BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

BOSTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1865.

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guarantee of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

The opposition papers with a good deal of unanimity make two capital objections to the President's inaugural address,—that it is too short, and that its language is scriptural. As for its brevity, we suppose that to be a particular in which Mr. Lincoln could not have given satisfaction to his critics. Had he reviewed our military and financial affairs they would have said, "Why tell us this which we "knew before?" Had he dwelt upon the political aspects of the war, and unfolded his policy anew, they would have said, "Why this "vain repetition of the messages of three years "past, and of the results of the Hampton Roads "conference?" He did neither of these useless things; and they complain that his address is meagre and fails to satisfy their thirst for knowledge. It is a case where dissatisfaction was a foregone conclusion. Indeed it does not appear that he *could* have written an address which would have pleased this class of critics,—unless, indeed, ceasing to be Abraham Lincoln and forgetting the popular verdict in November, he had given his adhesion to the Chicago policy, in which case they would perhaps after all have been a little in advance of his present supporters in accusing him of apostacy.

With respect to the scriptural cast given to much of the address, the critics do not all fall into the same mistake with the Courrier des Etats Unis, which censures Mr. Lincoln for finding his citations in the law of Moses rather than in the merciful precepts of the Saviour,—the vivacious Frenchman, more familiar, doubtless, with Balzac than with Holy Writ, evidently supposing that "judge not that ye be "not judged" is enjoined by Moses, and that we must look in Exodus or Leviticus for the doom of him "through whom the offence "cometh." The majority of the critics know indeed whether to look in the Old Testament or the New for Mr. Lincoln's citations; but it displeases them that he should have made any at all. "Why this pious submission to the judgments "of heaven?" is the burden of their complaint. In this particular, we suspect Mr. Lincoln might have satisfied them more easily. He might have treated this great convulsion and his duties in it as something having no religious aspect whatever, as an affair in which shallow temporary expediency should usurp the place of principle; the language of Scripture would certainly have been found to have little application in such a treatment of the subject, and the document would thus have conformed to the taste and we may say to the habit of thought of the opposition. To Mr. Lincoln, however, it seemed otherwise. To him it seemed that the hand of Providence is visible in these astounding events, that we should reverently bow to the judgments of the Almighty, and that mindful of our own shortcomings we should not fail in charity to our fellow-men, however we may be compelled by our duty to war against them; and it seemed to him too that the time of renewing his solemn oaths of office was not an unfit occasion for reminding his countrymen of these things. This may be deemed "Puritanical" by some, but we suspect that the majority of the loyal people of these States will agree that the President was right.

For several weeks near the close of the last year the people of this city had to contemplate the possibility of a failure of their supply of water. That is, such of them as ever can be made to look beyond the desire or convenience of the moment saw this chance in the near future, and governed themselves accordingly. The result is seen in the average consumption of water for the last three months of the year, as reported by the Water Board. Falling off a little in October, the consumption in November and December fell to a lower point than crowning exploit last summer in manufacturing a proclamation is not yet forgotten by the public.

The President elect, owing to some well-authenticated reports of a projected rising in Baltimore, changed his arrangements for passing through that city by selecting an earlier train than that which had been publicly announced as likely to have him on board; and by this simple means the designs of the instigators of the riot were foiled. On this slight foundation the enterprising New York reporter constructed his striking and sensational story, the success of which perhaps prompted some of his future efforts on a grander scale of deception, and which, unless emphatically and generally met with contradiction, bids fair to outlive both its author and the object of its contemptible malice, and go down to posterity as a fact.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The international exhibition in the city of Oporto, Portugal, to which some allusion has already been made, will open in August next, and will last until the end of the present year. It would seem probable that it might be found to the advantage of certain classes of our inventors and manufacturers to be represented at this exhibition. The Portuguese Consul in this city is Mr. Archibald Foster, at No. 100 State street.

THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR.—This is the title of an interesting paper in the December number of the French Revue de Deux Mondes, by Mr. Auguste Laugel, to whose intelligent writings so favorable to the United States, we have more than once had occasion to refer. The whole article is too long for our columns, but some account of it and some extracts from it may be found interesting. It opens thus:—

"The 7th of September, the steamer Scotia, on which I had embarked for the United States, arrived in sight of the low shore of Long Island; with a crowd of other passengers I looked with attention at these shores, so new to me. The blue heights of New Jersey were soon in sight, and we saw emerging in the distance and agitated by the sea the sails of the pilot boat. A little craft, manned by two oarsmen, came as if borne by the waves and ranged itself near the gigantic steamer. In a moment the pilot was on deck. He communicated his news to the captain, who jumped, to announce it, to the light roof which connects the drums of the two wheels. "Atlanta was taken." "The democratic convention had chosen for Presidential candidate, General McClellan." The news of the great victory which had crowned the campaign of Sherman in Georgia was received by a triple salvo of hurrahs. The secessionists and the blockade runners (this is the name given to those who carry on trade notwithstanding the blockade of the Southern ports) did not attempt to protest against the general enthusiasm. To the joy caused by the taking of Atlanta there was soon added some more complex sentiments. The chances of McClellan were discussed. The choice of the General astonished no one, but the news was not received by all with equal favor. If, during the monotonous two days' passage, I had heard few political discussions, the spirit of party now awoke as with a spring, and before quitting the deck of the Scotia I began to feel myself in America."

Mr. Laugel then proceeds to give a sketch of the state of parties in the country, "from the opening of "the war, when the first gun was fired against Fort "Sumter." He describes very fairly and with great accuracy the progress of events in this relation up to the near approach of the Presidential election. Having given over preliminary explanations of the convention system, which to most foreigners is such an inscrutable mystery, he takes his render with him to the republican State convention at Worcester, the working of which he describes minutely. He then tells of the town meetings in caucus in the smaller towns, the large meetings in Faneuil Hall, in Springfield and elsewhere. The torchlight processions, all the movements preparatory to the election, and finally the voting itself, at which he was present, and remarks on the orderly and quiet manner in which it took place. He concludes his paper as follows:—

"The next day, and even before the definitive figures were exactly ascertained, it was known from one end to the other of the United States that Mr. Lincoln was reëlected. From every village the figures were sent to the committee of each party; the employés of the telegraphs, the post-offices and railroads were occupied with nothing else. The victory of the republicans was soon certain. . . . . .

"The first words which fell from the lips of the President after the reëlection were words of peace and conciliation. General Butler, in a speech which he made on quitting New York, gave it to be understood that pacific propositions would soon be made to the people of the South. The misfortunes and the excitements of war have not germinated in the hearts of the inhabitants of the North any sentiments of vengeance or hatred. They are ready to render to the Southern States all their constitutional rights, to cover with a generous amnesty all persons, to consider as a dead letter all the decrees of confiscation. They ask of the South only the renunciation of an institution henceforth considered as incompatible with the Union. Never since the beginning of the war has the North felt itself so strong, so united, so confident; all doubts, all hesitations have disappeared. The war has henceforth the double aim of the object of the powers or has found a common result. This unconscious will, spread through thousands of individual wills, is at last revealed to itself,—as the price of so much blood poured out, of so much treasure spent, of so many tears, efforts, griefs, it asks only one thing, 'The Union without Slavery.'

"The popular verdict has already thrown profound trouble into the confederate ranks. Mr. Jefferson Davis and his friends hoped that the democratic party would gain the victory. They believed the North to be exhausted, discouraged, divided; and even if

The Statue of Mr. Everett.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

Your correspondent "H" in the Daily Advertiser of Friday urged with great force and vivacity that the work of making Mr. Everett's statue should not be assigned to any sculptor, however famous, merely from confidence in his general ability, without knowing just what he can give us, but that the committee should follow a more business-like method, and buy by sample, finding out what is anywhere to be had, and taking the best. He urged that they should obtain from each of the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with this work, a model of the figure he would propose to erect, and not enter upon the execution of the work until a satisfactory design is obtained.

This suggestion has doubtless made a favorable impression upon the business community so largely represented, both among the subscribers and their committee. To the community, also, who feel a professional interest in the thing as a matter of fine art, and to the intelligent public who shake with apprehension when they hear that another monument is to be erected, it has given great satisfaction. Those, however, who are familiar with the subject of competitions observe that Friday's article says nothing about paying the competitors, a most important omission; for the fact is, that the great advantage of having a number of good designs to choose from cannot be had without paying for it, its price being the price of the designs. Second-rate designs can be had for nothing, but the best men will not work without pay. If their work is wanted, it is certainly worth paying for, and in the present case the very abundant funds which the community has placed at the disposal of the committee warrant them in spending in experiments whatever sum may be necessary to insure a final success. They had better spend half their money in securing success than save the whole to aggrandize their failure. If the committee, after selecting the half dozen sculptors from whom, in their judgment, a successful result may reasonably be expected, should offer each of them six hundred or eight hundred dollars for a sketch of Mr. Everett in plaster, one-fourth the size of life, and allow six months or a year for the completion of these designs, the end attained would amply justify the means expended. By calling in the aid of a competent jury of artists and connoisseurs, the committee would then be able to make sure of a reasonable success. Of the rejected designs many would doubtless possess great merit, though in the opinion of the jury unsuited for the monumental purpose; and these might in the hands of business men be made to yield a return equal to the cost of the competition, by being multiplied and scattered through the community. A monument of Mr. Everett would thus be erected by every fireside which would serve to keep his name familiar and his memory green among the household memories of another generation. But an unpaid competition is almost as perilous as none at all.

W.

Mrs. Edgeworth of Edgeworthstown.

Died at Edgeworthstown (Ireland), on the 10th of February, Mrs. Edgeworth, aged 95 years, the widow of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, Esq., formerly so much distinguished in science, letters and society.

Mrs. Edgeworth was the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Beaufort, known in England by his maps, and topographical works on Ireland. Her brother, Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, was still more widely known from his distinction in the naval service, as an officer of the Royal Topographical Engineers, as the author of a work on Asia Minor, and for his excellent maps, prepared for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Mrs. Edgeworth's talents were also of a high order, and they were so worthily accompanied by a remarkable memory, delicate tact and quick observation, that they were always effective, either in the multiplied cares of life, in promoting the happiness of the large family circle of which she was the head, or in intercourse with the most gifted minds of the time.

Her accomplishments were equally brilliant and thorough; her beautiful paintings ornamented her home, while her administrative ability, and her sound sense, enabled her to superintend a large estate, to preside over a numerous household, and to educate her children, with perfect ease and success. Very pleasing in her person, elegant and refined in her manners, she had much playful animation, a quick wit, and such watchful kindness for all, that the most timid were encouraged, the least gifted were sustained. The centre of a brilliant circle, to her were referred all questions of taste, fact, dates, and the answers were prompt and sufficient.

Mrs. Edgeworth was the fourth wife of Mr. Edgeworth, whom she married in 1798. Mr. Edgeworth had then nine children, Maria, the well-known authoress, being one year older than Mrs. Edgeworth. In her interesting memoir of her father, her sketch of Mrs. Edgeworth is full of beauty and strong feeling. We give a few lines from it:—

"Her superior qualities, her accurate knowledge, judgment and abilities in decision and in action appeared only as accidents arose and called for them. She was found equal to the occasion, and superior to expectation. This (the marriage), of all the blessings we owe to my Father, has proved the greatest."

This charming and honored lady has continued to live on the family estate at Edgeworthstown, a happi-

Tennesseans they give receipts. Last year's wheat crop was a total failure, and half the people that sowed did not gather seed. This year, four-fifths of the people did not sow a grain; they could not get seed, and if they had had it, they had no horses to plough. The rebels fed out the people's corn last fall, while it was green, and gave them no chance therefore to hide any. Things are a great deal worse here than I can tell you, and must grow more distressing every day. At Knoxville, there are in a single house, learn, six hundred refugees from this section crowded together. . . .

Respectfully yours, H. S.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 10, 1865.

Hon. N. G. Taylor:—

My dear Friend,— . . . I must say I cannot find words to convey an idea of the suffering of the people of Upper East Tennessee. In the opening of this struggle, my abiding conviction was that the old government would crush out this wicked rebellion. I still believe it. Justice, truth, right and liberty will surely prevail. But, alas! their lingering steps will reach East Tennessee but to find its once happy homes a desolation, its loyal population homeless wanderers, famishing for food and clothed in tatters. . . . The only men now at home, you know, are old men, generally 60 or 70 years of age. It seems to be the delight of the rebels to ride up to their doors, call out these Union men and shoot them down before their families. Driven by terror and hunger and destitution, the remnant of these people, that is, the women and children, are leaving their once happy and prosperous homes, and coming in droves to this city. One hundred and twenty-five of these sufferers arrived at Knoxville yesterday from your county. It is heartrending to witness the destitution and fearful suffering of these innocent victims of despotism. Many of them are the wives and children of our soldier boys, whose regiments are for the moment stationed here, and who are utterly unprepared to render them comfortable, or to provide for their wants, which are numberless. They are almost naked, and have tramped the icy roads for over one hundred and fifteen miles, and are utterly destitute. The relief association of this city is extending them assistance so far as its exhausted stores will permit.

R. S.

Contributions for the relief of the people whose condition is described in these letters may be sent to Henry P. Kidder, esq., Treasurer N. E. Refugees' Aid Society, 40 State street.

The Trial of Mr. Allen

OF WEST NEWTON.

The Charge of Judge Brigham.

SUPERIOR COURT—MIDDLESEX SS.

BRIGHAM, J. Presiding.

Commonwealth v. Nathaniel T. Allen.

This was an indictment charging the defendant with an assault and battery upon the person of one Albion D. Emerson, who was a pupil in the defendant's school at West Newton.

On the occasion in question, Emerson had been tardy, which by the rules of the school, were told to remain in during a part of the recess, and learn the hymn which had been sung that morning. The others remained, but Emerson disobeyed and went out; was sent for, came in and took his place, and began studying the hymn. He then whispered, which was against the rules of the school, and was questioned by Mr. Allen about it. Then occurred the punishment which formed the occasion of the present prosecution, and which the government contended was unduly severe and violent, but which the defendant contended was moderate and proper in kind and degree.

We have already printed the evidence for the government, and a portion of that for the defence. One witness only for the government, Harry Etheridge, testified that the defendant threw Emerson upon the floor, and, he *thought*, put his foot upon him, but was not sure, and half an hour after was not sworn to this fact. Three other pupils were called for the government, who testified that the defendant shook Emerson and laid him upon the floor.- One of them thought Emerson touched the settee or hit the black-board in going down, but all three thought the punishment moderate, except William Brown, who considered it pretty severe; and none of them witnessed the violence testified to by Etheridge.

The government also introduced the testimony of Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, who testified that the disease of which Emerson subsequently died, pyemia, *might* have arisen from an injury to the hip; but he further testified that this disease was no indication of the extent or degree of injury received, that it might arise from a very slight injury, or without any injury, as from a sore; and that any cause which would originate pus would be a secondary cause of this disease.

For the defendant, the following persons, who were present and witnessed the occurrence, were called as witnesses: James T. Allen, a brother of the defendant, who sat upon the platform of the school-room; James Livingston, a pupil who stood next to the Emerson in the row when he received the punishment; Thomas Shevill and B. F. Kittredge, pupils who stood in the same row with Emerson; William Clemons, Asa W. Fiske, Daniel W. Knowlton, George Hallet Chase, Bush, and Anna McFarland, all pupils, who were in various parts of the room. These witnesses testified that they saw what took place, that there was no throwing of Emerson upon the floor, putting the foot upon him, nor anything of the kind; that Mr. Allen took Emerson by the collar, shook him, spoke to him roughly, but moderately and without anger or excitement,—laid him upon the floor, retaining his hold upon him until he was down, and then touched him with his slipper and told him to get up. Several of them say that as soon as Mr. Allen's back was turned, Emerson stepped out and made a face at the others behind him, "would pay Mr. Allen for that;" that soon afterward the boys were sent out for a short recess, and Albion told the others that it didn't hurt him any, but laughed and said Mr. Allen would get his pay; and that he repeated the same the next morning.

It was in evidence, and not contradicted, that the next day Albion was at school and attending to his studies as usual, and in the afternoon went to the playground (which is a large field of eight acres appropriated to the games of the school), and for an hour or two played at base ball

battery. The use of some degree of force upon the person of Emerson by the defendant is admitted, so that you have, gentlemen, no difficulty about that. That is disposed of. The defendant admits that he applied force on this occasion to the person of this boy. That this was done by the defendant in his character of a schoolmaster, upon the person of Emerson when he bore to him the relation of a pupil, is admitted; therefore you have no difficulty about that fact. You come, then, to the question, What force may a school teacher use upon the person of a pupil? That is the question, and the whole question in this case, gentlemen; or rather it is the application of the evidence to this question which furnishes your whole duty in this case.

What force may a schoolmaster lawfully use upon the person of a pupil? In the first place, gentlemen, there must be a reasonable and proper occasion for the use of force. Such occasion would be afforded whenever a pupil for a violation of a reasonable regulation of the school deserved punishment, or for withholding obedience to a reasonable requirement deserved coërcion; and such occasion must be for the good of the pupil and the other scholars, not for the purpose of satisfying the irritated temper of the teacher or his personal dignity. For either of the purposes suggested as furnishing lawful occasion for punishment, a moderate castigation may be inflicted. There must be an occasion, gentlemen, which is reasonable in itself, which properly calls for the administration of punishment, for its effect upon the person to be punished and for its effect upon the associates of the pupil to be punished. The reasonable and lawful occasion having arrived for punishment on the part of the teacher, how shall he punish him? The law says the mode and the kind of the punishment must be reasonable. The degree and severity of it must be reasonable, and both mode and degree of punishment must have reference to the occasion. The law prescribes no mode in which a schoolmaster shall administer punishment to a pupil. In all cases it leaves to the jury the question of determining whether the mode of punishment was a reasonable one, just as it leaves to the jury to determine whether the degree or severity of punishment is reasonable,—whether such a degree and severity of punishment is called for when the occasion for punishment arises. Because, gentlemen, you will easily perceive that what would be an adequate and just punishment for one offence would be very excessive punishment for another. The occasion which calls for the punishment is thus to determine both what kind of punishment is to be administered, and the degree of the punishment.

Now, by the light of these principles, gentlemen,—these rules controlling the powers and functions of the school teacher in the management of his pupils,—you will regard the evidence. There is no function of a teacher's profession or occupation which is more delicate and responsible than that of punishing. For the purposes of education, the law gives to the teacher, to some extent, the powers of a parent, and he must punish as parents punish. It gives the same powers to a master over his apprentice, because the master is placed in relation to his apprentice in the relation of a father. Until within a few years any master of a ship had the power by law to punish a sailor corporally, either by way of correction for what he had done, or by way of coërcion to induce him to perform his appropriate duty. When the law delegates to a person any other than the parent the power of administering corporal punishment to a child, apprentice or servant, the law puts upon the person the duty of exercising it as a parent does, with a full sense of his responsibility and the moral duties and obligations connected with it. Now, in the light of the principles I have suggested, let me call your attention to this evidence.

What was the occasion of this punishment? Here, gentlemen, you have no difficulty, because there is no dispute, as I understand, between the government and the defence upon the question or occasion of this punishment. This boy had been tardy in his attendance at school upon the morning when this occurrence took place. With other boys, he was deprived of his recess, or rather there was a regulation of the school to the effect that all pupils who failed to be punctual at the opening of the school, and to be present at the religious services of the morning, which opened the exercises of the school, any boy who failed to attend on that occasion, was deprived of his recess of half an hour, and was compelled to occupy that time in the forenoon of the following day in learning the opening of the school, and sometimes had the further task of committing to memory chapters of Scripture. This boy had violated this regulation. He was not in attendance, and he had violated further the regulation which required him to remain in at recess, and had gone out. The boys generally testified to the defendant, the boy was sent for, and was then directed to perform the task by way of punishment which the other boys who had been tardy were then performing. While this was proceeding, he whispered; and then took place what the defendant is charged in this indictment with having unlawfully done. Now, gentlemen, it is for you to consider whether or not the regulation of the school was an unreasonable one—whether it was violated, and if so, whether there was an occasion for punishment. I do not understand there is any very decided dispute between the government and the defence upon this point,—that the regulation was a proper one, that the boy had violated it in two respects, and that there was an occasion for exercising on the part of the master some of the powers which the law clothed him with, by way of punishment. And now, gentlemen, the delicate question in this case is whether he exercised his powers upon that occasion within the limits of the law applicable upon all persons exercising these duties. What did he do? Here you come to a conflict of evidence. For the purpose of determining what he did, gentlemen, you must refer to the testimony of a number of witnesses. I will only refer to them by name, but not undertake to read their testimony, though if there is any dispute among you as to the testimony of any witness, or you have any desire that the testimony of any particular witness should be read to you, I will give you the benefit of my notes. They are not to control your recollection, but are merely a memorandum for your recollection of the testimony. These notes I have taken are for the purpose of giving the jury the benefit of my memoranda, and for other purposes which have no relation to the duties of the jury at all.

The first witness was George C. Brown, a pupil who had been to the school one and a half years. George C. Brown, Wm. Brown, George F. Bassett and Henry Etheridge were the four witnesses on the part of the government to sustain the allegations of the indictment. Their testimony furnishes you the case of the government. The only other witnesses they

and I must refer to that,—I mean that concerning the peaceable and humane character of the defendant. Every man who lives long enough to acquire a character, is entitled to have the benefit of it when he is in peril. That is one of the blessings of character—that when a man finds himself surrounded by peril, by accusation, if there is no other witness he may invoke, he may call upon those who have known his life. As I had occasion to say to you upon a former occasion, this testimony of character is valuable only when other testimony is unsatisfactory. Whenever a criminal action is proved beyond any reasonable doubt, so that the minds of jurors cannot resist the conclusion that it has been done, then the evidence of character is vain. But when the testimony offered in support of an accusation comes from various contradictory sources, when the duty of determining the truth becomes delicate, embarrassing, complicated, and sometimes almost impossible, then the party accused has a right to say to the juror—"while among all those uncertainties your minds are wavering, I throw into the scale for my benefit the life which I have lived among my neighbors and friends,—I throw that in for the purpose of raising the doubts which the mind of any man might reasonably entertain through confusion of testimony, imperfections of recollection, and contradiction." When that is the case, gentlemen, then testimony of this character becomes peculiarly valuable. I do not say whether this case is one of that kind or not. That is for you to determine. I have no responsibility, gentlemen, about the evidence in this case, except to give you the rules by which to deal with it. You must determine whether the case is in such a position in your minds that the evidence of character may fairly be called in. If it is, gentlemen, then you must give the defendant the benefit of character and standing among a large number of persons who have had occasion to know him, all persons of great respectability and intelligence, who testified that hitherto in his life he has maintained the character of being a peaceable and humane man. He asks you to doubt whether, having such a character and such a life, it is likely that, upon an occasion like that which has been described in this trial, he would have done a cruel, malignant, or unlawful act. If the proper occasion comes, gentlemen, for the consideration of this testimony, I have no doubt you will give him the benefit of it. If the case is so clear that it is not necessary for you to consider it, then you will not give it any more regard. I am not aware, gentlemen, that I can give you any further assistance in this case.

Take the rules which I have stated to you, and which I will state to you once more (in order that they may be clearly impressed upon your minds), which apply to school-teachers with reference to their pupils. Upon a reasonable and proper occasion, a teacher may inflict a moderate castigation, which the law defines to be such a castigation as, considering the occasion which has called for it, is reasonable in kind and reasonable in degree. If, having a lawful occasion for punishment, a teacher imposes a disproportionate or an unreasonable punishment, then his conduct is in excess of his legal powers, and for such excess he may be held responsible by prosecution for assault and battery. That, gentlemen, is the whole principle of law which applies to the duties and powers of teachers over the persons of their pupils.

The testimony of Dr. Bigelow I will refer to very briefly before I conclude these suggestions. Dr. Bigelow testified to a *post mortem* examination of this boy, and to certain indications upon his hip. That evidence was introduced for you to use only for the purpose of assisting you in determining whether or not the boy was punished with an unreasonable degree of violence by the defendant. If there was any intervening cause of violence between the boy's death and the occurrences in which the defendant took part, then, gentlemen, all this evidence becomes entirely immaterial. For only if you should be satisfied from the testimony of Dr. Bigelow that nothing but what was done by the defendant caused the injury, and it was only what an unreasonable degree of violence would have produced, does his testimony become material. I understand him to say that the disease of which the boy died may be produced by any cause which would develop pus; and that the development of pus is an event which may occur whenever there is any injury to the person, however slight,—not depending upon the degree of violence. It may arise from amputation, or in the healing of any cause which would occasion a slight injury. You will determine, gentlemen, whether the testimony of Dr. Bigelow has a tendency to throw light upon the character of the assault.

There is another suggestion, gentlemen, which has been argued with some degree of force on the one hand and on the other, upon which I feel bound to say something. It has been argued that this defendant and his friends, before any prosecution for this offence, had made preparation by way of examining witnesses and consulting counsel for a defence. Well, gentlemen, if a party whom you have found being, it is a circumstance which is regarded in the law as indicating guilt. But it is a circumstance which everybody has a right to have examined reasonably and fairly. If, in your judgment, the defendant had no reason to believe that his name was coupled with any unlawful act to this boy, and, having a consciousness of an unlawful act on his part, made preparations to vindicate his name before his name was assailed, or it was supposed it would be likely to be assailed, that would be a circumstance tending to show—having some tendency I mean, to show—that he was conscious of having done an unlawful act. Yet a man, finding himself accused or made the subject of gossip among his public or friends or neighbors, in connection with an act alleged to be unlawful, might very well, for the purpose of protecting his good name, and conscious of his innocence, take those precautions for self-protection which every man has a right to make against accusation. A circumstance, therefore, of that kind, gentlemen, has two aspects, one of which may have a tendency to show consciousness of unlawfulness of conduct, and the other of which may show consciousness of innocence or a sense of injury, and the exercise of the instinct or natural desire for self-preservation. Every man in criminal case has the right to have any circumstances, considered to bear against him, reasonably and fairly explained and canvassed. The reason is not to be strained for the purpose of excluding or softening the evidence of a man's guilt; neither, on the other hand, is it to be strained in the other direction. The proposition of law is, in circumstances affecting a party which a tendency to prove his guilt, if they can admit of a reasonable explanation consistent with his innocence, he is entitled to have it.

I believe, gentlemen, I have referred to all in my mind bearing upon this case which will assist you to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, Boston, Dec. 7, 1864.

The undersigned will continue to receive loans to the State from corporations or individuals, at six per cent interest paid semi-annually, with thirty days notice of withdrawal.

H. K OLIVER,
Treasurer.

dec 9—1stf

OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

An Adjourned Meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College will be held at the Medical College, N. Grove street, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.

NATH'L B. SHURTLEFF, Secretary.

Boston, 1 March 1865. 1t | mar 6

STEPS OF THE

GREAT SLAVE AUCTION BLOCK OF

CHARLESTON

IN BOSTON!

Arrival of "Carleton," of the Journal.

By urgent request, Mr. C. O. COFFIN, "Carleton" of the Journal, who has just arrived from CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, will give in MUSIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 9th, at 7½ o'clock, some account of his recent visit to Charleston, the hot-bed of secession, and will exhibit the very STEPS of the GREAT

SLAVE AUCTION BLOCK

of that city, upon which thousands of poor slaves have been sold.

Some of our most distinguished men will be invited to speak during the evening from the steps of this block. Their names will be announced in a day or two.

Mr. Coffin brought with him also the lock of the outside iron door of the place where women were examined before the sale.

Mr. Coffin will, during the evening, present the Steps of the Block to the

Freedmen's Aid Society.

A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Freedman's Aid Society of Ward Eleven.

Governor Andrew, Rev. Mr. Hepworth, and Rev. A. L. Stone, are expected to speak from the steps of the block.

Tickets of admission, with reserved seats, 50 cents; other tickets 25 cents. For sale at Ditson's Music Store. mar 6

MASSACHUSETTS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Annual Commencement for the conferring of medical degrees, will take place at the College on WEDNESDAY, March 8th. The exercises will commence at 11½ o'clock A. M., with a prayer by Prof. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., after which graduates will read selections from their dissertations. The degrees will then be conferred by the President, Rev. Thomas Hill, D.D., LL.D., who will conclude the exercises with an address.

The Corporation and Board of Overseers of the University will be present on the occasion, and the Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, all medical students, and all persons who may be interested in medical science, are hereby respectfully invited to be present.

GEORGE C. SHATTUCK, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Wednesday, March 1, 1865. 1t3t | mar 4

TO THE PUBLIC.

The New England Women's Auxiliary Association, of the Supply Department of the United States Sanitary Commission at No. 18 West street, and the "Soldiers Home" at 76 Kingston street, of the "Special Relief Department" of the Commission, are very much in need of money to carry on the work which they have undertaken to perform in this city.

The "Supply Department" want money to buy various kinds of cotton and woollen cloths which may be cut out and prepared at their rooms in West street, and given out to the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers in service, or of those who have been in service, to be made into clothing for the sick and wounded in camps and hospitals, and for the naked, suffering, emaciated men returned from the rebel prison pens.

At "The Home" in Kingston street, 48,000 soldiers have been received and aided in various ways, giving them shelter, food, surgical aid, proper care and nursing, conveying the sick and wounded in hospital cars, and sending them home in charge of a special attendant when necessary. We are now out of funds, and require during the current year at least $150,000 to maintain the efficiency of the "Soldiers' Home" and the "Supply Department" in this city. We ask aid from all who wish well to the soldier. All articles suitable for soldiers in the field or in hospital may be sent to the "Supply Department," No. 18 West street, and all contributions of money to the treasurer of the Boston Branch of the Commission, J. HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT, 82 Milk street, or to either member of the committee, whose names are annexed.

HENRY B. ROGERS, GEO HIGGINSON,
WILLIAM AMORY, C. W. LORING,
EDMUND DWIGHT, JOSIAH QUINCY,
S. JOHNSON, Jr., J. C. LEE,
EDWARD AUSTIN, J. I. BOWDITCH,
J. M. BEEBE, EDWARD ATKINSON,
J. M. FORBES, B. S. ROTCH,
EDWARD JACKSON, G. W. WALES,
GEO. W. BOND, SAML. FROTHINGHAM, Jr,
CHS. HAMILTON PARKER, WM. GRAY, Jr.
WM. PERKINS, CHAS. P. SHIMMIN,
T. WIGGLESWORTH, WM. ENDICOTT, Jr.,
B. C. WATERSTON, GEO. S. HILLARD,
GEO. H. GRAY, JAMES L. LITTLE,
ARTHUR T. LYMAN, J. H. WOLCOTT,
RUFUS ELLIS, J. M. BARNARD.

Boston, Jan. 31, 1865. 1sTuSw | feb 2

S. R. NILES

Advertising Agent

CONTRACTS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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Office No. 1 Scollay's Building, Boston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS—From Lewis Wharf, Pier—On Saturday.

The A 1 barque PATMOS, SPRIG, master, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to

BAKER BROTHERS, 101 State street.

SOUTHERN PACKETS—REGULAR LINE—From Eastern Packet Pier.

FOR ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOR BALTIMORE—REGULAR COMMERCIAL LINE—Positively First Vessel.

The packet barque SELAH, Capt. Gould.

For freight, apply to L. T. LYNDE, 127 Commercial street.

SCUDDER & CO'S PACKETS.

From Eastern Packet Pier, Commercial street.

FOR BALTIMORE—UNION AND DESPATCH LINE—Positively First Vessel.

This packet barque SELAH, Capt. Gould.

FOR PHILADELPHIA—COMMERCIAL LINE.

This Day.

The packet schr W. D. CARNELL, Capt. Kelly.

FOR NEW YORK—SCUDDER & CO'S LINE.

The packet schr J. C. BROOKS, Capt. Bearse.

Apply to SCUDDER & CO. No. 123, or to

CHARLES SIDERS & CO. 119 Commercial street.

FOR BALTIMORE—S. WELTCH & CO'S LINE.

This Day.

The superior packet schr GEO. S. FOGG, Paine, master, having most of her freight engaged, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L S. WELTCH & CO. 129 State street. mh 7

FOR PHILADELPHIA—RICE & THAYER'S REGULAR LINE—From Central wharf—First Vessel.

The regular packet schr HAS. A. MOLLER, Baker, master. For freight, apply to H. MAYO, at Packet Office, foot of Central wharf. No Cash advanced for forwarding goods to the West. Messrs. Twells & Co., Agents, 10 and 12 South street, Philadelphia. mh 7

FOR NEW YORK—DESPATCH LINE—From head Commercial wharf, south side—This Despatch.

The schooner LOUIS SPANIER, Lewis, master, will sail as above. For freight, apply to the master on board, to ALFRED C. TOBEY, Commercial wharf, or to C. LOVELL, Agent, at the Packet Office, said wharf.

FOR SALE.

A nice market fishing boat, now in this city, 23 tons register, 4 years old, well found, to close an account. Apply to WILLIAM COOK & CO., 14 Commercial street. m7

MORAGAGES FOR SALE.—Two first class mortgages on city property, $2,500 each, five years to run, for sale by HENRY P. KIDDER, 21 Merchants' Exchange. 1w mar 7

FINANCIAL.

Second National Bank,

(Formerly "GRANITE,")

NO. 86 STATE STREET.

U. S. TREASURY AGENT AND SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOK FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULAR 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.

This Bank is now receiving Subscriptions for this Loan, under the new arrangement.

The following table shows the value of the several denominations on each day:—

	$100s	$500s	$1,000s
Feb. 23	100 26	501 30	1,002 60
Mar. 1	100 28	501 40	1,002 80
Mar. 2	100 30	501 50	1,003 00
Mar. 3	100 32	501 60	1,003 20
Mar. 4	100 34	501 70	1,003 40
Mar. 6	100 38	501 90	1,003 80
Mar. 7	100 40	502 00	1,004 00
Mar. 8	100 42	502 10	1,004 20
Mar. 9	100 44	502 20	1,004 40
Mar. 10	100 46	502 30	1,004 60
Mar. 11	100 48	502 40	1,004 80
Mar. 13	100 52	502 60	1,005 20

☞ THE NOTES ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

JAMES H. BEAL, President,
ANDREW J. LOUD, Cashier.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1865. 1stf—feb 15

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,

NO. 41 STATE STREET.

U. S. DEPOSITORY

7-30 LOAN.

This Bank still acts as agent for the sale of this popular Loan, and will receive subscriptions to the same on the most favorable terms.

JOHN CARR, Cashier.

feb 7 | 1stf

North National Bank,

18 KILBY STREET.

AGENT for the sale of U. S. BONDS. We are prepared to furnish the

NEW 7-30 LOAN

on liberal terms. J. B. WETHERBEE, Cashier.

Jan 30 | 1t3m

National Bank of the Republic,

FISCAL AGENT of the U. S.

NO. 77 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

We are prepared to furnish on demand in sums to suit the purchaser

NEW 7-30 LOAN.

A liberal commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Savings Institutions. 1stf | Jan 23

C. N. PUTNAM & CO.

BANKERS and BROKERS.

74 STATE STREET,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. Coupon Sixes, 1881.

U. S. 5-20 Bonds.

U. S. 5 per cent. Notes.

vember and December fell to a lower point than it had reached for five years past; or, to make the comparison with the last two years only, during which a uniform method of measurement has been used, the consumption in November and December fell off not far from 2,000,000 gallons per day on the average, and was more than that amount below the average for the year. Early in the year, in fact, the city was prodigal in its use of the water, the consumption rising above the average for some years, so that in all January, February and March there was but one day when the conduit was run with a head of less than twenty inches,—that conduit which was built with the expectation of conducting a gentle stream which should never fill the arch, and which the engineers find so strained and cracked as to sadly need repairs, but which cannot be left idle long enough for its own preservation.

The two months of enforced economy at the close of the year show very plainly what might be done, if our citizens chose to look at the supply of water as they do at their supply of bread, as something which has been secured by laborious industry and is to be used fairly and without reckless waste. The city as a whole probably fared no worse with its 14,000,000 gallons per day than in 1863 with 16,000,000. The Water Board even tell us that the results of their efforts showed that one-half of the water brought to the city had been wasted. Doubtless, in consequence of the appeals of the authorities, some conscientious people suffered some inconvenience rather than use an unnecessary bucketful of the precious liquid; and of their neighbors enough continued their lavish waste, in spite of all efforts, to make up a plentiful supply on the average for all. But on the whole these two months, when we had to look in the face the possibility of a failure altogether, proved that with a severe retrenchment from our usual consumption, we could do very well. Probably there are few cities in the world so well supplied as we were, even then,—few cities that would not find our half-rations a sensible improvement on their customary allowance.

We are not so sanguine, however, as to suppose that such facts as those to which we refer will ever have any practical effect upon the habits of our citizens, when they know that the lake is tolerably full and that there is no immediate danger of the flow of water ceasing. A demonstration that we can do as well with a reasonable supply of water as with the immense stream usually brought into this city has an historical interest, but will probably not make us as a whole any more saving. The unlimited command of a service-pipe which is to be had for ten dollars is quite too much for ordinary self-denial, and we shall go on until that day, not very far off as the reports show us, when we shall have reached the maximum which the lake in ordinary seasons can supply. Then at any rate, we must come to the general use of water-meters, and paying for our water by the gallon as we do for our gas by the foot, we shall learn that blessings of this sort are not to be used inconsiderately and improvidently.

A FALSEHOOD WORTH CORRECTING.—A lie plausibly concocted and often repeated sometimes passes indelibly into history. Such an one is the ingenious fiction in regard to a circumstance of President Lincoln's first inauguration, universally accepted at that time, many times contradicted since then, but yet possessed of much vitality, and appearing at frequent intervals from sources which should be better informed than to give so groundless and mischievous a story indorsement and circulation. We allude to the elaborate report that the President elect in March, 1861, when rumors were rife of intentions to mob and assassinate him on his way to the capital, made the last stage of his journey to Washington in a disguise, definitely described as consisting of a military cloak and "Scotch cap." We notice this precious fabrication in an exchange paper of yesterday, as having received new currency in a speech made on Saturday at a celebration of Inauguration Day. It is certainly well to stamp such a story with denial at every opportunity, and we trust it will not be forgotten that this picturesque disguise, so poorly adapted to mask the familiarly known person of Mr. Lincoln, never existed anywhere except in the fertile imagination of the somewhat notorious "Herald of the Times," whose Mr. Lincoln were elected they imagined his majority would be too weak to secure his moral authority. If a new civil war should be grafted upon the present civil war, if factious blood should run again in the cities and States of the North, if the spirit of party should enter the ranks of the army, the rebellion would regain in a moment every thing it had lost. A single day has annihilated these hopes; the Southern confederacy stands facing the dark reality. It sees its army disbanded, half of its primitive territory forever lost, its last cities threatened, its treasury empty, its credit exhausted. No free voice can be heard in its States, submitted as they are to a military government; but the recitals of prisoners and refugees, the tone of Southern journals, which shows regret and lassitude under a pretence of assurance and is compelled enthusiasm, the speech recently pronounced in Georgia by Mr. Jefferson Davis himself, the messages of the governors of some of the rebel States, the disgrace of the Vice-President, Mr. Stevens, who formerly made great efforts to prevent the secession movement, every thing concurs to the thought that there is at this hour a slow breaking up of the confederation going on. A smothered contest has begun between those who, satisfied with having maintained their military honor, do not wish to draw greater disasters upon their country, and those who, desperate at not being able to conquer, will give up nothing but a desert to their enemies. This might have been foreseen in the beginning of the revolt. The new confederacy has in its bosom the seeds of death, slavery and the principle of secession itself. The South rose against the North because it thought its favorite institution threatened, and here, at the end of four years' struggle, they are beginning to talk at Richmond of arming the negroes and offering them liberty as the price of their alliance. The slaveholders took arms in the name of the sovereignty of the States, and now the Governor of Georgia turns this sovereignty against the despotism of Richmond, and gives it to be understood that each of the confederate States can make its peace separately with the North! Never has the logic which runs under the events of history been more imperious or more visible. Nothing has been able to retard its decrees; neither the courage of the armies of the South, nor the firmness of that soldier, President and organizer, both civil and military, whose form has a sort of tragic grandeur to which the most resolute enemies of his cause cannot be insensible. If the war of the United States had been a common war, perhaps this proud form might have attracted to itself the favors of fortune; but this great shock is in reality a revolution, and in the contest of principles which has taken place the victory will remain with the citizen President.

THE EXPERIENCES OF DESERTERS.—Now that so many of General Lee's discontented soldiers daily come into our lines, it is interesting to know something of the risks which these men run in traversing the narrow strip of debatable ground which separates outposts of the two armies. We find the following vivid bit of description in the correspondence of the New York Herald from the headquarters of the Second Corps:—

"The dark nights are very favorable for the deserters from the rebel ranks, fifteen of whom reached these headquarters prior to nine o'clock this evening, while occasional shots on the picket line, heard as I write, indicate that others are performing the perilous journey. Our picket lines are but a short distance from the enemy's, oftentimes in plain sight; and yet it is difficult for a person unaccustomed to seeing and conversing with deserters to appreciate the fortitude and determination required to travel from the one to the other. It is frequently made the subject of anxious thought for weeks prior to the attempt. Every opportunity is eagerly sought to study and become acquainted with the position of our lines to prevent becoming bewildered in the dark; and when at last the hour for the effort arrives, with stealthy step and anxious heart the deserter—weary of fighting in a cause which he has come to believe is utterly hopeless, weary of his rags and his little ration of corn meal—mounts past the vidette, the first post of danger, and then on, stumbling through the black darkness, expecting each moment to hear the crack of the rifle and the whir of the ball; crouching behind a stump and straining his ear to catch the repetition of a sound which has startled him; plunging anon into some filthy, slimy pool, with which the woods in this vicinity abound, and laying there in the dark, freezing water until satisfied that the noise from his fall has attracted no attention, from habit and hope of the promised reward clinging to his musket and accoutrements through all—and so he moves on until, with a suddenness which causes his heart to leap to his throat, he hears the challenge which he had forgotten to expect, "Who goes there?" and in a moment afterwards he is beside the camp fire of his old enemy, eating with no greater eagerness than has been proffered him the never grinted rations of Uncle Sam, though detained a little time at the picket line and at division headquarters, to which latter place they are first sent. That unsettled, nervous air which follows upon the escape from a great and well-appreciated danger is observable in many deserters upon their arrival at the headquarters of the corps."

Massachusetts Colony Records.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

Allow me to correct a statement made in my communication published this morning. On a reinspection of Mr. Aspinwall's copy, after an interval of about eleven years, I find that some of its pages are in the handwriting of Secretary Rawson, and the largest and earliest part of the remainder of the volume, in that of a contemporary, possibly Secretary Nowell. The volume is therefore probably older than what was stated by me, and may have been written even before the passage of the Court order in 1653. A regard for historical correctness leads me to request that you will publish this corrected statement.

N. B. S.

Over 1000 refugees arrived in Memphis since Jan. 1st, of whom 780 were sent to Cairo.

Guerilla outrages of the most fiendish character continue in the vicinity of Memphis.

ness to a wide circle of relatives and friends, a blessing to the neighborhood, tenderly watched over by children and grandchildren. To the last weeks of her protracted life she retained her beautiful powers and her warmth of feeling undimmed. About ten days before her death, while discussing a line of Coleridge's poetry, her power of speech failed, never to return.

Her interest in this country was strong and intelligent. She watched our course with comprehending attention, and felt (as she expressed herself in a letter written last November) an "intense desire to "know more than newspapers told." Many Americans have felt the charm of her presence and the grace of her cordial hospitality, and they will regret that so much intellect and excellence have passed from earth. Her departure severs a link that seemed still to connect us with a far distant period, for her husband, Mr. Edgworth, was born one hundred and twenty-one years ago.

The Cochituate.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

Allow me to call your attention to one fact in the matter of the waste of the Cochituate which probably has not occurred to you or to many of your readers. In my visits to many of my friends (during the last cold snap) in the vicinity of Rochester, Oneida, and the streets contiguous, I found their doors locked, and naturally enough I was about leaving, supposing they were out. Not so, however; I found that the doors were locked to prevent the policemen (who by the way are in general models of politeness) from entering unannounced and finding their water running. My first impulse was to gently remonstrate against the waste of water, but when the whole matter was laid before me, my arguments fell to the ground.

In walking home I placed myself in their several positions. One person's faucet was defective; she had applied to the landlord, who refused to rectify it unless he raised her rent; she could as easily buy the State House as find $3 to pay for it herself, and lest she should be fined or have the water cut off, she locked her door. Another, and indeed almost all of the others were poor women, whose bread is stopped when their supply of water is cut off, depending as they do upon a little washing that they have for a precarious subsistence.

Now, I respectfully ask in behalf of these friends of mine, whether there cannot something be done to compel those who build tenement houses to lay their water pipes in such a manner that they shall not be liable to freeze at every cold snap, and whether or not the owner of a house and not the poor tenant ought to be fined for the waste of water when the pipes or faucets are defective?

And last, not least,—has a policemen any right to open my friend's door (without first knocking) simply because he or she lives in Rochester street, instead of on Beacon street?

W.

East Tennessee.

BOSTON, March 3, 1865.

Martin Brimmer:—

Dear Sir,—I send you herewith some extracts from letters recently received by me from East Tennessee, written by persons of unimpeachable character. They will give some correct idea of the existing state of affairs there, and of the unutterable suffering the destitute women and children of that unhappy section of our country are at this moment called to endure. What stronger or more touchingly eloquent appeal can be made to the Christian or patriotic heart of our prosperous and well-supplied people of the loyal States, than is presented in these unvarnished statements of fact? If ever a piteous cry for help from the lips of famine-struck thousands merited instant response,—if ever broken and bleeding hearts of loyal women, and plaintive wail of famishing children, left to the country's mercy by fathers fighting for the nation's life, merited the prompt ministrations of human sympathy and love,—surely now is the time, this is the hour. Who will respond? or rather, who will not respond? Yours truly,

N. G. TAYLOR of E. Tennessee.

CARTER CO., E. TENNESSEE, Jan. 28, 1865.

(Within the rebel lines.)

Hon. N. G. Taylor:—

Dear Sir,— . . . I do not know how the remnant of people here can live in the country unless they are shortly relieved. The rebel soldiers and night-robbers have between them nearly finished this country, and will soon complete the work of destruction. They have robbed and burned houses until a great many have made their way to Knoxville through the lines, and seventy families are now preparing to start for there the first of next month; numbers of women are going through on foot and very thinly clad, dragging scores of little children with them, barefooted and hungry. The confederate government takes, you know, sixty per cent. of all the people's leather they can find, and the rebel soldiers seize the balance by force, stripping the boots and shoes off the people's feet, and the clothing from their backs. The confederate commissioners met at Bristol to regulate prices of produce. They allowed Tennesseans $2 90 per bushel for corn, and Virginians and North Carolinians $3 per bushel; they allowed $1 per bushel for wheat bran to Virginians, and 10 cents per bushel to Tennesseans; and regulated all other prices in equally just proportions. To Virginians and North Carolinians they pay confederate money,—to

with vigor. And evidence of his declarations that while at this game he fell upon one of the stone bounds and injured his hip was ruled out as hearsay, that you recollect, the testimony of witnesses to whom he told particularly about it, describing how it happened, and speaking of it as the cause of his sickness.

The counsel for the defendant, upon this evidence, contended that the punishment, instead of being excessive, was moderate and proper, imposed for disobedience, and such as it was the duty of the teacher to inflict, for the proper management and discipline of the school and the best interests and welfare of the pupils. And they further said that the defendant stood prominent among the teachers of Massachusetts for the excellence of his character and his merits as an instructor; and to this point and the kindness of his disposition the following witnesses testified: Dr. Geo. B. Emerson, who as a member of the Massachusetts board of education had known the defendant for many years; Hon. A. Goodwin, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Thomas Rice, jr., of Newton, Drs. Bigelow and Brown, long members of the school committee of Newton, E. J. Collins, J. W. Plympton, George W. Briggs of Newton, Oliver C. Everett of Charlestown, John D. Philbrick, superintendent of the public schools of Newton, Mr. Swain of the House of Representatives, E. W. Fiske of Waltham, Capt. Savage of Harvard, Geo. C. Davis, treasurer of the State Reform School at Westboroough, and others.

The testimony was finished, and the arguments concluded on Thursday. Upon the coming in of the court Friday morning, Judge BRIGHAM charged the jury as follows:—

Mr. Foreman, and Gentleman of the Jury:—

The case to which you have listened is one of more than ordinary importance, and certainly one of great public interest, as has been indicated by the attendance of persons who have shown by their anxiety to listen to the whole course of proceedings in the trial. It is an important case to the defendant—important as affecting his reputation; important as affecting his estate; for the material interests of a teacher are always more or less involved in his character or reputation. But there is a principle of law which, in respect to this case, will require you to do any other than your duty as in all criminal cases. It has been argued to you that you would promote the education of the citizen of Massachusetts by rendering such a verdict as will tend to support and encourage school teachers to enforce proper discipline among the pupils under their charge. You are also called upon in the argument to state the limitation within which school teachers are to exercise corporal punishment among their pupils, and to give to parents encouragement and confidence by your verdict, that whoever meddles with your children excessively, even in the exercise of duties as teacher, shall be exposed to proper punishment. Now, gentlemen, there is no policy you are to inaugurate, no public impression which it is desirable to make except one, no lesson which it is your duty to teach. The only public impression which the jury are called upon to make, is that which gives every person in the community confidence that under all circumstances whoever are found guilty before them shall be so declared, and whoever has been found not guilty shall be acquitted. The meaning of the word verdict, one of very long use, is nothing more than declaring the truth, and that truth is to be declared, no matter how. it affect the defendant who is on trial, no matter how it affects prosecutors who have instituted proceedings against them. I make these remarks in this case, gentlemen, because of the tendency of arguments of counsel to throw jurors out of line of their duty. All the government has a right to expect of you is, that if the allegations of this indictment are proved beyond reasonable doubt, you are to say so, and find the defendant guilty. All the defendant has a right to expect of you is, that if you find the evidence is not sufficient to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt of the truth of the allegations, you will so declare.

Now, gentlemen, bearing these things in mind and forgetting everything which is not appropriate to this case, you will proceed to this investigation. Before doing so, I will suggest to you some principles of law applicable to evidence which you will find it necessary to bear in mind all the way through your consideration of the evidence.

This case, you will perceive, differs in some respects from any other case of assault and battery that has been submitted to you, not that the offence is not defined, but because the relation of the defendant to the party alleged to be assaulted has not been submitted to you in the trial of any other case. Some evidence has come in here, gentlemen, which may have a tendency to divert your minds from the true issue. I shall allude to it at the proper time. The only evidence which you have a right to consider is that which definitively belongs to the case. The case has been argued zealously on the part of the defence, and seriously on the part of the government. The object of arguments of counsel in all cases is to assist the jury, to suggest to them what would be the most intelligent and fair way of construing the evidence of witnesses, what are the fair applications to be given to testimony, and what is the most intelligent way of applying it to the case. If you have received from the counsel any suggestions which are not of this character, you are to disregard them, because they are not legitimate, they are not appropriate, they are not for the jury to consider.

This defendant is accused of an assault and battery upon one Albion D. Emerson—an assault and battery. He is not accused of having caused the death of this person, although it appeared from the evidence that it was not many days after this occurrence that the boy died. The Grand Jury investigated this case before it came to you. It was their duty under their oaths, if they found the defendant had caused the death of this boy by any unlawful act, to have so declared in the indictment. That they have not done so, relieves the defendant from any imputation in this case of having done any act which caused the boy's death. He is not called upon to meet any such charge. He is not called upon by this indictment to make any explanation of the cause of the death, nor is he permitted to do so, for he stands here charged with the simple act of having assaulted the boy; and with the assault you are to concern yourselves, and with nothing beyond that, except so far as it tends to throw light upon the assault itself. He is charged with an assault and

called were Dr. Bigelow, and another pupil who testified that on the Friday morning following these occurrences this boy complained of feeling sick. From that you recollect, the testimony of these four witnesses, you will have the case of the government—the evidence upon which the government rested this case when the defendant was called upon to introduce evidence. The defendant introduced the testimony of James T. Allen, a brother of the defendant, the testimony of Daniel Knowlton, a pupil eighteen years of age, the testimony of Benj. F. Kittredge, another pupil, of George Hallett, another pupil, of James Livingston, another, Walter Clemons, Charles Bush, Asa W. Fiske, Anna McFarland, Thos. Shevill, Miss Birdie Horton, others;—these, I believe, gentlemen, are the names of all who have appeared here as witnesses on the part of the defendant. Four witnesses were called on the part of the government, and eight or ten I believe on the part of the defendant,—it is not material that I should give the number of them,—call f whom profess to testify as to the precise character of the act in the punishment of this boy. Out of their testimony you are to determine the case.

This room, gentlemen, has been referred to by way of illustrating the scene of what took place. Supposing this bench to represent the desk usually occupied by the teachers, the seats were ranged across the room in this direction [across the room], the blackboard on this [the left] side, with a settee in front of it, and with vacant space about it. That was the scene of these occurrences. These pupils who have testified were in various positions. Several of them were among the tardy class who were there suffering the same penalty which was imposed upon Emerson for failing to appear at school in the morning. The government have shown you that this school was held immediately at the side of Emerson. The defendant has called another boy, who stood immediately upon the other side. Those two boys have not described what happened to Emerson precisely in the same terms. Perhaps you may think their testimony differs very essentially. Those are, therefore, two witnesses whom you have seen here, gentlemen, whose intelligence and fairness you have had an opportunity to discern and to judge of, who were both equally well situated for the purpose of seeing all that took place, and they have come here and given dissimilar accounts of the same transaction, not an extraordinary experience for jurors,—it happens every day. It embarrasses jurors sometimes, for they are to determine either which is the most honest or which is the most intelligent. Mr. James Allen was sitting at the desk. It is claimed on the part of the government that he was not in a position to see what took place. You have heard him say, and he testified to it, he expressed the opinion, that he saw what took place. Some of the boys were at this desk, some at that desk, some in one part of the room, some in another. Taking the testimony of all these witnesses, you are to determine what the defendant did. What does the government claim that the defendant did? The government claims that this defendant took the boy Emerson violently by the collar, threw him upon the floor in an angry manner, put his foot upon him when there, and that in so doing his person came in contact with the settee, and he received a serious injury; and the government claims that this was an act of the defendant which was an unlawful exercise on his part of the right which the master has upon a proper occasion to administer punishment to a pupil. The defence claim, on the other hand, gentlemen, that in no spirit except that which a person having a full sense of his responsibilities under the law would have indulged in, he took the boy calmly by the shoulder, shook him and laid him upon the floor, holding on to his person the whole time, and the boy then went about his studies, and that that was all the punishment administered. The claims of the government, if made out, would entitle it to a verdict of guilty. If the case of the defendant is made out, you will find him not guilty. You must find where the truth lies between the two claims. The defendant had a right to administer a reasonable punishment to that boy,—reasonable in kind, reasonable in degree,—and if he did no more, he must be acquitted. If, however, he did more than that, he must be convicted for exercising his lawful authority in excess.

Now, gentlemen, there is a variety of questions which have been discussed here which I will merely suggest to you by way of reminding you of the points of the case. Among the questions argued which are referred in the evidence, is whether the boy was shaken by one or both hands—how he was shaken with reference to violence. The fact that the chalk was thrown from the shelf of the blackboard has been relied on by the government to indicate a very great degree of violence. The defence have offered evidence to show they claim that it shows that the blackboard standing as it did, would be likely to exhibit the same degree of disturbance upon any very trivial act. Was the boy thrown down or held and tripped down? Did the defendant put his foot upon him? What words were used? One boy says he thinks, but he is not positive, that he put his foot upon this boy when he was down. Other witnesses testified that no such occurrence took place, although one says that he touched him with his foot (having his slipper on at the time) after he had been put on the floor. Some of the witnesses say that the boy was thrown down; others say that he was so placed upon the floor that he was in a sitting position. Some of the witnesses know of no striking or blows; others feel sure that the boy touched the settee as he went down. One boy testified that he struck the blackboard. Indeed, gentlemen, there are found all the usual discrepancies which occur when a large number of witnesses are called upon to revive their recollections of events which at the time of their occurrence produced no very strong impression upon their minds; for I think the testimony of all these witnesses is, that they had no occasion, they were not called upon at the time when these occurrences were passing, to receive very strong impressions by the unusual or extraordinary character of the occurrences themselves, so that they are called upon now to revive their recollection of events which were unimportant to them at the time, but which have acquired considerable importance since. You will observe, gentlemen, when witnesses are called upon to do this, however honest or however intelligent they may be, they are very likely to give accounts of matters which in minute, and sometimes in important particulars disagree.

I have endeavored to call to your minds, gentlemen, all the evidence which it is important for you to consider. There is another kind of evidence in this case, of which there has been a very large amount,

determine it. In deciding it, do not have any regard for the educational interest. Education cannot be promoted by a loose application of the law. Have no regard for parents' apprehensions. The parents of Massachusetts will be no more secure, no more comfortable while they are performing their business avocations and their children are at school, from any verdict which comes from any loose application of the law. If this case is proved, find the defendant guilty. If it is not proved, acquit him. Because, gentlemen, we have our liberty which you are called upon to perform in this or in any other criminal case.

The jury retired at ten o'clock, and after a short absence returned into court with a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The case was conducted by Isaac S. Morse (District Attorney) and Thoo. C. Hurd for the government; and by Wm. Brigham and Robert R. Bishop for the defendant.

THE POWER OF PHILANTHROPY.—The grave has recently closed over the remains of Mr. Peter Bedford, of Croydon, of whom it may be said, "Truly he was a good man." For many years Mr. Bedford resided in Stewart street, Spitalfields, and through his efforts to do good among the poor and destitute he gained an influence over even the numerous thieves of that district such as no magistrate or body of police has ever possessed. The late Mr. Harris, the banker, when on his wedding tour, drove down Brick lane. During a temporary stoppage of the carriage the straps of a large portmanteau were cut by some expert thief. Mr. Harris was in great consternation at his loss, as the portmanteau contained not only his wife's bridal trousseau, but some documents of great value. The police were called, but no trace of the missing property could be obtained. "Your only hope is through Peter Bedford," said a gentleman. "If any man can get it, he can." Mr. Harris, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Tindal, hurried off to Stewart street, and soon made known his errand. It was then late at night, but Mr. Bedford immediately put on his hat and went to the house of Bill Horne, a well-known leader among the Spitalfields thieves. On hearing the object of his visit Bill Horne immediately promised to do his best to recover the stolen goods. The next morning at 8 o'clock there was a gentle tap at Mr. Bedford's door, when Bill, accompanied by the actual thief, brought in the missing articles, with the apology, "If we had known, Mr. Bedford, the portmanteau belonged to a friend of yours, none of us would have touched it."—[The British Workman.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—A letter from Messina, of the 5th inst. thus describes the eruption: "During the last few days a fresh eruption of Mount Etna has taken place. It being an extraordinary spectacle, and a phenomenon only repeated at long intervals, I went to the mountain at the first receipt of the news, and stayed there two days notwithstanding the excessively bad weather. The lava is not abundant at its source, and immediately divides itself into two principal branches; neither are the two torrents very wide. That which I have seen, and the largest, was about 15 metres high, and of a width of 250 or 300 metres. It issues on the east side of Etna, and hardly reaches the border of the cultivated vine districts, but it has overwhelmed two cottages, and if it continues it will probably destroy the villages of Mascali and Piedmonte; at least it is likely to take that direction, for it is impossible to establish the laws by which those enormous masses of red hot liquid matter are guided. The other branch runs down the northern side, and threatens the village of Linguagrosa. This is the smaller branch, and it is already subdivided into several ramifications, which tend to take a course in the direction of the uncultivated region.' A letter from Catania, of the 5th inst., on the same subject, says:—"After dusk we saw one of the principal streams of molten matter, and all day were stunned by the tremendous noise. Cannonading is nothing to it. There are five craters hard at work, and various streams. Foreigners and Sicilians are pouring towards the spot. I am afraid to give particulars, as rumors are conflicting; but be certain that there is much to see awfully grand, and more to hear than most people's tympanums will bear."

MARRIED.

In this city, 6th inst. in Mount Vernon Church, by the Rev. Dr. Kirk, Mr. Henry A. Perkins of Boston to Miss Marian V. Lynch of Australia.

In South Natick, 9th ult, at the residence of Elijah Edwards, Esq., Mr. Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Boston, to Miss Capt. Wm. D. Parlin, 1st U. S. C. S., to Miss Mary M. Brown of Keene, N. H.

In Louisiana, 16th ult, Mr. Frederick M. Bissell to Mrs. M. A. Kimball of Newport, N. H.

DIED.

In this city, 5th inst, Charles, only child of Daniel S. and Caroline Gilman Greenough, aged 3 months.

[Services at St. Paul's Church, Dedham, on Wednesday at 3½ P. M.]

In Washington Village, South Boston, 27th ult, of consumption, Hannah Welsh, 69.

In Roxbury, 3d inst, Hoiman Page, 59 yrs 11 mos 2 days.

In Milton, 1st inst, Nancy, wife of the late Nathaniel Davenport, 80 yrs 2 mos 12 days.

In West Newbury, Mrs. Sarah H., wife of Elphalet Emery, Esq., 82.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, 4th inst, Lucy Taylor, relict of Dr. John C. Osborn, late of the city of New York, in the 84th year of her age.

In Elizabeth, N. J., 3d inst, Mrs. V. S. Wilder, formerly of Boston, Mass., in the 85th year of his age.

DEATHS IN BOSTON REPORTED AT CITY REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MCH. 4.

Diseases—Apoplexy, 1, congestion of brain 2, disease of do 3, bronchitis 1, consumption 20, convulsions 2, cancer 2, infantile diseases 3, unknown 6?, intemperance 2, disease of heart 8, inflammation of lungs 5, old age 3, premature birth 2, small pox 3—all other diseases, one each, 19. Males 37, females 16; total 53. 50 were born in the United States, Ireland 24, Scotland 1. N. A. APOLLONIO, City Registrar.

City Notices.

☞ If the well known Clothing House of Messrs. TWING & COLLINS has one speciality, it is most certainly in the nice art of cutting pantaloons. All of their garments are distinguished for elegance and exactness of fit, but the pantaloons form their establishment are entitled to the palm for beauty and gentility. Mr. Collins is a practical and thorough artist in this department, his skill and judgment rendering a misfit almost an impossibility. In all the large houses of Paris and London we venture to say there is not his superior in this the most difficult branch of the business. In the way of coats, business or full dress, and waistcoats, a similar superiority is noticeable. The very large and carefully selected assortment of winter goods displayed upon Messrs. Twing & Collins's counters at the beginning of the season melted before the demands of customers like snow before the sun—and, like the snow, has been promptly replenished. A better stock to choose from cannot be found the country through.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK, STONINGTON LINE, via Groton. The direct, the quickest, the safest, the most direct route, avoiding Point Judith. Take the Shortest, of the Boston and Providence Railroad to the magnificent steamer "Commonwealth," (Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,) on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; and to the elegant steamer "Connecticut," (Capt. J. C. Grant,) on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at Half-past Five o'clock P. M.

These boats are acknowledged by all experienced travellers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever plied in American waters. In summer and winter, in storm and calm, the Commonwealth and Plymouth Rock invariably make the passage.

☞ These boats leave Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Courtlandt street,) and invariably connect with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets furnished and baggage checked to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Washington, Albany, Buffalo, and the West. Passengers and Baggage for the South and at the wharf of the New Jersey Railroad, and are transferred to the care at Jersey City without trouble or expense.

Steamer Berths and State Rooms may be secured at 76 Washington street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station. JOHN O. PIESBREEY, Agent, for the Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co., 76 Washington street. 1st dec 21

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking rooms, No. 62 State street, on WEDNESDAY, 22d of March, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to consider the question of surrendering their present State Charter and organizing in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved June 3d, 1864, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency," &c., and for the transaction of any other business presented to the meeting.

H. K. FROTHINGHAM, Cashier.

Boston, March 6, 1865. 3t mar 7

FANEUIL HALL BANK.

AT a meeting of the Directors held this day, it was voted, that a dividend of $3 per share be declared, free of United States tax, payable on Saturday, April 1st next, to holders of stock at the close of business this day.

EDWD L. TEAD, Cashier.

Boston, March 6, 1865. 1stapr1 mar 7

CHOICE STYLES OF

AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

OF EVERY GRADE.

ALSO,

FRENCH GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, NOW IN STORE, WHICH WE OFFER AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

GREGORY & ROBINSON.

225 WASHINGTON STREET.

S. H. GREGORY, C. W. ROBINSON. } 1sMWF4w BOSTON. mar 7

SPRING OVERCOATS

Of Scotch, English and American Fabrics.

NEWEST STYLES,

Just manufactured and for sale by

JACOBS & DEANE,

mar 7—1st 21 Court street.

To Bridge Builders.

THE MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION Halls during the time of the TEXTILE EXHIBITION, commencing September 20th. An excellent opportunity is offered to those who wish to exhibit any new design, or new principle in the construction of bridges.

Proposals to supply a Bridge will be received by either of the subscribers.

JOB A. TURNER, WILLIAM CURSTON, HORACE JENKINS, } Committee.

mar 7 1sco3t

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE!

The subscriber has for sale a valuable estate on Pleasant street, with every convenience for a genteel family, only 3 miles from Boston. Terms liberal. Apply to JAMES GOULD, 13 Doane street. jw—mar 7

FOR SALE.—The large five story building No. 274, 276, 278 and 280 Commercial st., suitable for stores or for manufacturing purposes. Terms easy. Apply to BYAM, CARLTON & CO., No. 96 Friend st. 1s2w—mar 7

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of P. L. STODDARD, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, single man, and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the undersigned, himself trust by giving bonds as the law directs. All persons having claims upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ABRAHAM JACKSON, Adm.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1865. 3eTu3 mar 7

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

SUFFOLK, ss.—PROBATE COURT.—To the heirs at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN B. BRADFORD, late of Boston, in said county merchant, deceased; greeting:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by MARY C. BRADFORD, of said Boston, single woman, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the Executrix therein named without giving a surety or sureties on her official bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at said Boston, on Monday, the twenty-seventh day of March current, at ten o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Boston Daily Advertiser, printed at Boston, the first publication to be fourteen days, at least, before said Court, and send, or cause to be sent, a written or printed copy hereof, properly mailed, postage prepaid, to each known heir, devisee, or legatee, of said deceased, or their legal representatives, within two days of the date of said first publication.

Witness, ISAAC AMES, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord eight hundred and sixty-five.

WM. C. BROWN, Register.

mar 7—3sTu

CITY OF BOSTON.—Office Supt. Public Buildings, No. 46 school st.—All persons having bills against this Department, are requested to present the same at this office, on or before the 15th of the present month.

JAMES C. TUCKER, Supt.

mf

SALT.—11,000 bushels on board barque Armenia, from Turks Island, for sale by IASIGI, GODDARD & CO., 36 Central wharf. 1d3

YELLOW CORN.—6700 bushels of Yellow Corn, landing from steamship Norman, from Philadelphia, for sale by ALFRED WINSOR & SON, 74 Long wharf. 1st3 mf

ALL KIND OF IRON WORK USED IN the construction or repairs of marine vessels GALVANIZED, by which process the iron is rendered durable, while its original strength is fully maintained, and its freedom from oxidation by exposure to salt water renders it cleanly and economical. HENRY N. HOOPER & CO., 53 Commercial street

SAINT LOUIS FLOUR.—3000 bbls. Saint Louis Flour, "Pardee's Four Aces," brave Bravo, Saint Mary's Turpentine and Rosin, Blue Vitriol, Copperas, 300 bbls Glue, Shellac, Benzine, Coal Oil, &c. 1aSep—jan 30

U. S. 10-40 Bonds.

U. S. 7-30 Notes.

U. S. 1 year Certificates.

Also, Gold and Coupons.

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FOR 7 3-10 LOAN!

We shall endeavor to keep a supply constantly on hand and execute orders without delay.

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SPECIAL GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

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ON HAND FOR SALE BY

Mellen, Ward & Mower,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS,

NO. 20 CONGRESS STREET.

☞ Usual Discount to Dealers. feb 11

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On hand for immediate delivery, in sums to suit. Also—

United States 5-20's and 10-40's.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

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JOHN E. M. GILLEY,

No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Boston.

J. W. NEWTON & CO.,

36 Wall street, New-York.

BUSINESS PAPER of all kinds bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, will be promptly and carefully executed. 1m 30

GOVERNMENT ONE YEAR SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES: Six per cent. Coupon Bonds; 7-30 Treasury Notes, for sale at the lowest rates, in sums to suit, by BREWSTER, SWEET & CO., No. 40 State st. ap 22

SCRIP of all New York Mutual Marine Insurance Companies wanted by HENRY P. COFFIN, 21 Merchants' Exchange. 1w m1

Insurance Scrip.

BOUGHT and sold by HENRY P. COFFIN, jo 15—1m 21 Merchants' Exchange.

$15,000 OF SCRIP OF THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, and other New York Marine Insurance Companies, for sale by HENRY P. COFFIN, 21 Merchants Exchange. 1d1 mh 4

FOR INVESTMENT.

A PORTION of the stock of the Rockport Granite Company, belonging to the estate of the late J. G. Chaster is for sale. This company, established in July, 1864, succeeded to all the property and business of the well known firm of Eames, Stimson & Co., of Rockport, Mass., and has declared a cash dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the first six months. Apply to SAMUEL S. SHAW, fe 15 1scolm 16 Court street.

AMERICAN GOLD,

AMERICAN SILVER,

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS AND SILVER

AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

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C. J. RUSSELL,

oct 3—1stf No. 12 State street.

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ON STOCKS, BONDS and MORTGAGES. Business Paper bought and sold.

Prizes cashed in the Havana Lottery.

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Also, in all legalized Lotteries in the United States.

Highest prices paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver, by O. M. MOULTON,

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Royal Havana Lottery,

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LEHIGH BAR IRON.

30 TONS superior American Round IRON, ½ in. 4 in. 4 in. 1 in. 1¼ in. 1½ in. For sale by CABOT & BROTHER, nov 22 tf 80 Sudbury street

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