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## The Eastern Mail (Vol. 10, No. 45): May 21, 1857

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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## The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, ... MAY 21, 1857.

## AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

V. P. PALMER, Agent for the Eastern Mail, is Agent for this paper and is authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by law. His office is at No. 10 State Street, Boston, and he is also Agent for the New England Carpet Company, Boston, and for the New England Carpet Company, Boston, and for the New England Carpet Company, Boston.

## A. T. HOWMAN—Traveling Agent.

TURN OUT! Who does not know that we advocate the rights of women? Indeed, we have been carried so far by the current of our honest convictions, as to be in danger of running upon the rocks of "constitutional scruples," and driven to the necessity of inquiring how many more rights women have than men—and indeed, whether the men will have any rights left after the women are supplied? Because, if they will not, we propose to face about and advise them to stop at the surrender of the "nine points of law," and claim the tenth themselves. When Betsy Sparker had driven her lord under the bed at the point of the broom-handle, and then ordered him to come out and take another blow, his lordship had reached a crisis where "in the course of human events" his independence was in danger; and he swore by his beard he would not come from under that bed while he had the spirit of a man left! What an example for the lords of to-day!

Here are some of our constitutional queries: One man meets two women on the sidewalk—shall they be allowed to spread themselves across the entire walk, and brush him into the ditch, without giving him time to probe the depth of the mud with a pole?

Three little girls, with three little hoops in ambush among their flounces, meet their grandfather half way between Marston's Block and the corner of Temple-Street—shall they be permitted to jump the old gentleman down among the rubbish in that cellar on the left, or allow him a little strip of the walk on which to dodge past them?

One woman, whose purse don't permit her "crinolines" to be measured by the sidewalk, meets one man—has she the right to make a side companion of her spend parasol, and claim the space of two women?

And, premising that all the above rights are conceded, is a fashionably hooped woman bound to know or care whether she meets a man or a dog?

On the above points we confess we are driven to the line where compromise commences; and of course are ready to "propose." So we say—if the mothers of Waterville train their daughters to better manners, we will continue to defend their rights. Secondly, if they will get a better example of true and womanly good manners, we stand pledged for the better manners of the daughters—warning them that the girl who will crowd her grandfather, will in time pinch her grandmother and bite her husband! So, mothers, tell your daughters that no real lady asks or takes of those she meets more than half the walk, and that this half is always on the right hand. The idea that she has the inside in all cases, is a vulgarism, and only shows that she has not "been round" much. When two persons or one meet two others, the one on the left hand falls behind the one on the right; and when one person meets another, each in all cases, man or woman takes the right. In walking with a gentleman, a lady takes the right or left side, as circumstances dictate—remembering that if she is on the left hand, she turns out by stepping in before instead of behind her companion. This is rather her privilege than her right; and if her companion takes it, she may impute it rather to ignorance than design. Some men walk up the aisle of a church with their wives dangling in the rear. This too, is rather a privilege than a propriety—as some men claim the former over the latter.

Now, boys—and men, too—the rights that don't belong to women must of course fall to you; see that you take them! When you meet ladies on the sidewalk look and act as though you expected them to understand and practice good manners; and if you find yourself mistaken, take what is your right. It is better they should be taught the rules of courtesy and good manners by a severe lesson, than continue in a wrong and vulgar habit. Take the right hand of the walk, whether it be the inside or outside and whether the ladies be two or one—arguing if you please, that it is one of the foremost "rights" of women to concede the rights of men. The best way, too, for you to yield their rights, is to insist upon your own. This leads to investigation, and investigation is all they need. So you find good manners always based in good philosophy. Try it and judge.

P. S.—Certain young men who are accustomed to walk so deep a study as to forget manners, should be referred to the fable of the old man and the ride boy. If the ancient classics do not teach good manners, they should take a lesson or two in Yankee customs. Our Waterville sidewalks, constructed with two parallel planks, are themselves the first lesson in the rules we have suggested.

Box Lost.—A little son of Mrs. Tallouse, at the Head of the Falls, has been missing since Monday forenoon. He is subject to fits, and may be known by his inability to talk, so as to be understood. Any one who may have seen him will confer a favor by sending information to his mother, or to this office.

CARPETS AT LOW PRICES.—Those who are about redecorating or furnishing their houses with Carpets, are referred to the advertisement of the New England Carpet Company of Boston, in another column of our paper.

Two packages of valuable seeds have recently come to hand from the U. S. Patent Office, under the frank of Hon. S. P. Benson, to whom we were already under great obligation for similar favors.

## OUR TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—The June number finishes a volume in grand style. It is profusely illustrated, on wood and steel, and the literary contents are of the usual excellence; while the Editor's Easy Talk is speeded a little further than ever before. The supplementary portions—Flower and Garden Hints, Fashion and Dress, Ladies' Work Table, &c., are full of valuable hints; and the fashions of 1857 and 1857, subscribed on the same page, take us down completely. Subscribe for Graham—a new volume will commence with the next number. Published by Watson & Co., Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for June abounds in good stories, and is handsomely embellished. A great variety of "knick-knacks,"—ornamental, useful and amusing, especially designed for the ladies, will be found in its pages. A new volume will commence in July. Published by Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, at \$2 (only) a year.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The June number is a model one for a ladies' magazine—beautifully embellished, and filled with capital stories, sketches, &c., with an endless variety of patterns, instructions, directions, hints, and recipes in regard to matters of special interest to the fair sex—useful and ornamental. No one enters for the ladies more successfully than Godey, and this single number of the Lady's Book would be more than a cheaply purchased at the expense of a year's subscription. Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 a year.

(For the Eastern Mail.)

## Spiritualism. No. 3.

In proposing to "Clericus" to admit the truth of the Bible, I did not intend to suggest an assertion of the falsehood of everything else. I may find, outside of its sacred lids, truths that bear upon the question, and shall feel at liberty to suggest them; and in such cases he must excuse me if I persist in asserting their truth till he proves them false.

I cannot allow Clericus to put "the case of Samuel" so cavalierly aside. I adduced it because I thought it worthy testimony; and the "two or three witnesses" are sometimes required, the word of God needs no corroborating testimony. Its yea and nay are enough, and so "Clericus" has agreed to regard them. That the ancients in all ages were accustomed to consult spirits, he will not question. That some of these spirits were evil, he will contend; while I present "the case of Samuel" to prove that some also were good,—and that they were, at least in some instances, "the spirits of those who once lived on the earth."

Saul had inquired for a spirit-medium, or one who was a consultant of spirits. His servant told him of a woman at Endor who "had a familiar spirit"—modern translators of the Bible, and not the Bible itself, have called her a witch. On better authority and with more reason, Spiritualists say she was a medium.—Saul had known Samuel in his life, and having confidence in him as a prophet, was anxious to inquire what would be the result of the approaching battle. When the woman inquired "whom shall I bring up unto thee?" Saul answered "Bring me up Samuel." Saul saw nothing but the alarm of the woman, and inquired "what wast thou?" From her description of what she saw, Saul perceived it was Samuel, and proceeded to consult him, and receive his answer. "To-morrow," said Samuel, after assuring him of his defeat, "shalt thou and thy sons be with me." How were they with Samuel on the morrow? In heaven?—in hell?—or in the grave? Not alive, or in the grave; for Samuel is previously said to be dead, and buried in Ramah; Saul and his sons were burnt and their bones buried under a tree at Jabesh. "Nor in heaven; for Saul was cut off from the earth for his disobedience to God. And certainly not in hell, for Samuel "ministered unto the Lord" as one of his chosen prophets. But it may have been in the spiritual world; where, according to the belief of spiritualists, Samuel and Saul might meet, and be known to each other, though differing in the degree of those qualities necessary to the highest happiness there. Where will Clericus have it?

Now as Clericus has promised to "attend to the case of Samuel" as soon as I give him the proof that the ancients consulted the "spirits of those who had once lived on the earth," I beg him to proceed at once to do so; as no more conclusive proof now occurs to me than what is already given. I will then "attend" to a further step in the argument, which I fear is in danger of being put too far from the "position" first taken.

I regret the demand for this recapitulation, especially as it impeaches my ability to make myself understood; though in this case, as in past days towards the creed of "Clericus," I promise to labor hard to make myself "believe" the fault my own.

(For the Eastern Mail.)

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Will the learned men who are discussing "Spiritualism" in your paper just give the public, through your columns, an answer to the following queries:

1st. What is spiritism, its essence and known mode of manifestation?

2d. Is anything more known of it, except as it is manifested in connection with the human organization in life?

3d. If nothing more is certainly known about "spirit," how can any one declare how it would manifest itself except in connection with human organization in existence—or whether it can make itself known to our senses in any other manner?

Don't fail to look carefully through the Boston Card List of B. R. Richardson & Co., in this week's paper.

GOOD—TO EAT!—We refer all good housekeepers to the advertisement of Messrs. Brown & Co. They have refitted the Bakery, late Williams's, and are furnishing a very choice quality of various kinds of bread—among which their Graham, brown and white family loaves will rank "double extra" by the side of anything of the kind. And still better are their crackers, of which our citizens have found it so difficult to get a good article. We hope they will test those of Brown & Co., whose card will promptly answer all orders at the kitchen door. Their efforts are well deserving liberal patronage, which we trust our citizens will find it for their interest, as well as pleasure, to bestow.

PORTLAND VS. BOSTON.—Within a year or two, quite a little rivalry has sprung up between the cities of Portland and her sister, Boston, in matters of trade, commerce, &c. We are pleased to witness the ambition and enterprise of the business men of Portland and hope to see them prosper in all their laudable undertakings. There is no good reason why the wholesale dealers of Portland should not supply most of the retail traders and manufacturers, in the country towns of this State with goods. Both imported and home-manufactured goods, as well as raw materials for the manufacturer, can be afforded at as low rates in Portland as in Boston, aside from the extra expense of freight from the latter city. But our country traders and manufacturers have for years been in the habit of making their purchases in Boston. They do not know that they can buy on just as good terms nearer home. And this for the simple reason that our Portland friends have not taken pains to make themselves and their business known. They don't advertise in country papers. For the four years that we have published the Gem & Gazette, we have received hundreds of dollars annually, for Boston and New York advertisements, while the advertisement of Shepherd & Co. in this paper is the only one we have had from Portland. We don't mention this from any selfish consideration—but we mention it simply to show that our Portland friends have not exhibited so much shrewdness as their brethren of the sister cities. Be sure, they advertise in the Portland papers, for so far they do well—the State of Maine, for instance, which is one of the nearest printed, most ably conducted and circulated dailies in New England, weekly teems with advertisements. But probably not one country trader in twenty takes the paper, nor indeed any of the Portland papers. If our Portland friends would successfully compete with their brethren of the "city of notions," they must do as they do—advertise in the country papers.

[Dexter Gem.]

KNOW THYSELF.—A gentleman named Miss Dash informs the world by advertisement that she "continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of Character, discoverable from the handwriting." A spider having been duly dipped in an ink-bottle was suffered to crawl about a sheet of writing paper, which was immediately forwarded to Miss Dash, with the required "13 penny postage stamps," for the spider divines nothing under a clear shilling, and her response costs a penny. After a very brief delay, Miss Dash sent the following delineation of character as supplied by the spider:

"The individual is a young lady who, too often allows herself to become a victim of useless suspense. Moreover, she is so frequently bent upon conquest, that it can be no wonder, if her most skillfully woven plans are rudely broken by those she would ensnare. She is, certainly, of a domestic character; nevertheless gives no signs of housewifery, as it appears to me she can't abide a broom, and has no respect for the tidiness of a household. An excellent hand at crochet and open-work."

NATIONAL HOTEL, SICKNESS.—The attempt of some of the friends of Mr. Buchanan, to set up the theory of poison to account for the sickness at the National Hotel, proves a failure.

A correspondent of the New York Times who sends his name to the editor, and who suffered from the sickness, says that he was sick before the first arrival of Mr. Buchanan—thus destroying the theory that the sickness was contemporaneous with the President's arrival in Washington.

The Times of the 13th, contains a communication signed "J. D." stating that he was an occupant of the Hotel at the time Mr. Buchanan was first there, and regularly partook of the meals at the public table without experiencing any ill effects. But he also adds, "I did perceive a deadly and disagreeable smell about said premises particularly along the west wing, contiguous to the bar-room and privy of said Hotel. So much so that I took occasion to speak to the proprietor of the Hotel on the subject, advising him to use remedies in order to destroy said deadly smells."

This fact confirms the report of the Washington Board of Health, that the epidemic arose from the miasma of the sewer, and was informed that our Senator, Hon. W. P. Fessenden, who was an inmate of the house, and suffered seriously from this illness—believes that it arose solely from the imperfect sewerage of the Hotel.

PRACTICAL PREACHING.—"We have no doubt that a rigorous landlord, having sharked it all the week, would be better pleased on Sunday, to doze through an able Gospel sermon on Divine mysteries, than to be kept awake by a practical sermon, that, among other things, sets forth the duties of a christian landlord. A broker who had gambled on a magnificent scale all the week, does not go to church to have his practical swindling analyzed and measured by the 'New Testament spirit.' A merchant whose last bale of smuggled goods was safely stored on Saturday night, and his brother merchant, who, on that same day, swore a false invoice through the Custom-house—they go to church to hear a sermon on faith, on angels, on the resurrection! They have nothing invested in these subjects, they expect the minister to be bold and orthodox. But if he wants respectable merchants to pay small pew rents, let him not vulgarize the pulpit by introducing commercial questions. A rich Christian brother owns largely in a distillery, and is clamorous against letting down the pulpit to the vulgarities of temperance sermons. Another man buys tax titles, and noses about all the week to see who can be clipped out of a neglected lot. A merchant that plies the craft with unscrupulous appliances of every means that win, he too wants 'doctrine' on the Sabbath, not these secular questions! Men wish two departments in life; the secular and the religious. Between them a high wall and opaque is to be built. They wish to do what they please for six long days. Then stepping the other side the wall, they wish their minister to assuage their fears, to comfort their consciences, and furnish them a clear ticket and assurance of heaven. By such a shrewd management, our modern fanatics are determined to show that a Christian can serve two masters, both God and Mammon, at the same time."

[H. W. Beecher.]

The trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society, at a meeting in Bangor, last week, voted to hold their annual exhibition in that city, commencing on Tuesday, the 29th of September next,—to continue three days. The citizens of B., with their proverbial enterprise, raised a sufficient sum to guarantee the society against loss. Arrangements have been made with all the steamboats and railroads to transport for one week, articles to and from the exhibition at no extra charge. Passengers to go for half price, for the same length of time. Noremberg Hall will be used for the exhibition of manufactured articles, horticultural products and machinery. Temporary buildings will be erected across the Kenduskeag, containing a steam engine, for the occupancy of heavy machinery requiring motive power. The trotting park is engaged, and the city common will probably be used for the exhibition of cattle, &c.

Something of woman's idea of the merits of the strong minded of her own sex, may be gathered by the following, from the pen of Mrs. M. P. Legare, editress of the New Orleans Southern Mirror:

"Woman is by appointment supreme in the social and domestic circle, it is much more important that she have the finer faculties of her nature in a high state of cultivation than the stronger or more masculine qualities of mind. She had better be a philanthropist than a philosopher. Florence Nightingale is worth more to mankind than all the Lucretia Mott and Fanny L. Townsends that ever cursed the world; while in the domestic circle one good, intelligent, amiable wife or sister, who with mental training as serves to develop its beauties, and thus invite the sterner sex to woo its refined pleasures and wholesome influences, shines brighter than a whole woman's right convention" in solemn convalescence, resolving to do the habiliments and usurp the realm of the other sex. Woman's element is love, her weapon is her strength. In battle against innovation, female suffrage, lady physicians and Bloomer dresses."

Our western friend is not posted up in this matter. Diseased hogs are not suffered to 'die in their blood,' but they are bled and killed the same as any other hogs. This is the way they manage matters at Greenbush, and we suppose the same to be true of other slaughtering villages. Hogs dying 'full of blood,' of course cannot be salted, be their health what it may. But if a sick hog is killed in the usual manner, the appearance of its flesh cannot be told, by its looks, from other pork. Such meat will also take salt, and bear barrelling. All these facts show that a closer inspection is required than our contemporary imagines. There is a large quantity of 'sick pork' being got out for New York, Boston, and Albany. Buyers should be aware of this fact, and purchase with unusual care. The best test of pork is its firmness; soft is always dangerous to buy; avoid it at the present time, as you would poison.—[Albany Knickerbocker.]

The students of Howard College, Alabama, have erected a monument over the grave of a slave boy called Harry, who waited upon the students, and who, on the occasion of the late fire, was burned to death, while endeavoring to assist the students to save their lives. Here is his epitaph:

HARRY.

Servant of H. Taldird, D. D. President of Howard College, who lost his life from injuries received while rousing the students, at the burning of the college building, on the night of October 15th, 1854, aged 23 years.

A consistent member of the Baptist church, he illustrated the character of a christian servant, faithful unto death.

As a grateful tribute to his fidelity and to commemorate a noble act, this monument has been erected by the students of Howard College and the Alabama Baptist Convention.

He was employed as a waiter in the college, and when alarmed by the flames at midnight and warned to escape for his life, replied: "I must wake the boys first, and thus saved their lives at the cost of his own."

Louisville, May 14.—The four negroes accused of murdering the Joyce family some months ago, were tried and acquitted yesterday, notwithstanding one of their number turned States evidence, whose testimony however was not legally corroborated. There was great excitement in consequence, and towards night a mob having a cannon, attacked the Jail and fired upon it. The firing was returned, but finally the jailor surrendered his prisoners—two of whom were hanged by the mob—the third cut his throat and died. The one who turned State's evidence was unmolesed.

IN DEATH UNDIVIDED.—A gentleman, named Samuel Turner, died in Yorkville, South Carolina, a short time since, at the nearly centenary age of 98 years. During his long life, a maiden daughter had lived with him, nursed him in old age, and resigned all other society and associations for the pleasure of loving, with a beautiful and rare disinterestedness, and being loved by a venerable parent. In two days after his decease, she died also, at the age 72 years. Life had lost its fascinations; she sought a renewal of its fascinations in heaven.—[Natchez Courier.]

RAILROAD EXCURSION TRIP TO ST. LOUIS.—An imposing railroad excursion has been projected in New York, which is to come off early in the month of June. The event it is easily to celebrate is the completion of the line of railroad communication from New York to St. Louis. Over twenty-five hundred guests have been invited to join in the projected festivities, and preparations for their accommodation have been made upon a scale of liberality and magnificence proportioned to the magnitude of the enterprise, which is to be inaugurated. Trains for this excursion will leave Cincinnati at 6 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, June 4th.

The entire road from Cincinnati to St. Louis is 340 miles in length. When the road is settled, the regular running time between Cincinnati and St. Louis will be fourteen hours. This road is the broad gauge, six feet in width, and the cars, eleven feet wide, are the most elegant and commodious of any hitherto built.

PLANT EVERGREENS THIS MONTH.—Evergreen trees and shrubs may be planted at almost all seasons, but we decidedly prefer the middle of May in this latitude, and indeed anywhere north of Virginia. Further South, they may be transplanted a little earlier. As a general rule, the best time when the soil has become settled and somewhat warmed, and before the dry season; or when the young buds are just pushing forth into new growth.

In another article we have described some of the best kinds. No manure is required for evergreens. A good loam is the most appropriate. If a heavy clay or light sand, it is always better to dig out a space three to five feet in diameter, according to the size of the tree to be grown and fill in good soil at least one foot, or better, two feet in depth. In planting these, or indeed any kind of trees, great care should be taken to loosen the soil well and have the holes so large that the roots shall not be cramped in the least, and also provide good soil for their extension. A little care of this kind will pay well, both in the more rapid growth and in the longer life of the tree.—[American Agriculturist.]

FROM FLORIDA—THE SEMINOLE STAYED OUT.—Jacksonville, Florida, May 3d, 1857.—I learn from a volunteer, late from the scene of war with the Seminole Indians, that the Indians had raised white flags all over their territory. The authorities had dispatched Colonel Loomis to the territory to make an examination and see what they meant by this movement. I am also advised that the Indians are supposed to be in a starving condition. The guns which have been taken from them in their late fights are in a worthless condition stocked by themselves, with the barrels tied into the stocks, the locks tied on to the barrels, and the flints tied into the hammer; and it is said that they will miss fire nine times out of ten. The volunteers destroyed all their provisions, corn, &c., the past summer, and they can get nothing to subsist on but what they kill with those poor guns, which is but little. It is rumored that General Billy Bowlegs is dead; if so, the war is over.—[Savannah Republican.]

MORE ABOLITIONISM IN MISSOURI.—Jas. G. Blair, of Lewis county, Mo., a brother of Frank Blair of St. Louis, has come out boldly in favor of emancipation. The National Democracy of Clarke county held a meeting at the county seat, Waterloo, a few days ago, and James G. Blair was called upon to address them, which he did. He declared his opposition to the agitation of the slavery question, but at the same time admitted that he looked forward with delight to the coming of the time when slavery would be blotted out in Missouri. Mr. Blair said that while he endorsed the principle of non-intervention, he felt that he had a right to entertain a private opinion with regard to the subject of slavery.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH DISEASED PORK.—One of our western papers, in speaking of the hog cholera, says that the reports are exaggerated. "But little of this unwholesome meat," it remarks, "has been shipped to the eastern States. The disease attacks the young stock, and generally exhibits itself after their feeding on still slops. Hogs dying with it cannot be salted, as no amount of salt will preserve their flesh. If exposed for sale, it must be as fresh pork. Any animal dying in its blood as disease cannot be dressed and have a healthy appearance. Any such meat exposed for sale can be detected by its dark and unusual color; and it is against such meat, supplied from sources near home, that the community should be on their guard."

Our western friend is not posted up in this matter. Diseased hogs are not suffered to 'die in their blood,' but they are bled and killed the same as any other hogs. This is the way they manage matters at Greenbush, and we suppose the same to be true of other slaughtering villages. Hogs dying 'full of blood,' of course cannot be salted, be their health what it may. But if a sick hog is killed in the usual manner, the appearance of its flesh cannot be told, by its looks, from other pork. Such meat will also take salt, and bear barrelling. All these facts show that a closer inspection is required than our contemporary imagines. There is a large quantity of 'sick pork' being got out for New York, Boston, and Albany. Buyers should be aware of this fact, and purchase with unusual care. The best test of pork is its firmness; soft is always dangerous to buy; avoid it at the present time, as you would poison.—[Albany Knickerbocker.]

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CROWS IN THE CORNFIELD.—We like the method recommended by Mr. S. Mitchell, of Cambridge, N. Y., who gives notice in the last number of the Genesee Farmer, that after trying all the Yankee tricks and dosing the crows with ratsbane without any effect, he has found that a pound of sulphur mixed with plaster and ashes, and a handful scattered on to the corn as it peeps out of the ground will be sufficient to protect an acre, from their ravages. We presume the reason of this is that by the heat and action of the ashes, the sulphur becomes changed so as to throw out sulphurous fumes which give the crows a hint of the doom of all thieves, and they quit.

The various reports of Brigham Young's loss of power among the Mormons, and his flight for life are altogether contradicted by news from Utah to an early day in April. Nobody seems to have lost power there but the General Government and its officers, and none but the latter were in peril of their lives. Deserted by the administration at Washington, those who are not Mormons or their subservient creatures in the Territory are insulted, overborne, and freely threatened with death. Either the Territory should be regularly conquered, as an open enemy would be proceeded against, or it should be formally abandoned as a den of thieves, and fenced in from the world. The administration continues to talk about doing the former, but there is yet no action, and no certain promise of any.

RAILROAD SUIT.—The suit of James M. Hilliard against Thomas O. Gould one of the conductors of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., was recently tried at Taunton, N. H. Some two years ago Hilliard purposely neglected to buy a ticket at the depot, Northumberland, and refused to pay the extra ten cents in the cars, but tendered the regular fare. Mr. Gould refused to sell him a ticket for less than the rate of the road required, and put Hilliard out of the cars. For this, the action was brought. The plaintiff recovered a verdict, but the full Court set it aside and granted a new trial, establishing the law that the conductor has power to expel from the cars those who refuse to pay the extra charge.

DETROIT, May 15.—Reliable information has been received here of great destitution existing in Gratiot County, and other secluded localities in the northern part of this State. Several persons have already died from starvation, and cattle were also dying for want of food. A meeting of our citizens will be held this evening to devise means of relief.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST AT THE NORTH.—A New York letter, in the Philadelphia Inquirer gives a sad account of the shipping interest. It says:

"The retrogression of the freight market continues, and rates to Great Britain and the Continent are so low that it would seem almost impossible for them to find a 'lower depth.' Grain rates to Liverpool have settled down to 3d which is but little better, than for the packets to take ballast, as it costs quite as much as it comes to, if not more, after erecting bins and furnishing bags. Other produce is taken at correspondingly low rates, and the offerings are light at that. It were folly to look for any material improvement for weeks, if not for months to come, owing to the dearth of produce in market and the superabundance of tonnage adapted to the British and Continental trade."

There are over six hundred square rigged vessels in port, of which some one hundred and thirty are ships, and to great is the difficulty of finding employment that will pay incidental sailing expenses, to say nothing of earning interest on money invested, that many of them are lying idle with their sails either flapping listlessly to the breeze, or dismantled. This is a state of affairs that has not been witnessed but once (1854) in the history of the American mercantile marine. There are many

causes that combine to produce these disastrous results to the shipping interest, prominent among which is the rapid increase of steam vessels, which are literally 'taking the wind out of the sails' of craft not propelled by steam—between this country and Great Britain and the Continent."

What Governor Walker intends to say to the People of Kansas.

Washington, May 17.—[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]—A few days before Governor Walker's departure for Kansas, his introductory manifesto to the people of the Territory was made known to the Cabinet, and approved. Mr. Walker says he consented to become governor of Kansas at the earnest solicitation of the President, with the cordial concurrence of all his cabinet. Next, after admitting the terrible character of the imbrolio on the slave question, Mr. W. proceeds to a brief review of the history of slavery in the United States; then coming to Kansas, he falls back upon the popular sovereignty feature of the Kansas Nebraska Bill.

The people of Kansas, in the State Constitution, which they are about to frame, must, therefore, settle the question for themselves. The President recognizes the validity of the local laws providing for the June election, etc. In regard to the stand-aloff policy adopted by the Free State party, Mr. Walker says that throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage, authorize those who do vote, to act for them in that contingency, and the non-voters are as much bound under the law and the Constitution, as well as by an overruling moral necessity, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as though all had participated in the election.

He then implores the free State party to take part in the coming election, expressing his belief that the provisions for the election are smooth and fair, and that if there should be frauds in the election, the convention will be honest; but then, as a last resort, if there is a wrong, there is a remedy in Congress. He next says: "I cannot doubt that the convention, after having framed a State constitution, will submit it by a solemn oath for ratification or rejection by a majority of the people of Kansas." He enters into an earnest constitutional argument upon this point, from which it is evident that the President desires this course to be pursued. Mr. Walker proceeds to argue that the Constitution of a State, as has been the case with many, may be silent on the subject of slavery, in which case, in the absence of any prohibition of the legislative power of a State, granted in one general comprehensive clause, the legislature of the State, elected by the people, might act on the question of slavery, as they have done in other States, &c.

He thinks that this forthcoming Convention will have the perfect right to adopt this course of non-intervention in their State constitution. He next touches upon Nebraska, soon to become a State, and upon "the great and future slaveholding Indian territory on the South," so he hopes to become a State, aided and encouraged by the State of Kansas. Mr. Walker next brings all the Pacific railroads to bear upon Kansas, and winds up by repeating that he must enforce the laws, and by appealing to the patriotism of the people of Kansas, inasmuch as the safety or the destruction of the Union is in their hands.

A TEMPLE ON BUNKER HILL.—The Bunker Hill Monument Association contemplate erecting a temple on the north-west corner of the monument ground, or Bunker Hill. The edifice will probably be built of marble, and when completed, will be made the receptacle of such relics of the battle as can be obtained. There are now in the possession of the Superintendent of the Monument, a great variety of these mementoes of the eventful day, among others, an English spur, a knee buckle, some buttons, a number of bullets, which the owner held as high as a dollar apiece, a thigh bone and several smaller bones, all of which were discovered in and about this notable locality.

Oxygenated Bitters.—For the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, this medicine is invaluable; its peculiar combination is the result of experience, and an intimate knowledge of the cause of these diseases.

THE TRAVELLER'S MEDICINE.—Almost every traveller finds one of the greatest drawbacks upon his comfort when he travels to any considerable distance from home, to arise from that "intestinal irritation," which often follows a change of diet and a change of water. In Canada and our Western States, where there is a limestone formation, this is peculiarly so with all New England men; and we think the following prescription given by a physician in one of the monthly Medical Journals is worthy of preservation in the medical library of every man who travels:

Tincture of camphor, an ounce and a half; tincture of capsicum, half an ounce; compound spirits of lavender, one ounce; and laudanum, one ounce. Mix, and take, for an adult, twenty to forty drops at a dose—according to circumstances—several times a day if necessary, to allay the irritation.

IN EARLIER DAYS, writes a Western correspondent, the region lying round about Patoka was much neglected by preachers, until the Methodists sent a very eccentric old man there by the name of Conklin, who was soon known as Uncle Jerry. He labored among the Hoosiers with great success. This stirred up the Baptists, who sent a man to help him. He helped him, however, in a way that Uncle Jerry disliked severely; for the Rev. Mr. Waterman—that was the Baptist preacher's name—addressed himself mainly to the young converts that Uncle Jerry had made, and instructed them in their duty to follow their master down the banks of Jordan. Uncle Jerry took up the subject one Sunday morning, when he saw Mr. Waterman among his hearers, and thus delivered himself: "Why don't you go out into deep water and catch your own fish; don't stay in here and wait till I bring the fish into shallow water and steal them from my net. It ain't fair and honest, my brethren, the way my Baptist brother has treated me. He makes me feel like a hen a-sittin' on duck's eggs, for just as soon as I get a brood out, he runs 'em straight into the water." To nobody's surprise.

DISPUTING WITH SATAN.—An old and excellent writer gives the following advice: "If you would not be foiled by temptation, do not enter into a dispute with Satan. When Eve began to argue the case with the serpent it was too hard for her; the devil, by his logic, duped her out of Paradise. Satan can mislead sin, make it small and vanish, it over, and make it look like virtue. Satan is too subtle a sophist to hold an argument with him. Dispute not, but fight. If you enter into a parley with Satan, you give him the victory." The reason is obvious; for we cannot parley with Satan, without giving up principle; and whenever we allow ourselves to debate the question, whether we do wrong, it is almost certain we shall yield. Principle being abandoned, there is little else to guide, but evil passions, which strongly prompt to sin.







