

THE ANTI LIQUOR LAW OF MAINE.—ITS EFFECTS.—AND ITS DESTINY.

Every true friend of temperance, wherever in the broad expanse of this Union, this Continent, or this Globe he may reside, must not only in proportion to his knowledge of its existence and provisions, feel an interest in the new law of Maine...

One of these speakers, the Rev. Mr. Peck of Portland, is a Baptist clergyman, well known in Massachusetts, as he was formerly a citizen of Blackstone in this State, and three or four years ago, as a member of the Legislature from that town, ably advocated a somewhat similar Bill...

Rev. F. Yates of Gardiner, Maine.—First gave a general synopsis of the Maine Law; and added, one of the strongest features of the law is, the manner which it provides evidence. Under the old law, which depended upon testimony, men would perjure themselves.

Rev. B. D. Peck of Portland Maine.—The law of Maine is a source of great gratification to ourselves. It works well—better even than our expectation. In our principal cities and towns our largest shops and saloons are being closed. Upon the enactment of our law, some closed their business at once.

Some threatened to resist the execution of law, but those were the first to feel its force. Nothing like successful resistance has been offered in Portland. We are going on. At the time our new law was in process of enactment, we had a distillery in our city which was being enlarged—our machinery was on the way from Europe.

The poor of our State are receiving the benefits of our law. It would do you good, Mr. President, to see the families that now visit our churches, who until now have been kept away by the influence of alcohol. It would make your heart glad, sir, to see their children, neat and clean, rushing into our Sabbath Schools.

We are as strong Whigs and Democrats as there is in any other part of the Union. We do not ask our friends to leave their respective parties. We work in the parties. We secured our Temperance Mayor in Portland in this way. In our Temperance Watchmen's Clubs we have several hundreds of young men who are true Whigs and true Democrats; but they have sufficient principle to act temperance.

Having no other man of like mind with Neal Dow—a man of great heart who dares act out principle, the Temperance men agreed upon him. Many wondered that we should think of electing Neal Dow! By means of action in our primary meetings and at the polls, we secured his election. He went with the Temperance Bill to Augusta and used his influence to secure its enactment. He prevailed. I know of one man who was a member of our Legislature and opposed to this kind of legislation. Democrats of his district put a mark upon him! At the next election they passed him by and put in his place a good Temperance Democrat. This is our way in Maine. We let men devote of principle stay at home and take for office men we can rely upon. No political paper in Maine dare take the ground of open hostility to our law. (Cheers.)

With this state of things, we shall go on. If we need further legislation we shall have it. We will send men to State Prison before we will longer endure the evils of intemperance. (Cheers.) I am proud of Maine. When at Albany last evening beholding the open and excessive drinking of your young men of New York, I was thankful to God, I rejoiced that I was not bringing up a family of sons under the influences which prevail there.

A SINGULAR AFFAIR.

We find the account of a curious affair in the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 9th:

We referred a few days ago to a marriage which had occurred between a very handsome keeper of an ice cream saloon on E. Fourth street and an officer of the U. S. Army, the knot having been tied by one of our city fathers who is always ready to do what he considers a charitable act. The parties bedded and boarded together for a few days, when it was ascertained that the marriage was illegal, the city father having no legal authority to attend to such business. Here was a pretty kettle of fish. Either party could, if he or she saw proper, refuse to rectify the mistake. Both were, however, so well pleased with each other, during the brief hours of experimental matrimony which had passed, that they were eager to have the marriage legally solemnized.

Married, on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Wm. H. Harrison, Lieut. Frank Russell, U. S. Army, to Mrs. E. M. Morrison. It was now that the friends of the bridegroom thought proper to interfere. By them he was safely quartered at the Burnet House, and his wife was informed that as her husband had been imposed upon by her, he would not recognize her as his wife. She thereupon, Saturday evening, sent him a message desiring to know what he intended to do, and if he intended to call and see her. Shortly afterwards she received word that her husband would be pleased to see her at the Burnet House, whereupon, off she started to place her self once more in the arms of her husband. Hardly had she been gone when her husband and several of his friends called at her cream saloon and took possession of it, saying they were entitled to the property. The owner of the premises warned them out, stating that they had been surrendered to him. They refused, and he started off for a police officer. In the meantime the wife returned, when his friends, though military gentlemen, were for beating a retreat. They hastened with the husband to get into the carriage which had brought them, but the wife was close at their heels, declaring she would not be separated from her husband, and endeavoring to get into the carriage. The husband's friends shoved her back, but a police officer appearing and a friend of the wife standing at the horses' head with knife open threatening to cut the reins, if they started without the lady being in the carriage, had the desired effect of securing her a seat by the side of her husband. When off they drove to the Burnet House. As the two were ascending the steps of the hotel, the husband was violently seized by his friends and separated from his wife, she screaming at an alarming rate and begging the bystanders not to allow her to be deprived in that way of the company of her husband. But the fates and strong arms were too much for her; she had to return to her Fourth street boarding house, while the husband went the Lord knows where. Such is one of the many incidents of city life.

How they Preserve Order in Austria.—The Vienna correspondent of the London News describes the following shocking affair as having taken place at Szent Maria, near Gross-Waradrad, lately: "At a peasant's wedding, when the procession of the betrothed was moving towards the church, the gendarme approached the bride and summoned her immediately to divest herself of the red, white, and green ribbons which she had in her dress, according to the custom of the country girls, saying that these colors were revolutionary. The bridegroom objected, saying that after the ceremony the bride would comply with the desire of the gendarme, but that now they could not keep the priest waiting at the altar. The gendarme retired, the procession proceeded to the church, but at the moment when the bride was kneeling at the steps of the altar to receive the benediction, the gendarme rushed forward and cut her tresses and ribbons, with scissors, from her head. In Hungary it is considered a great insult to a female to cut her hair; it conveys the notion of infamy. Naturally an affray took place; the gendarme was assailed by the bridegroom; other gendarmes arrived in aid of their fellow official. The people though without arms rushed upon

them, and the result was the slaughter of seven men, three gendarmes and four peasants, among them the bridegroom and the brutal assailants of the bride.

The Bloomer Dress.—A Lady correspondent writes as follows to a New York paper against the adoption of the Bloomer dress. It is a pertinent and powerful text, thus quoted: "Much has been written and much more said upon the Bloomer dress; but, while every man, woman, and child claims a bearing, the voice that thundered upon Sinai is all unheard and unheeded: 'The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth to a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment, for all that do so are an abomination unto the Lord thy God.'"

Such authority is not to be controverted; and we do not know that any thing which might be added would deepen its effect. We may say, however, having seen several females clad in this costume within a few days, that nothing can be more unbecoming, and nothing more ungraceful and awkward than the movements of a woman so attired. Any one who has noticed the appearance and walk of a female clothed in masculine raiment on the stage cannot have failed to remark her consciousness that she was improperly dressed. Every "Bloomer" manifests the same sensation. She cannot take a step in the street without betraying her sense of the unfitness of her attire. The flowing drapery is essential to the natural and easy use of the limbs; and if there was nothing to object to the trousers but their newness as an article of female wear, it would require years for women to learn how to walk in them.—Providence Journal.

Traces of Sir John Franklin.—Official accounts have been received of the discovery, by the American Expedition, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, a liberal and wealthy merchant of New York, and officered by the U. S. Navy, of numerous traces of Sir John Franklin's long lost Exploring party. For particulars, see another column.

This discovery is another triumph of our countrymen over England, and if the Expedition should result in the discovery of Sir John or of his fate, it will add still another. The English, steamers being beaten in time, the crack yacht being likewise distanced, American machines carrying off the prizes in the World's Fair, all tend to elevate Brother Jonathan even in the eyes of John Bull.

Speaking of this Expedition, and of its being the result of private munificence, reminds us of what we saw during our recent visit to the North. We happened to be passing down Long Island Sound in a Steamer just as a submarine explosion took place at Hell Gate, a disastrous point for the immense commerce of the Sound; for there has not only been a dangerous reef of rocks upon which steamers and sail vessels have been lost, but these rocks caused a whirlpool which frequently drew in vessels and wreck them. The liberal and wealthy merchants of New York, unable to obtain the aid of government in abating the nuisance, subscribed a fund among themselves, and by repeated blasts of powder have deepened the channel several feet, and in a great measure prevented the whirlpool. The mode of blasting under the water is very simple. A canister of powder, containing about 150 lbs., is let down upon the rocks, and exploded by means of magnetic electricity. The pressure of the water upon the canister gives it its force against the rocks.—the deeper the water greater the effect. The discharge which we saw threw up an immense body of water some 25 or 30 feet into the air.

The success of the experiments upon Hell Gate (which will be Hell Gate no longer so far as the danger of navigation gives it that appellation,) has induced the liberal community to undertake the removal of similar obstructions in New York Harbor.—Familiar Observer.

An Anomalous Position Explained.—Under this caption the Editor of the Washington Union writes an article for the purpose of recuting himself from the awkward position he occupies in relation to the great issue of the Compromise and the position occupied by the mere ordinary issues of party politics, there would be some show of reason in the conduct of the editor of the Union. But we all know that the present are not mere party issues; we have only to open the Washington Union to see that the questions in the next election involve the existence of the Union itself. The editor of the Union is rallying his party on the great national issue of the Compromise. Compared with this, all other issues, in his opinion, sink into the merest insignificance. Such being the fact, it is not most unreasonable in the editor of the Union to make war upon an Administration to which the Compromise measures owe their existence, and which stands pledged to veto all measures calculated to impair their value? If Mr. Fillmore is a candidate for the next Presidency, can the editor of the Union make with him the issue of the Compromise? Certainly not; for Mr. Fillmore and the editor of the Union are heartily united on this question. They both look to the Compromise as the salvation of the Union. The issue must be made with the Abolitionists of the North and the Seceders of the South, with neither of which factions has Mr. Fillmore's Administration any affiliation. It, therefore, the editor of the Union would truly define his position, he would do it in manner and form something like the following: "I believe that the existence of the Compromise is essential to the existence of the Union. I believe that Mr. Fillmore, by signing the Compromise bills, saved the Union; and I am well assured that while in office he will promptly veto any attempt to open again these agitating questions. But, notwithstanding these opinions, my position as a party editor forces me to use every exertion to weaken and break down his Administration."—Pet. Int.

New York Democracy and the Compromise. We commend to the Union the following paragraph from the Albany State Register: "Precious to the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse, Mr. Nafew, of this city, Hunker Democrat, wagged a bit with Mr. Davis, also of this city, Whig, that the Convention would endorse the Compromise measures. After it had adopted its platform and adjourned, Mr. Davis claimed the hat on the ground that the resolutions did not approve or endorse the Compromise measures. Mr. Nafew claimed that they did, and thus a dispute arose, and it was mutually agreed to leave it to Peter Cagger, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and George Dawson, Esq., of the Evening Journal, good and competent men, to decide the question. The arbitrators thus chosen have decided that the Democratic resolutions, adopted recently at the Syracuse Convention, do not approve or endorse the Compromise measure of the last Congress, and accordingly awarded the hat to Mr. Davis."

Every day, (says the Richmond Republican) shows that Mr. Fillmore's popularity is widening and deepening. It has not been a popularity of rapid growth, but it has sprung from the knowledge of his character which is derived from its action, and bids fair to take deep hold and be of permanent endurance. The popularity of Mr. Fillmore is the best kind of popularity, because it has been won by moral courage, and by refusing to seek popularity at the expense of principle, as well as by exalted statesmanlike qualities. Every Whig in favor of Mr. Fillmore or some other candidate for the Presidency will at least concede that he deserves to be President. No man need deserve a higher tribute. He deserves it by his pure, calm, wise, patriotic administration of the government in the most critical period of its history. He deserves it because he has proved by his acts that the government can be safely entrusted to his hands. He not only deserves it, but in our opinion he will obtain his deserts.

Fires in the Woods.—A short time since we published an account of extensive fires which were raging in the woods in the eastern part of Maine. The latest accounts from that region represent that the fires were spreading. Arrivals at Bangor from the east report a dense smoke on the coast in the neighborhood of those fires, so much so as to render navigation dangerous. The Bangor Mercury of Friday says: "We are enveloped in a thick smoke, caused by fires which are prevailing all around us, and doing a vast deal of damage. Last evening the sky was illumined in the direction of Brewer, where the fire is raging extensively."

Accounts from Cherryfield (Maine) state that the whole country was being burnt up, and scarcely an acre of green land was left along the seaboard. The flames had swept over Mount Descent, destroying several houses. In Hancock county the people were suffering severely from the smoke and flames. The timber of the Cutler company was damaged to the amount of \$150,000.—Nat. Int.

Yacht "America."—The Buffalo Commercial notices the fact that the "America" was but a "second class" vessel in our waters—she having been beaten by the "Meria," and relates the following anecdote: "We heard of a circumstance, somewhat similar to the late yacht race, that occurred in the Mediterranean a few days ago. A down east schooner, named Jamaica, in making the run from Massena to Gibraltar, fell in with a crack vessel belonging to the Royal Yacht Club. The wind was fair, and the Englishman squared away for a race. Jonathan packed on all the canvas he could muster, and the result was he beat the yacht at least a knot an hour all the way to Gibraltar. When the Englishman reached there he waited on the Yankee to express his surprise and chagrin—affirming at the same time, that his vessel had never before been beaten. 'Jest like my Jamaica,' said Jonathan, 'she never beat nothin' afore.'"

A New Article of Commerce.—We understand that a quantity of ground zircon, a quarry of which has been discovered in Rock bridge, county, Virginia, has just arrived in Richmond by the James river and Kanawha canal, en route for England. This curious stone has the remarkable quality, when finely pulverized, mixed with flaxseed oil, and spread on any surface of returning itself into stone, by a re-union of its rock covering, or coat of mail—impervious to water, and proof against fire. Its value has been well and satisfactorily tested, we understand, in the neighborhood in which it was found, as a fire proof covering for roofs, &c.—The proprietor of this article, Mr. J. H. Houston, has caused it to be used in Europe, and with such approval as to lead to an important order for the article for the English market.

The Milky Way.—The number of telescopic stars in the Milky Way is estimated at 18,000,000. In order, I will not say to realize the greatness of this number, but, at any rate, to compare it with something analogous, I will call attention to the fact, that there are not in the whole heavens more than about 8,000 stars visible to the naked eye.—[Humboldt.]

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

PLANK ROADS.

Our State is now going pretty deeply into the Plank Road improvement. Perhaps there is no system of road making better adapted to the wants and circumstances of the people of the South than this. The readiness with which it is taken up, and the liberal subscriptions of stock by many enterprising individuals and communities, leave no room for doubting their hopes and expectations on the subject. As yet, however, the experiment has not been fully tested among us. In some of the Northern States, their adaptability and profitability are settled points. With us, these points, so far as experience is concerned, are yet to be settled. It becomes an object of great importance, then, that the experiments about to be made, should be well guarded, and every advantage and facility available, be brought to bear so as to secure the greatest possible success. Our people are easily discouraged on subjects of this kind, and a partial failure through the neglect or carelessness of companies in the construction of these works, would do more to check the march of improvement than anything else we can conceive of. An attempt was made some thirty years ago, to clear the Yadkin and make it navigable. The work was fairly begun. But by bad management it failed. But see the consequences: Every effort that has been made since—and they have not been few nor feeble—to organize a company to resume that work and to complete it—one of the most practicable things in the world—has thus far entirely failed. The spirit of improvement which was then breaking out in the Northern and Eastern States, and the results of which have been to make them what they are, found, also, a footing here; and but for this disgraceful failure, North Carolina would, in all probability, have kept pace with her more fortunate sisters of the North.

Hence, we say, it is of the first importance that the road works which are now in progress and about to be commenced, should be executed in the very best manner, and on the surest principles, and yet with the greatest economy, both immediate and prospective. To do this, companies should not act hastily, especially in laying down their plans of operation, and in the choice of plans for the work. They should use diligence in collecting all the information that can be gathered on the subject, wherever it is to be had. And this brings us to the point for which we set out, which is, to call attention to the improvements in plank roads patented by Mr. Joseph E. Ware, of St. Louis, some year or two ago.

Having seen a notice of this improvement in our exchanges, we have taken some pains to ascertain in what it consisted, and have satisfied our mind of its importance. We believe Mr. Ware's plan of constructing these roads secures several advantages not attained by the ordinary method, to wit: a large saving of lumber, a firmer road, and greater durability. There are other points in the plan worthy of consideration; and some others which are purposely withheld by Mr. Ware himself, for his own protection, and only to be had by those who purchase the right to use his system. Of these we shall not now speak further, having done all we felt called upon to do. We shall therefore close our remarks at present, by giving the following certificate of Governor Jones, of Tenn., in regard to Mr. Ware's system.

MR. WARE.—Dear Sir: I have been building a Plank Road from Memphis to Germantown, and have tried the old and new plans. I find that the wide bearing is much better and decidedly cheaper. The bearings that I use now in constructing the road are exclusively of the description referred to in your patent. The economy of using your form of bearing, arises from the fact that all the "feather" or "wane edged" planks are saved, as well as the time, trouble and loss in squaring the sleepers, and a saving in laying the same. The amount saved by your system is at least 25 per cent in the cost of material for road building. Very respectfully, your Friend and old Servant, JAMES C. JONES. LAFAYETTE, June 7th, 1851. Memphis, May 1st, 1851.

THE WHIG CAUSE.

We think we cannot be mistaken in the signs around us, of a gathering, strong, steady rally to the pure standard of MILLARD FILLMORE; and the Whig candidate for the next Presidency; and the name most frequently associated with his, and likely to be most cordially adopted, in N. C. at least, if not by the Whigs of the whole South and of the nation, for the second office in the Republic, is that of William A. Graham. On this ticket, comprising so much of public virtue and ability, the conservative people of the Union may confidently rely for a firm and righteous administration of the Government, and for every thing which great patriots may honorably do for the perpetuation of our glorious Confederacy. Their stand is on the Constitution of the United States—they have been tried and found true. It will be perceived that there is a call in another column for a Whig meeting in this county, at Superior Court. The best—we had a

most said, the only, hope of our now united country, is in the great conservative Whig party, and it is time that we begin to look to a more effective organization, in view of the approaching national canvass of next year. We are not "tired of politics;" but they owe much, to their country in the present crisis, and under existing difficulties, the means of preserving their free and happy situation.—Greensboro' Patriot.

No, you are not mistaken in supposing that the people of the country are looking to Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for President in 1852. Nor are you mistaken as to his entire acceptability with the Whigs. And as for Mr. Graham being the candidate for Vice President, the Whigs of this region would hail it with the greatest satisfaction. And however the Ticket might succeed elsewhere, we are perfectly satisfied that none better could be constructed for the latitude of North Carolina. The fact is, the people of that part of the State have chosen it, and adopted it; and will, with the greatest reluctance give it up. Mr. Fillmore's administration has not only been without fault, but highly meritorious. He has earned the confidence of the whole country, and the Whigs of this State, so far as an observation has extended, will delight to honor him with an election to the high post he has been Provisionally called upon to fill, and for which he has shown himself so happily qualified in every respect. They look upon him as a pure patriot, fearless and bold, yet cautious and wise. And he is so much like their beloved Graham, that they think Mr. Graham and he ought to go together. And hence, with concert, they have made up this Ticket in their own minds, and they cherish with peculiar pleasure. We have evidence of this every day, in the declarations of the views and feelings of plain men in all parts of this and the adjoining States. Let the leaders in politics take heed to the hint that is given by these indications of the popular mind.

The four fugitive slaves who were arrested in Harrisburg on Friday week, and returned to their owners, belonged to Daniel T. Shreve, Hezekiah W. Truitt, and John L. T. Jones, of Montgomery county, Maryland, who have published card returning thanks to Mr. McAllister, the United States Commissioner, and others who assisted in the recovery of the property. The negroes said they had been enticed away by certain boatmen on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, that they had a very hard time since they escaped, sleeping among the mountains without food or shelter, and that they were perfectly willing to return home.

We have received the International Magazine for Oct. which is freighted with usual, with a rich and varied assortment of the most readable matter of the day.

There are said to be four Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church awaiting consecration. Creighton, of New York; Rubidge, South Carolina; Williams, of Connecticut; Whitehouse, of Illinois.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham.—For our own sake (says the Warrenton, Va. Free Press) though we should always be pleased to see of our prominent Virginians put forward, we are not so selfish as to desire to monopolize honors. The Old Dominion has had her share of Executive honors—and we are therefore willing that other States should come a portion. North Carolina, both from her position and her fidelity, is entitled to the Vice Presidency—and we accordingly repeat our preference for the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, the Secretary of the Navy. He has all the qualifications for the place, and his State has a man which honorable men cannot resist.

Prolific.—Mrs. William Jackson, in Montgomery county, has presented her husband, with a birth, with three fine boys. All doing well.

George W. Summers has been nominated by a state convention as the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia.

Blowing out Candles.—There is one fact in domestic economy which is not generally known. If a candle be blown out before it above you, the wick will not smoulder, and may therefore, be easily lighted again, blown upon downwards the contrary is the case. The author of the above should try his experiments a little further, for this is false.

The health of HENRY CLAY is said to be in a very feeble state, so much so as to doubt if whether he ever returns to Washington. For the first time in his life he is actually desponding. The Whig Convention of Virginia has nominated GEO. W. SUMMERS for Governor. COM. PARKER AT HAVANA. A letter from Havana to the New Orleans Picayune, announcing the presence of Commodore Parker, says: "Since his arrival he has been engaged in investigating the circumstances connected with the inhuman butchery of the truden and his forty nine companions, the atrocities perpetrated upon the less bodies by the Spanish populace. He has been informed that several gentlemen of the highest respectability were waited upon the Commodore, and he to him what they saw themselves in the streets and public places of the town, the day and night of the execution. Affirmations of these gentlemen more bear out all that has been related by correspondents from here relative to the atrocities. The details arc of too