married folks, had the 'Diagram of a shirt,' as eloquently sung by Hood, but a 'Diagram of a shirt.' Verily, the Lady's Book is a great publication.'

Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

West Waterville, March, 14 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We have established a newspaper in this place, called 'The Hammett Luminary,' published semi-monthly, and are well sustained by a large corps of contributors and numerous and appreciating subscribers. We intend to observe all the conventional rules of honesty among newspaper publishers, and not to steal articles from other papers or publish things without giving credit. We hope you will do the same hereafter. We remark this, in consequence of having seen several articles in the Luminary, which were first published in the Mail, original, which we desire, we will exchange with you. Please give us credit for 'Old Times,' in your last paper. People here say that we stole that article from you, so we want the matter put right. If any of our correspondents steal, we shall put them over the road. Our articles are all original.

JOE SPIKES, Editor.

Yes, yes, brother Spikes—we admit the lack of integrity in your correspondents, and willingly give you room to convict them.—You must 'hammer' them yourself, as no paper can be honest with a set of thievish contributors. If our correspondents send their articles to you just let us know. Inter nos, 'pl. x'—eh?

PANORAMA.—We call attention to the advertisement of Andrieu's Panorama. The exhibition has been highly popular in Portland, Augusta, and all places where it has been seen; and we very confidently assure visitors full compensation for both time and money.

ALEX says it is a query with him, whether a 'black art' exhibition is a better place for persons to learn the truth or falsity of spiritual manifestations, than the so-called 'spiritual circle.' The former professes to be deception—the latter is only accused of it.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Mr. C. H. Paine, publisher of the Thomaston Journal, offers his establishment for sale. The paper, which has been published three years, is said to be doing well, and is offered at a bargain. It is the only Republican paper in the county of Lincoln.

WET FEET are the forerunners of disease. Some of that water-proof blacking, at Adams's, Ticonic Row, will keep them dry.

THE WEATHER.—Spring is coming along as beautifully as though it came from God.—The birds are not yet here, but the warmer sunshine and milder breezes herald them but a few days journey at the south. The snow only remains in drifts, to bring the wrinkles of grey-beard Winter close to the soft cheek of Spring. Let him go, for a crusty old curmudgeon, whom nobody but Plenty and Contentment would make smile; and when he comes again may he be more welcome because more gentle.

INDEPENDENT LECTURES.—Mr. Chapin had a small audience last night, who listened to his lecture on Columbus with great delight.

The lecture next week will be from Rev. Mr. Leonard, of this place. Subject, 'Dr. Kane.'

PASSAGE OF THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.—On Tuesday the bill repealing the 9th section of the act of 1856, consolidating certain railroads, was passed to be engrossed in the Senate, at Augusta 22 to 8. An amendment placing the consolidated companies under the operation of the law of 1854, as well as that of 1856, was rejected by a vote of yeas 10, nays 18.

FIRE.—At 10 o'clock last night fire was discovered in the express office and bookstore of Johnston & Carlton. The fire had made considerable progress in the attic and was spreading rapidly below, where it apparently first commenced. Waterville and Ticonic engines were soon in vigorous play upon the flames; and the building this morning is a most flattering comment upon their efficiency. A large portion of the stock was removed, though badly damaged; and even the building, old and combustible as it was, still retains its outside proportions, though badly burned within.

The building belonged to Mr. C. S. Newell. The stock was insured for \$1200, which probably will nearly cover the loss. The adjoining occupants—Robinson's shoe-store on the north and C. K. Currier, tailor, on the South—were but little injured, though their goods were considerably damaged by removal. The fire was in its most inflammable and dangerous section, and its subjection was in the highest degree creditable to the firemen.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY DECLARED 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL' BY THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Was ever a political party so completely knocked on the head as the Republican party has been by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott?—[Augusta Age.]

Before rendering a decisive answer to that question, it may be well to wait awhile and see what the effect will be. We remember reading of a dog once biting a man—yet strange to say,

'The man recovered from the bite, The dog it was that died.'

GOVERNOR'S AIDS.—The following gentlemen have been appointed as aids to his excellency, Hon. Joseph H. Williams, *Ex officio* Governor of the State:—Francis Blake, Portland; Wm. P. M. Means, Augusta; Joseph F. Hall, Bangor; Isaac H. Kerby, Eastport.

HEADACHE.—Under this caption in another column may be found the best remedy for the Headache and Neuralgia in Dr. Hutchins's Headache Pills, to the efficacy of which we are happy to give our testimony, and would confidently recommend them to all those who are thus afflicted. Sold by the Druggists.—[Republican.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday a man by the name of Geo. Bennett, employed in one of the sawmills on the Kennebec Dam, fell, striking on his shoulders, and injuring him so severely that he has since died.

FIRE.—The house of Michael Young, East of State St. in the rear of M. M. Swan's was consumed by fire on Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock. We have not heard the cause of the fire.—Age.

The Dred Scott Case.
The following reports of the opinions of Justices McLean and Curtis are not full, but are sufficient to show the points upon which their opinions are based:—

JUDGE MCLEAN'S OPINION.

Associate Justice McLean proceeded to express his views in the case of Dred Scott against Sandford. After stating the facts relative to the subject, the plea as to jurisdiction is radically defective. It had never been held necessary that to constitute a citizen, a man should have the qualification of an elector. Females and minors may sue in the federal courts, and so may an individual who has his domicile in the State in which he may sue. The most general definition of a citizen is a free man. The plea does not show Dred Scott to be a slave. It does not follow a man is not free whose ancestors were slaves.

It was said colored citizens are not agreeable members of society; but this was more a matter of taste than of law. Several of the States have admitted such persons to the suffrage, and recognized them as citizens, and this has been done in slave as well as in free States. On the subject of citizenship we have not been very fastidious. Under the late treaty with Mexico, we have made citizens of all grades, combinations and colors. The same was done in the cases of Louisiana and Florida. No one ever doubted, or a court held, that the inhabitants did not become citizens under the treaties. They have become citizens without being naturalized.

Throughout the continent of Europe, without exception, it has been held that slavery can exist only in territory where it has been established, and beyond that the master cannot sustain himself save by some express stipulation.—There is no nation in Europe which considers itself bound to return the master his fugitive slave, under the civil law or the law of nations. The slave is held to be free where there is no treaty, obligation or contract to return him to his master. In the case of Prigg against the State of Pennsylvania, the state of slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded and limited to the range of the state which enacts it. This was the decision in the case of Somerset, in England, which was decided before the American Revolution. Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States, or to regulate what is commonly called the slave trade among the several States.

We know that James Madison—that great and good man—was particularly to regard slaves as escaping from service as 'persons,' not as property. While he (Judge McLean) agreed that this government was not made for the colored race, yet many of them in the New England States exercised the right of suffrage when the constitution was adopted; and it was not doubted that its tendency would be to ameliorate the condition of that race. Many of the States took measures to abolish slavery; and it is a well known fact that the belief was cherished by leading men both of the South and the North, that the institution of slavery would gradually decline, until it should become extinct.

All slavery has its origin against natural right. If in making the necessary rules and regulations respecting the public lands, a territorial or temporary government is requisite, Congress has the power to establish it. The power to acquire carries with it the power to govern. Congress can exercise no power prohibited by the constitution, nor has it power to regulate the internal concerns of a State. If Congress declares slavery or free persons of color injurious to a territory, it has the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein. Where a territorial government has been established on slave territory, it has uniformly remained in that condition; so when the territory was free; and this was attended with satisfactory results. The sovereignty of the federal government extends to all territory of the U. S. If we have the right to acquire territory, we have the right to govern it and this has always been exercised.

The Constitution was framed from the whole country, and the prohibition of slavery north of 36° 30' was constitutional. Where there is no local law abolishing slavery, the master cannot control the lot of the slaves by force, and the presumption is in favor of freedom. The master, in going into a territory, does not carry with him the law of the State from which he removes. Slavery, he repeated—or property in human beings—does not arise from the international or common law; but from a mere municipal regulation. There was no just ground for the argument that this was exclusively a Missouri question. Dred Scott and his family were free under the decisions given within the last 28 years. A slave who acquires his freedom by his removal to another State, cannot be reduced to slavery by returning to the State from which he emigrated. So far from this being merely a Missouri case, it is one which comes under the twenty-fifth section of the Judiciary act, and, therefore, may be brought for the revision of this Court, from the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri.

JUDGE CURTIS' OPINION.

Associate Justice Curtis gave his reasons for dissenting from the majority of the Court. The question is whether a person of African descent can be a citizen of the United States. The constitution uses the language, 'citizens of the United States at the time of the adoption of that instrument; referring to those who were citizens under the confederation. It may, therefore, be safely said, the citizens of the several States under the confederation were citizens of the United States under the constitution. It is a fact that all the free native born subjects of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and North Carolina, descended from the African race, were not only citizens, but possessed the franchise of electors on equal terms with other, or white citizens. Those colored persons were not only included with the body of white persons in the adoption of the constitution, but had the power to do and act in its free adoption. Under the constitution every free person born on the soil of a State and made a citizen by force of its constitution and laws, is a citizen of the United States. Having stated the grounds of his opinion, and explained the provisions of the constitution, he said that every citizen at the time of the adoption of that instrument was so recognized, and no power was conferred to discriminate between color, or deprive any one of his franchise. It is not true in point of fact that the constitution was made exclusively by and for white people. The preamble openly declares that the constitution was formed in order to secure to the people of the United States and their posterity the blessings of liberty, and as for the colored citizens, in whose favor the States were among those in whose favor the States were ordained and established. Color, in the opinion of the framers of the constitution, was not necessary to constitute citizenship under the constitution of the United States; and it might be added that the power to make colored persons citizens has been acted upon in repeated instances—in the treaties with the Choctaws, the Cherokee, and that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in 1848. And he arrived at the following

conclusions: 1. That the free native born citizens of each State at the formation of the constitution, became citizens of the United States. 2. The free colored citizens born within some of the United States, and citizens of those States, were also citizens of the United States. 3. That every such citizen residing in any State, has the right to sue and to be sued in the federal court of the State in which he resides. 4. As the plea to jurisdiction in this case shows no fact except as to African descent, and as this fact is not inconsistent with citizenship of the United States, the decision of the Circuit Court for Missouri is incorrect. He therefore dissented from the opinion of the majority of the court, that a person of the African race cannot be a citizen of the United States. He did not believe the opinion of court on questions not legitimately before it to be binding. He believed, however, that the Court has jurisdiction in this case, and maintained that, under the law of Missouri, Dred Scott and his family were free persons on their return to that State. There was nothing in history or in the language of the constitution which restrains the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory of the United States, to such territory only as was owned by the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. He was not aware that such a suggestion had ever before been made. Four distinct acquisitions of territory have been made, and six States formed upon them have been admitted into the Union. Such a contracted construction as that to which he referred was inconsistent with the nature and purposes of the constitution, as expressed in its language. He would construe that clause of the constitution thus: Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting those tracts of country without the limits of the United States, and which the United States have or may acquire by cession, as well of jurisdiction as of soil, so far as the soil is the property of the parties making the cession. Congress has power to legislate with the territories until they shall apply for admission into the Union as States. The laws must be useful, and are left to legislative discretion. There are two classes of acts; and in eight distinct instances beginning with the first Congress and coming down to 1848, Congress has excluded slavery from the territories; and there are six distinct instances in which Congress has organized governments for territories, and recognized slavery and continued it therein; also, beginning with the first Congress and coming down to 1822. These acts were signed by seven Presidents, coming regularly down from Washington to John Quincy Adams, thus including all those who were in public life when the Constitution was adopted. This should have much weight on the question of construction, and it would be difficult to resist the force of the acts to which reference was made. His opinion was, the decision of the Circuit Court for Missouri should be reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

THE KNIGHT CASE.—We learn from Lewiston, that since the declaration of the nephew of Geo. Knight in regard to finding the bloody shirt &c., the convicted prisoner is very much cast down; and it is said that he has even indicated his intention to make a full confession of guilt. The feeling in that community is said to be so strong, that a decided prejudice is felt against those members of the Jury, who are supposed to have held out so long against the verdict. This should not be. The deliberations of a Jury are secret, and their decisions unanimous, and the member of a Jury who reveals the opinions of another member, outside the Jury room, is guilty of a breach of confidence and good faith. The attempt to excite odium against a man, for his opinion as a Jurymen is mean and disgraceful.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, in an allusion to this case, says:— I discover that lawyers are disposed to take a very practical and professional view of the late decision in the Dred Scott case. They say there was but one point decided, namely, that of the citizenship of the colored man. Beyond that all is leather and prunella. The Court having declared that there was no case before it, the stump speech of the Chief Justice on the Territorial question was entirely gratuitous, and without one particle of authority upon the Court itself or upon any department of the Government. The whole subject was *coram non iudice*, and the lecture of the Court was breath wasted.

The position of Judge Grier does not seem to be perfectly understood. He read no opinion, but it is asserted, concerning with the Chief Justice that Dred Scott remained a slave, and was not entitled to bring suit, but did not agree with him in asserting the invalidity of the Missouri Compromise. A few days before the final consultation, Judge G. explicitly affirmed his belief in the constitutionality of the Compromise. Judge Nelson does not formally take ground with the majority against the Compromise, but he betrays an *animus* which will always prevent his differing from them on questions of this kind, whatever their judgments may be.

THE POISONING CASE AT STOUGHTON.—Before the inquest on Saturday, Emory Beal, Druggist, testified that Hosea B. Briggs applied to him for arsenic or some deadly poison, and wished him to keep it secret, but Mr. Beal had none. Briggs said he wanted it to kill rats, and Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, who occupied a part of the house with Briggs' family, testified that they were not troubled with rats. Miss Amanda M. Drake testified to her attendance upon Mrs. Briggs during her sickness, and told a straight story in a clear unembarrassed manner, and it is said the suspicion against her as an accomplice is much shaken. The late Mrs. Briggs was a sister of Mrs. Hardy, the large woman who went from Wilton, Maine, to Barnum's Museum. Briggs is a shoemaker. [Boston Post.]

THE DALLAS-CLARENDOON TREATY.—Gen. Webb telegraphs to the Courier and Enquirer from Washington:—I have been permitted to examine carefully the alterations made by the Senate in its conditional ratification of the Dallas Treaty, and I have no hesitation in saying they are such as will be very cheerfully acquiesced in by England. No one of the changes recommended, affects in any way, the principles upon which the Treaty is based, and those articles which relate to questions that have heretofore produced disagreement, remain untouched.

REIGNITION OF GOV. GEARY.—New York, March 15.—[Correspondence New York Herald.] Washington, March 15.—Major Ben McCulloch of Texas, has been tendered the Governorship of Utah, but declined. The President received late last evening, a telegraphic despatch dated St. Louis, from Governor Geary, informing him that he had resigned the Governorship of Kansas, to take effect at the last of this month. The State Department has yet received no information from Commissioner Morse, who went to Bogota to settle and arrange our difficulties with New Granada.

THE TRIAL OF MR. KALLOOH.—It was rumored that the case of the Commonwealth vs. Rev. I. S. Kallooh would come on for trial this morning; but, as we understand, it is postponed until about the close of the criminal term, which will probably extend over a fortnight. The witnesses in the case were all assembled at the Court House in East Cambridge this morning but no action on postponement took place in open Court, where Judge Sanger presided. Hon. Charles R. Train has been retained, with Richard H. Dana Esq., on behalf of Mr. Kallooh.

THE KANSAS CONVICTS.—A Leominster letter says that Governor Geary has not pardoned the Free State convicts, and they are now supported by government at the rate of about \$800 per month. The prisoners who were confined at Tecumseh have all escaped, with one exception, a man named Gates. At Leominster, there are 16 Free State convicts confined in jail, waiting trial, among whom are four Massachusetts men, one from Maine, and one from Rhode Island.

FROM NICARAGUA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, March 14.
We have further details of the operations of the troops of Walker on the San Juan river, but the accounts, as usual, are conflicting. It is said the party at Serapiqui surrendered to Col. Lockbridge's command after one day's fighting, and that the filibusters captured large supplies of Minnie rifles, ammunition, artillery, provisions and cooking utensils. They then proceeded up the river and took the station at the mouth of the San Carlos, after which the rescue gave chase up stream to the steamer Charles Morgan. Castillo Rapids was abandoned by the Costa Ricans, who set fire to the buildings and two steamers. The filibusters succeeded in saving one of the latter in a damaged state. A small party of Costa Ricans remained in the port at Castillo on the 18th ult., but were to be attacked the next day. A report had come down to Greytown just before the steamer left for Aspinwall, that Castillo was taken, and the communication with the Lake was open, but nothing was said about the port at San Carlos. From Walker himself there is no further news, the latest dates from his camp being those formerly reported of Feb. 3d.

Col. Lockbridge had been stopped at Greytown during a visit he made there by the British commander, on the charge of detaining British subjects, but the matter was satisfactorily explained, and he rejoined his forces. From New Granada we learn that our minister had been presented to the acting President's message regarding the Panama massacre was moderate in tone, and a peaceful adjustment of the dispute was looked upon as probable, notwithstanding the opposition of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In Peru the Revolutionary party had been successful to a partial extent. The belligerents had fought a naval engagement in the harbor of Callao, but without either side gaining any material advantage. The Costa Rican envoy had been unsuccessful in his attempt to negotiate a loan for the purpose of carrying out the war against Gen. Walker, and we hear nothing of the projected treaty for the union of the South and Central American States against filibustering enterprises.

Every thing was quiet in Bolivia. Buenos Ayres and other provinces of the Confederation were tranquil.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—The Boston Traveller contains the particulars of a case of poisoning in Stoughton. A Mrs. Briggs, whose husband lived under the same roof with her, but was not on good terms with her, died on the 27th ult. She had been in poor health for some time, but the peculiar symptoms which attended the last days of her sickness and the conduct of her husband, gave rise to suspicions which resulted in exhumation of the body of Mrs. B. The traces of heart disease were found upon her, and the contents of her stomach being subjected to analysis, showed arsenic. As Mrs. Briggs and a Miss Adeline Drake, who boarded to, say the least, with Mrs. Briggs, had had the mixing of the medicines, they were suspected as the poisoners, and on Thursday night were arrested to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

MORE LIGHT IN THE KNIGHT CASE.—During the deliberations of the Jury in the case of Knight, a most important disclosure was made by a young man named Charles Corson, a nephew of the prisoner, which goes conclusively to show the guilt of Knight. Young Corson is now confined in jail, awaiting sentence for larceny. Suspicions having been entertained that he knew something about the affair, he was closely questioned, when he revealed the fact that immediately after Knight was arrested, he had an interview with the prisoner, when Knight requested him to go to Dead Pond below Poland Corner. There, near the shore, under some vines, and by the side of a log, he would find a bloody shirt.—This shirt he wanted him to burn, or fasten to a rock and sink in the pond. Knight promised to give him \$100.

Corson states that he went to the pond, and found the shirt, carried it under his coat to Cobble hill, and afterwards carried it into the woods and burned it. This was the missing shirt that Knight had on the night of the murder.

The circumstance which led to suspicions that Corson knew some important fact relating to the murder, were as follows:— When Knight was brought from Portland, he was badly-cuffed with an Irishman. Corson, who was then a prisoner, sat on a seat behind him. Knight leaned back and conversed in a low tone with Corson, and the Irishman overheard Knight ask him whether the shirt was all right. Near the conclusion of the trial the Irishman disclosed this conversation. This led to the questioning of Corson, which brought out the foregoing facts.

[Portland Advertiser.]

