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The Eastern Mail (Vol. 14, No. 31): February 7, 1861

Ephraim Maxham

Daniel Ripley Wing

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The Eastern Mail.

EPH. MAXHAM, DANIEL WING,
EDITORS.

WATERVILLE, FEB. 7, 1861.

AGENTS FOR THE MAIL.

S. M. PETTINGILL & 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.

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

Advertisers abroad are referred to the agents named above.

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

Condition of Secession.

Whatever may be the desire of both friends and foes of secession to bring matters to a crisis, we cannot discover that much progress has been made during the past week. Some of the leading rebel States continue to make faces and utter threats, but no bloody act has been perpetrated. At Charleston, active preparations are no doubt going on for an attack upon Fort Sumter, while Maj. Anderson is equally vigilant in preparing himself to meet an attack. There is probably no truth in the report that he has been privately reinforced, and the seceders are very confident of a successful attack. The return of Col. Hayne to Charleston, with the president's refusal to order the surrender of the fort, and the return of Col. Hall to Fort Sumter with instructions from Gen. Scott, are two events likely to bear strongly upon results in that section; but whether peace or war is to follow, remains to be seen.

The decision of Virginia against secession, which position she has taken by vote of her convention, gives strong ground for expecting a settlement at some time. It is the first decided rebuke that has come from the people, and gives encouragement that their voice is yet to be heard. It is a voice for the Union at the expense of compromise, if compromise can be had. It goes but a little way, but is better than nothing.

Boston has held a great compromise meeting at Faneuil Hall; a meeting composed extensively of men who desire compromise, and who had rather secure the Union with compromise than to have it without—men who want to concede something to slavery at the expense of the republican party. Among them are Mayor Wightman, a multitude of "cotton men," and a bold array of those democrats who have helped to threaten disunion for twenty years past. They have resolved "with sorrow and anxiety" that the territories are common property and that slavery must have access to them accordingly, and that they are in favor of Mr. Crittenden's plan of giving slavery a warrant deed, in legal terms "a warrant and defend," of all territory now existing or to be acquired south of 36° 30'. They say "let party go," and with it are willing to let go the principles against which most of them have contended. This meeting was designed to appease the South, and in all its talk was anything but a meeting of Northern men. It was "truckle to traitor" in all the nerve it exhibited; and if in the end it have any influence, it will be to bring northern patriotism to its knees before southern treason.

There is no doubt that public sentiment in the free States is daily setting more and more firmly against a compromise that shall sacrifice any of the principles that triumphed in the late ballot of the people. There may be, as report says, a plan of compromise secretly progressing, in which the freedom of the territories is to be cast at the feet of the slave power; but its development before the people would bring out a voice of protest that would split the ears of all republicans who had an agency in it. Nor is this sentiment confined to the republicans; many democrats have declared "no concession to traitors," and will never sanction a reconciliation that has been extorted by threats of dissolution.

BURGLARY.—We hope the papers will soon get through with the details of the robbery of the Emperor of China's palace by the British army. The act was a disgrace to Great Britain and a libel upon Christianity, and boasting can do it little good. England has herself suffered several conquests, but her palaces and castles were never burned or sacked under circumstances of greater barbarism. How is peaceful Christianity wounded in the house of its friends, when the nation that once controlled the lock of St. Peter's, and now boasts of its exaltation to a higher post, is found converting the rusty old keys to the uses of burglary! Let her enjoy the fame of her prowess and the comfort of her stolen goods, but deliver her Christian neighbors from the shame of shouting her praises. France, to be sure, got most of the plunder, but fashion shields her from moral accountability. She has decorated herself ere now with pilfered gewgaws, and fattened her pride on stolen bread, till the skeleton of Christian civilization left her may draw wholesome nutriment from heathen art and luxury.

THANKS.—The frequent favors of our friends in California are properly appreciated though not often publicly acknowledged. To Wm. H. Moor, of Sacramento, and E. W. Marston, of Columbia, we are under especial obligation. Others there are, who "do good by stealth," and give us no clue to their identity; but their acts of kindness are all remembered, and we trust will be eventually rewarded.

The Messrs. Burnham, of Portland—Kennebec boys, we are proud to say—who, as photographers, have an enviable reputation, took various views of the embarkation of the Prince, the British fleet, &c., last fall, copies of which they forwarded to England. A letter from the tutor of the Prince, expressive of pleasure and gratitude, has recently been received, which shows that the heir apparent properly appreciates a good thing.

OUR TABLE.

STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—Oliver Optic writes for this little magazine, so does Jacob Abbott, J. T. Trowbridge (Paul Creighton), and Gail Hamilton; and good things from some of these favorite authors appear every month. In addition to stories, poems, anecdotes and much miscellaneous reading, there will be found, in every number of this work, a Speech, a Dialogue, and a Piece of Music; and the speech is marked for proper gestures and emphasis in declamation, which gives it additional value to the young scholar. All the numbers are prettily illustrated, and twelve of them, bound up, make a handsome volume of permanent value. We do not know how a dollar can be better invested for youth, than in securing the monthly visits of this entertaining instructor and counselor, for a year.

Address: Gail James & Co., 15 Cornhill, Boston.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The contents of the January number are as follows:—1. Ancient Danish Ballads. 2. Alcohol: What becomes of it in the Living Body? 3. Canada. 4. Bible Infallibility: Evangelical Defenders of the Faith. 5. The Neapolitan and Roman Questions. 6. American Slavery: The impending crisis. 7. Cavour and Garibaldi. 8. Dante and his English Translators. 9. Contemporary Literature.

This is eminently a readable number, containing many articles of unusual interest. The article on Alcohol, will please temperance men for it takes opposite ground to that formerly stoutly maintained in these pages, and boldly proclaims, and clearly proves, that "Alcohol is not food."

New volumes of all the Reviews and Blackwood commenced with the January numbers, and we again commend them to the patronage of the public and invite attention to the terms below.

The four great British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Monthly, are promptly issued by L. Scott & Co. 54 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 to any part of the U. States will be 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

MERRY'S MUSEUM.—The February number of this delightful juvenile contains the second chapter of a story by Jacob Abbott, a great favorite with all little readers.

There will also be found another of Anna Hathaway's Tales, another contribution from Aunt Sue's Scrap Bag, with other stories, poems, anecdotes, and miscellaneous pieces, (too numerous to mention), as the advertising agents have it, and a well filled puzzle department. We have said nothing of the pictures, but they will not escape the notice of the little folks, for they are numerous and pretty. Send a dollar to J. N. Stearns & Co., 116 Nassau St., New York, and make your child happy for a whole year by the monthly visits of "Merry's Museum."

WING'S PATENT CAMERA.—The introduction of this curious invention is working a revolution in the business of photographic artists, everywhere. The "American Journal of Photography," in speaking of this new phase of the business, says:—

Card photographs in New York are now in the height of fashion. In several of the leading galleries it makes the chief business, and in one so great is the demand that the actual work is at least a week behind the orders, the patrons make their applications and appointments a week in advance. Each photograph is multiplied by the dozen, so that it appears that photographs may soon become as common as newspapers, and we trust as useful. This card photographic fashion has also brought into commerce a neat photographic album, especially adapted to the cards, so that two or more may be displayed on one page, and hundreds in the whole book. This fashion is reasonable; and there is little doubt that it will become a permanent institution.

Pictures are now made at Mr. Wing's Gallery, in Waterville, by this new process, at a very low price, as will be seen by referring to his advertisement in another column. Call and examine his specimens, and see how rapidly he makes faces.

WATERVILLE FARM CLUB.—The Club will make another appeal to the weather—which has thus far this Winter given them the cold shoulder—and meet at the house of Geo. E. Shores on Tuesday evening of next week.

The old programme is to be varied a little. The subject for discussion will be, "The kind of education adapted to the farmer"—but a series of questions will be proposed by a member, (Col. I. Marston,) before the discussion, to draw out opinions upon the various points he may suggest. The subject for discussion is one of as much importance to farmers as any that could be suggested; and if it were well investigated among farmers it would work a revolution in the "hang of the schoolhouse."

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—Our frequent quotations from this valuable agricultural publication correctly indicate our opinion of its merits. We always find it brimful of good reading, and many of the numbers are well worth the price of a year's subscription. Each subscriber shares in a distribution of valuable seeds, which is like giving him the value of his money twice. There is no handsomer work of this sort than the *Agriculturist*, as there is certainly none better, and the bound volumes will be valuable ornaments in any farmer's library. Published by Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York.

DEATH OF J. P. PHILBROOK, ESQ.—The numerous friends of this gentleman will regret to learn of his decease, at San Francisco, Cal., on the 7th ult. A typhoid fever had left him in a debilitated state, from which he failed to rally. Mr. P. was a native of Waterville, and was well known in Maine, and particularly on the Kennebec, for his business enterprise and attractive social qualities. He had resided in San Francisco about two years and was 51 years of age.

RISEING STAR LODGE, No. 7, I. O. O. F. G. T.—The following officers have been elected for the ensuing quarter, and were duly installed last Tuesday evening, by William A. Stevens, D. G. W. C. T.

William L. Maxwell, W. C. T.

Mrs. Maria Rounds, W. V. T.

W. B. Marston, W. S.

Miss Hannah R. Conant, W. A. S.

W. Watson, W. F. S.

J. L. Town, W. T.

E. C. Stevens, W. M.

Robert Richardson, W. C.

Mathew Farley, W. I. G.

Frank B. Lowe, W. O. G.

Miss Almira Lowell, W. R. H. S.

Mrs. Emily Watson, W. L. H. S.

Henry B. White, P. W. O. T.

"The hour has come!"—*Charleston Mercury*.

And the man will be here on the 4th of March. Promise says he is in Fort Sumter.

Massachusetts Correspondence.

FAIRHAVEN, 1st mo., 28th, 1861.

Messrs. Maxham & Wing, Gents:—It is pleasant, after associating with those who find no occupation but that which favors of political agitation, to withdraw from such scenes to a place of quiet and rest. Such is this place, truly named, a fair haven. Fair and beautiful it is for one who would select for himself a home with pleasant surroundings, undisturbed by the influences of the strife going on in every portion of our land.

This town is situated on the east bank of the Acushnet River, directly opposite New Bedford. The Ferry boat, which connects with the F. H. Branch R. R. plies between the two places every half hour in the day, thus giving any one an opportunity to reside here and do business in New Bedford, of which opportunity many avail themselves. We number, in inhabitants, about the same as Waterville. The principal business of the place, when there was anything that could be called business transacted, was the same as the citizens of New Bedford pursue—the oil traffic. At present there is nothing of any importance doing in that or any other line of business here. There are a large number of vessels to arrive here this season, and I am informed by good authority that not more than two of them will be refitted for sea the coming Summer; showing that this, like most other of our New England villages, situated near larger places, fails to cope with them in industrial pursuits and commercial enterprise; the reason for which is obvious to a close observer of the movements of trade.

Company after Company have come here and used every effort to locate factories for the manufacture of goods which find ready sale in any market; but the owners of the privileges required have refused enormous offers for them, nor could those wishing to start these new enterprises, for love or money, receive the encouragement from the owners of such property. In this connection I may add that Waterville does not surpass Fair Haven in conveniences nor power for carrying on manufactures.

You may ask, why this resistance to what is virtually an improvement to any Community; and I will answer, that if a class of people get their mind once fixed upon the idea that their old track is the right and only one to follow, and that any proposition, however acceptable to the natural mind, or however expansive its designs, made to them should be immediately cast one side because they cannot see wherein it will benefit them. I say that if people get such ideas as these instilled into their minds, it is hard, very hard, to change their opinion, and infinitely more difficult to gain the least encouragement from them. It seems to have been the ruling notion, among the oil venders about here, that no other business could be made to flourish; but you may remember that in a previous letter to you I cited some improvements that were being made in New Bedford, separate from the whaling interest, and I may now say that those who engaged in them, notwithstanding the great depression of business that has characterized every vicinity in the United States, have prospered far beyond the expectation of their selves, or those disinterested.

Since the explosion of the Petroleum Oil Works at New Bedford, about a month since, of which you may have heard, which involved the loss of two lives and quite a large amount of property, it has been proved that the manufacture of this article is the best paying business that can be done here; for upon receiving a statement of the standing of that corporation it is shown that the Company after reckoning all losses, including building, stock, &c., had six thousand dollars left to be divided among the stockholders—they having made, during the six months they were in operation, some fifteen thousand dollars. In consequence of this statement others have decided to immediately build works for the manufacture of Petroleum oil in New Bedford and Fair Haven. The rapid sale of this oil is depreciating the value, and in a great measure taking the place, of Kerosene oil; and as it is so, the owners of the Kerosene oil factory in New Bedford, have, I am informed, been consulting the subject of changing their works, so as to manufacture petroleum instead of Kerosene. About the success of these new plans I will write at another time.

Much interest is manifested throughout Massachusetts with regard to the great question between the North and South that is now so prominently before the American people, and as day after day passes, and no signs of an adjustment of difficulties are seen, firmness gains ascendancy over those who are contending for the right, and the general street talk is, "no compromise." I think I express the true sentiment of the majority of this State when I assert, that, were the question of compromise or no compromise put before the people today, they would, by their votes, decide for the latter; not because they would not do anything within the bounds of justice; not that they would hold back their voices, their strength or their votes in giving to the South every honorable demand; but that in yielding one principle for which the late severe contest was fought, we yield that which destroys the very vitality of the platform upon which we stand, and the moment it is done we might as well give up all hope of maintaining our constitution and laws, or of living under a republican government in future.

Put us down, however, as using every honorable exertion to maintain peace, and preserve every iota of that instrument which insures to all "liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

W. G. S.

Mrs. Pearson's School.—The Spring term of this school, which we hear universally commended, will commence on Monday, March 4th. For further particulars, see advertisement in another column.

Kendall's Mills, Feb. 2, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—Many of your readers

will doubtless remember that among those who suffered most severely by the burning of the mills in this village, on the 5th of October last, was the firm of Gage & Cate, manufacturers of Sash, Blinds, Doors and Shoe boxes. A considerable quantity of lumber, some machinery and most of their stock of doors were saved; but being stored in the stable of Mr. Taylor, were destroyed by the burning of that building on the night of Oct. 15th. Notwithstanding this double loss, Messrs. Gage & Cate, with praiseworthy perseverance and enterprise, immediately set about the erection of a new building upon the site of the old one, and finished the outside and moved in a portion of their machinery before the first of January.

On Wednesday, 30th ult., at about one o'clock P. M., in consequence of the accumulation of snow upon it, the entire roof of the main building fell in, a part of it carrying everything before it to the ground floor, breaking floor timbers, shafting, &c. The damage is estimated at from \$300 to \$400. Many men would have given up in despair, upon seeing their property thus destroyed a third time, within four months, but Messrs. Gage & Cate, with an energy and perseverance that seem indomitable, have at once set about repairing their building. In this work they are aided by the voluntary labors of many of our citizens, who have also, raised by subscription, about \$175 for their relief. I would say to those who may be in want of any of the articles manufactured by Messrs. Gage & Cate, that they will soon be prepared to fill all orders for anything in their line; and that while the misfortunes of these gentlemen demand sympathy, they, as business men, are worthy of patronage. Those who may favor them with orders may rest assured that they will find them prompt, honest and gentlemanly in their dealings, and their goods unexceptionable in workmanship, in material and in price.

Very truly yours, O.

RE EXAMINED.—The body of Mr. Jonas Davis, whose accidental death we mentioned last week, and over which no inquest was held, was taken from the receiving tomb on Monday last, and an inquest was held over it at Town Hall. This was done in response to the aspirations of the family that Mr. Davis had been murdered. A post-mortem examination was made, and it was found that the neck was broken. No other evidence of injury was discovered. It was shown that deceased was seen at 8 o'clock near the corner of Temple and Main sts., and a little later near the Waterville House going towards the bridge.—There was no evidence that he was seen again till 4 o'clock next day, Sunday, when his body was found under the bridge, as before stated. There is no apparent reason to doubt that in crossing the bridge he fell through between the rails, and broke his neck in the fall. Some \$25 in money was found in his pocket, and no reason discovered for suspicion of foul play.

MR. SAXE'S POEM.—Arrangements have been made to secure Mr. Saxe for Thursday evening next, Feb. 14, to give his popular poem entitled "Love," at Town Hall. To bring the entertainment within the reach of a large audience, tickets will be put at 25 cts. for a lady and gentleman, and 15 cts. for one person.

It has been a subject of remark that no lectures or other literary entertainments, except those of strictly home origin, have been enjoyed by our citizens for a period to which memory scarcely reaches. The poem now secured from Mr. Saxe has been received with marked approbation in all the principal cities and before many of the literary associations of the country. Probably nothing would better meet the demand for this class of entertainment, if it really exists, than this poem; and it remains to be seen whether the supposed want really exists.

"DAILY DISPATCH."—Through the enterprise of our gentlemanly and accommodating telegraphic operator, Mr. T. M. Godding, the citizens of Waterville and vicinity are now favored with news over the wires eighteen hours in advance of that brought by any daily from abroad. We hope the undertaking will prove a remunerative one, and that Mr. G. will get something better than his "labor for his pains."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.—In addition to the ordinary attractions of this excellent publication, a series of rural architectural designs will appear, which of themselves will be cheaply purchased at the subscription price of either the monthly or weekly edition—the former being furnished at \$1, and the latter at \$2 a year. Address: Nourse, Eaton & Tolman, Boston.

A FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.—It is well enough, once in a while, to see ourselves as others see us; therefore we copy the subjoined from the *Montreal Commercial Advertiser*:

"The President has deliberately abdicated, told Congress that the country is in a state of revolution, and advised it to look after the matter. Having done so, seems to consider that his duty is done, and himself free of all responsibility for the result. So State after State strikes the federal flag and tramples it in the dust; asserts its sovereign rights by dissolving all connection with the Union except so far as to receive the benefit of the mail service; takes possession of the federal forts and arsenals; raises and equips troops to levy war on the government represented at Washington if it dares to say any; and generally revolutionizes itself to its heart's content without the smallest hindrance or impediment.

There is in fact no executive and no general government to represent in the Union, the authority and the power of the national sovereignty, there is nothing in its place, but 'some joint authority' vested in an old public functionary, afraid to use it, and a debating society intent upon offering incomes to Buncombe. So while the one murders and the other spouts, secession gradually becomes rev-

olution, and the disorder which could have been suppressed by vigorous measures in a single week, or at least confined to the locality in which it arose, has spread over six States, involved the credit of some millions in its ultimate success, and made an escape from civil war well nigh impossible.

The American Union has ceased to exist, and we believe it cannot be reconstructed. It has fallen not through decay, not through the rottenness of the basis on which it was constructed, but because it was an association and not a nationality, and the repulsion of the parts was more powerful than their cohesion. In the hour of danger the honesty and fearless patriotism of Washington, or the rough vigor of Jackson might have saved it; but the occasion found a driveler and a coward in their seat, and already the fate which Washington so surely foresaw and predicted in his solemn valedictory to the people, envelopes the Republic.

The Federal Government refuses to acknowledge secession; but the Union is none the less broken up; Congress declines to take notice of the withdrawal of the Senators and Representatives of the rebellious States, but they are none the less gone out from it; the Executive suffers wrong upon wrong and insult upon insult, and turns the other cheek, as though for this among the rest it was ordained.

One half the American people seem to be delighted at the excitement afforded by the rebellion, and the other half don't care anything about it, for they calculate the trouble won't cost them anything. Indeed there is more solicitude for the unity of the United States, more fear for the result of its present difficulties, and more genuine sorrow at the imminent failure of this great experiment of self-government among foreigners in the old world whom the journals and spouters of the United States have never tired of representing as filled with envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness against the model Republic, and its free and enlightened population, than among its own citizens.

MISS BURKE'S SCHOOL.—The Spring term of this school, at Kendall's Mills, as will be seen by reference to notice in our advertising columns, will commence on the 26th inst. Since its establishment this institution has been constantly advancing in popular favor and it now takes high rank.

SHARP.—The Banner says, in referring to the cider question in the order of Sons of Temperance, "We are afraid that those temperance men who cannot tell fermented from unfermented cider, might not be able to distinguish rum from water."

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The annual award of Premiums was postponed at New York on the 20th ult., till the 18th day of April. Mr. E. T. Elden, is the authorized agent of the Association for this town and vicinity, and has his books opened again for subscription.

GENESEE FARMER'S PRIZE ESSAYS.—The February number of the *Genesee Farmer* contains twenty six 'Prize Essays.' The publisher of the *Genesee Farmer* offers a prize for the best essay on each of a given number of subjects. The essays received were submitted to a competent committee, and those deemed best were awarded the prize. This Prize Essay number of the *Farmer* is well worth the cost of the paper for a year. Those wishing a good agricultural and horticultural journal will do well to send for the *Genesee Farmer*. It costs only fifty cents a year.—Send the money in stamps to JOSEPH HARRIS, Rochester, N. Y.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—The bill increasing the salary of the Supreme Judges was defeated in the House, on Friday, by a decisive vote. Bills for increase of capital stock of City Bank of Biddeford, Mercantile Bank of Bangor, and International Bank of Portland, are on their passage. On Monday, the petition of John Neal and others was presented in the Senate, praying for incorporation of the Maine Temperance Association, with bill, which were referred. An appropriation of \$3500 for the support of Normal Schools was voted down, but the vote was next day reconsidered and the appropriation passed.

DO TRILL.—The Bangor Union, (what a misnomer!) after reading Major Lalley's patriotic letter, asks—

"Is not Major Lalley aware that the sentiments of his communication to the Governor are universally condemned by the whole southern people?"

WATERVILLE ACADEMY commences its Spring term on Monday the 19th inst. The excellent board of instruction, at the head of which is I. S. Hamblen, has already secured high approbation in this community, and the school is receiving very liberal patronage.

THE MISSISSIPPI BLOCKADE.—The Louisville Journal has the following indignant protest against the blockade of the Mississippi river:

"We wonder whether batteries are to be planted at all the ports of all the States for overhauling all descending boats, examining their cargoes with an eye to seizure and confiscation, and enforcing the payment of wharfage. If so, how long before the river cities will either break up the navigation to which they owe their existence and on which they depend for its continuance, or else bring upon themselves and their States the armed hosts of the States that shall feel themselves aggrieved?"

A LOYAL OFFICER.—Ex-Lieut. J. R. Hamilton, who urged the naval officers of Southern birth to betray their trusts and bring their vessels into the ports of seceded States, is threatening for blood, and manifests a disposition to fight Lieutenant Whiting, who rebuked him for making such an infamous proposition, which he regarded as a reflection upon the honor of the navy officers. Lieut. Whiting's offence is perhaps found in the following paragraph of the communication he addressed to Hamilton:

"Should I command a ship—Southern man though I am—I tell you beforehand, that I will return her, with the blessing of God, to the authorities of that government which honored and entrusted me with her command, at every risk and peril, if I am compelled to decide a word in hand, on my own quarter-deck. And will tell you more than that, that I will stand by the old Stars and Stripes, whilst there is a single star in the square Union

of it, which I think is a pretty common sentiment among all of us. We have too long revelled in the delicious pride of unfurling that glorious banner in foreign waters, at 8 o'clock, to the tune of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' with a full band of music, to turn upon it now, in its day of peril and strike it down. No, sir, I won't do it. I pray God I may be buried in its folds. I love every color, every star, every stripe of it."

MR. SHEPLEY'S SPEECH IN PORTLAND.

In his great speech before the citizens meeting in Portland on Saturday last, Hon. Geo. F. Shepley gave a practical illustration of rising above the partisan and standing upon the broad, serene heights of true patriotism. The Portland Advertiser contains a brief abstract of his remarks, from which we copy the following:

Secession is the withdrawal of an independent sovereignty from a confederation of independent sovereignties without the consent of the remaining members of the confederacy, the subversion of an existing government, and the establishment of an independent one, or confederation with other independent States, and within the limits of the old confederacy: revolution is an uprising of the people to throw off a wicked and corrupt government. He believed in the right of a people to revolt if the government became manifestly oppressive and subversive of the popular liberties, but he did not believe in secession. He did not believe the County of Cumberland, or Aroostook had a right to secede from the rest of the State, and conduct a government in its own way; but if it should do so, and take possession of the buildings which the people had paid for, and seize the general property, it was clearly the duty of Gov. Israel Washburn to execute the laws. (Cheers.) He did not believe in the right of Florida, for which we had paid five millions of money, and for which many millions more had been paid by the General Government in building fortifications and clearing out the Seminole, to secede from the Union. I believe no State has a right to secede; but is coercion practicable? By the secession of one State the laws of the United States Government are not repealed; the resolutions express that it is the duty of the government to execute them. No one will deny this. Every one will admit that it is the duty of the present and the incoming Executive to execute the laws. No State going out has the right to seal the partnership property, for the property belongs to the government, and we expect the government to take care of it. When Abraham Lincoln, on the east front of the Capitol on the 4th of March next, makes a solemn oath to support the Constitution and the laws, he will keep his oath. (Cheers.) And when he does undertake to carry out the obligations of his office, the whole people of the United States will aid him in what will then be his arduous task. Mr. Shepley was in favor of executing the laws at any cost, and wished the people of Maine to say in advance to the incoming President, that when he took the oath to observe the constitution, and enforce the laws, that the people of the State of Maine were ready to aid him with all their heart and all their strength. (Cheers.) Mr. S. would utter little to South Carolina, but would hold out the right hand of fellowship to the Union men of the border States.

The following we clip from the *Argus* account of the same speech:

Mr. Shepley said he did not believe secession originated in South Carolina nor did it originate from the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. It originated long before his election, among a nest of traitors as he had chance to witness, in an attempt to destroy the Democratic party and thus give Mr. Lincoln a clear chance to the Presidency in order that they might finish their traitorous scheme. He alluded to the noble conduct of Kentucky and Maryland, in their devotion to the Union, in which States the flag of the Union is now floating. Mr. Shepley's remarks were received with long continued applause.

THE PALMETTO FLAG.—The first attempt of a vessel to enter a foreign port under the flag of the Independent Republic of South Carolina was made at Havana by a brigantine from Charleston. She sailed in past the Moro Castle with her Palmetto flying aloft. But immediately, by order of the officer in command of the fortress, she brought to anchor under its guns, and kept there until the flag of the United States was displayed at her mast-head, when she was permitted to proceed up the harbor. We wonder what they are going to do in Palmetto dome about this outrage upon their flag in a foreign port. The insult ought to be avenged forthwith. A new born nationality cannot afford to permit its emblematic ensign to be thus dishonored.

A SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—The exports of Spain are few; she has furnished us with nothing of late years but a little wine and wool. But we are now indebted to her for an eminently sensible suggestion. A Madrid newspaper, after a deliberate survey of the past, present and future prospects of the American nation, kindly advises Mr. Buchanan to invite any spare funds which the General Government may have in the purchase of South Carolina, abandoning forever any idea of buying Cuba. The Spaniards have never been especially noted for wit, but the neat vein of satire which threads this suggestion will go far towards establishing this reputation for them. Talleyrand could not have put the same idea in better words. Even amid the turmoil and trouble of the day, we can find time to recognize and welcome the grave humor of the Hidalgo.

KEEP PINS OUT OF THE MOUTH.—At the oldest daughter of Mrs. Lemuel Holmes was preparing for church on Sunday last, says the *Janesville Republican*, she threw back her head and asked her mother if her neck was clean, and immediately fell down crying. "A pin, a pin." She began to choke and grow black, and struggled as if she must die, while the pin, which she held in her mouth, stuck fast in her windpipe. Drs. Chittenden and Lane were summoned, and after a skillful operation, which lasted three hours, succeeded in opening the throat and extracting the dangerous intruder.

A WILD CAT KILLED BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. Weeks killed a wild cat at Meddybemps on Monday of last week. At St. Croix Herald says the animal was discovered near the house about mid-day, and the noise he made in slaughtering a goose attracted Mrs. W.'s attention.—On her going to the place, the animal fled, followed by the dog belonging to the house. Mrs. Weeks brought up the rear with an axe in hand, prepared for an irrepressible conflict. The dog being unequal to the emergency, the lady with great presence of mind picked him up and threw him at his stronger antagonist, and while the latter was uppermost in the fight, Mrs. W., by a judicious use of the axe, dispatched the wild cat in short order. These animals are very numerous in Meddybemps. Another one was killed a few days ago by Mr. Beane.

