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Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

PH. MAXHAM, DANIEL B. WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, JUNE 2, 1859.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.
S. M. PETERSON & Co., Newspaper Agents, No. 10 State street, Boston, and 130 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.
S. R. NILES, (successor to Y. 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 an.
[?] Advertisers abroad are referred to the Agents named above.

ALL LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Relating either to the business or editorial departments of this paper should be directed to "MAXHAM & WING," or "EASTERN MAIL OFFICE."

HEAR THIS.—The late Mr. Hovey, a wealthy Boston trader, who left from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each to several minor sons, accompanies the bequest with the record of his strong desire that they should "all become industrious tillers of the soil." With such a capital, and an education adapted to the pursuit, how much good these four sons can do by the "industrious" devotion of their lives to the advancement of agriculture. Mr. Hovey was a devoted philanthropist, of the Garrison school, and appointed Wendell Phillips one of the guardians of his boys. He left forty thousand dollars to the anti-slavery, temperance, woman's rights, and non-resistance reforms, to which, in connection with extensive mercantile pursuits, he zealously devoted his life;—and yet he desires his sons to devote their lives to the quiet and peaceful life of the farmer. How strongly he must have felt that of all the pursuits of life this is the basis of moral and political prosperity, and that no other so much needs men of ample means, thorough education and philanthropic souls! Strange indeed it is, that the farmer takes so much pains to crowd his sons into the so-called "learned professions," instead of preparing them to honor a calling much more accessible, and that gives surer promise of success. It is for men who, like Mr. Hovey, embrace the world in their philanthropy, to aid in giving to its service learned, great and good men for its farmers. No vineyard needs them more, as none is nearer the bosom of the divine Father. We trust these four sons of a good man will zealously and worthily meet his wishes.

PETER SINCLAIR.—We have good news for the little folks. This popular speaker, who has been lecturing very acceptably in various portions of our State, and who has visited us once, will be here again on Sunday, June 12th, on which occasion we have no doubt he will have much to say that all will be glad to hear—old and young, male and female, temperate and intemperate. Of course he will have a house full of interested hearers, who while amused and delighted by his genial humor and hearty zeal, will not fail to draw instruction from his teachings, as their hearts warm anew in support of the good cause.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The wood train on the Pen. & Ken. Railroad, on Monday last, met with an accident by which conductor George Terry was considerably injured, and in which he and others narrowly escaped with their lives. The train was loaded with long timbers for a pile way, and was going at the usual rate, when one of the front stakes of a car broke and let one end of a pile fall upon the track. Mr. Terry was thrown from the car, and had one or more ribs broken, but is doing well. A Frenchman was made to perform a rotary trip some feet through the air, but escaped with the usual good luck of "the cheerful and careless." It was almost a wonder that no further harm was done. Of course it was nobody's fault that the stake broke, and by no means strange that ribs should follow the example of stronger timber.

THE REPUBLIC.—We have often set forth the claims and deserts of this sterling sheet—the only Republican paper published at our national capital. The importance of sustaining a paper of its character at that point can hardly be over-estimated; and if the rating of this sheet was more widely known, that which now seems a duty would also be found a pleasure; for its political articles are not only spirited and able, but much will be found in its columns to please that class of readers possessed of fine literary tastes, while its foreign intelligence is always full and interesting. We understand that it has thus far been published at a loss, but a little effort on the part of its friends would make it self-sustaining and remunerative. The terms are surely low enough—\$2 for single copy, and \$10 for ten copies, of the weekly; while single copies of the semi-weekly are sent a year for \$3, five copies for \$10. Address Weston & Combs, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS.—Derby & Jackson, the well known New York publishers, have in press and will issue on the 4th inst., two books by Henry Ward Beecher, that we know will be eagerly sought for and read. One of them is entitled *Plain and Pleasant Talk about Virtues, Flowers and Farming*, and the other, *Vices and Experiences of Religious Subjects*; or *New Star Papers*. The one last named will contain the celebrated "Theodore Parker" articles on Total Depravity and the famous speech before the Boston American Tract Society, in answer to Daniel Lord, Esq. They will be sent 12mo volumes, and the price will be \$1.25 each. Watch for them.

HO FOR AROOSTOOK.—Great numbers of emigrants are flocking to the Aroostook, not only from various sections of our own State, but from abroad. The arrivals and departures recorded at a single hotel in Bangor last week, were from five to fifteen daily.

HURRICANE.—Sixteen persons were killed and much damage done to property, on the 27th inst., by a violent tornado near Jacksonville, Ill. The violence of the whirlwind has seldom been exceeded even within the tropics.

OUR TABLE.

LIFE OF WASHINGTON. By Washington Irving. New York: G. P. Putnam.

The fifth volume, which we have just received from L. A. Elliot & Co., Boston, completes this great work—a work in which subject and author are admirably matched, sources of national pride, and enjoying a world-wide reputation. This volume contains a history of the presidential career and closing life of Washington, with an appendix in which are given an interesting notice of the different portraits of our illustrious countryman, written by H. L. Tuckerman, the Warewell address, Proceedings of Congress in consequence of his death, and his Will. There are also prefixed to the volume a fine copy of Peale's portrait, a view of the Tomb at Mount Vernon, and a facsimile of his hand writing in an engraved copy of a congratulatory letter to Dr. Franklin. A copious index of the whole work, of over fifty pages, very convenient for reference, will be found at the close of the volume. No library, public or private, will be complete without this work, and no American will refuse to make a sacrifice that he may obtain it.

For sale at Waterville by C. K. Mathews.

THE POCKET SCHOLARMASTER. Errors in Speaking and Writing Corrected; a few words on Letters H and K, with Familiar Synonyms, and Words of Similar Sound distinguished. Boston: Mayhew & Baker.

This is another of those neat little pocket manuals, several of which have been issued by this firm, and we regard it as the most valuable of the series. Buy it young men and women, and profit by its teachings.

For sale at C. K. Mathews.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY FOR FREEDOM. The following table of contents:—Carlyle's *Frederick the Great*; The Ministry of Scotland, National Galleries, Bunsen's Egypt, and the Chronology of the Bible, Devonshire George III. and Charles James Fox, Lord Brougham and Law Reform, Foreign Affairs—War in Italy.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The contents of the May number are as follows: Popular Literature—Tracts Part of a Cruise in Japanese Waters; Part 3 of the Luck of Ladysmede; The Witch of Walkerville; Only a Pond? The Competition System and the Public Service; Tidings from Turin; The Appeal to the Country.

The articles on Italian affairs, in these two works, have a timely interest, and will of course be carefully read; but the other papers are no less interesting and perhaps have a more permanent value.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co., 64 Gold Street, New York. Terms of subscription—For any one of the four Reviews \$3 per annum; any two Reviews \$5; any three Reviews \$7; all four Reviews \$8; Blackwood's Magazine \$3; Blackwood and three Reviews \$9; Blackwood and the four Reviews \$10—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 on any part of the U. States will be 21 cents a year for "Blackwood," and 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

WAVELEY NOVELS.—The *Bride of Lammermoor*, the seventh volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' cheap edition of Scott's Novels, is ornamented with a fine steel portrait of the "Wizard of the North." This edition of the great novelist's works is truly a godsend to those who stock of this world's gear is not commensurate to their appetite for reading; and the enterprising publishers should be sustained and encouraged in their efforts to put better reading within reach of "the millipede," and drive out of circulation the unwholesome trash with which the land is cursed. When good books are as cheap as poor ones, the taste of the people must improve, and a demand will arise for better and still better reading. Scott's novels at 25 cents apiece, and the whole set for \$5, sent free of postage! Whoever asks for cheaper reading than that, ought to be confined to a diet of public documents and last year's flash weeklies. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia.

CABBAGES.—Ashes are an excellent dressing for the plants when first set. Mix into the earth in which they set a small handful, unbleached, to keep the white maggots from the roots. Cover a surface of a foot or more in diameter, around the plant, with a fire shovel full of the same article, to keep off the brown grub worm that eats off the stalk. If this is done carefully, and just as we have directed, it will be successful. Renew the ashes on the surface after a rain. They not only keep away the worms but nourish the plant. We have tried it with success year after year.—Try it yourself.

FROST.—There was a slight frost at this place on Monday night. At other places in our vicinity we hear that it was more severe, so as to darken the complexion of potatoes and injure some of the tender plants. Probably no serious damage has been done.

THE SIN OF DANCING.—The Rev. James L. Corning, the Presbyterian minister of Buffalo, whose lectures on "The Christian Law of Amusement," have occasioned some comments, is in favor of dancing, at least as it is practised on the Highlands of Scotland and the green-swards of Switzerland, and the rural districts of Germany. He objects strongly to fashionable suppers and parties, and would seem to speak in the following passage, not without personal observation:—

"Why, I have sat beside a professing Christian woman in one of the beautiful parlors of a fashionable metropolitan avenue, whose jewelled neck, and ears, and fingers, and dazzling brocade, as much as said to the assembled guests, 'none of your dresses cost as much as mine'; and then I have seen her go into the supper room and eat enough to make a swine have the gripes of conscience, and then come out, and obese, and panting for breath, make marvellous religious by sandwiches and champagne, wind up the farce with a pious discourse on the sin of dancing. Now, I think that if she had transported a portion of her conscience from her slippers to her stomach, though she might have an inch or two less of phylactery the loss would have been compensated by several additional yards of Christian consistency."

SLAVE TRADERS INDICTED.—Four persons were indicted by the Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans, recently, for holding and dealing in Slaves of the late importation; but as there is no prospect of their conviction and punishment, we see no reason why the foreign slave trade should not soon assume respectable dimensions and importance.

At the late term of the Supreme Judicial Court in Waldo County, Rufus K. Mariner, Esq., of Searemont, was admitted to the bar on motion of J. G. Dickerson, Esq. Mr. M. is a graduate of Waterville College, of the class of '55, and the Belfast Journal says:—"He is a gentleman of fine talents and excellent character, and is eminently entitled to the confidence of the public, wherever he may become located."

SMASH-UP.—On Wednesday morning of last week, the freight train on the Grand Trunk Railroad ran off the track near the New Gloucester depot, in consequence of the misplacement of a switch. Four or five cars were smashed up, but no person was injured.

Dr. Bowling of New York was speaking of the incompatibility of a Union of Church and State in this country. He said:—

"Patrick and Biddy had been a long time married, but did not get along well together, for they were almost constantly quarrelling. It happened, however, that one day they were sitting quietly together opposite the fire, when in came the cat and dog, and laid down between them and the fire, and also opposite each other. Presently Biddy speaks up and says—'Faith, Patrick, isn't it a shame we should always be quarrelling; see the cat an' the dog, how peacefully they get along.' 'Och, Biddy, sure an' it isn't a fair comparison at all at all; jist tie them together an' see how they'll act.'"

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Mr. Perry of South Thomaston, Me., died in this city on Friday at the residence of Rev. Mr. Kallouch, of malignant erysipelas. Mr. Perry came to this city for the purpose of attending the anniversary, and was attacked with the disease on Tuesday. It first made its appearance on his forehead, near one of his eyes. Up to the hour of the fatal attack, he was in the enjoyment of his usual health.

The Boston Journal, from which we clip the above item, it will be seen says that Mr. P. died of malignant erysipelas; but we are assured that the physicians in attendance pronounced it a case of that strange and mysterious disease—malignant pustule, which has excited a good deal of attention and some alarm in Providence and other places. Rev. Mr. Wood, of our village, left his friend in good health on Monday, and after a brief absence from Boston, knowing nothing of his illness, on his return, went to call upon him and found him shrouded for the grave. Truly, 'in the midst of life we are in death.'

THE MISSING BOWDOIN STUDENT.—The fears that young Abbot had committed suicide proved all too true; his body was found in the river, and after appropriate services in the College Chapel, accompanied by his classmates to the residence of his parents in Belfast. A writer in the Lewiston Falls Journal speaks as follows of a letter left by him to his father:

A small writing desk was unlocked, and on opening it a letter was found, enclosed in a plain white envelope, addressed thus: "FATHER." After consultation the letter was opened and by its contents our very worst fears were strengthened. It began with protestations of his deep love for his father, his mother, his brothers and sisters, that he was unworthy of them, and tired of life, and wished to live no longer. The letter was peculiarly affecting, and full of affection for his parents. He expressed his belief firmly, that he should be happier in death, than in life, calling it his "blessed fate." He seemed to imply also that he should seek death by drowning himself; for he says: "I went down to the water to-night, father. It looked cold and dark as it dashed against the rocks! O! Father, am I insane? Would that I were!" The letter was dated Friday night.

Why shouldn't the price of flour decline? The prospects of the grain crop all through the great west were never better, it is said, and the season everywhere gives abundant evidence of being a fruitful one. When the old lady was told that the rise in candles was owing to the war, she answered, not clearly seeing the connection, "The war? why, bless me, they're not fighting by candle-light, are they?" In like manner, we don't see why the war should raise the price of flour, nor, unless the combatants, getting short of ammunition, have gone to pelting each other with dumplings.

GRAPHIC.—A friend who has recently returned from a southern trip, gives the following brief yet graphic result of his observations:—

"Cuba delightful; Spaniards filthy; New Orleans dirty; niggers plenty; planters drunk and ugly; Sunday a holiday; a good place to make money and a better one to spend it. Saw Creole women sold at auction, with babies thrown in without extra charge. Got home alive and hope I feel properly grateful."

Two young ladies—Miss Frances Cadby of Blackstone, and Miss Georgiana Brown of Pawtucket—were carried over the dam at High Rock, Blackstone, Mass., on Tuesday of last week, and drowned. A gentleman, who was with them narrowly escaped the same fate.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by the recent arrivals is made up of unimportant particulars, the mustering of forces and the movement of squadrons, marchings and countermarchings, forced contributions, military requisitions, and all the incidents preparatory to the coming shock; and, though the whole world stands listening impatiently for the crash, it comes not yet. A cloud, no bigger at present to be sure than a man's hand, has arisen between France and England, which may or may not grow to mischief, as the fates shall ordain. We clip the more important items, which will be found below:—

Napoleon remained at Alexandria, busied with his generals, in laying strategical plans. The French squadron was before Venice on the 16th.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church.

France has not yet recognized the neutrality of Naples. Rome is tranquil.

The London Morning Advertiser says: "We are enabled to state that a very angry correspondence is just now going on between the French and English governments, relative to the permission granted by our government to Austrian vessels to take shelter under our guns at Malta. The French government energetically complains of this as showing an undue friendship for Austria, inasmuch as French vessels, having no fear of Austrian ships, do not seek nor require the same protection."

The Pope is virtually a prisoner at Rome. He wished to remove to Ferrara, but was positively informed by the French general Guyon that if he was not satisfied with French protection at Rome, the French government would be happy to protect him either in France or Algeria, but did not think it was for his interest that he should trust himself to Austrian bayonets.

they are no experiments after all, and show nothing you did not know before. If you make an experiment, do it with such care and precision as to answer some purpose. First decide upon what you want to find out, and then lay your plan to hit the point; and having fixed your plan, don't let it dwindle into nothing by neglect. We repeat, you have done this long enough, and are doubtless convinced of it yourselves.

Maine State Medical Association.

The annual session of this body commenced yesterday, at Masonic Hall. The attendance is not large, but embraces many of the notables of the profession. Among them we notice Dr. Lincoln of Brunswick, Bradley of Oldtown, Rich, McRuer and Snell of Bangor, Hill of Augusta, Allen of Orono, Palmer of Gardiner, and Fuller of Bath. Dr. Bradley of Oldtown presides. The session yesterday was apparently harmonious, pleasant and profitable, and was characterized by the courtesy due to the profession. Last evening Dr. Boulette entertained the members of the Association, with a few other guests, in a style of commendable hospitality, at his residence on Temple-st.

We regret that our paper goes to press too early to admit of giving the proceedings of the session in detail to its close. We shall do so in our next.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—J. W. Smith & Co., Dock Square, corner of Elm street Boston, have in store the largest and best stock of ready-made thin clothing to be found in the city; all manufactured from the best materials, in the latest styles, and expressly intended for first class retail trade.

SEARCH. A report was recently circulated that the Count de Sartiges, just previous to his departure from Washington, remarked in conversation with two gentlemen in N. York, that in case of a European war this country would be embarrassed by the re-assertion and re-enforcement of the right of search. The Washington Constitution alludes to the matter, and comments as follows:—

If this statement is intended to convey that M. de Sartiges meant that the right of search of American vessels in time of peace, against which our government have always contended, and which Great Britain formally renounced a year ago, would ever be revived in any contingency, such a statement is evidently absurd. The French government have always sustained the right of search in time of peace, and have, not long since, reiterated their perfect approval of our views and position on the subject. M. de Sartiges may have alluded to the belligerent right of search of neutral vessels, in order to ascertain whether they contain contraband of war—a right which is recognized as belonging to belligerents by the law of nations, and which is entirely distinct from the right of search in time of peace, in order to verify the nationality of the flag, against which we persistently protested, and which we caused to be abandoned about a year ago.

OVERLIEF TRIALS. The Cleveland Herald explains the reason of the plea of "noli contendere," entered by four of the rescuers at Cleveland, as follows:—

The inside history of this matter has been given by one of these defendants. It seems they had an interview with the marshal, who showed them a letter from attorney-general Black, instructing the marshal to resist any state court habeas corpus writ to the utmost, and by force. The marshal said he should refuse to obey any writ from the state court, and that if he was arrested for contempt he expected to be released by Judge McLean on a writ of habeas corpus. The marshal stated that the law would be thoroughly enforced against the Oberlin men, but that there was no disposition to punish severely the Wellington men. Under these statements these men were induced to come into court and enter their plea and receive sentence.

EXTRADITION CASE.—Lord Lyons, the British minister, is said to be preparing a demand for the surrender of Capt. Tyler, the U. S. deputy marshal, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Jones, of the American schooner Concord. Capt. Tyler attempted to serve a process from a federal court against the vessel commanded by Capt. Jones, who had secured his craft to the pier at Sandwich, on the British side of the lake, opposite Detroit. Capt. Jones met the marshal as he boarded his vessel and forbade him to enter, as she was in British waters. The marshal supposing that Jones was about to resist him, or claiming that he was in the act of forcible resistance, placed his pistol against the breast of the unfortunate man and shot him through. Jones was taken to the American shore and died there. Tyler has been tried in the U. S. district court, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and be imprisoned thirty days, which sentence has been executed. Lord Lyons claims the surrender of Tyler under the tenth section of the Extradition clause of the Ashburton treaty. The affair will lead to a laborious correspondence, with considerable doubt as to the result.

The U. S. Court opened at New Orleans on the 3d ult., when Judge Campbell delivered an elaborate charge to the jury in relation to the African slave trade. He gave a history of the legislation of the various Congresses on this subject, extending from the continental congress in 1794 down to the final acts of 1850—all going to show in what light the trade was held by men of all parties and from every portion of the land, including all the illustrious men of the country, and expressing the conviction of the court that the same feelings and opinions which have prevailed for so long a period upon the subject, prevail still in the minds of a vast majority of the people of the country, east, west, north and south. The African slave trade being piracy by the law of the United States, all persons aiding or abetting it, directly or indirectly, are amenable to the pains and penalties which the statute prescribes. This is the judicial theory in the south, but the practice is to connive at offences against the law, and then shield the guilty parties. Witness the cases of the Wanderer and the Echo.

GREAT JUMPS. A jumping match came off at Avon, N. Y., last week, for \$500; the winner being Robert Way, 22 years old. The wager was \$250 a side, on 37 feet at three standing jumps, on perfectly level ground—which he did with apparent ease. In addition to the above feat, he cleared 27 ft 1 inch at two standing jumps, and at a single jump 16 feet.

THE WAR NEWS.—Our advices by the Asia only confirm the indication gathered from the preceding news, that the Austrians have concluded to lay upon defensive operations. The history of the process resulting in this change of tactics—so different from the 'sounding manifesto' with which the war began—is now a little clearer. It seems that Gen. Gyalui designed to cross the Ticino on the 26th of April, and his plan of operations was to send one half of his army in forced marches to Novi, there to break up the railroad connecting Genoa with Tortona and Alessandria, while the other half was to advance towards Cassale. Had this been done, both the French columns from Genoa and from the Alps would have been attacked the detail, deprived in part of their artillery. But Lord Malmesbury made his final proposition on the 25th, which was accepted by Count Buol, and rejected by the French government. Here, by the way, we probably find the solution of Count Buol's sudden resignation. For, through his action, Gyalui's advance was postponed to the 29th, thus losing three days which were all-important to the carrying out of his plan of the campaign. As it was, he endeavored to prosecute it; but the sudden and extremely heavy rains—causing, it is said, the Po to rise twelve feet in a few hours—compelled him to abandon it, after he had reached Voghera.

Thus foiled in his 'best laid schemes,' it is probable that the Austrian commander has exhibited some vacillation. His principal movements have been upon the basis of the river Sesia, where he has thrown up defensive works. But whether he intends to make a stand there and hazard a pitched battle, or whether he intends, on the advance of the body of the allied force, to withdraw into Lombardy, and fight on his own ground, does not appear. The latter supposition is supported by the peculiar disposition of the Austrian troops, large forces being on all the main roads leading to Milan, and so arranged that a junction could be effected with tolerable facility. The eagerness—to give it no harsher name—with which the Austrian army levies on the Sardinians, also looks as if its stay was to be short, and so the opportunity for collecting supplies was to be made the most of. As to the stories of barbarity evinced in these levies, their French and Sardinian origin should cause them to be received with some distrust. According to the customs of war, Austria is not to be blamed for making her enemies support her troops quartered in their country.

We are now to suppose that the period of delay is at length over in the Italian war.—The French Emperor, after all befitting and affecting solemnities, has arrived on the ground, and is at the head of his army. With the Napoleonic prestige upon him, he cannot wait to be attacked by the Austrians. If he does not hasten to force a battle upon them, the elation which now surrounds him will speedily vanish. We may expect, therefore, that our next advices will contain stirring news, if not of actual engagements, of evident and determined preparations for the decisive struggle.

[Boston Journal.]

CRUELTY OF THE SLAVE CODE.—That such inhumanity as is narrated below by a Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, is permitted by the laws of the District of Columbia, is a disgrace to the nation:—"Said Manuel Mason and his wife were the slaves of a white woman, living a few miles out of the city. A few years ago Manuel was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism, and was given up by the doctors as incurable. Under these circumstances his mistress offered to sell him for \$300. Nobody would touch him at the price. Finally she offered to give the cripple his freedom for \$300, he to pay her in installments. He accepted the offer, and paid off the entire sum in due course of time. He partially recovered his health and hired the time of his wife for so much a year, that she might keep house for him in Washington. They raised a large number of children, at their own expense, but invariably at about the age of ten years the mistress took away each child and sold it off or appropriated it to her own use.

At last only one child was left—'little Ben.' He was, like all youngest children, a favorite—the baby—the comfort of the old man and woman.

In September last one of our new police approached the small dwelling of Manuel Mason in search of 'little Ben,' for the lost child must be taken to minister to the voracious appetite of the monster, Slavery. Benjamin was missing, however. The father never had him in his power or possession for one moment, yet he was suddenly arrested for 'harboring a slave!' The law dates 1707, under which he was taken, and the literal penalty is 'one hundred pounds of tobacco per hour' for each hour of harboring a slave. You will perceive that the father was simply guilty of not finding his runaway boy. The officer told Mason to hunt up his boy, and upon neglecting to do this he was thrown into jail. Although no evidence was offered against him, yet the Justice would not let Mason out on any less bail than \$1500, which was furnished by a kind-hearted citizen of the place. A jury very quickly brought in a verdict of guilty, though with no more evidence of guilt than is to be found in this letter. Mason was remanded to jail, where for days he lay without a bed, and all the time with scant clothing. He lay in jail forty-nine days before Judge Crawford would deign to sentence him. The sentence was to pay a fine of \$166 66; being \$1 66 for every hour the slave was harbored—one-half of said amount to go to the use of the owner of the slave, and the other half to the United States.' I quote from the Judge's sentence as reported in the National Intelligencer. Mason was also sentenced to pay all costs, and to remain in jail till the entire sum was paid! The District Attorney was at last prevailed upon to consent, upon simple security, that the money will be paid at the end of three months, to let the poor negro go, and he is at liberty once more.

In the meantime a petition is circulating asking the President to remit the fine; but without a shadow of hope for success.

NEUTRAL MARITIME RIGHTS.—It is only in the prospect of a general war in Europe that the subject of the rights of neutrals can have so much interest for us as it would appear to have from the frequent reference to it in the newspaper press. The discussions which grew out of the operations of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico little more than a year ago, related solely to the exercise of the right of search in time of peace. As between Great Britain and the United States, it is now assumed to be settled that such a right is given up. But in every nation has hitherto claimed the right of search for goods contraband of war, and also of seizing enemy's goods when carried in neutral vessels. No principle of international law has been considered better settled, although its application has given rise to much annoyance and many gross abuses. In the nature of the case, this result is always to be apprehended.

A few years ago, therefore, our government

endeavored to induce the maritime nations of Europe to revise and improve the laws of international intercourse in this respect. One of the principles which our government proposed to adopt was, that the neutral flag covered enemies' goods, with the exception of contraband of war. The other was that neutral goods, except contraband, were not liable to capture under an enemy's flag. The Paris Conference of 1856 assented to these principles, but appended two others, abolishing privateering and requiring actual, instead of nominal blockades. Secretary Marcy rejected the proposition prohibiting privateering, on account of the utter disadvantage to which we should thereby be exposed, in view of the great navies of England and France. But he proposed that all private property at sea should be exempted from hostile seizure by either privateers or public armed ships. This humane principle, to which the world is undoubtedly lending, was rejected by the European powers. But it is presumed that they will stand by those which they accepted in the Paris Conference.

These, it will be seen, imply necessarily the right of visit and search. It only becomes our commercial marine, therefore, both now and in case the war should extend, to adapt itself to its rights and duties with the utmost discretion. We are glad to see that the government has taken measures to inculcate the importance of this. It will also, probably, become a duty to increase our naval force in the Mediterranean, and issue proper instructions to our officers, in order that as much as possible of police duty may be performed by our own men-of-war, thus tending to prevent all chances of misunderstanding and collision.

[Boston Journal.]

THE SEDUCTRESS.—She sees him as a woman always sees the man she loves,—noble, great and good; for when did a loving woman ever believe a man otherwise?—too noble, too great, too high, too good, she thinks, for her,—poor, trivial, ignorant coquette,—poor, childish, trifling, Virginian. Has he not commanded armies?—she thinks,—is he not eloquent in the senate, and yet, what interest he has taken in her, a poor unformed, ignorant creature,—she has never tried to improve herself (ill since she knew him). And he is so considerate to—so respectful, so thoughtful and kind, so manly and honorable, and has such a tender friendship for her, such a brotherly and fatherly solicitude! and yet if she is haughty or imperious or severe, how humble and grieved he looks! How strange that she could have power over such a man!

It is one of the saddest truths of this sad mystery of life, that woman is often never so much an angel as just the moment before she falls into an unbounded depth of perdition. And what shall we say of the man who leads her on as an experiment—who amuses himself with taking woman after woman—those dazzling delusive heights, knowing, as he certainly must where they lead!

We have been told in extenuation of the course of Aaron Burr that he was not a man of gross passions or of coarse indulgence, but, in the most consummate and refined sense, a man of gallantry. This, then, is the descriptive name which polite society has invented for the man who does this thing!

Of old it was thought that one who administered poison in the sacramental bread and wine had touched the very height of impious sacrilege; but this crime is white, by the side of his who poisons God's eternal sacrament of love and destroys a woman's soul through her noblest and purest affections.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE COMPARED.—I heard a gentleman of acute observation and large experience say, many years ago, that he had made out two lists, one of a considerable number of farmers, and the other of merchants, starting with fair prospects in life—the one class to live on the produce of their farm, till the most part by their own hands, and this under the comparatively imperfect system of agriculture which prevailed in the last generation; the other to take their chances in the lottery of commerce. At the end of the term for which the comparison was made, the farmers were the more prosperous body. None of them had become very rich—a few only who had failed in life, and those few from causes not essentially connected with agricultural pursuits. The greater part had lived and brought up their families in comfort. Of the merchants, by the far greater part had wholly failed; and one or two only had prospered.—[Everett's last letter to the Ledger.]

MONEY VS. HUSBANDS.—A correspondent of the Worcester paper relates the following incident: "Just as the train was about starting for Greenfield, Friday morning, on the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, a sprightly little woman with a thick coat and a seat in a car near where I was sitting. The cars were beginning to move, and the little woman looked anxiously through the end window of the rear car for her missing husband, who was at the depot attending to the purchase of tickets, &c. The speed of the cars increased and the woman looked more anxious. The husband now approached and commenced to run. He gains on the cars at first, but they are too far ahead of him, and soon they are leaving him behind, although he 'did run well for a season.' 'Is now the wife's turn to try what she can do.' In agony she implores the conductor that her husband is left behind, but he can't help that. 'I am starting on a journey and can't get along without my husband.' 'Then let him attend to his business next time,' was the cool answer. 'But,' said the keen Yankee woman, 'I have no money with me.' The brakes were applied, and the cars brought to a stand still, and the panting husband enters the cars to the delight of all the passengers, especially of his wife. 'Moral'—money will stop a train of cars much quicker than a husband."

A FAULTFINDING LOAFER.—Any place but Bath! said an indolent, loafing fellow in our hearing a few days since; a fellow who, since we have known his history, has abandoned a good mechanical trade at which he was too lazy to work, been in traffic of borrowed money, failed up, and left his creditors to whistle, taken a paper without paying for it as long as the publisher would furnish it gratis, then cursed the paper but stole the reading of it from his honest neighbors, and now gets his daily bread by allowing his wife and daughters to take in sewing. 'Any place but Bath!' said he; and any place but Bath, for such a miserable lot, was our mental response. Reader, don't you sympathize with us in the same wish?

[Bath Times.]

TO SPROUT POTATOES.—Some advice to put potatoes in barrels for summer use, and occasionally empty them from one barrel into another. I have found that a more effectual way to prevent their growth is to shake them in a basket. Take a common basket that will hold a bushel or more, fill it half or two thirds full, and after giving it a good shaking, if the sprouts are long, you will find most of them at the bottom of the basket, and the remainder completely 'scotched.' It is a better way to sprout them than by hand.

