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Devoted to News, Literature, Local Intelligence and the Union.

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DAVID HALE, Editor.

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From the N. Y. Post.
BATTLE-WORN BANNERS.
(JANUARY 26, 1864.)

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

I saw the soldiers come to-day

From battle-field afar;

No conqueror rode before their way

O, his triumphant car,

But captains, like themselves, on foot

And banners sadly torn,

All gravely eloquent, though mute,

In pile and glory borne.

Those banners, soiled with dirt and smoke,

And rent by shot and shell,

That through the serried phalanx broke—

What tales they could tell!

What tales of sudden pain and death

In every cannon's boom,

When even the bravest held his breath

And waited for his doom.

By hands of steel these flags were waved

Above the carnage dire,

Almost destroyed, yet always saved,

'Mid battle-clouds and fire.

Though down at times, still up they rose

And kissed the breeze again,

Dread tokens to the rebel foes

Of true and loyal men.

And here the true and loyal still

Those famous banners bore;

The bugles wind, the firs blow shrill,

And clash the cymbals, where

With decimated ranks they come,

And through the crowded street

March to the beating of the drum

With firm though weary feet.

God bless the soldiers; cry the folk

Whose cheers of welcome swell;

God bless the banners, black with smoke

And to us by shot and shell!

They should be hung on sacred shrines,

Baptized with grateful tears,

And two embalm'd in poetry's lines

Through all succeeding years.

No grander trophies could be brought

By patriot strife to son,

Of glorious battle nobly fought,

Brave deeds rubrically done.

And so, to-day, I clannish with pride

And solemn joy to see

Those remnants from the bloody tide

O, Victory!

For the Sentinel.

"TOUCH US GENTLY, TIME."

BY G. M. BODGE.

Roll back, O Time! thy golden tide!

And make us what we were of old,

Ere spring's bright flowers had drooped and died;

Alight the fires waxing cold;

Return to us our stolen prime—

Roll back thy hurrying waves, O Time!

The surges high, that span the past,

Push over on our weary feet

Toward that low quicksand, where at last

Each mingling wave with wave shall meet:

Till, dubiously and lone we stand

On that unknown, untrodden strand.

Sometimes we pierce the misty cloud

That hides the future from our sight,

And mark, amidst the busy crowd

A leading form, with locks of white,

And know, in spite of blinding tears,

That our own self of future years.

Roll on, then, Time! with ceaseless play,

The yielding sands of change among,

The sea may falter, hair grow gray,

But let the heart be ever young,

The crows that round the mountain cling,

Will melt and flow away in spring.

S. Waleford, Feb. 1864.

The least error should humble us,

But we should never permit even the

greatest to discourage us.

The thoughtless and impatient

often shut their eyes to danger, when a

little prudent forethought and labor

might have averted it.

THE ROSE-ELF.

From a German Version of Hans Christian Andersen.

TRANSLATED BY F. M. RAY.

In the middle of a garden grew a rose bush, which was brimful of roses; and in one of these, the most beautiful one of all, there lived an Elf. He was so exceeding small that no mortal eye could behold him. Underneath each petal of the rose he had a sleeping apartment. He was perfectly formed and beautiful as only a child can be, and had wings extending from the shoulders down to the feet. O, what an odor was in his chambers, and how clear and beautiful were the walls! They were the pale red rose leaves.

All day long he sported in the warm sunshine, flew from flower to flower, danced on the wings of the flying butterflies and considered how far he would have to travel to pass through all the paths and highways which are on a single linden-leaf. It was what we call the veins in the leaf that he took for paths and highways. Yes, they were endless paths for him; before he had traversed them the sun went down, he commenced the journey too late.

It grew very cold, the dew fell and the wind blew; so it was now best that he hasten home. He hurried all he could; but the rose was closed; he could not get into it again;—not a single rose stood open: The poor little elf was very much frightened. He was never out a night before; he had always slept so sweetly behind the warm rose leaves; oh, that would certainly be the death of him.

At the other end of the garden, he knew there was a bower covered with a beautiful woodbine; the flowers shone out like great painted towers. He would climb into one of these and sleep till morning. He flew thither. Soft! There were two mortals there: a young handsome man, and a beautiful girl. They sat close beside each other, and wished they might never be separated. They loved each other so much, far more than the best child can love either father or mother.

"Nevertheless, we must part," said the young man, "thy brother will not endure us therefore he sends me with a message far away over the mountains and seas; Farewell my dear bride for that thou art, indeed!"

Then they kissed each other, and the young girl wept and gave him a rose, but before she gave it to him, she pressed a kiss so fervently upon it that the flower opened. Thereupon, the Elf flew into it and leaned his head against the fine fragrant walls. Here could he distinctly hear that farewell was spoken, farewell! And he could feel that the rose received its place on the young man's breast. O, how the heart beat therein! The little Elf could not sleep it beat so.

But in a little while the rose rested on his breast unmoved. The man drew it forth and as he went alone through the dark forest, he kissed it so often and so passionately that the little Elf was almost smothered, he could feel through the leaves how the lips burned, and the rose opened as if under the beams of the midday sun.

There came another man, dark and cruel. He was the lovely girl's wicked brother. He drew a sharp knife, and while the other kissed the rose, the wicked man stabbed him dead, cut off his head and buried it with the body in the soft earth under a linden-tree.

"Now is he dead and forgotten!" thought the wicked brother; "he can never more return. He shall make a long journey beyond the mountains and seas; there can one easily lose his life, and he has lost it. He will never come back and my sister will not dare to inquire after him."

The heaped dried leaves over the fresh earth and went homeward in the

dark. But he went not alone as he imagined: the little elf accompanied him. He sat in a dry linden leaf which had fallen in the wicked man's hair. The hat was placed over him and it was dark therein and the elf trembled with fear and rage at the awful deed.

In the early morn the wicked man reached the house. He removed his hat and went into his sister's sleeping room. There lay the beautiful girl, and dreamt of him whom she so much loved, and now she believed was journeying over the mountains and through the forests. And the wicked brother bent over her and laughed a fiendish laugh as only a devil can. Then the dry leaf slipped from his hair and fell upon the bed; but he saw it not and went away to sleep during the remaining hours of the morning. But the elf stole out of the dried leaf, perched himself in the ear of the sleeping girl, and told her, as in a dream, of the frightful murder; described the place where the brother had killed him and had buried the body; told her of the blooming linden tree close by and said: That you may not think what I tell you is a dream, you will find on your bed, a dry linden leaf. And this she found when she awoke.

O, what bitter tears she wept! The window stood open the whole day. It was easy for the elf to go out to the roses and all the rest of the flowers in the garden. But he could not persuade himself to leave the grieving one. At the window stood a bush filled with monthly roses. He placed himself in one of these and looked at the poor maiden. Her brother came into the room often, and he was so exalted and wicked, and she dared not to speak to him of her sorrow.

As soon as it was night she stole out of the house, went into the forest toward the spot, where the linden tree stood, took the leaves from the earth, dug down and found him who had been slain. O, how she wept and besought the dear God that she too might die.

Pain had she taken the body home with her but she could not. Then she lifted the ghastly head with closed eyes, kissed the cold lips and shook the earth out of the beautiful locks. "This will I keep," said she. And when she had heaped the earth and leaves upon the dead body, she took the head and a slip of the jasmine that grew in the forest home with her.

As soon as she had come into the garden, she took the largest flower pot to be found; in this she placed the head, sprinkled earth over it and planted therein the slip of jasmine.

"Farewell, farewell," whispered the elf; he could no longer endure to see her suffering and flew out into his rose in the garden. But this had fallen; there remained only a few withered leaves on the stock.

"Alas how soon it is all over with the beautiful and good!" said he. At last he found another rose. This became his home; beneath its fragrant leaves he found a dwelling place.

Every morning he flew to the poor girl's window. There she stood beside the flower pot and wept. Her bitter tears fell on the jasmine twig, and every day, as she became paler and paler, the twig grew faster and greener. It put forth shoot after shoot. Not a bud was in it but she kissed. But the wicked brother scolded her, and asked her why she had grown so weak? He could not endure it, and could not understand why she always wept beside the flower pot. He knew not what eyes were closed there, what red lips were there changed to earth. She bowed her head upon the flower pot, and the little elf found her sleeping there. Then he got in her ear, talked to her of the evening in the Arbor, of the odor of the roses and the love of the elves. She dreamt so sweetly and as she dreamt life passed away. She was pale in death, and was with him she loved in heaven.

And the jasmine flower opened its great white bells. They were wondrously sweet; otherwise than this, they could not weep for the dead.

But the wicked brother saw the blooming plant, and took it for his own. He placed it in his sleeping room close to his bed for it was beautiful to look at and the odor was so sweet and lovely. The little-elf followed with it, flew from flower to flower—in each one a little soul dwelt,—and told of the murdered man, whose head was now under the earth, told of the wicked brother and poor sister.

"We know it," said every soul in the flower; "we know it. Have we not grown out of the murdered man's lips and eyes? We know it! we know it!" And then they nodded mysteriously one to another.

The rose-elf could not understand how they were so quiet; he flew out to bees which gathered honey and told them the story of the wicked brother. And the bees told their queen, and she commanded that the next morning they should slay the murderer.

But the night before—it was the first night that followed the death of his sister—as the brother slept in his bed close to the fragrant jasmine twig, every flower cap opened, and arose, but with poisonous stings, the flower souls flew out and sat in his ear and told him horrid dreams; then they flew about his lips and stung his tongue with their poison stings. "Now have we avenged the dead," said they, and flew back into the white jasmine bells.

When morning came and the chamber window was opened, the rose-elf entered with the queen of the bees and the whole swarm to kill him.

But he was already dead; and people were standing about his bed and saying: "It was the odour of the jasmine that killed him!" Then the rose-elf understood the vengeance of the flowers and told it to the queen of the bees and the whole swarm buzzed about the flower pot. The bees were not to be driven out. A man took up the flower pot and a bee stung him on the hand, so that he let it fall and break.

Then they saw the murdered man's skull and knew the dead man in bed was a murderer. And the queen of the bees buzzed in the air and sang of the vengeance of the flowers and of the rose-elf, and how behind the smallest leaf dwells one who can avenge a wicked deed.

SORGHO SUGAR.—The Washington Republican says: "An experiment was made in the Department of Agriculture a day or two since, before a large number of persons, clearly demonstrating the practicability of every man in the North making his own sugar. A gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. J. F. Riggs, who is about taking out a patent for his process, was the operator. From sorgho syrup, sent to the Department for exhibition, in the course of a few moments he produced a clean and pure sugar equal in all respects to the best coffee sugar, the residue of the syrup proving to be an excellently flavored article, strongly resembling amber or golden syrup of the shops, and entirely free from sorgho taste."

John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, when one day riding through the country, was saluted by a fellow who was lying in a ditch.

"Halloo, Father Wesley, I'm glad to see you. How do you do?"

"I don't know you," said Mr. W., reining up his horse. "Who are you?"

"Don't know me! Why, sir, you are the very man who converted me!"

"I reckon I am," said Mr. Wesley, putting spurs to his horse, "at least one thing is evident—the Lord had nothing to do about it."

The Queen's court, Dublin, has decided that women may vote for town officers over there.

THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The London Daily News of the 13th instant says that immediately after receipt of the telegram which stated that Mr. Wendell Phillips had represented President Lincoln as having told him that the publishing of the Emancipation Proclamation was a mistake, a gentleman well known in Liverpool wrote to Mr. Whiting, Solicitor to the War Department at Washington, asking him if the report was true. The following was Mr. Whiting's reply:

"Statements have been privately and publicly circulated, that the President has said to Mr. Wendell Phillips 'that he had no expectation that the Emancipation Proclamation would do any good, or be of more effect than the Pope's bull against the comet.' That the greatest folly of his life was issuing the Emancipation Proclamation." Several letters have been addressed to me, inquiring whether such statements were true. I cannot do Mr. Phillips the injustice to believe that he ever made the assertions attributed to him: And I have the highest authority for denying that the President ever, on any occasion, to any person, used the language or expressed the sentiments thus erroneously laid to his charge. The Proclamation was one of a series of measures called for by a great public emergency. It was not suddenly resolved upon. Months of anxious observation, consultation and reflection had been given to the subject of military emancipation before it was finally carried into effect. It was deemed a measure of solemn import, of aw of responsibility, and, in its ultimate results, of immeasurable importance to the country. It is true that the President did not at first expect such immediate and extraordinary effects to flow from it as were anticipated by its singular advocates; but he had then, and has now, unbounded confidence that it would become an efficient means of suppressing the rebellion, and would prepare the way, in the hostile districts, for that state of society in which liberty and union would become forever one and inseparable."

"The President would not have made a proclamation if he had no confidence in its efficacy. He would not have declared to all the world that he believed it to be an act of military necessity if no such necessity had existed. Events have occurred since the beginning of the year which have demonstrated the power and wisdom of that great and irrevocable act of justice and humanity which will render the name of President Lincoln illustrious through all time. In his message to Congress he uses the following language: 'While I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.'"

"And in the proclamation of amnesty he has insisted on a complete submission to the terms of emancipation."

WILLIAM WHITING,
Solicitor of the War Department."

The obliging disposition of the Yankee stage driver is aptly illustrated in the following bit of satire: As Mr. J—, the driver, was proceeding from Boston, not long since, a woman called him to take a bedstead on top without unloading it. He told her he would oblige her next time he came along, but he could not then, as he had engaged to take on a windmill a little ways ahead; and as he had a large cradle on top at the time, he was afraid he should not have room. Proceeding a little farther, he was requested by a woman to wait till she had finished her washing and ironing. He told her he often had to wait for women to do their ironing, but he could not stand washing and ironing both!

A "notion seller" was offering Yankee clocks, finely varnished and gaudily colored, and with a looking glass front, to some one not remarkable for personal charms. "Why it's beautiful," said the vender, "Beautiful, indeed! a look almost frightens me!"

"Then, mister," replied Jonathan, "guess you'd better buy one that han't got no looking glass."

MEN OF THE WORLD.

Men of the world are like politicians, they use all with whom they come in contact, never performing a favor without anticipating an adequate return for the same, and seldom offending any one with violent prejudices or sudden bursts of anger. In fact, a man of the world is a pattern, as far as deportment is concerned; consequently, he is generally a favorite with the ladies, who regard his sleek form, neat dress and smooth words as so many badges of respectability, and they quote his words, report his doings, and wonder why such an amiable man never married, and hint at plighted vows on the part of some fair girl or else an early death and a cherished memory; all of which has much interest for human kind, who sigh over disappointments, even if it is a widow about to lead to the altar a sixth helpmate, and whose heart is as tough as some of the beefsteaks for which market-men ask, at the present time, such terrible prices.

But the man of the world is looked upon as the pink of propriety. He is not supposed to have any small vices, or if he has, he is shrewd enough to keep them out of sight, and not let the world know anything of them. To be sure, he drinks his wine, and small glass of brandy and water; but imbibing liquors is not looked upon as a vice at the present time. It is regarded as an evidence of opulence; consequently, young and sedate ladies pardon it, while at the same time they have not words to express their horror at the daily exhibition of drunkenness to be seen in the streets.

The place for the man of the world to exhibit his best points, is at an evening party. There he shows himself in an irreproachable attire; he is calm and unobtrusive, bows to all of his acquaintances with such an aristocratic, superior air, that young gentlemen, who have just come upon the stage of life, who don't know what to do with their hands and feet, and have an intense desire for whippers, envy his self-possession and secretly determine to imitate it, and so become, in the course of time, acknowledged men of the world. With the young ladies, at a party, our character is kind and obliging. He will obtain for them an ice or a dish of salad, and for the elderly females a glass of wine or a sip of punch, and not appear as though the obligation was on his part a very desirable one.

But the man of the world has several recommendations in spite of his selfishness. He always looks neat, and is neat. He takes particular care of his person, bathes daily, wears the most immaculate linen, the best of patent leathers, and sets an example, as far as neatness is concerned, for the rising generation to follow.—Newbury Times.

DOG LOGIC.

A half-crazy secessionist named Corry has been making a tedious address on "State Rights," in Cincinnati, to which the Commercial of that city says:

"A hisping cockney, in reply to the question 'why a dog wags his tail,' replied: 'You see the dog waggeth both tail beneath the dog it's stronger than the tail. If he wathn't, the tail would waggly the dog.' Mr. Corry and other state rights gentlemen want a tail connected with a dog attached to it—a government, in which the tail shall be strong enough to 'waggly the head.'"

In Louisville, Kentucky, the other day, a gentleman put some \$2,500 in greenbacks in the chimney of his sitting-room, thinking it would be safe from robbers. His wife, in the exuberance of wifely thoughtfulness, kindled a fire so as to give her "lord" a cheery welcome, and the greenbacks were burned up.

A Newfoundland paper, in speaking of the House of Assembly of that island, publishes it in the following unequivocal language: "Take them for all in all, from their Speaker downward, we do not suppose that a greater set of low-lived and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of heaven."

The Maine 7th has seen 21 battles, has had almost 60 commissioned officers killed and wounded, and yet it has the bravery to re-enlist.

Yankees everywhere: One contracted to demolish the walls of the burned church at Santiago for \$200.

GEN. E. W. GANTT AT CONCORD, N. H. The following effective passage is from the speech of Gen. Gantt, at Concord, on Feb. 23:

No Negro Slavery.—The State that I have the honor to represent has already held a State convention represented by three-fourths of the people of the State. What have they done? They have amended their constitution and wiped out of it the slavery clause and substituted one instead, declaring that slavery and involuntary servitude shall no more exist in the State of Arkansas. (Loud applause.) That has been submitted to the people in order that the thing may be fair, and they will vote upon it in March and ratify it by an overwhelming majority. (Renewed applause.) I spoke before leaving my State to some Arkansians, (we call them "mountain fed,") many of whom had been in Price's army and had just abandoned it, and others who had been Union men from the start. Up in the mountain gorges and on the rugged banks of forest streams, the fires of patriotism had burned in their hearts. They organized a regiment and requested me to address them. I did so before I left, and asked them this question: "We are now prepared to go back to the Union of our fathers. Shall we go with or without negro slavery?" They voted upon it the next day, and how many do you suppose said go back without negro slavery? There were eight hundred in the regiment, and just eight hundred voted for it. (Applause.)

There was another regiment—just five hundred in it—not quite formed. Three days afterward the vote was submitted to them and they voted to go back without slavery—the whole five hundred, and on top of that they said that they had taken up arms to sustain the government, and they intended not only to sustain the government but never to lay down their arms until the cause of the war itself had been removed. (Loud applause.) Well, that was a great deal further than many of you can come. All we can say is this: slavery was the cause of the war—it has desolated the South—it has brought mourning around Northern firesides.—Southern people so understand it as the cause of the war, and are for eradicating it. Why in the name of common sense can't you say let it go? That doesn't make you abolitionists, does it? I was an abolitionist, and Jeff. Davis was an abolitionist, and caused the destruction of slavery—not you. Are you going to shed tears over its destruction? We are satisfied to let it go. Now what do we want? I speak for my own State and much of the South when I utter these sentiments. We want first—peace. In the next place, we want permanent peace. If this question has cost agitation for forty years, culminating in a bloody war, I ask you if peace is made and the same question is left in the government, would it be a permanent peace?

WHOLESALE REBEL DESERTIONS.—*Secret Society in the Rebel Armies.*—The Nashville Union says:

"From a gentleman just from Larkinsville, Alabama, we learn that our advance is picking up deserters by hundreds, who are continually arriving at Larkin's Ferry and reporting to the Provost-Marshal at that place. Not only are these deserters anxious to accept the President's amnesty, but a majority express a desire to enlist in the Union armies, despite the dangers to which they subject themselves."

A letter from Natchez, Mississippi, 25th ultimo, says:

"Our town is showing signs of returning vigor. A healthy reaction is already visible. Planters who hitherto held aloof are returning to their allegiance and receiving back their landed prosperity. No less than ten have taken the President's oath within a few days. Deserters are coming in daily. Fifteen arrived from Alexandria a few days ago, and four this morning from the same point, bringing in their captain and the surgeon of the regiment a prisoner."

A letter from Chattanooga, 2d instant, says:

"Deserters coming in, all reiterate the previously well-founded stories of demoralization in the army, and the determination to desert on the first favorable opportunity that presented itself. It is asserted that in Joe Johnston's army there exists a society, embracing fully three-fourths, the members of which are sworn to serve the Confederacy no longer than their musterred in time. They have passwords and signs, and are sworn to assist each other in getting away. If members are on picket, on receiving the sign and password, the deserter is allowed to run the picket and escape. So numerous is the society in regiments from Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, that they are never trusted on picket. All the picketing is now performed by Virginians, North and South Carolinians, Texans, &c. A new rebel society has also been formed, called the 'Sons of the Southern Cross.' I believe, who swear never to cease fighting until the Confederacy is independent."

Bridgton Sentinel.

BRIDGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE QUESTION BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

In countries where information is little diffused among the people, great leaders whose attainments have given them unbounded influence over the ignorant masses have drawn to themselves the entire control of public affairs, and in such cases the fortunes of party leaders have decided the fate of the principles which they advocated. But this state of affairs has never existed in our country. No politician has ever been great and strong enough to materially influence public opinion. The people have decided questions upon their merits and then sought out representatives of their opinions. The authority of individual names has gone but a little way in effecting their course. In the presidential campaign of 1852 Franklin Pierce was pitted against Winfield Scott. The first was a man without conspicuous ability, with nothing about him to excite popular enthusiasm, the other was a man of whose record the American people were justly proud. But the Democratic party had at that time ideas and purposes, bad ones it may be, but still something to excite the hopes and fears of those interested in the fortunes of the nation. While the Whig party had no aim or purpose save to secure office for the sake of its emoluments. They belonged to that class which "Heaven cast out and Hell rejected." The result was their most overwhelming defeat.

Ever since the repeal of the Missouri compromise, one sole question has engrossed the public attention. It had been canvassed in two presidential campaigns and at the close of the last one, the defeated party finding that they could no longer control affairs, determined to destroy the government and take the larger portion of its territory in which to carry out their own ideas. The question which has been debated in Legislatures and public assemblies and which at last has come to the trial of force, is whether labor shall receive a reward, whether all men shall be held to be "free and equal" before the Law, whether "capita should own labor." The opposing parties were not confined to any section. The friends of human rights were found in every part of the country; and slavery and privilege have had as strong supporters in Maine as in South Carolina.

The party of freedom early drew to it nearly all the virtue, the culture, the intelligence and the enterprise of the country, while slave traders, pirates, black-legs, cut-throats and villains of every class enlisted in regiments in the service of slavery; a portion of the people not naturally vicious, but too ignorant to understand their interest were also found here. Vice and ignorance was always the stock in trade of the proslavery party.

It is the same question of human rights and human wrongs now, debated for three years on battle fields, that will enter into the next presidential campaign. Davis, Beauregard, Lee, Johnston, Bragg and Magruder will make a campaign, with muskets, swords, bayonets and bomb shells, in favour of slavery; Seymour, Richardson, Wood, Cox Bayard and McClellan will make another, with lies, slanders, misrepresentations, riots, bribery and ballot-box stuffing, in the self same cause and for the self same purpose.

These architects of ruin and dissolution now please themselves, with the hope that their opponents will be led by their preferences for individual men, to divide, and suffer them to march into power between their sections; but they mistake the temper and purposes of the party of freedom and Union, if they suppose, that through spite or a devotion to any man, they will sacrifice all they have struggled for, during the last ten years. The fate of any single individual is of little consequence in comparison with the salvation of the nation and its future prosperity and welfare. Great names adorn the cause of freedom, many of which call forth a burst of uncontrollable enthusiasm, whenever mentioned in public assemblies; but far above them all is the great cause, that has been their inspiration. Whatever may have been the services of any man, he would at once become infamous, should ambition or personal prejudice lead him to place himself, where his position would be of assistance to the enemies of good government.

Every citizen should now carefully consider the questions of the day, search out every fact that can throw light upon them, and then there will be no doubt, as to the conclusion he will arrive at. Then let him keep the great issue steadily in view, and when the general voice has indicated the standard bearer, for the coming campaign, let him give him his heartiest support, oblivious of his own predilections and the claims of all other individuals.

Weekly Summary.

An important movement has been made in Mississippi by Gen. Sherman, the precise nature of which is not fully known. General Grant's whole army is said to be in motion towards Dalton, acting, as it is supposed in concert with Sherman. A large number of federal officers, stated at 107 have made their escape from Libby prison, through a tunnel which they dug, many of them have arrived within our lines, a few have been recaptured. Rebel desertions continue, Regiments from a rebel state are not trusted on picket, great opposition is manifested to rebel conscription in their army. Gen. Benuregard has paid the United States the tax assessed on property owned by him at Memphis. This shows that his hopes of seeing that place restored to the confederacy are very slight.

Mr. M. E. Ingalls has closed school in this village. He has been of much service in carrying on the Lyceum this Winter. He has proved himself to be a forcible and ready debater. We think that it is his intention soon to commence the practice of his profession. We believe that we may truly recommend him as one whose opinion will be reliable and who will manage his cases with shrewdness and ability.

LYCEUM.—The Paper was read last week by Miss M. E. Baston. We stated that we found it difficult to characterize the different numbers of this periodical without falling into repetitions, this being in instance of the "Inadequacy of Language." It is but just, however, to say that the last number was one of high merit.

LYCEUM. Mrs. Gibson will read a paper on next Saturday evening, Feb. 20. Rev. J. T. Hawes, will deliver a lecture. Other exercises are in preparation of which we are not definitely enough informed to make an announcement. It is expected that the exercises will be of extraordinary interest.

Mr. Samuel Richards is in town canvassing for Horace Greeley's "American Conflict." We have before noticed this work and expressed our opinion of it. Mr. Richards is a gentleman whose statements may be relied on.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Methodist Quarterly Meeting will be held in this town, at the Baptist House, on Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 27th and 28th.

AFRAID TO VENTURE.—The rapid pace at which the world is moving on seems to astonish and alarm those who have adapted themselves to slower motions. We often see true and loyal men shrink from propositions that seem radical; they say that such a policy is not suitable for the times, but the times are much ahead of the people, and the people are much more radical than is publicly acknowledged. You may approach an objector to radical views and he will tell you that he endorses your doctrine, but that it is bad policy to bring it before the public; and you may go to a thousand individuals and they will tell you the same thing. They are timid because they don't know the opinions of the masses that have never been developed or brought before the public. But why should not all loyal men be radical on the issue now before the country—it is radicalism in itself. Our cause is radical—strictly radical; there is no middle ground. Did you ever know a person to be too much of a Christian—too honest, or too moral? It would be just as impossible for man to be too patriotic—too much devoted to his country. It cannot be denied that the issue before us is between union and liberty and disunion and slavery; the two parties are arrayed in deadly conflict. A man to be a friend to one must do all he can for it, and all he can against the other; he "cannot serve two masters." Can a man be too much opposed to sin? Can he too strongly deprecate vice? If not, how can he be too violent in his feelings against treason, the greatest crime of all.—*Carlyle's (11.) Union Banner.*

"SOJOURNER TRUTH" SHARP AS EVER.—The remarkable old negro woman, known as "Sojourner Truth," lives at Battle Creek, Mich., and is as bright as ever. The following new anecdote shows that she still has her wit about her:

Not far from the city of Battle Creek, Michigan, resides one J. A., a well known 'conservative' of what peculiar type it is difficult to determine; but one thing is certain, he does not like an abolitionist. A few weeks since, Sojourner Truth was preparing to visit her friends of the 1st Michigan regiment of colored men, and was seeking aid to pay her expenses. She met J. A., in a store, and appealed to him, but without success. Some conversation ensued—enough to reveal to the shrewd old lady his character. He turned to leave, and she called out, "Who be you?" "I am the only son of my mother," was the response. "Thank God, there are no more," said Sojourner. It is needless to add that the "conservative" left about that time.

Letter from the State Capital.

Augusta, Feb. 16, 1864.

To the Editor of the Sentinel.

Complaints are coming daily to the Capitol from all parts of the State—of the refusal of democratic select-men to administer the law in aid of the families of soldiers, according to its obvious meaning and intent. Now that law—while it makes it obligatory upon the cities and towns to provide means—does leave something discretionary with the municipal officers in regard to its execution.

It does not follow however, that the latitude given—means simply the right to discriminate politically—that parallel cases are to be treated in a manner entirely dissimilar—owing to the proclivities of the parties—whether they be Republican or Copperhead.

The facts however clearly establish the point that in very many instances—this is the only criterion by which the claims of dependent mothers and helpless children—are judged. What is to be said of men so devoid of all feeling, of justice and humanity?

What is to be said, and what can be expected of northern traitors and rebel sympathizers? Said a professed infidel to Martin Luther—can you tell me what God was doing before He made heaven? Yes, He was making hell for such infamous wretches as you, was the reply. Now if northern copperheads—who have shed more blood than a like number of southern rebels—wish to know what the Union men are doing by prosecuting this war, my reply is—making a political hell for such scoundrels as they are. In proof that the foregoing language is not too strong, I will mention a case that came to my knowledge a few days since—premising that the individual referred to is a fair representative of the party—except that he is a little more honest and truthful. A lady with five children—the two eldest invalids—whose husband was in the army—applies for aid and after stating her necessities, was gravely told by the chairman of the selectmen, that if her husband was dead—so fool enough to engage in this wicked war, his family ought to suffer. Comment on the above is unnecessary. The State Temperance Convention last Wednesday was well represented from all sections, and the meetings afternoon and evening very fully attended. Thus showing, that in moral as well as political questions, eternal vigilance is the price of success. The feeling of the Legislature is evidently very friendly to the good cause.

Legislation begins to grow more interesting. Discussions are now carried on daily in each branch, and sometimes with considerable spirit. The endowments of literary institutions a movement inaugurated with much vim in the early part of the session—is nearly played out, the combination that promised flattering results to those included in the mystic circle is broken—and the words of the wise man that a three fold cord is not easily severed, have proved false in this instance. Bates College, has indeed got out of the woods and hallooed long and loud, but her dear little sisters that make up the triplet—Bluehill and Westbrook, will be apt to die burning. The question in regard to the State, paying a bounty of three hundred dollars to volunteers—under the late call is settled and the delay is simply to perfect the Bill. Soldiers for the new regiments are arriving daily in squads of from ten to thirty.

The snow storm is raging furiously this evening—regular north easter blowing almost a gale and drifting badly, if it continues rough the night the cars will have a sorry time to-morrow—and perhaps we shall come short of supplies in this little "hand to mouth" City of Augusta.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVY.—It appears from a recent official document that the British navy at the commencement of 1864 consists of 975 vessels of war, manned by about 70,000 officers and seamen. There are 72 line-of-battle ships, each mounting from 74 to 120 guns: 42 of from 60 to 74 guns each; 94 steamers and other ships carrying from 22 to 46 guns each, the majority of which are declared to be equivalent to line-of-battle ships; 25 screw corvettes, each carrying 21 guns; and 600 of all classes, carrying from four to 21 guns each.

The late rebel revolt in the Mobile forts was quite serious. The garrisons raised the American flag and opened on the rebel gunboats and drove them off. That night a large force was sent down from Mobile and captured the garrison. 70 of the rebels have been condemned to be shot.

Six hundred of the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, having taken oath and enlisted for the navy of the U. S., have been transferred, 300 to the Navy Yard receiving ship in New York, and 300 to Charlestown. They were guarded on their way by detachments of the Chicago Zouaves.

The Lewiston (Maine) cotton mills employ about thirty-five hundred hands and run more than one hundred and forty-six thousand spindles.

A vein of gold as big as a man's arm has been found in Bucke county, Pennsylvania. Considerable excitement prevails in consequence.

The Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican says the "demand for pistols was never so great as now. Our townsmen, Smith & Wesson, have more orders than they can fill in a year."

The International Bank at Portland, Maine, has organized as a National Bank.

SHERMAN AND COLFAX.—At the whig convention held in Philadelphia in 1848 two young gentlemen appeared as delegates from two democratic districts in adjoining states; and in 1852 they again appeared as delegates to the whig national convention. A delegate rose and said that a young friend of his was present from a district so strongly democratic that he could never expect to hope to get an office of any kind at home, and he would, therefore, nominate as secretary of the convention, John Sherman, of Ohio. Another delegate said that he also had a young friend present as a delegate from another strong democratic district, where he could never hope for a home office, and he, therefore, nominated Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, as assistant secretary. Two years passed away, the incipient steps of the conspiracy against the Union were taken, by the slave-lords, and in these two old democratic districts of Ohio and Indiana, John Sherman and Schuyler Colfax were elected to Congress, and on the first Monday of December, 1855, they took their seats in the House of Representatives.

Four years ago, Mr. Sherman was put in nomination for the Speakership of the House by the Republicans, but withdrew, and Mr. Pennington was elected. In March, 1861, he was elected to the United States Senate in place of Mr. Chase, who resigned to take the place of Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Colfax continued in the House and is now its Speaker. These two fortunate and successful gentlemen were born in the same year; one in March, the other in May. They have both achieved an enviable reputation and an honored name; one starting in life as an engineer on the Ohio canal, and the other as a printer.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.—*Apprehensions of Another Invasion.*—Louisville Democrat of the 6th instant says:

"During the past week there have been many rumors of rebel raids into the state, and, although the military affirm that no incursion of any extent will be made, the people generally believe that the state is about to be invaded by a large rebel force. In Cumberland, Wayne and Clinton counties there are numerous bands of guerrillas, who are prowling around on the south side for depredations upon the citizens of that neighborhood. They often make raids across the river, and, after stealing all they can carry off, they retire back across the river. It is reported that these guerrillas will, during the spring, concentrate at either Barkville or Tomkinsville, and, advancing through Paces, will attack Glasgow, and thence will proceed toward the Nashville railroad, hoping by destroying a part of it to cut off the supplies of the Army of the Cumberland."

"We learn from persons who arrived on the train last evening from Nashville that a body of guerrillas made their appearance yesterday at Glasgow Junction, but they made no demonstration against the train."

"We also learn that the guerrillas are very troublesome in the Big Sandy region, and it was currently reported at Cincinnati on Friday night that the little town of Louisa, in Lawrence county, on the Big Sandy, had been captured by them."

THE CHESAPEAKE. A dispatch from Halifax says: "In the Chesapeake case the Judge has decided to restore the vessel and cargo to the owners subject to such conditions respecting payment of expenses as the Attorney General may exact. The latter demands surety against latent claims to which the owners or agents demur."

A bog or marsh in England becoming dry the people were surprised at the sight of a square mile of frogs moving across the country, the old frogs with little frogs upon their backs, and all led by huge old paddocks, emigrating to the nearest water.

The Portland Board of Trade has memorialized the state legislature for the repeal of the law taxing bank stock owned out of the state.

A Quaker boy in Johnson county, Iowa, refused an offer of one thousand dollars to stay at home, and volunteered to fight for the republic.

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The International Bank at Portland, Maine, has organized as a National Bank.

Various Items.

—Another regiment of cavalry raised in this State. Our Maine have proved themselves very efficient.

—The Springfield Republican oned us equal to a single egg, the present high price of eggs, it may be to bear this in mind.

—The venerable Joseph Quincy entered upon his ninety-third the 4th.

—It is stated that corn starch, an excellent substitut for culinary purposes, one spoonful of corn starch brought us equal to a single egg, the present high price of eggs, it may be to bear this in mind.

—Artemus Ward is at Salt Cit yasked up with typhoid fever.

—The nicest kind of Paris gloves is made from the skins of band k are caught at Chicago.

—A Paris surgeon has made his first tongue to replace one lost by a gas man who uses it talks, tastes and prime lows perfectly.

—Maine has 10,000 men in the

There are fifteen banks in Mainst pring an aggregate of deposits of God hin 000. In 1861 the deposits were 370, and in 1862 \$1,376 159.

—The poll tax in this state has increased from \$1 to \$2.

There is a salt spring on the STET Joseph Barry in Edgecomb, 20 a ACH the water of which will make on strength ally at the Fev

—New Hampshire had mustered men into the United States serv the call of 300,000, up to the 3d

—A piece of cast iron weigh pounds was found lately in a bal is natur on at the Waukewan mills, East po Village. It cost, at 84 cents a specit mendi ons of ing, as

—Eleanor Jewett of St. Al instantly killed on Saturday by ture explosion while blasting ro of the

—The New York Tribune cays that that paper cannot be sold for a quarter of a million dollars, every that valuation its prosperity is tory to its owners.

—Abdul Asir, the present Turkey, is a very matter of far lives with only one wife a lover, and his Moslem subjects indignant that he should adopt Turkish custom of a multitude

—A medical student being should a man fall into a well is deep, and strike his head again the tools with which he had been what would be your course if cal a surgeon? replied, 'I should them to let the man lie, and a we'll.'

—The number of volumes in the ries connected with Bowdoin C 30, 595.

—The 13th Maine has furnish 60 commissioned officers for troops.

—The Baptist society at Saco 30 of its members to the war.

—John N. Goodwin of Maine come governor of Arizona.

—Governor Cony has sent message to the Legislature urging date action in relation to the for troops. An order has been looking to the payment of a State Bounty of three hundred

—The sanitary commission is special want of dried fruit.

—The navy department is prop contract for raising the wreck Cumberland, Congress, Merrim other vessels sunk near Norfolk, lay

—1349 individuals have been ined for commissions in the colu ies, of which number only 707 have recommended.

—The president has sentenced Com. Dow of N. Y., to 3 years sion from the service for not duty in endeavoring to save the Lane from the rebels at Galveston. But

—350 contrabands with 40 m recently came in Norfolk in one

—The Great Eastern battery Sir has been abandoned. Another has been commenced against her but un Paton who had the vessel and claim for 2000 pounds.

—Hon. Marcus Morton, former ernor of Massachusetts, died at his dence at Fannin, last Saturday, a short illness. He had attained the age of eighty years.

—F. O. J. Smith, offers to the clear title to the farm in Gorham, agried by Col. Speed, on condition Agricultural College is located The farm and buildings cost \$20

—The premiums of \$15 and which have heretofore been pnsoln cruiting officers only, will in full Ce paid to non-commissioned officers vates and citizens.

—It is expected that the steam Brunswick is to go on the St. Jor Portland route the second week in

—Lieut. Col. Benedict who dis his colored troop near New Oris fogging, in plantation style, hadton cashiered. Served him right.

—Illinois has furnished 145,000 to the Union armies.

—Connecticut has 1,926 troops supplied before the first of March

G. W. MERRILL

(Successor to J. F. Woodbury) MANUFACTURER OF BEDSTEAD And all kinds of FURNITURE. PLANEING & SAWING Done BRIDGTON, ME.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Rev. E. A. Wilson's Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colic, and all Throat and Lung Affections, together with a pamphlet giving the prescription and short history of his case, can be obtained of

H. H. HAY,
Druggist,
PORTLAND,
MAINE.

☐ Send for pamphlet, free of charge.
10-2m

Why is Cristadoro's Hair Dye
POPULAR?
Read the universal Answer to this question
BECAUSE
It imparts a natural black or brown.
It does not crisp or burn the Hair.
It does not soil the fairest skin.
It is applied in ten minutes.
THE EFORE
The Man of Taste approves it.
Those who value Silken Hair use it.
The Ladies everywhere prefer it.
Those to whom time is valuable patron-
ize it.
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor
House, New York. Sold everywhere
and applied by all Hair Dressers.
Price, \$1, \$1 50, and \$3 per box, according
to size.

DR. THOMAS' **V. L. LINIMENT.**

A certain cure for pains and aches and was
reintained superior to any other. Croup it pos-
sibly cures; relief is absolutely sure in
and immediately it is used. Mothers remember
this, and arm yourselves with a bottle of
but delay. Croup is a disease which gives
notice, frequently attacking a child in
the dead hour of the night; before a phy-
sician can be summoned it may be too late
to remember the Venetian never fails. Price
\$1 and 50 cents a bottle sold by all Druggists.
V. L. Liniment. Office 56 Court-
land Street N. Y. **V. L.**

Cape Elizabeth, July 1, 1863.

Sir:—During my connection with the
State Reform School, as a teacher, L. F. At-
wood's Bitters were introduced there and
with marked success, particularly in
bilious affections. Yours, &c.,
A. P. HILLMAN.

Hanover, Me., Oct. 1, 1861.

Dear Sir:—I have used L. F. Atwood's
Bitters for some 10 or 15 years. I have tried
a great number of medicines for Dyspepsia
without effect. These Bitters are the
only remedy that have ever relieved me of
this distressing complaint. My neighbors
have also been greatly benefited by the use
of them.

JOEL HOWE.

taken, some of which are signed "M. F. F. in
 ital of F. Atwood. The genuine is signed
 L. F. Atwood, and as a safeguard against
 imitation bears an EXTRA L. BEL. counter
 signed H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, Me.
 Scotch General Agent.
 Authorized by respectable dealers in Mead-
 eline generally. 1-6m
 (110)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution of Copartnership
 THE Copartnership heretofore existing
 between the undersigned, under the
 name and style of
 CROSS, CENTER & JORDAN,
 is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
 WILLIAM W. CROSS and ROYAL CENTER are
 authorized to close the business of the late
 firm.
 WM. W. CROSS,
 ROYAL CENTER,
 WM. A. JORDAN.
 Bridgton, February 6, 1864.

New Partnership Formed.

THE undersigned, late members of the firm of **CROSS, SENTER & JORDAN**, have this day formed a partnership under the name and style of

CROSS & SENTER,

and will continue in the same business of said late firm and will close up the business affairs of said late firm.

WM. W. CROSS,
ROYAL SENTER.

Bridgton, February 6, 1864 10-3m

DAVID HALE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
BRIDGTON, MAINE.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Restores the Color.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Eradicates Dandruff.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Promotes its Growth.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Prevents its falling off.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is an unequalled Dressing.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is good for Children.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is good for Ladies.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is good for Old People.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Is perfectly harmless.
CLARK'S RESTORATIVE,	Contains no Oil.

CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is not a Dye.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Baudifies the Hair.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is a Lendil for Whiskers.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Hair in its Place.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Cures Ne vous Headache.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prevents Eruptions.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Stops Itching and Burning.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Keeps the Head Cool.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is delightfully perfumed.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Sediment.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Contains no Gum.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Polishes your Hair.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Parties.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Prepares you for Balls.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, All Ladies need it.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, No Lady will do without it.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Costs but \$1.
 CLARK'S RESTORATIVE, Is Sold by Druggists and Dealers every-where.

C. G. CLARK & CO.
Proprietors.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Gen-
eral Agents. 11-1

Look here!
Log Books down to 6 Inches.
A LOG BOOK Containing a Table for
Measuring Logs, whereby the quantity
may be ascertained before they are sawed,
from 6 inches through to 42 inches, for sale
by A. L. PHELPS.

F. B. & J. H. CASWELL,
Watch Makers and Jewellers,
DEALERS IN
Gold and Silver Goods,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
Pictures, Picture Frames Oral and
Square, Clocks, Pocket Cutlery,
Razors and Fancy Goods.
Repairing faithfully attended to.
Bridge Corner, Me.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES
In all forms of preparation for Physicians
and families for sale at the Book Store of
S. H. COLESWORTHY,
No. 92 Exchange St., Portland.
**FAMILY, POCKET AND PHYSICIAN'S
MEDICINE CASES, FROM \$2 TO \$5.**

Books so clearly describing the mode of
of using these Medicines, that no person
who follows the directions can possibly err.
All the common diseases incident to the hu-
man system, may be successfully treated
with a medicine without the aid of a
physician. All medicines warranted fresh
and pure. Orders promptly executed.

Refer to Drs. E. Clark, M. Dodge, and
C. H. Burr
M. SEAVEY.

8-16

Brigton Academy

AT NORTH BRIDGTON, ME.

THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on TUESDAY Feb. 23d, 1864, and continue 11 weeks.

C. E. HILTON, A M Principal.
M. D. CHAPLIN, A B. Assistant.
Mrs. Elizabeth Hilton, Teacher of Music.
Miss L. K. Gibbs, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

A Primary Department will be formed under the supervision of Mrs. Hilton, to which students under twelve years of age will be admitted for \$2.00 per term.

The Board of the Academy act on reasonable rates. Students can reduce their expenses by boarding themselves.

Special attention given to those preparing for College.

Text books supplied by the Principal at Portland prices.

T. H. MEAD, Sec'y.
North Bridgton, Jan. 23d, 1864. 84

Dentistry!
DR. HASKELL,
Will be found in Bridgeton, during the
months of Feb, May, Aug, and Nov.

R. GRAHAM,
TAILOR,
BRIDGETON, ME.

TAYLOR & PERRY, Proprietors of the
new Woolen Factory.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION
— OF THE —
Home Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK,

ON the first of December, A. D. 1863,
made to the Secretary of State of
Maine, pursuant to the Statute of that
State

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is **THE HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY**, incorporated in 1853,
and located in the city of New York.

The Capital of said Company
actually paid up in cash is \$1,000,000 00
The surplus on the 1st day of
December, 1863, 1,104,707 68

Total amount of Capital and Surplus,		\$2,105,707 68
ASSETS.		
Amount of cash in Continental Bank, N. Y.,		\$7 025 90
Amount of cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission (estimated)		142,264 62
Amount of unincumbered real estate, No. 4 Wall street,		\$95,000 00
Amount of United States Treasury Notes, 7 3 10 market value,	\$132,400 00	
Amount of U. S. Registered and Coupon Stock, 1861, market value,	61,040 00	
Am't of United States Bonds, 5-20 market value,	150,750 00	
Am't of United States Certificates of Indebtedness,	102,625 00	\$46,815 00
Am't of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent market value,	13,550 00	
Am't of N. Carolina Bonds, 8 per cent, market value,	5,900 00	
Am't of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent, market value,	11,250 00	
Am't of Illinois bonds, 6 per cent, market value,	20,920 00	
Amount of California State Bonds, 7 per cent market value,	61,750 00	
Am't of Brooklyn city Water Bonds, market value,	11,200 00	\$36,550 00
Amount of Bank Stocks,		120,125 00
Amount of loans on bonds and mortgages, being first lien of record on unincumbered real estate, worth at least \$1,654,000—rate of interest 7 per cent.		\$35,222 60
Amount of loans on stocks and bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least \$400,000,		383,112 50
Amount of Miscellaneous Items,		22,498 36
Am't due for Premiums on Policies issued at office,		6,716 39
Amount of Bills receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation Risks, &c.,		26 549 27
Interest due, and accrued but not due,		35,234 50
		\$2,217,114 03
LIABILITIES.		
Amount of losses adjusted, and due and unpaid,	None.	
Amount of losses incurred, and in process of adjustment,		90,598 25
Amount of losses reported, on which no action has been taken.	None.	
Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company,		20,708 06
Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid,		1 100 00
Am't of dividends, either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due.	None.	
Amount of money borrowed,	None.	
Am't of all other existing claims against the Company,	None.	
Total amount of Losses, claims, and liabilities,		\$12 406 00

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanied the statement of a previous year.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of New York, }
Charles J. Martin, President, and John
McGee, Secretary of the HOME INSURANCE
COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose
and say, and each for himself says, that the
foregoing is a true, full and correct state-
ment of the affairs of the said Corporation
and that they are the above described offi-
cers thereof.
(Signed) CHARLES J. MARTIN, Pres't.
(Signed) JOHN MCGEE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn before me, this 9th
of January, A. D., 1864. Witness my hand
and official seal.
(Signed) J. H. WASHBURN,
{ L. s. } Notary Public
L. C. NELSON, Agent,
BRIDGTON, ME.

All Orders
 FOR
JOB PRINTING
 WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
 BY
A. L. PHELPS,
 BRIDGTON, MAINE.

E. E. WILDER,
Carriage Trimmer,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Harnesses!
OF ALL KINDS,
BRIDGTON CENTER, MAINE
Halters, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Blankets,
and Saddlecloths, on hand or made to order
☞ Repairing promptly attended to
Bridgton, Dec. 12, 1862. 1-10

Savage's Genuine Anodyne
Horse Liniment.

THE BEST REMEDY IN THE
WORLD for Shoulder Sprains, Spavin,
Thoroughpin, Ringbone, Bruises, or any
infirmity to which the Horse is subject.—
Also for Sore Necks and

WOUNDS ON CLEN,
It is unsurpassed.

This Liniment is prepared from the original
receipt of an eminent English Farrier,
and is warranted to be unrivalled for all it
is recommended, in cases of Sprains and
Bruises. It will cure Spavins and Ring-
bones if applied when they begin to be de-
veloped. At Wholesale and Retail by

North Bridgton, Me., to whom all orders
should be sent

N. B. This Liniment is a Sovereign remedy for persons afflicted with Rheumatism, Chillsains, Stiffness of the Joints, &c.

7-6m

James R. Adams,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE,

of every descriptions,
Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattresses, Carpets
and Paper Hangings

Also, dealer in

Dry Goods,
CROCKERY, GLASS WARE,
GROCERIES,
PAINTS AND OILS, &c.
BRIDGTON CENTER, ME.
7-to

100 lb. s. Extra & Double Extra
FLOUR!
FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH, BY
J. R. ADAMS.

DIKEY STONE & SON,
DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, &c, &c.,
BRIDGTON CENTER, ME

CALL AT
NELSON'S

If you wish to find a large Stock of Goods,
At Low Prices!
 CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES,
 Crockery, Glass, Iron, Hardware, Paints,
 Oils, and Dye Stuffs,
 ☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken
 in exchange for Goods.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1893.
 1-6

BAILEY & NOYES,
 Nos. 56, 58 & 68, Exchange St.,
 PORTLAND, ME.

Keep one of the largest and best selected
 stocks of

Books, Stationery & Room Papers,
 IN THE CITY OF PORTLAND.

Being largely engaged in publishing School
 and Miscellaneous Books, we can sell as
 cheap as any House in New England.

ROOM PAPERS.

Our Papers comprise every variety of de-
 sign, of durable texture, and character ap-
 propriate for any style of room, which we

LOWEST PRICES.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.

We always have a full supply on our shelves, and manufacture to order every style and kind of Blank Book now in use. Having the largest Bindery in the State, it will be seen that our facilities are superior to all others.

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JOHN H. KIMBALL, M. D.,
Surgeon & Physician,
BRIDGTON, MAINE.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.
a Positive and Specific Remedy for diseases
of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Drop-
sical Swellings

This Medicine increases the power of Di-
gestion, and excite the Absorbents into
healthy action, by which the Watery or Cu-
reous depositions, and all Unnatural En-
largements are reduced, as well as Pain and
Inflammation.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Intemperance, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms.—

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power
Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing.
Weak Nerves, Trembling,
Horror of Disease, Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Swelling of the Hands Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face,
 Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows

Impotency, Fertility, Epileptic Fits,
In one of which the Patent may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "Direful Diseases,"

"INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION."

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess the records of the Insane Asylums.

And Melancholy Deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the Truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once effected with Organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which Helmhold's Extract Buchu, invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In many Affections peculiar to Females the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indolence, Habits of Dissipation, or is the Decline or change of Life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant Medicines for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

Helmhold's Extract Buchu and Improved
Rose Wash Cures
ST. LOUIS, MO. AT ALL
In all their Stages, **AT** little Expense,
little or no Change in Diet
No inconvenience And no Exposure.

It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby Removing obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urinary, allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all Poisons, Diseased and wornout Matter.

The Victims of Quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "cure" was, by the use of powerful Astringents, "dried up" the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and *perhaps after Ma rage.*

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu for all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs requires the aid of a Diuretic. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is the great Diuretic and is certain to have the desired effect in all Diseases for which it is Recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will accompany the medicine.

Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six for \$5.00

Delivered to any Address, securely packed from observation

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 Beware of Counterfeits and Unprincipled
 Dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their
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 attained by
 Helmhold's Genuine Preparations.
 Extract Buchu. Sarsaparilla
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ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR WELMOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER
Cut out the Advertisement and send for it.
And Avoid Imposition and Exposure.

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Wholesale Dealer in
Fine Chemicals, Pure
DRUGS,

GENUINE MEDICINES,
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**VARNISHES, PAINTS, OILS,
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KEROSENE OIL, LARD OIL**

And all other articles usually kept in a Drug
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Of the Firm of
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JENKS, J. E., Dealer in Shoes, Hoops, Barrels, Corn, Flour and W. I. Goods.

AMSON RUSSELL, Deputy Sheriff for Cumberland and Oxford Counties.



HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and
alterative of wonderful efficacy in disease of
the

Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Headache
General Debility, Nervousness, Depress-
ion of Spirits, Constipation, Colic,
Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and
Spasms, and all Complaints
of either Sex, arising from
Bodily Weakness wheth-
er inherent in the
system or produced by special causes.

Nothing at it is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly belligerent element; no fiery exsultant, but it is the combination of the extract of a rare, balsamic herb with that of the purest and mildest of all digestive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected, hygienic means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventative, and irresistible as a cure. Under the influence of an attack, escape the scourge, and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine.

Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspepsia and in less congenial forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless cathartic, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the colic can be prevented.

As a General Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay and Debility and Deceptive influence arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is the only Safe Tonic, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may be truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by **HOSTETTER & SMITH,**
Pittsburg Pa.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

\$100 REWARD!
For a Medicine that will cure
COUGHS,
INFLUENZA,
TICKLING in the THROAT
and WHEEZING COUGH.
Or relieve **CONSUMPTIVE COUGHS,**
as quick as
COE'S
Gough's Balsam,
OVER FIVE THOUSAND BOTTLES
have been sold in its native town, and not a
single instance of its failure is known.
We have, in our possession, any quantity
of certificates, some of them from
EMINENT PHYSICIANS,
who have used it in their practice, and given

It does not dry up a Cough,
but loosens it, so as to enable the patient to
expectorate freely.

*Two or Three Doses will invariably cure
Tickling of the Throat.*

A HALF Bottle has often completely cured
the most

STUBBORN COUGH,
and yet, though it is so sure and speedy in
its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being
entirely vegetable. It is very agreeable to
the taste, and may be administered to chil-
dren of any age.

*In cases of Croup we will guarantee a
Cure.*

If taken in season.

No family should be without it.
It is within the reach of all, the price being

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "pick up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a keener in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing, when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

C. C. CLARK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS, NEW HAVEN, CT.
As wholesale, by
D. S. BARNES & CO., New York,
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For sale by Druggists in City, country, and everywhere. 4 Cms

WEBB JAMES, Custom, & Retail Boot and Shoe Maker, North Bridgton.

F. OGG, ALBERT, Tanner and Currier, Bridgton Center, Maine. Bark wanted.

Agricultural Department

MAPLE SUGAR MAKING.

The sap of the Sugar or Rock Maple when it first flows in the spring, is to appearance nearly as clear and liquid as pure water, and in reality it contains scarcely anything but cane sugar. The sugar is more easily obtained in a marketable state than from the juices of any other plant yielding sugar for commerce. If the sap be pure and clear as it flows from the tree, it is only necessary to boil it down in clean vessels, taking care not to burn it, and when sufficiently concentrated, to preserve it as molasses, or after boiling more, to pour it into moulds. It is so easily and cheaply produced that sugar makers have been very careless about it, using utensils of the roughest character. The amount of uncrystallizable sugar or molasses necessarily produced is very small, but as the molasses is quite as much valued as sugar in most markets, this has led to some neglect of the sap, and deteriorated the character of both sugar and molasses.

Let the first fact stated above, be fixed in the mind, viz. that pure sap yields nearly pure sugar, and that the coloring, the quantity, and much of the labor of sugar making, result from foreign substances that get into the sap while in the troughs, etc. Remember further, that in the absence of these foreign materials the amount of crystallized sugar obtained will be much greater. We see then, the importance of securing the greatest possible cleanliness, in every thing connected with collecting and manufacturing the sap. Exposure to the air produces fermentation, and diminishes the crystallized sugar rapidly; therefore, covered vessels, and boiling as fast as the sap flows, are important. Fermentation of the sap also injures the peculiar "maple flavor" which is so greatly relished. The quality of the sap, that is the amount of sugar to the barrel of sap, varies considerably from year to year, but we know of no accurate experiments touching it, nor to determine the character of other substances present in the sap.

The wooden sap troughs and potash kettles are still in use in some parts of the country, but enterprising sugar makers use wooden buckets which are preferable to tin, and fat evaporating pans, and the sugar is much improved. The sap is sometimes conducted to the sugar house in "leaders" or small wooden troughs, which would be improved by scalding them out once a day to prevent souring. In like manner the buckets ought to be scalded occasionally. The trees are tapped with half-inch augurs, and the hole enlarged with a sixteenth of an inch larger bit, before the close of the flowing season. The sap spouts are 6 or 8 inches in length, 1 inch square, or turned round having a 1-4 inch hole bored through them. The ends are tapered off, and they are driven into the holes of the trees so as to barely hold. If tubs are used to collect the sap, there should be holes of about 10 inches square cut to pour in the sap, and over them linen towels should be laid, to strain out sticks, leaves, etc., if the arrangements of the buckets, etc., are not so perfect as to exclude all filth, as is desirable. After this, the sap must be kept covered. The storing tubs should stand on higher ground than the boiling pan, so that the sap will flow from one to the other. During the boiling, skim as often as skum rises. It is seldom that much skimming is necessary. When the cooled syrup is nearly as thick as good molasses, draw it off into a tub to settle, straining through a flannel strainer. Here any sediment will be deposited. After the syrup has settled clear, draw it off, and boil it down again until it is thick enough to sugar off. When the sugar is to be "caked" or "stirred," it must be boiled until a spoonful of it put upon snow will be perfectly brittle when cold. The liquid sugar is taken from the fire and when granulation has commenced, and the mass is thickened considerably, fill the moulds rapidly. If it is to be stirred, at the same time commence stirring, the kettle being held firmly, and stir the mass till it has the appearance of dry brown sugar of the shops. When the sugar is to be drained it is usually taken from the fire before it would cool brittle, and after standing until it granulates quite thor-

oughly, it is ladled out into tubs with false bottoms, some 5 inches above the true, 3 or 4 holes being in the false bottom, and covered by saucers or plugged by round smooth sticks. The sugar is ladled into the tubs, and when settled the plugs are loosened and partly withdrawn, so that the molasses will run through. This may be drawn off from the bottom of the tubs.

TICKS ON SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The time to rid a flock of ticks is about two or three weeks after shearing—at which period the ticks all leave the old sheep and go upon the longer-fleeced lambs.—Then dip the lambs in strong tobacco-water, using stems from the sugar makers. At this time of year use mercurial ointment (unguentum) mixed thoroughly with five times its weight of lard. Open the fleece and rub the unguentum upon the skin, in lines down the back, around the neck, and around the belly. This ought not to be done in cold raw weather.

Bridgton Sentinel, For 1864.

THIS Newspaper is published Weekly at Bridgton, Cumberland County, Maine. It is devoted to News, Literature, Local Intelligence, and the support of the Union. It will be the purpose of the Publisher of this Journal to furnish a newspaper which shall be equal to any in the State, in its Literary and Political character. Several Correspondents and Contributors have already been engaged whose talents are a guarantee that its columns will not lack for interest. One of its principal objects will be to diffuse information on subjects of general importance to the community, and thus become a valuable addition to the stock of reading of every family. A portion of space will each week be devoted to Agriculture, making it of especial value to Farmers and all who are interested in the products of the earth. It will contain each week a summary of events as they occur in the Nation at large. Special attention will be given to the local affairs of Bridgton and its vicinity. Everything of public interest will be fully chronicled, and the want of business men of a means of communication with the public will be fully met.

The *Sentinel* does not profess to be indifferent to the great contest now going on in the country. Indeed it is the belief of the Publisher that no institution which does not feel an interest in a struggle which has moved the whole world must wish at once from its position. Although not confined to any party, but aiming to give a candid and liberal discussion of public affairs, it will not be concealed that it feels a hearty sympathy with the course pursued by the present National Administration. The local politics of the section of country in which it is published will be fully discussed. The *Sentinel* is issued at about half the price usually charged for Periodicals of this description. Under these circumstances the Publisher confidently appeals to the public for a generous support. He hopes to make his journal popular with all the friends of intelligence, morality and Freedom.

TERMS: \$1.25 in Advance, \$1.50 if payment is delayed till the end of the year.

CALL AND SEE.

ALL those in want of PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPE, or MELENOTYPES, can get them by calling at

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MR. T. E. LANG

has fitted up his Rooms for the purpose, and having had good instruction by the best Artists feels confident that he can give perfect satisfaction to all that give him a call. The above named Pictures will be taken in a style to suit the most hungry taste of the day, and

AT PRICES TO GRATIFY THE POOR.

A single Photograph will be taken for Fifty cents, six for One Dollar, twelve for One Dollar and Sixty Cents, and warranted not to fade.

AMBROTYPE

Will be taken for 20 and 40 cents. The MELENOTYPE will be taken from 4 to 25 cents, according to the size and number that are wanted and the style they are furnished. Will you call and examine his work and judge for yourself.

December 19, 1863

Careful Attention

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Soldiers' Claims,

—BY—

DAVID HALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BRIDGTON, ME.

No charges made for consultation in regard to such claims.

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PORTLAND, MAINE,
Congress, cor. Green Street.

This Hotel is one of the best in this city, very pleasantly located. Also has extensive yards and stable accommodations.

LEWIS HOWARD,

Successor to A. T. C. Dodge.

S. M. GARMON,
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BRIDGTON, MAINE.
Office over A. & R. H. Davis' Store

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Flour, Groceries, &c., &c.

Fall Stock, 1863.

O. L. SANBORN & CO.,

55 EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND.
Have now in store more than their usual large quantities and full varieties of everything in the

Book & Stationery Line

all of which will be sold at the LOWEST NEW YORK JOBBING PRICES.

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IN 30 DIFFERENT PATTERNS.

Full list of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and French

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making almost an endless variety of style and sizes.

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Juvenile Department

Is especially full. Everything and anything in Book and Game line "The Little Folks" can desire, will be found here. All the Bound Books and Paper and Linen Toys, are in this stock.

Annals, Poets, Elegant Gift Books

in rich and handsome bindings to suit every taste. The stock comprises the best English and American publications, just bought at the New York and Philadelphia Trade sale Auctions, and will be sold LOW.

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various style and sizes, which were reported when sold was down, and will be sold correspondingly.

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Comprising Cap, Letter, Folio Post and Demy Papers, Card Stock, of cheap medium and best qualities

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Entire satisfaction guaranteed to all parties ordering

U. S. NAVY.

Wanted One Hundred Seamen.

Ordinary Seamen & Landmen.

Apply to Naval Recruiting Post Office, Exchange Street.

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PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

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ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

Executed with neatness and Dispatch, and at the most reasonable prices.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT

Has all the necessary material to do first-class work, and we intend, at all times, to keep up with the NEW IMPROVEMENTS AND NEW TYPES, and give our customers as good work as can be secured.

We are prepared to execute, in the best style of the Art,

Posters of all sizes,

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Bills of Fare,

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Pamphlets of all kinds,

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As cheap as at any other establishment this side of Boston

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DONE WITH

Blue, Black, Green or Red Ink,

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TWO OR MORE COLORS.

WILDER, E. E., Harness Maker and

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Dr. Hughes'

Eclectic Medical Infirmary.

Established for the treatment of the Diseases in both sex requiring Experience, Skill, Honor and Diligence.

THE ELEVATED DR. J. B. HUGHES

will continue to add to his skill and reputation, and to his permanent capacity of his old stand, No. 5 Temple street. His preparations of Medicines for the cure of various specific and private diseases are pure and successfully eradicate every vestige of poison from the system in an incredible short space of time, leaving no trace behind. All those who have failed to get relief from the effects of habits of intemperance on the human system from Quacks, Humbugs, and ignorant pretenders, are especially invited to call on the Doctor, at his office, and receive the blessed and magic effects of his new-finding medicines, in inspiring the bloom of perfect health, with all the freshness and vigor of youth to their injured systems.

Dr. Hughes' clear and unerring perception, together with years of useful experience, combined with superior powers of analysis, enables the Doctor to overcome these diseases by direct application of remedies, both internally and externally, in an incredibly short time. Based upon principles purely scientific and natural, peculiar to himself only, it warrants a cure in all cases; and what is not astonishing, there are never to be apprehended any fears of a relapse, which so frequently follows imperfect treatment, such as secondary symptoms, the effects of which are to be more created than the primary disease itself.

HUMAN NATURE IS FRAIL.—Man will err, and it is the duty of the good Physician to make the results as light as possible.

All who have committed an excess of any kind, whether it be the solitary vice of youth or the stinging rebuke of misplaced confidence in mature years.

Look for the Antidote in Season. The Pains and Aches, and Lassitude and Nervous Prostration that follow Intemperance, are the Harbinger to the whole system.

Do not wait for the consummation that is sure to follow do not wait for Unhealthy Ulcers, for Disordered Limbs, for loss of Beauty and Complexion.

How many Thousands can testify to this by unalloyed experience.

Young men troubled with emissions in sleep, a complaint generally the result of a bad habit in youth, treated scientifically, and a perfect cure warranted or no charge made.

Hardly a day passes but we are consulted by one or more young men with the above disease, some of whom are as weak and emaciated as if they had the consumption, and by their friends supposed to have it. At such cases yield to the proper and only correct course of treatment, and in a short time are made to rejoice in perfect health.

MALE AND FEMALE.

There are many men at the age of 40 or 50 who are troubled with too frequent emissions from the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining such urinary deposits aropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of semen (crabum) will appear, or the color will be of a thin pinkish hue, again changing to a dark and turbid appearance. There are many men who die of this condition, ignorant of the cause, which is the

See our size of emblem on our

I can warrant a perfect cure in such cases, and a fast and healthy restoration of the urinary organs.

Persons who cannot personally consult the Dr., can do so by writing in a plain manner a description of their disease, and the appropriate remedies will be forwarded immediately. All correspondence strictly confidential, and will be returned if desired.

Address, DR. J. B. HUGHES,

No. 5 Temple st., (cor. Middle) Portland

Send stamp for circular

Eclectic Medical Infirmary.

TO THE LADIES.

DR. HUGHES particularly invites all Ladies who need a medical adviser to call at his rooms, No. 5 Temple street, which they will find arranged for their especial accommodation.

Dr. Hughes' Eclectic Restoring Medicines are unrivalled in efficacy and superior value in regaining all Female Irregularities. Their action is specific and certain of producing relief in a short time.

Ladies will find it valuable in all cases of obstructions after all other remedies have been tried in vain. It is purely vegetable, containing nothing in the least injurious to the health, and may be taken with perfect safety at all times.

Sent to any part of the country with full directions by addressing

DR. HUGHES,

No. 5 Temple st., (cor. Middle) Portland

N. B.—Ladies desiring may consult one of their own sex. A Lady of experience is in constant attendance.

FAMILY FAVORITE COLORS.

Black, Blue, Light Blue, French, Claret, Dark Brown, Light, Green, Dark Green, Light Green, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silks, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Feathered Kid gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Weaving Apparel.

A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple and any one can use the Dye with perfect success.

Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes) purchase a Dye & Stencil Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 10 cents.

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W. W. WHIPPLE,

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PATENT MEDICINES,

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JAYLOR & PERRY, Proprietors of the

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OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

And OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take special care that they be supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the Brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, to better meet it can be sent to them by their Friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

These Pills and Ointment, cheerfully and speedily relieved and cheerfully cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each packet.

See our circulars and Want Advertisements.

Those feelings which so sadden us usually arise from trouble or annoyances, of obstructed perspiration, or aching and cramping whatever, is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthy action of the liver and stomach.

These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly induce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or debility induced by Over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these valuable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Debility and Rheumatism, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acid humors from the system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Various Affections of the Liver and Stomach.

Sores and Ulcers, Bitch and Scellins, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will remove a little perspiration in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For a full list of the Diseases cured by the

Dr. Hughes' Eclectic Medical Infirmary, see our circulars.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

The Poor wounded and almost dying Soldier may have his wounds dressed and made to heal by the use of Holloway's Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all around it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK, JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a certain remedy and a certain cure. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous Bone Setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, RHEUMATIC DISORDERS of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used with success.

FOR ALL RHEUMATISM, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will remove the worst cases of RHEUMATISM in three minutes, and is warranted to do so.

TOOTHACHE also will be cured instantly by rubbing this Liniment on the affected part.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing. It will remove the worst cases of NEURALGIA in three minutes, and is warranted to do so.

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