

My friend at once replied that he had bought it of a Jew slopseller, of whom he had been making some trifling purchases, and who had procured it, with the corresponding flag, from a secret drawer, stating that it was a system he had himself invented.

Our visitor could scarcely forbear smiling, but gave full credence to Philip's ingenious confession; and, taking with him the book and colors, pulled away.

"So much for that adventure!" said Philip, throwing himself listlessly on the deck, and swinging his legs over the side. "After all, Harry, there is a novelty in these little mishaps that cools and refreshes one. Hallo!" he continued, drawing up his legs, "confound it! She is low in the water. I'm wet up to the knees."

"She must be a deal deeper than when we left," said I. "We had to climb up to get on board. Mark! Do you hear anything funny?"

"There's a gurgling and washing. It's down stairs. Here, you Toby, jump down and see what that noise is; and, while you're there, look for my cigar-case."

Toby, however, merely squinted down the hatchway, and came back; with his thumb, as usual, in his mouth.

"Well, sir, what's the matter?" asked Captain Philip.

Toby did not answer till the question had been repeated; then, removing his thumb, quietly observed:

"She's going down."

Philip started up.

"Going down? Is there any water in the cabin?"

"Better nor four foot!" was the alarming reply.

"Harry, this is serious. Bustle, bustle!"

It was easy enough to say "bustle," but neither of us had the most distant idea what step to take, except only that single one which should bring us to the boat.

"And there's wind a-coming," croaked Toby pointing to the distance, where a smart breeze was already tossing up a sea. "That dingy ain't no use. In ten minutes there'll be a sea she can't live in, with three of us?"

"You imp!" cried Philip, "what do you mean by talking and doing nothing, with the squall almost upon us?"

"What can I do? I'm a hurchin," said Toby, and squatted down in his corner.

I looked at Philip. He was pale and gazing with a troubled expression at the augmenting sea, and the vessels which, in every direction, were hastily shortening sail. But he was too proud to speak. I spoke for him.

"Come, my lad," I said, "I believe, after all, you're the hand for a ship in trouble. You must be pilot and captain—everything—Jump up! Here it comes!"

"All right. Bear a hand!" shouted Toby, springing up, throwing off his pea-jacket, and darting to the helm. He lashed it for a moment in a particular position, then flying at the sails, with voice and gesture incited us to certain manoeuvres, which had just time to result in a close-reefed mainsail and storm jib, when the squall was upon us. Prepared as we were, I still thought for a moment that all was over. Skillfully nursed by Toby, the Minnie did, however, once more lift her laboring side, and the squall, for the moment, passed harmlessly away.

"To the pump, both of you!" roared Toby. "Work for your lives!"

With some impatient directions from our extraordinary commander, we rigged the machine, and set hotly to work.

"If she'll float till I run her a mile nearer, we're all right; but look there, you swabs! Don't you see that second jib towering overboard? Bear a hand to haul it in! Look at that peak-halyard. Here, you Philip, catch hold of this a moment. Steady—so steady!"

Philip obeyed with touching docility. That supreme disdaint of all legislative enactments with characteristics necessity had reduced us both to a state of servility on which it is painful to dwell. Philip's only hope was that Dabchick Villa might yet be unconscious of our humiliation. As for me, I watched the enlarging chimneys of Ryde with gradually increasing gratitude; but the Minnie, losing her speed as she filled, pressed heavily through the water, and every time she dipped her sharp nose, seemed more disinclined to do it again. Pumping seemed to make no difference; but the tyrannical Toby would not suffer a moment's cessation of the toil, and I was laboring away, mechanically, when I was aware of a smart altercation behind me.

Philip had the signal halyards in his hand, and had been preparing to hoist his distinguished flag, when the new commander fiercely interposed.

"Tell 'e you won't. If the wind catches that 'ere she'll turn turtle at once!"

"Turtle!" said Philip. "I—"

The vessel gave a feeble lurch, and the water broke over her convex deck.

"She's settlin'!" said Toby. "I wish we was half a mile nearer. But they'll pick us up. Haul up the boat. Steady, now, steady!"

We obeyed, and reluctantly quitted the sinking clipper—Philip, as his last assertion of authority, hoisting his beloved cauliflower. Toby skipped over our backs, and seated himself comfortably in the stern sheets.

"Take an oar, sir," said Philip.

"I shan't," said Toby. "You'd be wanting to steer, and you don't know nuffin about it. You and him must pull me—and you'd better look alive. Here's the sea coming bigger! Out oars, I tell yer, and give 'er headway!"

Philip tugged like a Trojan, but his want of condition told terribly. He flung off his jacket and the dandy cap, and these Master Toby, with the utmost coolness, picked up and put on. To describe the airs the boy gave himself would be impossible. Alternately chaffing and bullying us, he certainly made himself ample amends for his previous silence and submission.

We had not deserted the Minnie Jumps much too soon. Before we had struggled landwards more than five hundred yards, the winner of nineteen cups made a graceful gesture of farewell, and with her sails set, and all her fabulous stores comfortably stowed, went quietly to the bottom.

Once within the friendly shelter of the pier, the water smoothed rapidly, and we had time to take note that a large crowd had assembled to welcome us on shore. Their shouts might be already heard, and a waving of white handkerchiefs in the centre brought the color to my friend's face. As we approached, we distinguished a Bath chair, in which sat an elderly lady, while beside the latter, stood a fair creature, blushing (as we perceived on landing) like a province rose.

The last thing we saw of Toby was that youth being carried on people's shoulders, escorted by at least three hundred mistaken men and boys, who regarded him as a hero.

We dined that evening—nay, on several subsequent evenings—at Dabchick Villa. The danger of our position had excited the sympathy of Mrs. Penquicke, and prepared her to receive us with amenity. A few weeks thereafter I found myself in the position of "best man," Philip Bulkeley being reduced to that of bridegroom, and conducting to the hymeneal altar Seraphina Jane, only daughter of the late General Sir Kilpeck Pollinger, of Changarse Doll and Upper Brook street, Baronet.

Glorious Summer. God made the glorious Summer. He made it for our good—to promote our happiness, and ensure a harvest for our sustenance. We may well rejoice and be glad in it.

Like all other seasons summer has its dark and light shades; the first for the trial, and the last for the comfort of the soul. Now there comes the fragrant and balmy air of morning, which we breathe with pleasure;—then the heat of noonday, oppressive to endure, yet needed to warm the earth, that vegetation may leap into a more luxuriant life. There comes the gentle shower when the pattering rain drops fall upon the earth sweetly and tenderly, and anon there comes the fierce tempest, when thunders roll in awful grandeur, shaking the heavens and making the granite ribs of earth quiver and tremble under their tremendous power. The lightning's vivid flash comes, alarming to see, when the fiery bolts dart from point to point, and startling crashes are heard as objects are riven or splintered by the electric power. At such times whatever may have been our opinion or boast of human power, we feel that there is a power of God in nature infinitely superior to all. But this awful agency is needed in nature to scatter the poisonous lower atmosphere and bring down from above the cooler, purer, and sweeter air as food for the lungs, and the agreeable tonic to the world of physical beings. The change transpires with violence and with seeming waste, even as when the demolition of an old building, which has become a perfect hot bed of disease, gives place to the new, well constructed building which is to subserve the interest and minister to the comfort of man.

Now grateful is summer to the invalid, who, through the dreary winter months, has been imprisoned at home, unable to withstand the cold blasts, the biting frosts, or the dampness of the out-of-door world. Even the spring has brought but a partial release. Summer has freed the prisoner and made him rejoice. How much of comfort the invalid enjoys in one of these glorious days one can by no means conceive who is always at large, and knows no sick chamber prison. The release is as the giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and liberty to the captive. He comes into a new world of life.

Summer also adorns the world in robes of singular beauty. The flowers bloom in glorious beauty. Nature is clothed in her holiday attire, to the joy of those who behold her. The trees take on their burden of fruit, and the fields are rich with their living green. It is a season of glorious interest and of rich promise to the world, to be followed soon by the golden harvest which fills the granaries of the land.

The man is indeed happy whose feelings can be brought to harmonize with the season—who can have an inward summer, while God gives the season of beauty and growth in the outside world. Nature's teachers are continually multiplying now. Each new opening of bud, and unfolding of blossom, may well teach us of the successive developments of truth, and the unfolding of Providence. Each successive growth of plant or shrub, may well remind us how ideas may grow in the mind, under the genial influence of the Sun of Righteousness, in the blessed summer of earthly existence. The worm or insect which destroys vegetation comes with its lesson. In the human heart—the secret place, the worm of sin is hid, stealthily eating away at the root of virtuous principles, and seeking their extinction in the heart and life. This season is one of continued toil. The bad and the good—the tares and the wheat, continually dispute each other's right to grow on the same soil, and each strives for the mastery. Man must destroy one and license the other. God has made him the arbiter between them, and the executioner

of the offender. So in the human heart, during the summer of life the good and the evil strive for the mastery, and seek to grow and thrive. The judgment and conscience of man must decide the contest, and give the victory to which they will in view of the harvest-day, when each and all must eat the fruit of their doings. Here, as in natural things, continued watchfulness and labor are demanded to ensure success.

Summer will not always last. Its pleasant days will quickly pass away, its warm sun will be gone; the changing skies of autumn will be seen, and the fierce northern blasts will come howling over the plains. So life's summer shall pass away, and the autumn of earthly life shall come, and that old age be reached in which will be harvested the growth of the earlier periods of life. Happy are we, if in the joyous spirit of the season we cheerfully attend to our appropriate duties, pressing on and on until we have done our work, and glorified the Great God whose will should be our everlasting guide and law.

The Bridgton Reporter.

BRIDGTON, FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1861.

ABOUT "FOURTH OF JULY."

Notwithstanding the common opinion to the contrary last Thursday was very generally observed as a festive occasion. Celebrations were numerous though many of them on a smaller scale than those of earlier years, perhaps.

In our portion of the State, we hear of festivities at Bethel, Watford, Holt's Mills, Baldwin, Cornish, Lewiston and several other places. Our North Bridgton friends joined in an excursion and picnic "down the pond," but with this exception our town furnished no evidences of patriotic emotions.

Our own choice was to go to Cornish, which we did just in time to hear the first of the afternoon speeches, and not to get any dinner. The town was full of people—no doubt about it. The roads from the village to "Union Course" were lined with carriages and people. Few country places furnished on that day so busy scenes. The oration by Mr. Wedgwood was very highly spoken of—eloquent and patriotic. The other features of the forenoon were alike worthy of the occasion and the people. The display of the Fantastics was happily conceived, and carried out to the complete satisfaction of everybody. The arrangements were on a very generous scale in all particulars, and we call it duty to write down this old-fashioned celebration a success.

We cannot forbear to speak of a few particulars, but only a few. And first the sentiments and responses of the "after-dinner hour," which were really of no ordinary character—not that they were materially and unusually excellent in point of rhetorical finish, but because they were of unexceptionable vein and character. There was no lack of zeal and earnestness, nor was there any display of partisanship. They were without bitterness—patriotic in the highest degree.

The "C. C. B." furnished the music—and to say that they play finely for the practice they had, is hardly saying enough; for their ranks hold some very fine musicians by nature and education, and musicians long before the formation of the band. The exercises at the grove closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by a select choir.

But perhaps the most pleasing and valuable feature of the day's programme, was a car drawn by four grey horses, splendidly decorated, and containing thirty-four young ladies, all dressed in white and bearing each a flag with the name of the State represented, wearing a wreath of flowers and a regalia of blue ground work on which was stamped a silver star. We profess no tone of patriotism beyond the ordinary gift to mortals; but we hazard the opinion that the man who would not go for such a "Union," must be, in more senses than one, decidedly a seceder individual. It was a splendid spectacle, and worthy the glorious Galaxy it represented.

At four o'clock the crowd had gathered to see the horse trot. Old men and old ladies, boys and girls, young men and maidens, and we should judge, Church and State, were on the ground. It was a desirable location to study human character, and we wish we had space to record our impressions of what we saw—how the sharp edges of that board fence were surrounded by boys who had invested that last nine cents in peanuts, and fond young men with females of tender years and growth, but "rational to the last" on "The Constitution and the Union." Our venerable uncle Abraham need send no arms to support their cause, for though we sadly feared some of them might "dissolve" it couldn't have affected the grand result. The trot itself amounted to but little. One or two of the horses might have been slightly threatened with speed, but the majority of them reminded one of a certain class of old fog politicians—just fast enough to provoke some support, and just slow enough to get beaten.

So, after a short sojourn there, we wended our way back to the village on foot, having fasted since morning, and sadly belabored with dust. But with some small replenishing at the generous table of the village hotel, we watched the departure of the crowd as the daylight faded. The Porter Light Guards paraded and fired several salutes at sunset. It is a finely uniformed company and we should judge in good discipline. There were representations of other military companies belonging in the region, one of

which it was whispered was "secesh," but there must be some mistake about it; for we saw the biggest and most loquacious one of the lot, boiling over with love for every thing and the Union in particular—having—like the "Colonel" in the "Professor's Story,"—"a deep inward sense that everything was just as it should be."

And thus ended the celebration at Cornish, and thus our Fourth of July; and we can call it a pleasant one to us, as it was creditable to the community that instituted it.

Special Dispatch to the Reporter.

(BY CLOTHES LINE.)

FORTRESS MONROE, JULY 10, 1861.

Unless something of considerable moment occurs at no great length of period, it is barely possible that probably nothing of great importance will happen until some thing takes place, unless by chance something shall transpire before.

A CHOICE GIFT. We have to acknowledge a beautiful gift from Mrs. Reuben Hall, consisting of a collection of flowers from her garden, and forming a splendid bouquet. It was something more than a nose-gay, or miniature bouquet;—it was rich in proportions as well as fragrance. We were assured that it was only an every-day sample of what her garden abounds in. We have saved it as well as could be done, and tried to appreciate it, which we deem the best praise of such a gift—a gift always welcome, and always appropriate, since it is always in the province of the simple, yet rich and bountiful. We thank her sincerely for the remembrance.

We are told that there will probably be taken from Maine one more regiment at least, consisting of ten companies, and that twenty-five have already offered themselves for it—some two or three of which are from Aroostook Co. These will be mustered into the service for three years, (unless sooner discharged) as the last were.

We presume that the First will return on the expiration of their term of enlistment. A large portion of the officers, and no doubt many privates would prefer to remain, but many will feel themselves actually obliged to return.

The mail contract on the Portland and Bridgton route, awarded to Pennell and Kimball, has been passed over to our "old Stager" friend, Chadbourn, as everybody will be glad to know. So that he will again bear the old familiar relation to our people. We are sorry that the severe hurt under which he suffers, does not promise him an earlier restoration to the box, although "that other feller" is winning the unequalled good will and confidence of everybody. In point of necessity and convenience, this route is a fixture, and we are glad that it still promises so well.

The heat from about the 4th, and throughout the first part of the present week, was almost without precedent. All the time the mercury was about 80° above, and a good deal of the time even 90° and 95°—many say more. It was certainly 20° above respectful deference to us poor devils who have to write for newspapers—that's plain. We have got down to two hundred pounds under it.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE. We invite the attention of all our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Johns & Crosley, New York in another column. Their "Cement Glue" will no doubt meet with a large sale, is a great saving to housekeepers, and within the reach of all. Only 25 cents per bottle, and for sale by druggists and storekeepers generally.

A comet, unheralded and unknown to astronomers, has been careering through the heavens for some time past. We believe that it has not been given a name or even a "bit" yet. It may be seen any evening after dark, close to Ursa Major.

The great Eastern has made another trip across the Atlantic, the account of which, among other things, says she had only two births on the passage. Mrs. Grant thinks there couldn't have been much sleep there.

An exchange paper gives an account of the death of a man and his wife by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at Scranton, Penn. And is this material for light to be a living and perpetual danger? We have been taught differently.

We observe that the new factory commenced last fall by the Messrs. Keunards and upon which for some time work has been delayed, is being pushed forward again despite the hard times.

The grass crop is turning out a splendid bulk and quality and the weather very favorable to the harvest—too much so for the other crops.

Our neighbors, F. B. & J. H. Caswell are building a fine boat which we presume they intend to add to the present stock of marine property that floats on our lake.

See advertisement in another column, of Mr. Burham's return to his former business in this village.

Luther Billings has entered upon his duties of Post-Master of this village.

THE HAYING SEASON.

This, the busiest and most important season to New England farmers, is already here with its wealth of harvest and its tone of hurry and privation. Most men are beginning to learn the uselessness of the old-fashioned mode of "thrashing" down their best grass and trusting to luck for a chance to save it well; for the best farmers are well provided with hay-caps that render comparatively harmless the most provoking "catching weather." Truly the rationale of farm work is being inaugurated, and the most important information to farmers, is as to the time to cut the different kinds of grasses, and the most approved methods of curing them. The following sensible article from a reliable agriculturist will be of value to our readers.

"As the season for making hay is approaching, we will give a few words of caution in advance. Don't dry your hay too much. Hay may be dried till it is as worthless as straw. As a good coffee-maker would say, 'Don't burn your coffee, but brown it,' so we say, don't dry your hay, but cure it. Our good old mothers, who relied on herb tea instead of 'pocetary medicine,' gathered their herbs when in blossom, and cured them in the shade. This is the philosophy of making good hay. Cut in the blossom, and cure in the shade. The sugar of the plant when it is in bloom, is in the stalk, ready to form the seeds. If the plant is cut earlier, the sugar is not there; if later, the sugar has become converted to wood matter. Hay should be well wilted in the sun but cured in the cock. Better to be a little too green than too dry. If, on putting it into the barn, there is danger of 'heating in the mow,' put on some salt. Cattle will like it none the less.

Heat, light, and dry winds, will soon take the starch and sugar, which constitute the goodness of hay, out of it; and with the addition of showers, render it almost worthless. Grass cured with the least exposure to the drying winds and scorching sunshine, is more nutritious than if longer exposed, however good the weather may be. If ever cured, it contains woody fibre and less nutritive matter.

The true art of hay-making, then, consists in cutting the grass when the starch and sugar are most fully developed, and before they are converted into seed and woody fibre; and curing it up to the point when it will answer to put it into the barn without heating, and no more."

STATE OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

From the report of the Secretary of War we take the following statement of the numbers and organization of our military forces at the present time:

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regular volunteers for three months and for the war,	225,000
Add to this fifty-five regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet in service,	50,000
Add new regiments of regular army,	25,000-75,000
Total force now at command of the government,	310,000
Deduct the 3 months volunteers,	80,000
Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men,	230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops there will be still an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000 officers and men. It will be for Congress to determine whether this army shall, at this time, be increased by the addition of a still larger volunteer force.

The extraordinary exigencies which have called this great army into being have rendered necessary also a very considerable augmentation of the regular army, of the service. The demoralization of the regular army, caused by the treasonable conduct of many of its commanding officers, the distant posts which the greater part of the troops were stationed, and the unexampled rapidity of the spread of the rebellion, convinced those high in command of the service, as well as this department, that an increase of the regular army was indispensable. The subject was accordingly brought to your attention, and after careful examination an increase was authorized by your proclamation issued on the 4th of May last.

This increase consists of one regiment of cavalry, of twelve companies, numbering in the maximum aggregate 1189 officers and men; one regiment of artillery of twelve batteries, of 6 pieces each, numbering in the maximum aggregate, 1900 officers and men; nine regiments of infantry, each regiment containing three battalions of eight companies each, numbering in the maximum aggregate 2462 officers and men, making a maximum increase of infantry of 22,005 officers and men.

In the enlistment of men to fill the additional regiments of the regular army, I would recommend that the term of enlistment be made three years to correspond with the call of May 4, for volunteers; and that to all who shall receive an honorable discharge at the close of their term of service a bounty of one hundred dollars shall be given.

The incanted troops of the old army consist of five regiments, with a maximum aggregate of 4400 men. Not more than one fourth of the troops are available for service at the seat of war. At least two regiments of artillery are unavailable, being stationed on the western coast and in the Florida forts. The increase if infantry is comparatively large, but this arm of the service is that which the General-in-Chief recommends as being most efficient.

The organization of the increased force, it will be noticed, is different from that of the old army. This question was fully considered by officers of the army connected with this department, and after much deliberation it was concluded to adopt the French regimental system of three battalions to a regiment. Each battalion is commanded by a major, with a colonel and lieutenant colonel for the general command of the regiment. This, it is believed, is the best organization now existing. The number of officers is less than under the old plan, and therefore much less expensive. Whether this organization may not advantageously be extended to the old army, after the passage of a law providing for a retired list, is a question which

may properly engage the attention of Congress.

In making the selection of new regiments two courses seemed to be open, viz: to make the appointments regular service by seniority or by lot. The first appeared liable to the objection that old and in some instances men would be promoted to places which would be filled by younger and more efficient officers. The second was liable to objection that favoritism might be the claims of worthy officers.

After the fullest consideration, it remained, under the advice of the Chief, to appoint one half of them regular army and the other half from the civilians appointed as graduates of West Point, or have been with distinction in the field; lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, a large proportion taken from the regular army and others now in the service while the lieutenants have been mainly created promotion of meritorious sergeants regular service.

The report of the Secretary of War gives the following information of strength and position of that national service:

The total number of vessels in all of all classes, on the 4th of March, 1861, carrying, or designed to carry, 15 guns.

Excluding vessels on the stocks, finished, those used as stationary and receiving ships, and those expedient to repair, the available

1 ship of the line,	1
8 Frigates,	49
20 Sloops,	49
3 Brigs,	2
3 Storeships,	2
6 Steam frigates,	21
6 First-class steam sloops,	50
4 First-class screw steamers,	4
8 Second-class steam sloops,	4
5 Third-class screw steamers,	21
4 2d class screw steamers,	3
2 Steam tenders,	3

Of this force the following were mission, the remainder being in dismantled, viz:

2 Frigates,	1
11 Sloops,	23
3 Storeships,	1
1 Screw frigate,	1
6 First-class steam sloops,	9
3 Side-wheel steamers,	1
8 Second-class steam sloops,	1
6 Third-class screw steamers,	1
3 Side-wheel steamers,	1
1 Steam tender,	1

These vessels had a complement of 6000 officers and marines, of whom, and nearly all of them were stationed. The home squadron consisted of 12 vessels, carrying 187 guns, 2000 men. Of the squadron, only 10 vessels carrying twenty five guns and 280 men were in Northern ports.

Of the 69 vessels, carrying 125 guns, herein before mentioned as available for service on the 4th of March last, the steamer Fulton was seized at Pen and one frigate, two sloops and 3 were burned at Norfolk. These vessels at Norfolk were considered worthless and are not included in the list of available vessels.

These losses left at the disposal of the government 52 vessels, carrying 1174 guns, of which are now, or soon will be, in the service, with the exception of the Vermont ship-of-the-line.

Brandywine, frigate, 11 guns, 100 men, at San Francisco.

John Hancock, steam tender at 22 guns, 100 men, at San Francisco.

There have been recently added to the fleet by purchase 12 steamers, carrying 2 to 9 guns each, and 3 sailing vessels. There have been chartered nine steamers carrying from 2 to 9 guns each. In addition the naval force in commission has increased to 82 vessels, carrying 1100 guns, and with a complement of about 13,000 men, and 6000 officers and marines. There are also at steamboats and other small craft are temporarily in the service of the fleet.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN ATRUS.

Learn from the Lewiston Journal, a terrible tragedy which occurred in the evening of the 4th of July, of the following is a brief account: In Joel Carlton Preble, alias Joel Carlton, died Mary F. Powers, a very young lady about 25 years of age, had been married only a week or two, and was arrested on a charge of infanticide and released through the exertions of her friends. They lived quietly together until Tuesday last, when she left him the son of abuse. He threatened her on the evening of Thursday, having attempted to take her from a party just visited the fireworks, when she fled from the house (near the Little River Bridge) he stabbed her in the heart with a long butcher knife, and the fourth rib in its course striking the wound to the spine. Immediately ran and succeeded in but officers were sent in to all districts thirty years of age, and six feet high, and of a light complexion of inquest was in session on

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The unemployed of four wards in Philadelphia, viz: the Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh, are occupied by meeting a few evenings since, to the for the alleviation of their suffering speakers stated that great suffering prevailed. The meeting petition to the City Council asking may be furnished the unemployed in European cities under similar circumstances.

According to the Norfolk, Va. paper the Zouaves are diminishing very fast. Upwards of fifty have been slaughtered by the "Jacksons" a body of terrible fellows, who swore that each should slay his portion of the whole number. According to reports, the Zouaves have to be fore they will consent to stand that two or three are picked off every nine were killed on Friday last.

There is a turtle on the farm of Nelson, in Upton, Mass., which is said to be the largest in the world. It was found in 1813, and its name and date on the shell. Since has been seen repeatedly, and is of the same size as when first discovered.

New York, patch to the... will advance... will be led by... by Col. H... Heinzelman... which will be... Each division... men. Among... side, Franklin... three of the re... marching is not... land Regiment... to-morrow or Su... will cross to n... 2d Infantry, wi... ning. It is bel... ment will be... three days in... in advance in... the march.

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By Sunday E... possession of th... thence an army... asans.

Samuel Col... the War Depart... kets.

The South Ca... ed at Springfi... dria.

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FORT MONROE... July 5. Secre... General Thom... ters, arrived th... and spent the d... News. Two da... Col. Van Rens... Professor Bartle... Cobb, confidenti... also of the part... view at Newpor... Monroe and Car...

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A NEW CONTR... a new contrab... correspondent of... "General But... brand principles... to the privates a... are no opened... the liquor foun... prospered, when... liquor law, litt... have the opport... clause."

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In Brownfield, aged 76 years. In Bethel, Ju Mr. Josiah Brow months.

BILL I

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In Brownfield, aged 76 years. In Bethel, Ju Mr. Josiah Brow months.

BILL I

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THE subscriber... his friends a... returned and... S. M. Allen's... supplied and ke... al assortment of... which he will off...

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Bridgton, July

ADMINIST

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ALBERT F. BURNHAM.
Bridgton, June 18, 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

138 and 140 Middle Street,
12 PORTLAND. t136

DENTISTRY.
R. HASKELL is in town for a season,
on him early. nov11tf

No. 56 Elm, and 19 and 20 Friend Streets.
BOSTON.

THE Bridgton Reporter Office has facilities for furnishing programmes and tickets for Concerts, &c., at low prices.

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138 and 140 Middle Street,
12 PORTLAND. t136

DENTISTRY.
R. HASKELL is in town for a season,
on him early. nov11tf

No. 56 Elm, and 19 and 20 Friend Streets.
BOSTON.

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MISCELLANY.

STAND UP IN THY MANHOOD.

Stand up in thy manhood,
And sell not thy heart,
Where truth is endangered,
Oh! there take a part;
Shrink not from thy duty,
But press boldly on,
Till justice has triumphed
And victory is won.

Stand up in thy manhood,
And brave the dark storm,
Let principles triumph,
Thy virtues made known;
Though friends all forsake thee,
Adversity lower,
The future bath brightness
For life's darkest hour.

Stand up in thy manhood,
Be bold and be free,
Stand up in thy manhood,
Wherever thou be;
Be firm and unshaken,
Oh! battle for life,
Go forth in thy conquest,
Be first in the strife.

THE UGLY FAMILY. In the lower district of the Palmetto State, there once lived a family of six or seven persons, who were known far and wide as the "ugly family." One of them, Jake, was so "unspeakably" hard-favored that it made one feel as if he had bitten a green persimmon to look at him, and whenever he walked through the streets, the dogs slunk their tails and sneaked off, too scared to bark.

The fame of this family was spread thro' the country, and at last reached the ears of a Georgian, who, for a long time, had undisputed possession of the celebrated jack-knife. This individual determined at length to pay a visit to the ugly family, and endeavor to dispose of the aforesaid knife. So one morning he crossed the Savannah, and about noon he saw a wagon ahead and rode up to inquire the whereabouts of the family.

"Hello, stranger!" said he to a man walking by the side of the wagon.

"Hello, yourself!" exclaimed the wagoner, turning around and disclosing a countenance so tremendously plain that the Georgian almost dropped from his horse.

"I say," said the Georgian, recovering a little from his astonishment, "are you not ugly Jake himself?"

The wagoner shook his head and "grinned" a ghastly smile, that made him look like the night-mare personified.

"I'll bet you ten dollars that you are the ugliest man in the State," said the Georgian.

"Done!" said the wagoner, "come here!"—and going to the back of the wagon he called, "Wake up, Jake, and put your head out here!"

The Georgian, burning with curiosity, leaned forward as the cover was raised slowly up. Suddenly his eyes fell upon a physiognomy so awfully, boundlessly, overpoweringly ugly that it seemed to be formed out of the double extract of delirium tremens.

The horse snorted and started back in fright, and threw his rider over his head, but the latter had scarcely touched the ground before he was mounted again.

Throwing down the ten dollars and his jack-knife, without saying a word, he took a bee line for the Savannah, looking alternately over each shoulder, as long as the wagoner remained in sight.

The man who was lost in slumber found his way out on a nightmare.

Any merchant may make his house a custom-house by attention to his duties.

When a woman intends to give a man the mitten, she begins by knitting her brows.

"My son, I dislike your low ways." "Pray, father, would you have me turn highway-man?"

Whenever you recognize yourself to be bad, without a reaction against it, you become worse.

Love should be disinterested and uncalculating. That love which hath ends will have an end.

People seldom improve much when they have no better model than themselves to copy after.

Prentiss says that James B. Clay, of Kentucky, is a fourth-rate man, bearing a first-rate name.

It is the ordinary lot of people to have no friends if they do not care for anybody but themselves.

A crusty old bachelor says the talk of women is usually about the men. Even their laugh is but "he! he!"

The first human sin was improper indulgence in eating, and it has been one of the chief sins ever since.

Patrick gave his testimony in the riot case: "Be jabbers, the first man I saw coming at me was two brickbats."

When a young man complains bitterly that a young lady has no heart, 'tis a pretty certain sign that she at least has his.

Many people, like fairy tales, are simple in person, but contain some subtle maxim, some cunning truth in their moral.

If sensuality were happiness, beasts were happier than men; but human happiness is lodged in the soul, not in the flesh.

At a colored ball the following notice was posted on the door-posts: "Tickets fifty cents. No 'g-man' admitted unless he comes himself."

A very pious old gentleman told his sons not to go, under any circumstances, a fishing on the Sabbath; but if they did, by all means to bring home the fish.

A dissatisfied woman seeking for her affinity, is much like a corrupt man sighing for what he can never possess.—*Conner?*

ARE YOU INSURED?

The attention of those contemplating **LIFE INSURANCE** is requested to the system and advantages of this Company. Insurance may be obtained at reduced rates of premium, with the **STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF WORCESTER, MASS.**

Chartered in 1844—Cash fund, June 1, 1860, nearly \$500,000.

THIS old and successful company, conducted with rigid economy, having accumulated a large cash fund, has been enabled to reduce the rates of premium about twenty-five per cent below the ordinary rates of most other companies, and invites all who propose to provide for a family or friends by insurance, to look into the system of this company before insuring elsewhere. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly.

HON. ISAAC DAVIS, President.
HON. EMERY WASHBURN, Vice President.
CLARENDON HARRIS, Secretary.

Within a short time, I have paid \$25,000 to parties in this city and vicinity, on lives of persons insured at this Agency, some of whom had been insured but a short time.

Having been agent for this excellent institution for the last fifteen years, I have seen and know something of the advantages of Life Insurance to families and friends in the hour of distress. Let no one neglect it while within reach.

Apply to
W. D. LITTLE, General Agent,
Portland, or to ENOCH KNIGHT, Bridgton, if in 2.

Health and Happiness SECURED.

THE CONCENTRATED CURE FOR WEAKNESS. A POWERFUL REMEDY FOR EARLY INDISCRETION.

FOR EARLY INDISCRETION. TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT!

The Concentrated Cure! A CERTAIN AND POWERFUL REMEDY FOR WEAKNESS OF THE PROCREATIVE ORGANS.

It is prepared by AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN OF THIS CITY, AND has long been known here as THE ONLY REMEDY.

That would surely and permanently restore to a Natural State of Health and Vigor, persons weakened by excess, or by

THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH. Although not many months have elapsed since it was first generally introduced by means of extensive advertising, it is now curing a vast number of

THE UNFORTUNATE! Who having been led to MAKE A TRIAL OF ITS VIRTUES, are rapidly recovering their wonted HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

This preparation is NOT A STIMULANT, BUT A PURELY MEDICINAL REMEDY. The afflicted are invited to try it.

IT WILL SURELY CURE. Send for a Circular first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the medicine.

Price per Vial, One Dollar. Can be sent by mail. One vial will last a month.

K. CRUGER, AGENT, No. 743 Broadway N. Y.

A PLEASANT STIMULANT. For the genital organs can be obtained by sending \$5 to the Agent as above.

SENT FREE BY MAIL. Circulars or medicines can be procured of Druggists everywhere. ALDEN & CO., Boston, June 29/64

JOHN W. PERKINS & Co., Wholesale Dealer in

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, CHEMICALS,

PATENT MEDICINES Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, GLUE, BRUSHES.

Sign Painters' Materials. COLORS OF ALL KINDS, SUPERIOR TRIPLE REFINED

Camphene and Burning Fluid, 86 COMMERCIAL ST., n13 PORTLAND, ME. 6m

J. L. & S. M. BOOTHBY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND JOBBERS IN

TEAS, West India Goods, Groceries, LUMBER AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, Head Commercial Wharf,

36 PORTLAND, ME. 1y

\$1200 A YEAR made by any one with \$10 Patent Stencil Tools; etc. k enough included to retail for \$150. With activity this amount may be realized in two week's time. The only reliable source for these Tools is at Fullam's American Stencil Tool Works, the largest and only permanent

Manufacture in the World, located at Springfield, Vt., Salesrooms 212 Broadway, New York, 13 Merchant's Exchange, Boston, and Springfield, Vt. A beautiful photograph of the American Stencil Tool Works and surrounding scenery, on Black River, sent on receipt of 25 cents. These Works command the exclusive and entire control of the whole River, at all seasons, and the machinery for manufacturing Stencil Tools is driven by a water wheel of seventy-five horse power affording immense and unlimited advantages, which no other concern can pretend to claim. The \$10 outfit is for cutting small name plates and business cards. Tools for cutting large work of all sizes furnished for \$25.—No experience is necessary in using any of these Tools. Do not fail to send for samples and circular. And if you buy Stencil Tools, be sure to get Fullam's, as they are universally known to be the only perfect cutting Tools made. Address or apply to

A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt., 13 Merchant's Exchange, Boston, or 212 Broadway, New York. 42.

BEST LONDON PORTER for the sick, at BALD'S.

BARNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES, for sale at HAYDEN'S. 32

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS of all kinds selling cheap at BALD'S.

Take Them and Live. NEGLECT THEM AND DIE.



HERRICK'S SUGAR COATED PILLS AND KIDNEY STRENGTHENING PILLS.

These are unsurpassed remedies, placed by the common consent of mankind, been placed at the head of all similar preparations.—Herrick's Vegetable Pills, in universal good-nature, safety and certainty in the cure of the various diseases of man, excel all others, and are the only ones that will cure all the ailments of the human system. In full doses they are active Cathartics, in smaller doses Tonic, and cleansing in all Bilious Complaints, Sick Headache, Liver Diseases, Kidney Derangements, Stomach Disorders, and Skin Affections, they cure as if by magic. These Pills are purely vegetable, can be taken at any time, and at any age, without change in employment or diet. Mercury is a good medicine when properly used, but when compounded in a Pill for universal use it destroys, instead of benefiting the patient. Herrick's Sugar Coated Pills have never been known to produce sore mouth and aching joints, as have some others.—These Pills are the only family Pills, pleasant to take, certain to cure, and used by millions, will certainly look for no other.—These Pills are covered with a coating of pure white sugar, no taste of medicine about them, but are as easily taken as bits of confectionery. FAMILY BOXES, 25 CENTS, 5 BOXES, \$1.

Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster. These renowned Plasters cure aching, weak and distress in the back, sides & breast, in five hours. Indeed, so certain are they to do this, that the Proprietor warrants them. Spread from resins, balsams and gums, or beautiful Kid leather, renders them peculiarly adapted to the wants of Females and others. Each Plaster will wear from one to four months, and in rheumatic complaints, sprains and bruises, frequently effect cures, while all other remedies failed. Full directions will be found on the back of each. Public speakers, vocalists, ministers of the Gospel and others, will strengthen their lungs and improve their voices by wearing them on the breast. PRICE 15 CENTS 4 BOXES.

Dr. Castle's Magnolia Catarrh Snuff has obtained an enviable reputation in the cure of Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Deafness, Watery and Inflamed Eyes, and these diseases, arising from the irritation of the mucous membrane, distant waterfalls, etc., purely vegetable comes with full directions, & delights all that use it; as a sneezing snuff it cannot be equalled. BOXES 25 CENTS.

HARVEL'S CONDITION POWDERS. These old established Powders, so well known at the Long Island Race Course, N. Y., and sold in immense quantities throughout the United States for the past seven years, continue to excel all other kinds; in diseases of Horses and Cattle their excellence is acknowledged everywhere. They contain nothing injurious, the animal can be worked while feeding them; ample directions go with each package, and guide horsemen as to the best use of their virtues and judge of their goodness.

LARGE PACKAGE, 25 CENTS. The above articles are sold by 27,000 agents throughout the United States Canada and South America, at wholesale by all large Druggists in the United States.

HERRICK & BRO., Practical Chemists, Albany, N. Y. Sold in Bridgton by S. M. Hayden. 1y39

MOFFAT'S Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters. THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering from nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind, FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGUOR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the attendant symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive with two days' FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and legaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also **WORMS**, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alternate effect upon the fluids that cover the skin, and the mud-bid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of **SALT RHEUM**, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. **COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA** will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietors of these Medicines, was cured of PILES, of 35 years standing by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy.—Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE Satisfied.—AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description.—KIND'S EVIL, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTERS' COLIC, are speedily cured.

MEMORIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will never fail to eradicate from the system, all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Cephalic Pills CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache. CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural passivity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation, and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING, 49 Cedar Street New York, or to WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, sole Wholesale Agents, for New England, 1y2

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS,

WILL CONVINC ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,

THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn. Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your friend and servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa. Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. SPALDING, Sir:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

SPRING CREEK, HUNTINGTON Co. Pa. January 18, 1861. H. C. SPALDING, Sir:

You will send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours, JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Belle Vernon, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861. HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq., Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M. Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

Beverly, Mass. Dec. 11, 1860. H. C. SPALDING, Esq.

I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours, W. B. WILKES.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE! **SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!** **SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!**

SAVE THE PIECES! ECONOMY! DISPATCH! "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE"

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 CEDAR STREET, New York.

CAUTION. As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, "SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE" is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

DR. MOIT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbonyl combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest Medical Authorities, both in Europe and the United States and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale eyes, and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case.

Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chlorosis, Scrofula, Dysentery, Leucorrhoea, Salt Rheum, Menses irregular, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travels in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and pectic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being excitant and overheating; and, in the most obstinate cases of costiveness without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Dysentery*, upon which it appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia* innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitually cases, including the attendant *Costiveness*.

In unchecked *Dysentery*, even when advanced to *Dysentery*, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS*, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidentially invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *REGURITATION*, both Chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *INTERMITTENT FEVERS* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effect. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an usual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to R. B. LOCKE & CO., 63 North 4th St., N. Y.

BOURBON ELIXIR. The proprietor intrudes his Elixir to the public with a positive knowledge that it will perform all that he claims for it. He did not originate it, but he has the honor of having it sold, but to cure himself of Dyspepsia, and Sore Throat, of years standing. He succeeded completely in doing so, and, now, after having established its remarkable curative power beyond a doubt, by its use in a great variety of other cases, with equal success, he offers it to the public for the relief of the suffering.

Try it ye gloomy and desponding, there is Health and happiness in store for you yet.

IT CURES DYSPEPSIA; **IT CURES CONSUMPTION;** **IT CURES SORE THROAT;** **IT CURES A SLUGGISH LIVER.**

It strengthens and regenerates the Enfeebled System; and, in no medicine known to man, success is so soon and so good, that adds a much healthy nutrition to the Blood and Vital Forces of the system as the Bourbon Elixir.

For sale in Bridgton by S. M. Hayden. Prepared and sold by W. A. Sleeper, Nashua, N. H. 51 ly.

BOOTS & SHOES. THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to manufacture Boots & Shoes of every description, at his old stand at North Bridgton, where may be found a general assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. He also has the right, and manufactures

MITCHELL'S PATENT Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, for the towns of Bridgton, Harrison, Naples Waterford, Sweden, Lovell and Fryeburg, and will be happy to furnish those in want of anything in his line.

Orders filled with as much dispatch as the nature of the business will admit. JAMES WEBB, No. Bridgton, Nov. 10, 1859.

Custom Work. A. BENTON would announce to his former customers and the citizens of Bridgton generally, that he has recommenced making CUSTOM WORK, and