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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 11, No. 38): April 1, 1858

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Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

WATERVILLE, APR. 1, 1858.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETERSON & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State Street, Boston, and 119 Nassau Street, New York, are Agents for the Eastern Mail, and are authorized to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at the same rates as required at this office.

R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston, is authorized to receive Advertisements at the same rates as required by us.

J. HURRILL & CO., No. 25 Kilby Street, Boston, are authorized to receive Advertisements for the Mail, on the same terms as the above named agents.

Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

Waterville Farmer's Club.

The meeting at Dr. Porter's, last week, was not large, owing to other attractions, but a pleasant and profitable talk was had by those present on the subject of Root crops. Some persons, of late, have been inclined to question the value of roots, and no doubt they are sometimes fed too freely for profit; but the members of the club were of the opinion that, in proper quantities, they promote the health of all kinds of stock and keep them in good condition, and that this crop was one which no good farmer should neglect. In the experience of some present, milk cows, giving five quarts per day, during the winter, shrunk nearly or quite one half, upon being deprived of their regular feed of a peck of roots, though supplied with all the good hay they would eat. The President had wintered a heifer on nothing but straw—well thrashed, too—and carrots, and it came out in the Spring looking well.

Swine are now kept by many farmers through the winter on an exclusive diet of beets or ruta bagas, fed raw, and in this way are economically kept in excellent condition with little trouble. For this purpose, some expressed a preference for beets, while others were quite confident that turnips were equally good.

For neat stock carrots were thought to be the most valuable, but they are raised at the greatest cost. Parsnips, too, were highly spoken of, though not so well known. To obviate the bad taste imparted to milk and butter from turnips, it was recommended to feed them immediately after milking; but the rationale of this could not be given by any one present.

Roots, it was thought, could be raised at a cost of from 10 to 20 cents per bushel, and carrots were estimated to be worth 30 cents when hay was sold for \$10 per ton. Mr. Josiah Morrill had been very successful in raising roots; had grown good crops when many around him had failed; even in the great "grasshopper year," aided by a regiment of turkeys, and driving these insatiable destroyers from his field two or three times a day for ten days, he had secured a fair yield. His method is to sow upon sward ground, well and deeply manured, with a liberal top dressing of well rotted compost; rows two and a half feet apart, that a cultivator may be used; the space between the plants in the rows to be regulated by the condition of the soil. He had sometimes left beets too far apart, and they grew too large splitting open and decaying; besides, the overgrown ones were not so sweet as those that were smaller. In this way he had grown two crops on the same land, by alternating the kinds, though the last one was seldom as good as the first. He thought farmers often erred in selecting land for the cultivation of carrots, in particular, that was foul with weeds, and in using a top dressing full of noxious seeds that vegetated sooner than the legitimate crop; and in this way the young plants were choked and overpowered at the start.

The next meeting of the Club will be at the house of Mr. B. K. Scribner, on Temple street. No subject was designated for discussion, it being expected that the committee to prepare a list of experiments for the members would on that evening make a report; and the accompanying explanations, with the assignment of parts, will probably occupy the whole evening.

A MODEL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Without doubt the most complete and extensive clothing house in the city of Boston is situated in Dock Square, on the corner of Elm street, owned and under the personal superintendence of Messrs. Smith and Co. On entering the store, the visitor is greeted with the assurance, in letters of gold, that "our customers will be sure of having their money's worth;" and that this assurance will be kept, we need give our readers no better guarantee than the integrity and fair dealing which has characterized Mr. Smith's course during many years spent in business. Customers, however unused they may be to making purchases of ready-made clothing, may rest assured of as good a bargain as they could do with the best ever so well acquainted with the business. Every article is made as well, and got up in as good manner as the best custom work. No material is used but such as is of the most excellent quality; and none but skillful, careful and experienced hands are employed. Try them, and we feel assured you will not be disappointed. See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

FIRE IN CANAAN.—Under date of March 30th, 1858, a correspondent, to whom we are under obligation, writes as follows:— "Last night at 11 o'clock fire was discovered in the house of John Jones, about 3-4 of a mile from this village. For want of water the entire buildings were consumed. The furniture &c., was saved. Loss about \$800.00 and no insurance. Mr. Jones had been living here nearly a year and all his hard earnings were invested in this property, so that he is now homeless and moneyless, but we trust not friendless."

E. P. C.

The little son of J. G. Dickerson, Esq., whom we mentioned last week as having been dangerously burned by the upsetting of a fluid lamp, died on Sunday morning. His age was eight years.

OUR TABLE.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—The April number of this old favorite of ours has a portrait of Bishop Waugh, and the following illustrated articles—Opossums and Kangaroos, To the Bramble Flower, Revolutionary Heroes, Copies from Modern Paintings. The other articles we will not enumerate, though they are all excellent. 'Solomon Sartor at the Dinner Table' is a new mean rival of 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table,' and the Editorial Gleanings are very entertaining.

Published by Carlton & Porter, New York, at \$2 a year.

MISS STEPHENS'S ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY.—The April number of this truly elegant periodical must prove very acceptable to its patrons, even those most fastidious in their tastes; and were the merits of this work better understood, it would supplant many now standing high in popular favor. In its mechanical execution, quality of paper, beauty of engravings, &c., it is certainly a long way ahead of most works of this character. It is very cheap, too, being offered for \$2 a year. Published by Edward Stephens, 133 Nassau Street, New York.

THE LADIES' REPOSITORY for April is ornamented with two fine steel engravings—The Ford, and a portrait of Rev. J. V. Watson, D. D. Of the literature of the number it is sufficient to say that it is of the usual purity and excellence, fully justifying the favorable opinion everywhere entertained of this work. Published by Swormstedt & Poe, Cincinnati, at \$2 a year; J. P. Magee, Boston, Agent.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—The Science of Common Things, in the number for April, imparts useful knowledge in a way that pleases and interests children; 'Isolence is the Mother of Mischief,' is a good story, and so is 'Ralph and his Chickens.' 'Young America in Convention' is an amusing dialogue for the use of schools, and the Chat-Chat is full of spicy anecdotes and amusing curiosities. We have enumerated but a small portion of the contents of the number, which is handsomely embellished, as usual. Published by Jas. Robinson & Co., Boston, at \$1 a year.

CITIZENS' MEETING.—The capital and enterprise of our village were well represented in the meeting on Friday evening, to consider measures for improving the water power of the place. Stephen Fry presiding, called for the report of the committee appointed at a previous meeting, which was made verbally by I. S. Johnson. Mr. J. stated that the committee had been unable to negotiate, with any prospect of success, for the privilege at Crommett's Mills; some of the principal owners declining to fix any price upon their property. Without the control of the entire power be regarded it as folly to attempt anything at that locality. The committee had therefore turned their attention in another direction;—and Mr. Johnson called upon Samuel Doolittle, another of the committee, to report the result of an examination of the chances at Ticonic Falls. Mr. D. made a statement of the prices, offered or estimated, at which the various ownerships at that place could be secured and concentrated. This embraced most of the property on the west shore, from the dam down to the foot of Sherwin street. Much of this property, and especially the more valuable and desirable sections, is owned by gentlemen of this place, and is offered at very reasonable prices. Samuel Redington will put his grist-mill and the lot on the north at \$4,500; Daniel Moor's entire interest, embracing the long building below the Getchell Mills, at \$7000; Messrs. W. & W. Getchell's entire interest at \$7000. Some of the other and less necessary interests were put in at prices which brought the entire estimate at about \$30,000. Mr. D. had no doubt that all the privileges needed between the limits named could be concentrated in the hands of a company for about this sum, considerable of which would be invested in stock in the enterprise.

After remarks by Walter Getchell, Daniel Moor, and several others, all tending to encourage the undertaking, a committee, consisting of Walter Getchell, Samuel Doolittle, Daniel Moor, Edwin Noyes and Charles Redington, was appointed to procure bonds of all the property above named, and report at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Friday evening, April 9th, at Town Hall.

PRaise WELL DESERVED.—The following words of commendation, come to us from one well qualified to judge discriminatively in the matter of which he speaks. It is perhaps needless to add that it is all highly merited by our modest but deserving friend and neighbor.

Tarrying a few days in your beautiful town visiting all the places of interest, I cannot forbear expressing in a few words my delight and surprise at finding you had in your midst an artist of such skill as Mr. Wing. He certainly ranks among the best picture makers in the country, and his productions would not suffer in comparison with those of any of our larger cities. His pictures are bold, like life, delicately shaded, and in fact free from objections to which Photographic pictures are so liable.

Having had years of experience in this line of business, I can speak advisedly, and do not hesitate to say, I think Mr. W.'s pictures unsurpassed, and the citizens of Waterville ought to feel proud of having an artist of his skill among them.

TRAVELLER.

NEW BOOK OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.—Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., have in press and will soon issue a new book by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The volume will be entitled 'Life Thoughts,' and will embrace the best passages from a long series of discourses by that brilliant thinker and earnest writer. The book will be sold for one dollar, and is undoubtedly destined to an immense circulation.

THE WEATHER.—Bright spring sunshine, with warm nights and plenty of mud. Wild geese going north, and robins singing sweetly. Snow mostly gone, fields bare, and good prospects of an early spring. The winter has been a gentle one, stock has wintered well, winter grain and grass lands are looking finely; and all good farmers are rethank God and buying grass seed. Success to them!—for seed time and harvest shall never fail—except to the lazy.

ANOTHER DIVISION OF THE S. O. T.—A Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized at West Waterville, Saturday evening, by L. T. Boothby and H. B. White, called 'Cascade Division No. 24,' and the following officers were installed: Rev. Arthur Deering, W. P.—G. W. Hubbard, W. A.—Henry Hatch R. S.—E. P. Blaisdell, A. R. S.—A. J. S. A.

A. Parker, F. S.—D. A. Davis, T.—S. H. Blackwell, C.—H. A. Bachelder, A. C.—C. A. Parker, I. S.—J. Carruth, O. S.—J. E. Stevens, Chapman, and H. T. Pressey, A. P. W. P.

Police Reports.

March 23, before Justice Heath, Augustus P. Stevens was convicted of three several sales of intoxicating liquors, and fined \$10 and cost in each case. He appealed.

Same day, Geo. H. Quimby was convicted of selling intoxicating liquors, and fined \$1, and cost—which he paid.

March 27, Rev. John Nicholai, the Roman Catholic priest at this place, was charged by Mary Marco, an aged member of his flock, with assault and battery, and fined \$2, and cost.

March 25, Moses Healey was convicted on one charge of selling intoxicating liquors, and fined \$10 and costs—which he paid.

March 29, Benj. P. Manly plead guilty on two charges of illegal sales of intoxicating liquors, and fined \$10 and costs on one—the other continued for sentence.

THE RIGHT TALK.—A straight-out writer gives the following advice to those young men who 'depend on father' for their support, and take no interest whatever in business, but are regular drones in the hive, subsisting on that which is earned by others:

'Come, off with your coats, clinch the saw, the plough handles, the axe, the pickaxe, spade—anything that will enable you to stir your blood. Fly round and tear your jacket, rather than be passive recipients of the old man's bounty! Sooner than play the dandy at Dad's expense, hire yourself out to some potato patch—let yourself to stop up log holes, or watch the bars; and when you think yourself entitled to a resting spell, do it on your own hook. Get up in the morning—turn round at least twice before breakfast—help the old gentleman—give him now and then a good lift in business—learn how to take the lead, and not depend forever on being led; and you have no idea how the discipline will benefit you. Do this, and our world for you, you will seem to breathe a new atmosphere, possess a new frame, tread a new earth, wake to a new destiny, and you may then begin to aspire to manhood. Take off, then, that ring from your little finger, break your cane, shave your upper lip, wipe your nose, hold up your head, and by all means never again eat the bread of idleness, nor depend on father.'

REDUCTION OF FARE.—By reference to advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the fare on the New York and Portland Steamers has been reduced to \$5; and at this price the passengers are found, and there is no charge for state rooms. This is low enough, certainly, to satisfy the most economical.

THE TRIAL.—We have given one of Jones's patent lamps, for burning coal oil, the trial we promised, and find it more than satisfactory.—With a single filling we burned it four hours the first evening, two and a half the second, and continued it lighted through the night till 6 in the morning; and enough oil remains for another evening and night. For convenience, economy, and brilliancy of light, we believe nothing now in use can equal it, even at present prices of this kind of oil—\$1.25 per gallon—and there can be no doubt that the price will come rapidly down to 75 cents or less.—Those who would see them and judge for themselves—as we advise all to do—will find them at the store of Stephen Frye.

THE LEGISLATURE adjourned on Monday. The militia bill was lost. The railroad connection bill has become a law. The Aroostook railroad loan was referred to the next legislature. The liquor bill, submitting both the law just enacted, and the law of '56, to the vote of the people, with power to choose between the two, passed on Saturday, and has been signed by the Governor.

The laws and resolves will soon be sent to our subscribers in an extra sheet, as usual.

RELIGIOUS.—The unusual interest in religious matters, which has marked this community for some months, continues unabated. All denominations, and all classes of persons, seem to partake of it more or less, and we hope that all are more or less profited by the attention they give. The several churches continue their evening meetings, which are well attended; and the union prayer-meeting, which is held daily for half an hour, from 1 o'clock, at Appleton Hall, is constantly increasing in numbers and interest. The Spiritualists have frequent meetings and lectures, which are interesting and fully attended; and which we also hope may teach men to deal justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before God. From West Waterville, Fairfield, and adjoining towns, we learn that very much the same religious interest prevails, in all classes, as is found here.

TOWN FARM.—The selectmen have adopted a new mode for managing our Town Farm, the present year, by hiring a competent and efficient person to carry it on for a fair salary. To show how this plan has succeeded elsewhere, we copy the following statement from the Oxford Democrat, published at Paris:

GOOD MANAGEMENT.—While in many towns the support of such persons as are unable to provide for themselves is felt to be a burdensome charge, it is a source of gratification, and just pride, to the citizens of this town, that their farm, under the efficient management of Mr. Field, has paid the whole expenses for the support of the paupers chargeable to this town for the past year. The number on the farm fifteen. Mr. Field has not only entirely supported these, but has expended quite a sum in repairs of the house, and has prepared the timber for refitting the barns next summer. He had in hand besides, at settlement, a larger stock of provisions &c., and a better stock of cattle, than last year. The selectmen made an excellent selection of superintendent, and it will be gratifying to the tax-payers of the town to know that he has been engaged for another year.

The body of Stoube, who murdered his wife and children at Westfield, Conn., in December last, has been found in a pond near that village.

Progress—Downward.

The principle is this, and will ever remain in force, that men, by nature are free.—Continental Congress, 1779.

It is conceded on all hands, that the right to be free can never be alienated.—Continental Congress.

It is among my first wishes to see some plan by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—Washington.

Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and of nations.—William Wirt.

Slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity; it prostrates every benevolent action of the human heart.—Patrick Henry.

The way I hope is preparing under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation.—Jefferson.

The South maintains that slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend on the differences of complexion. The law of the States justifies the holding of white men in bondage.—Richmond Enquirer.

Slavery is the creature of law, and can claim neither protection existence nor recognition in the Constitution. Slavery does not, and cannot exist in Kansas while it remains a territory. The Constitution neither protects, nor recognizes slavery in the territories.—Lewis Cass.

Slavery existed at that period (1854) and still exists in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States. This has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could have been seriously doubted is a mystery.—James Buchanan in his Stillman Letter.

DON'T FORGET TO PRAY.—A lady who had the charge of young persons not of kindred blood, became on one occasion perplexed with regard to her duty. She retired to her own room to meditate, and being grieved in spirit, laid her head down on a table and wept bitterly. She scarcely perceived her little daughter, seated quietly in the corner, unable longer to bear the sight of her mother's distress, she stole softly to her side, and taking her hand in both of her own, said:

'Mamma, once you taught me a pretty hymn:

"If e'er you meet with trials,
Or troubles on the way,
Then cast your care on Jesus,
And don't forget to pray."

The counsel of the little monitor was taken, and relief came. The mother was repaid for rightly training her child, by having her become her own blessed teacher.

'Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings God has ordained praise.'

MORE ABOUT EYE-STONES.—Of all the productions on the coast of Araya, that which is regarded by the natives as the most extraordinary, and it may be said as the most marvellous, is the eye-stone. This calcareous substance is the theme of every conversation, and according to the philosophy of the natives is both a stone and an animal.

It is found in the sand, where it is motionless; but placed on a polished surface, for instance, a tin or copper plate, it will commence walking if excited by the juice of a lemon.

Placed in the eye, the pretended animal turns on itself and darts upon any foreign substance which accidentally may be introduced there.

At the new Salt works and at the village of Maniquez, the natives offered us these eye-stones by hundreds, and were anxious for us to see the experiment with lemon juice, and even wished to introduce particles of sand in our eyes that we might observe for ourselves the efficacy of the remedy. It was easy to perceive that these stones are thin and porous opercula which form part of the small univalve shells.

Their diameter varies from one to four lines; one of their two surfaces is plane and the other convex. These calcareous opercula effervesce with lemon juice and move as the carbonic acid is disengaged. By the effect of the same reaction leaves of bread placed in an oven sometimes move in a horizontal plane; a phenomenon that has given occasion in Europe to the belief of enchanted ovens. The eye-stones introduced into the eye, operate like small pearls and different round grains, employed by the savages of America to increase the flowing of tears. I made these and other observations to the inhabitants of Araya, but they did not like them much. Nature appears grand to man, in proportion as she is mysterious, and the philosophy of the people discards everything which partakes of simplicity.

[Humboldt.]

The speech of Senator Wade, in exposure and reprehension of the Leecompton fraud, appears to have stirred the bile of 'the chivalry.' The Washington correspondent of 'The South' concludes a long and bitter diatribe against it as follows:

'Mr. Sumner was chastised for milder insults than those conveyed in the remarks of the Senator from Ohio; even that big snake, Wilson, has scarcely dared to risk his hide by such bold language, and your correspondent could not help heartily wishing, as he witnessed the old Ohioan freeloader spouting and prancing through his speech, for the punishment of his body by the lash.'

The Buffalo Republic gives the life and history of a young girl, 17 years of age, the daughter of a wealthy Scotchman, named Robinson, living about 8 miles from Montreal. She was seduced from one of the female seminaries in Montreal, by a young man, who finally took her to a low house of prostitution at Niagara Falls, and abandoned her. After living there a few months she came to Buffalo, where after a short time becoming sick and diseased, she was turned into the street, and taken to the Poor House, where her father found her and took her home. She was an only child, and is represented as a beautiful girl, well educated, and in a few months has cast herself down from an elevated position to the lowest degradation.

Another Illinois prisoner has been defying his keepers, hacking his own bare arms and legs with a razor, declaring his intention to die by this slow torture, and threatening to brain with a stove leg any man who should enter his cell. At sundown he threatened to cut his throat, set fire to his cell and perish in the flames. The keepers threw a quantity of Cayenne pepper in his eyes, and thus blinded and thrown off his guard he was secured. He then threatened to starve himself, but at last accounts was penitent, and had concluded not to kill himself.

MISSIONARY LIVINGSTON versus SENATOR HAMMOND.—Mr. Hammond, the Senator from South Carolina, in his late speech says, 'They (the blacks) are elevated from the condition in which God first created them, by being made slaves. None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South.'

WIVES.

BY LULA MAPLE.

In the Herald of last week is an article entitled 'Important Truths for Wives,' in relation to which I wish to offer a few remarks.—I am not a wife myself, but I am a woman, and in behalf of my sex, but on my own responsibility, I make the following criticisms on that article. The author says 'in domestic happiness the wife's influence is much greater than her husband's'; granted; but he proceeds to add, 'mutual love and confidence being granted, the whole comfort of the household depends upon trifles more immediately under her jurisdiction.' I deny that. The wife confined through the long days to the domestic routine, longs for intellectual recreation. She is not blind to the much talked of influence of a bright and tidy hearth-stone over a testy husband, so she performs with scrupulous nicety 'each daily duty'; spreads the tea table with its snowy cloth and dainty dishes, brushes Charlie's hair, and gives his plump fair cheeks an extra polishing, re-adjusts her own collar and smooths back any stray hair which may have wandered from its place, and with a weary frame and anxious heart awaits the coming of her liege lord. His footfall on the threshold sounds at last, and with parted lips she listens if it be pleasant or impatient. Charlie hears it too, and springs to meet his father, and rides into the dining room perched upon his shoulders. Everything seems propitious, and as she pours the second cup of tea, the wife ventures to speak of the lecture which the Hon. Mr. A. is to deliver that evening.—Hoping, yet hardly expecting that he will ask her to go, she awaits the result of the remark.

But he is not troubled with mental hunger; in the hourly intercourse with his fellows, or in the great arena of nature, his intellectual appetite is sated, and no thought of a flushed face over the glowing stove, or an aching head from the flying needles injures his digestion, so that coveted invitation is not given, and the topic of conversation is changed. The wife's heart sinks only to rise again, for it is elastic, and the hope of hearing the lecture has been such a God-send to her through the day that she cannot give it up without another effort, so with a blush upon her cheek and a mist in her eye she timidly proposes to attend it. The blush and the mist are unnoticed, and the husband tells her that he would rather stay at home with her and Charlie than hear a lecture from any Hon. in the State.

The compliment is intended to sanctify the refusal, but flattery is poor food for mental hunger; however, with a true womanly heart she puts aside the disappointment, but is a pleasant exterior a proof that she does not feel? 'Tis a little thing, to be sure, but equal, perhaps, to a drop of molasses on a table-cloth, or a bit of dried mustard on the castor.

Again, 'It is pennies imperceptibly sliding away which do the mischief; and this alone the wife can stop, for it does not come within the reach of man's province.' It may not be within man's province to stop their sliding, but it certainly is his prerogative to give them a powerful push, to the great increase of their sliding propensities. Who smokes a dozen Havanas a day; and when not engaged in that lucrative occupation, rolls as a sweet morsel under his tongue, that which would sicken a dog, and the cost of which, in these United States, would feed and clothe every destitute person within their borders? Who takes three or four ice creams daily at a restaurant, and as many lemonades? Who persists in carrying a costly lamp into the wood house, when a britanna is within reach, and had it knocked from his hand by a stick of wood from the top of the pile?

The author proceeds, 'If wives will not attend to these (domestic) minutiae, they risk the club or saloon, and their consequences.' Literally to be translated thus:—men marry wives to keep house for them; see that you fulfill your mission and do it well, ton, or you will lose the benefit of our valuable society, and perhaps see us shipwrecked on the shoals of intemperance.

Heaven forbid that I should be a pleader for domestic disorder and discomfort, but if women should desert their homes because their husbands neglected to wipe their feet when they entered the house, or throw their hats under the table, or invited the dog into the parlor, or neglected to groom their horses, or beamed the polished fender with filthy tobacco juice, I am sure many husbands would be as well off as those wives whose husbands go to the club.

Again, 'Woman lives so entirely in the affections that, without love, their existence is a blank.' This is a very popular error. The avenues of wealth, power and ambition are closed against us, and then because having no other channel, no other road to travel, we give all our energies to the affections, the lords of creation declare that we are incapacitated by nature for anything else. But it is not so; there are many women who, in spite of all obstructions, live, not for love, but for such objects as men seek, wealth, power, fame and religion.

Again, 'Better submit, then, to household tasks, however repugnant they may be to your tastes, than doom yourself to a loveless home.' Women of a high order of mind will not run this risk; they know their feminine, their domestic, are their first duties; that is, 'you are in our power, our absolute power; we make the laws by which you are governed; beware; do not provoke us; submit to your tasks, however repugnant, or take the consequences. Sensible women will not hesitate; they know better than to resist; they know these tasks are duties, duties to us, their lords and masters.'—[Rutland Herald.]

The Philadelphia Ledger makes the subjoined remarks, in speaking of the religious movements in the country. We believe it is true that no class in the community have been taken more by surprise in this movement than the clergy. Even now they seem to realize and understand it quite as little as any class of men in the community. The time of trial will come to the clergy and the church, when the new elements and the large accessions to their ranks are sought to be organized and harmonized.

'The most noticeable feature of the present religious movement is, that it springs up so directly among the people themselves. We do not say that it springs from the people, because we would rather hope and acknowledge it as one of the blessings coming of His providence and grace from the Father of Mercies. But we mean that we find it commencing among the laity rather than the ministry, and not under the powerful preaching of some revivalist. No Elder Knapp, no Mr. Spurgeon, no Mr. Whitfield, or Wesley, no minister of any denomination, is prominent in the movement. No one man seems noticeable at all. Merchants lead the meetings. The universal right of the citizens peacefully to assemble and petition, is one of those political rights of greatest value to earthly citizenship. So the great natural right and duty of every man who believes in God to pray to his Maker, is here exercised with a simplicity, a freedom, an interest, and a power, worthy the consid-

eration of all. In former seasons of this kind, preaching has been the great means of good. But here, business men turn aside to pray for five minutes, and find it does not distract but calm and elevate their minds, and fit them better to grapple with the cares of the day.'

ARREST IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday the police arrested at 392 Broome street, New York, one William H. Hall, the proprietor of a bogus gift enterprise which he held out to the public under the name of C. E. Todd & Co., jewellers, and gold pencil manufacturers, who had taken that mode of disposing of their stock on hand. He was discovered at the post office, where he received two hundred letters, the box of the concern having been previously spotted by the police. In sixty of the letters an aggregate of \$210 was found. Among the letters found in Grand street, were about forty from various editors of country papers. It seems that the fellow would actually forward a pencil or some other small article to an editor, as an evidence that the 'Enterprise' was no sham. Some of them applied for chances in exchange for puffa. Hall was held for trial. From information received from a clerk at the post office, it is estimated that Hall received \$1500 a week for chances.

The first practical application of the Dred Scott decision to the free States, has occurred in California, where a slave taken into the State by his master, and employed there for months, his master not being a visitor, but a resident, has been remanded to his claimant by the U. S. Circuit Court, to which the case had been appealed from a State court. The State court had decided the negro to be free. The decision of the U. S. Court establishes the right to take slaves into a free State and hold them there against its constitution and laws—that is, it legalizes slavery in every State in the Union. Nobody will be surprised at this. It is only a legitimate extension of the Dred Scott decision, as expounded by the slavery party and its south-side judges.

[Chicago Journal.]

THE WASHINGTON HOTEL MYSTERY.—We conversed yesterday with a very intelligent gentleman of this city, one of the officers of the American Telegraph Company, who is among the sufferers by the mysterious disease which broke out in Washington City just prior to the last Presidential inauguration. From a condition of great bodily vigor and a comfortable degree of corpulency, he has gradually wasted until reduced to a feeble invalid. During the many weary days of confinement allotted to him, he has watched the progress of the malady till the list of diseased victims has reached twenty-seven, including many eminent names; and he calculates that out of a total of three hundred sufferers, at least one-half are in a state of decrepitude no better than his own. In spite of all the theories which have been advanced by medical men and sanitary committees, he adheres to the belief that the fatal 'epidemic,' as it was called, was occasioned by nothing else than a malignant mineral poison; and the same opinion is held by other sufferers with whom he has conversed.

Up to a recent period, he was treated by a physician of this neighborhood as for a malarious, or atmospheric poison, with no preceptible benefit; but upon the physician and treatment being changed, substituting an antidote to arsenic, favorable symptoms became at once apparent, and he is now able to leave his apartment. The conclusions of the Washington examining committee, which attributed the disease to noxious effluvia, may have been influenced to some extent by the desire at that time existing to secure a large appropriation from the city government for an extensive system of sewers, and which has since been obtained.

Whatever the origin of the disease, it is very difficult to satisfactorily account for all the phenomena attending it, especially the slow deadly manner in which it preys upon the system, year after year, until the vital principle is destroyed and the strong man permanently cut off, unless the agency of a malignant poison is admitted.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

DENTISTRY.—It always affords us pleasure to recognize and acknowledge the spirit of a true workman or artist in any branch of useful business. Drs. Cummins and Flagg, whose office is 25 Tremont street, are dentists who study and exercise their profession in such a spirit. They aim at nothing short of perfection in the important science they undertake to master, and pursue their aim with a steady, ardent, intelligent zeal. We are not using the words of ordinary newspaper commendation, ignorant whereof we speak; personal inspection and experience enable us to offer sincere testimony to the excellence of their treatment and workmanship.

We can conceive of nothing more complete in respect to structure, form, finish, and adaptation, than the artificial teeth they set, or the consideration and gentlemanly attention with which they operate in their general practice. We understand that the Massachusetts Mechanic Association have awarded several premiums for their work, and we confidently recommend it to the attention of our readers, in city or country, who need any service in this department of Surgery.

[Boston Transcript, March 23.]

NARROW ESCAPE.—At Bangor, on Saturday, Mr. Head, auctioneer, was just stepping off an article, and at the uttering of the usual 'gone,' down went the floor and all upon it—some five hundred persons, a large proportion of them ladies—with a crash into the cellar, between six and seven feet deep. Wonderful to relate, no very serious injury occurred, except that one lady had her arm broken, and several persons were bruised and sprained. The crash of crinolines was represented as tremendous.

SOUTHERN ASSAILANTS OF NORTHERN LABOR.—A correspondent of the New York Post gives the following reminiscences concerning Senator Hammond of South Carolina: 'I knew his father, who was a true Yankee from Massachusetts. He then resided in Lexington district, South Carolina, and was the owner and manager of a saw mill. He had previously carried on the business of a butcher, at Columbia. His chief pride seemed to be centered in his son, James, whom he trained from childhood in oratorical exercises. The mother of James was, I think, the daughter of an Englishman, named Fox. So the aristocratic Senator is half Yankee, half Bull. His Yankee father grudging no sacrifice to make him an orator, and fit him for public life, not expecting that he would distinguish himself chiefly in efforts against the land of his fathers.'

The following bon-mot is in circulation in Boston relative to the late removal of Judge Loring from the bench of the Probate Court. Mr. Loring they say has now gone through the three degrees—of probate, re-probate and ex-probate.

DESPOTIC RELIGION.—A religion that never suffices to govern a man, will never suffice to save him; that which does not sufficiently distinguish one from a wicked world, will never distinguish him from a perishing world.—[Howe.]

