



SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

It is Saturday the day of publication of the locomotive when it will always be ready for subscribers. In no case will a copy of the paper go from the office before publication day.

## LOCOMOTIVE STEAM PRESS BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

It would call the attention of Railroad Men, Presidents, Colleges and Academies, the Medical Profession, and all others, to our assortment of

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TYPE! Just received from the best Foundries in the United States, embracing all the Medical Signs, Decimals, French Letters, Algebraic Signs, and all the modern facilities for doing work in the best style. All our Type and Machinery is new, and in good order, including two of Adams' Improved

## STEAM PRINTING PRESSES

which enable us to do our work in a superior style, on as short time, and as good terms as any other office.

We have on hand a superior assortment of Book and Colored Papers, and the best of all, and as we are practical workmen, we guarantee all work entrusted to us to be done in the most perfect manner, with promptness and accuracy.

Our Job Department is well supplied with all kinds of New and Fashionable Type, and we are prepared to do

## All kinds of Job Work!

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BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION! on Cap, Letter, Folio, Post, Flat Cap, French, or Colored Papers, and Cards or Card Boards.

For the character of our work, we confidently refer to any Book or Job bearing our imprint.

Our prices are regulated at the lowest cash standard, so as to be regular and uniform, and equal to all; and contracts for work will be adhered to, without resort to extra charges.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to, and accuracy guaranteed.

Office on Meridian street, immediately opposite the Post Office.

ELDER &amp; HARKNESS.

## PAY ALL JUST DUES.

Mr. Thomas E. Harkness will call on all against whom we have accounts for printing and advertising, for payment. Let all prepare to settle them. All having unsettled accounts against us are requested to make them out at once, so that they will be ready for settlement when called on. We want to pay every cent we owe—and we want all that owe us to do the same.

PRINTING INKS.—We notice an article in the Printer's Cabinet of Chicago, for the month of November, calculated to mislead the Printers of the Western States, and intended to injure the reputation and standing of the celebrated Printing Inks, manufactured by Geo. Mather of New York. The publishers of the Printer's Cabinet are agents for the sale of Inks made by John G. Lightbody, hence their misrepresentations and falsehoods in regard to the Inks of Mr. Mather.

We have both used, and acted as agents for the sale of J. G. Lightbody's Inks for over six years, and continued to do so until the quality of his Inks became so bad that we could not use it ourselves, and would not offer it for sale to others; it was frequently returned to us from a distance, and we either furnished other Ink or refunded the money. We notified Mr. Lightbody at different times, and complained of the kind of Inks he was furnishing us with; but receiving no satisfaction from him, we ceased the sale of his Inks altogether, and at the time of doing so we had over six hundred lbs. of his bad ink on hand. We have since, for the last two years, used and sold Mr. Mather's Inks, and we have never heard a complaint or had a pound of it returned to us. This, with our own experience in the use of it, warrants us in recommending it as Ink of the first quality, and worthy the confidence of the fraternity everywhere; the Printers Cabinet to the contrary notwithstanding.

There are a good many who feel, and we are amongst the number, that the council committed a great outrage in having the tree near the Post office cut down. The question has been asked if the council have a right to order shade trees cut down? If they have, whose trees are safe from the whims and caprices of councilmen? The tree in question is some ten or fifteen years old—it was planted on the outside of the pavement, as required by the Ordinance in force at that time, and was valuable to the owner of the property and the public, both as an ornament and protection, and its wanton destruction by the council, without any sufficient pretext that we can see, appears to us to be an assumption of authority, and an interference with private rights, that the council were not warranted in.

CHEERING.—In conversation with a master builder, we heard some encouraging news in relation to the building prospects, that looks cheering. There is now thirteen boss carpenters that have winter jobs—heretofore there has not been but from three to five. The prospects for a good building season next year looks as well or better than it ever has, at this time. A number that intend building have engaged joints, of the mills, and they are now cutting them. Some twelve or fifteen first class dwellings, besides several leading business rooms, will be built next year, in addition to what are now commenced. It has been customary to cry hard times, and look blue, but this is a streak of daylight that makes us hope times and business will be better than we expected.

The Terre Haute Railroad Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1857. This road is one of the paying institutions of the country. We happened in at McGinnis's Hat store the other day, when Mr. Peck, the Treasurer of this company, came in, and told McGinnis he was going to send some men up for five dollar hats. On inquiry we learned that it was not an unfrequent occurrence to make presents to the employees of this road, in a quiet and unobtrusive manner, as a testimony that the services of the recipient were appreciated.

There is a material check-up in the work on the Government Building. The sub-contractor on the stone work has thrown up his contract, because he cannot get the money on his estimates, and the reason he cannot get the money is that the sub-contract is made for some seven or eight thousand dollars more than the contract with the Government stipulates. The contract is taken for from 40 to 50 thousand dollars less than the work can be done for—at least so our master builders tell us.

The Festival of the Cadets of Temperance, announced for last Tuesday evening, has been postponed until next Tuesday evening, January 12, when they expect to have a good time generally. All the friends of the Cadets, and the friends of Temperance, are invited to participate.

We learn, by bills printed at this office, that Mr. E. Clark, Agent, offers bargains in lands belonging to the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad Co., and long time. This company has some choice lands.

We are sorry to see a newspaper controversy commenced between some of the regular and irregular army of Doctors. Such controversies always result to the discredit of the profession generally, and should not be continued.

The State Board of Agriculture met in the State House on Thursday morning. The attendance was large. Several gentlemen not residents of the counties were appointed delegates, but the Board decided that no delegate would be entitled to a seat unless he was a resident in the county he represented. The President made a short address to the Board, in which he announced the complete success of the last Fair—that it exceeded all past fairs, in the number and quality of the articles and animals exhibited, the number in attendance, and the receipts. That the benefits of the fairs had been disseminated through the State by the introduction in nearly every county of improved stock, improved implements, and the general interest stimulated in improvements. He alluded to the difficulties officers had to contend with at Fairs, in the appointment of committees—said there was no doubt injustice had been done exhibitors in many instances, but that it was impossible, where the regular committees refused or failed to attend, to do better than they had. He recommended that the Board either enlarge the present grounds, or procure others, as the grounds now used were not large enough to accommodate the crowds that attended the annual fairs at this place.

The exhibition of fruits, fowls, butter, cheese, meats, sorghum sugar and molasses, &c., was very full and fine, far exceeding any previous winter exhibition. As the meeting took place so late in the week we were only able to give this brief notice—in our next we will give an abstract of the proceedings, and a list of awards.

LETTER LIST.—The Journal laid claim to the List of Letters on the first of January, on the ground of its having a larger circulation than any other paper within the delivery of this office, but when the proofs were laid before the Post Master he awarded it again to the *Locomotive*, which is justly entitled to it. Advertisers, and all others that wish to give their notices a general circulation will make a minute of this.

The publication of the list pays less than any other class of advertisements, and many leading papers refuse to compete for it on that account, and in a pecuniary point of view there is no object in obtaining it, but it fixes beyond controversy the circulation of the paper, and is a sure guide to advertisers. The first list of the year 1858 will be found in this paper.

The Democratic Convention organized by appointing Ashbel P. Willard, President of the Convention. The following candidates were nominated:

AQUILLA JONES, for Treasurer of State.

DANIEL MCCLURE, for Secretary of State.

J. W. DODD, for Auditor of State.

J. E. McDONALD, for Attorney General.

JAMES M. HANNA, S. E. PERKINS, ANDREW DAVIDSON, JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.

WORDEN.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—About the most useful thing to all business men is a correct and reliable Counterfeit detector, and Bank Note list. We find the following notice of a new detector, that promises to supply all these wants.

"Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of 'PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST'—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of this city, will supervise it, and make the correction in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subvert the purpose of any banking house, as most of the detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but one dollar a year."

Instead of getting the City out of debt, as was predicted and promised by members of the council, when they put the enormous tax of 80 cents on the \$100, on an assessment higher than property would sell for to-day, we are informed that the debt will be about, or nearly as large, as it was last spring. The peculiar mission of this council was to get the City out of debt, and this was commenced by hawking the city orders through the streets at 75 cents on the dollar, and paying for all work and contracts on this ratio. Tax payers know these things, and it chafes them a little, when paying heavy taxes, these hard times. The end is not yet.

A very large number of Delegates were present at the Democratic State Convention yesterday—the Hotels were all crowded, and the City appeared alive with people. A meeting was held at the State House on Thursday evening, which was addressed by Mr. Beech, Pettit, Seeger, Hughes, J. G. Davis, Willard and Wallace. The convention organized at ten o'clock Friday, and as it promised at that time to be a long meeting, we could not delay our paper to give the proceedings.

LECTURES.—Prof. E. L. Youmans, author of several works of reputation, lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association, Tuesday evening next, at 7 1/2 P. M., at Masonic Hall. His subject is the Chemistry of a Sun-beam, or the celestial origin of terrestrial forces. The New York Tribune says of him:

"Mr. YOUMANS is not a mere routine teacher of his favorite science; he has hit upon novel and effective methods for the illustration of his principles. In his writings, as well as his lectures, he is distinguished for the comprehensive order of his statements, his symmetrical arrangement of scientific facts, and the happy manner in which he addresses the intellect through the medium of ocular demonstration. In this last respect, his method is both original and singularly ingenious."

The letting of the pews of the First Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Mr. Cunningham is Pastor, on last Monday, was quite spirited. Nearly all the pews were let at the assessment price, and some at an advance. The plan adopted by this church to meet its current expenses, operates well, and is satisfactory to the members.

A fire occurred at the Farmers Hotel, about 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, by which a bed and bureau were burned, and the floor and furniture damaged. It was extinguished without raising an alarm. Insured for full loss.

The proceeds of the Tippecanoe Bank are exhausted, and there is still a large amount in circulation.

Will the council place good stone crossings over Washington street, at some of the leading crossings? It is much needed.

Harry Vandegriff has been appointed route agent on the Indiana Central Railroad, by the Post office department. The other agent lives at Dayton, and we did not learn his name. The mail was put on the road on Wednesday.

One man, with a good scraper, could keep all the crossings on Washington street in a passable condition, during the wet times. Shall it be done?—What say the Council?

THOS. J. BRYANT has removed his Mercantile College to College Hall, corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. This is one of the finest rooms in the city for that purpose.

## INDIANA FREE BANKS.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, INDIANAPOLIS, JAN. 1, 1858.

The following Banks have complied with the amendment of 1855, and have securities deposited with the Treasurer of State, at their market value, to an amount not less than fifty thousand dollars, and ten per cent. in excess of their securities:

Bank of Goshen, Goshen.  
Bank of Gosport, Gosport.  
Bank of Mt. Vernon, Mt. Vernon.  
Bank of Paoli, Paoli.  
Bank of Rockville, Wabash.  
Bank of Salem, New Albany.  
Bank of Salem, Salem.  
Bloomington Bank, Bloomington.  
Cambridge City Bank, Cambridge City.  
Exchange Bank, Greencastle.  
Farmers' Bank, Westfield.  
Indiana Bank, Madison.  
Indiana Farmers' Bank, Franklin.  
Kentucky Stock Bank, Columbus.  
Lagrange Bank, Lima.  
Parke County Bank, Rockville.  
Prairie City Bank, Terre Haute.  
Salem Bank, Goshen.  
Southern Bank of Indiana, Terre Haute.

The following Banks have complied with the amended law, but have since given notice of their intention to withdraw their circulation. Their notes are payable in coin:

Bank of Indiana, Michigan city.  
Canal Bank, Evansville.

Central Bank Indianapolis—redeemed by the Treasurer of State.

Crescent City Bank, Evansville.

The following Banks gave notice of their intention to close prior to the 1st day of March, 1858, in preference to complying with the provisions of the amended law requiring ten per cent. excess of securities. Their notes are redeemed at par:

Bank of Elkhart, redeemed at the Bank.  
Brookville Bank, " "  
Hoosier Bank, " "  
Huntington Co. Bank, " "  
Indiana Stock Bank, " "

Bank of Monticello, redeemed at the Branch Bank, Lafayette.

Fayette County Bank, redeemed at the Branch Bank, Connersville.

Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, redeemed at the Branch Bank, New Albany.

Bank of Syracuse, redeemed at the Branch Bank, Goshen.

Indian Reserve Bank, redeemed at Fletcher's Bank, Indianapolis.

SUSPENDED INDIANA FREE BANKS.

The notes of the following Banks are redeemed by the Auditor of State:

Agricultural Bank, " " at par  
Atlantic Bank, " " at 80  
Bank of Albany, " " at 90  
Bank of Albion, " " at 80  
Bank of America, " " at 87  
Bank of Attica, " " at 89  
Bank at Bridgeport, " " at 88  
Bank at Connersville, " " at 87  
Bank of Perryville, " " at 87  
Bank of South Bend, " " at 87  
Bank of T. Wadsworth, " " at 91  
Bank of the Capital, " " at 90  
Bank of North America, Clinton, " " at 90  
Bank of Rockport, " " at 97  
Bank of Elkhart Co. Bank, " " at 97  
Farmers' Bank, Jasper, " " at 91  
Kalamazoo Bank, " " at 90  
Laurel Bank, " " at 82  
Northern Indiana Bank, " " at 83  
N. Y. & Va. State Stock Bank, " " at 85  
Orange Bank, " " at 85  
State Stock Bank of Indiana, at Peru, " " at 85  
State Stock Bank, Marion, " " at 90  
Savings Bank of Indiana, " " at 69  
Traders' Bank, Nashville, " " at 92  
Wabash Valley Bank, " " at 92  
Wayne Bank, Richmond, " " at 92  
Wayne Bank, Logansport, " " at 92  
Bank of Warsaw, " " redeemed at the Bank

The notes of all other Banks, not on the above list, are of no value, the circulation to the extent of the securities deposited with the Auditor for the redemption of the notes having been exhausted.

JOHN W. DODD, Aud. of State.

## THE NEW STATE OF THINGS IN MEXICO—THE LAST CHANCE OF THAT REPUBLIC.

No one who has followed the course of affairs in Mexico during the last twelve months is at all surprised at the events which have taken place there. When the Mexican constitution, which has so lately been swept away, was promulgated a few months since, we carefully examined its provisions, and unhesitatingly asserted that it was utterly impracticable as a theory of government, and must end either in anarchy or absolutism.

Stripping the executive branch of all power, the interest of the country were given over to a mere debating club, under the name of a Congress composed of a single chamber, which was to be in perpetual session, either as Congress or as a Congressional Committee of one member from each State of the confederacy. The experiment of government under this form failed in the first thirty days of the first session, and resulted in the confounding of limited dictatorial powers upon the constitutionally elected President.

But the Chamber still wished to be above these powers, and President Comonfort soon found himself under the necessity of putting out of the way a set of ignorant but worthy debaters.

This is what has been done, and President Comonfort has undertaken the Herculean task of reconstructing the decaying government of Mexico. How he will succeed in this, time only can determine; but it is very evident that he is now in the hands of the money lenders, who are helping him with small sums at the most enormous rates of profit. Unless he can relieve himself from the drain which they are making on his future resources, or procure some assistance from abroad, he stands but a small chance of securing a long tenure of power. We learn from good authority that the establishment of a monarchy has already been proposed to him, with an offer of European assistance; but such a course offers even less chance of success to him than the attempt to carry out his high purposes through his own unaided efforts. The fiscal question is the one that Mexican and all Spanish-American statesmen have failed in; and the cause of their failure is nothing more than the fact that none of them have based their policy upon the golden rule that the public debt ought to be provided for on the basis of the contract under which it was created.

But while we leave President Comonfort to work out his own policy in this respect, there are other points in the present condition of Mexico which demand the earnest and immediate attention of our government. It is well known that the power of the federal government of that republic is paralyzed in all the portions of country distant from the capital, and that the local officers of those regions resort to every scheme to fill their coffers. Nothing presents a fairer mark for their greed than the increasing trade between our Pacific ports and those of Mexico; and therefore, under the most frivolous and unjust pretenses, American vessels and cargoes have been confiscated, until our flag has been nearly driven from the coast. If the federal power cannot make its authority effective in the extremities of Mexico to enforce a just protection to commerce, the nation has become dissolved in fact, and might as well be in name.

The seizure of the schooners Curlew and Adia, are cases of unmitigated villainy, and the case of our Consul at Mazatlan is one of the most flagrant outrages upon our flag that it has ever been our unwilling task to chronicle.

Whatever may be the result of the new government in Mexico, the duty of immediate action in all of these cases is imperative upon our government. A whole-some visit of some of our men-of-war to those ports might enforce upon the Mexican officials a greater respect and obedience to their own government, and do President Comonfort a service in his efforts to re-establish the federal authority by making them feel the necessity of its sanction and protection. Such a visit would be of eminent service to our own citizens and their interest.—A. F. Herald.

THOS. J. BRYANT has removed his Mercantile College to College Hall, corner of Washington and Pennsylvania streets. This is one of the finest rooms in the city for that purpose.

THE NEWS.—The European mails to the 19th ult., brought by the steamship Niagara, reached this city this morning. Our telegraphic dispatch from Halifax contains all the news of importance by this arrival. Monetary affairs are somewhat easier in England and Hamburg, but in the North of Europe the pressure was still felt with great severity. At London money was plentiful, consols had improved, stock speculations were active, and a reduction in the bank rate of interest was expected to take place shortly. The rate of interest at Paris and Hamburg had already been reduced. Meanwhile heavy commercial failures continued to be reported daily. The failures of Edward Smith, wool stapler; Salsfield Brothers, of Leeds, and Powell & Son, of London and Manchester, all with large liabilities, were announced. The Dartford and Gravesend Bank; Messrs. Cheesbrough & Sons, one of the largest woollen manufacturing firms in Yorkshire; Schute & Schennman, of Hamburg, and James Holmes, of Kidderminster, had suspended. The liabilities of suspended houses in Great Britain since October last are estimated at \$260,000,000, and this enormous sum is believed to be inside the mark. The American produce markets were depressed. Cotton had declined one cent a pound on all descriptions, while breadstuffs were quiet.

There is no political news of importance. It was reported that the Emperor Napoleon would grant a general amnesty for press offences on New Year's day. The Spanish government had granted an amnesty for political offences in her trans-Atlantic possessions.

There is nothing later from India or China.

The contractors for raising the sunken ships in the harbor of Sebastopol have abandoned the work.

It is a little singular that no arrangement to carry the mail can be effected with the west end of the road. We think that there must be a little doggedness manifested on the part of the Railroad, as well as on the part of the Government. To say the least, it is a disgrace to the Nation to have the great western U. S. mail carried in a little "mud wagon" when there is as good a Railroad as the Terre Haute and Richmond running parallel with the route.—Green-castle Banner.

We have good reasons to believe that the mail will be put on the Terre Haute road before many months. At least a strong effort will be made for that, by those that have a deep interest in the road, and a desire to accommodate the public. Wait a little longer.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

MEANS.

Notes discounted, \$499,321 32

Bills of Exchange, 298,497 57

Suspended Debt, \$707,818 89

Banking Houses, 120,814 18

Furniture, 2,067 71

Real Estate, 17,387 93

Remittances, Bonds and other Items, 157,159 10

Branch balances, 68,270 20

Means in Eastern Banking Institutions, 466,337 65

Means in Banks, other than Eastern, 480,503 51

Branch Notes on hand, 60,877 00

Other Bank Notes, 124,974 00

Gold and Silver, 420,662 68

LIABILITIES, \$336,582 39

Capital Stock, \$1,434,000 00

Surplus Fund, 36,377 09

Profit and Loss, 59,504 14

Unclaimed Dividend, 1,528,888 16

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 321,582 22

Balances due other Banks, 4,276 34

School tax and other items, 9,379 35

Individual deposits, 235,238 91

Circulation (under five), 59,351 56

Fines and upwards, 107,598 50

Suspense circulation, 578,120 00

684,718 50

143,198 10

\$2,987,977 52

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

FILIBUSTERS.—The filibuster question continues to be the leading topic at Washington. Congress re-assembles to-day, when the subject will, it is thought probable, be brought before them by a resolution tendering to General Walker, as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, the high compliment of a privilege to a seat on the floor; and it is reported that Senator Douglas will advocate the cause of the renowned filibuster. What to do with the filibusters who have arrived at Norfolk in the Saratoga, appears to puzzle the government not a little. The men are entirely destitute and refuse to be turned adrift. A cabinet council is to be held to-morrow to take their case into consideration.

An immense mass meeting of the friends of General Walker was held at Mobile on Saturday evening. The seizure of the filibusters was indignantly denounced.

Gen. Scott is now in Washington, planning the Spring campaign against the Mormons.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, held in Terre Haute on Monday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the present year:

Chauncey Rose, Jas. Harrington,  
Demas Deeming, W. H. Thornburg,  
E. J. Peck, A. McGrover,  
H. Ross, Charles Wood,  
W. K. Edwards.

At a meeting of the Directors elect, held afterwards, the Board was organized by electing the following officers:

E. J. Peck, President and Superintendent; Chas. Wood, Secretary and General Ticket Agent; Gen. John Scott, Treasurer.

Be careful of whom you buy your Pork. There is still a good deal of the Hog cholera about.

We find the following fair and impartial notice of the new work of Mr. SMITH, "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," in the Cincinnati Enquirer, of Dec. 31:

"Mr. SMITH was formerly United States Senator from Indiana, was an early pioneer in that State, and is thoroughly acquainted with its history. His sketches of the early times and men of the West contain much that is amusing and entertaining, while it is very instructive, as showing the great progress which has been made within the last thirty or forty years. Many of them were published last summer in the Indianapolis Journal, and were widely copied by the press, and were read with great avidity. Not the least valuable feature of this book is the notices and reminiscences of the eminent statesmen and public men with whom Mr. SMITH was associated in the Congresses that convened fifteen and twenty years ago. Although a strong partisan, Mr. SMITH has, in these Congressional sketches, been strictly impartial, and done full justice to his eminent Congressional contemporaries, without the least bias or feeling. His reminiscences of CLAY, CALHOUN, BENTON, BUCHANAN, WRIGHT, and other distinguished Senators of twenty years ago, are exceedingly interesting. The whole volume, in fact, is very readable, and will well repay perusal. It has been issued by MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO., publishers of this city, in excellent style.

GET THE BEST.—Webster's Dictionaries are now the universally adopted standards. They are the best, and most reliable, beyond all controversy, and every family should have a copy, in convenient form for ready reference. They can be obtained at all the book stores, in sizes and prices ranging from 40 cents to \$5, the largest being the best. They are arranged for schools, of different grades, at different prices. See advertisement.

There was a severe shock of an earthquake felt in Augusta, Me., on Wednesday afternoon last. The buildings trembled violently. It was also felt near Lewiston.

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## THE CASKET THAT NOBODY SEES.

BY MARY LYNN.

I've gifts that I value from dearly loved friends,  
And trinkets from lovers, to show how love ends,  
Each cherished memento that looks to the past  
As misers treasure I eagerly grasp,  
And fondly these tokens around me I spread,  
To drive off the present and call up the dead,  
Yet much as I prize them it is none of these,  
I keep in the casket that nobody sees.

They call me cold hearted, they say I am proud,  
By friends it is whispered—the world says it loud,  
Because I care not on other hearts to beguile,  
Because there's not on my lips always a smile,  
But little they know me,—not always we deem  
That people are acting, and not what they seem,  
They'd think so no longer if I did but please  
To show them the casket that nobody sees.

No gems of rare beauty, no jewels of gold,  
The lids of that casket would open of old,  
One fair lock of hair tied with ribbon of blue,  
And withered close by it a rose-bud or two,  
A few little billets the ink growing—  
Too faintly it glimmers to tell my heart's wail—  
A faded daguerreotype—these, only these,  
I keep in the casket that nobody sees.

But oh, how I love them, that caskets, my shrine,  
Enfolded all loved best on earth and in time,  
Those simple mementoes, though little their worth,  
Are fetters the strongest that link me to earth,  
So fondly I prize them, so dear to my heart,  
That sooner with life I'd be tempted to part;  
Then still let me love them—'tis these, only these,  
I keep in the casket that nobody sees.