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ARIEL T. NOYES, Agent in Portland.

NO SABBATH IN REVOLUTIONS.

This has become a popular saying of late.
Sunday a Day of Battles is another, which
seems to have entered into the circulating
medium of Military ethics. Recent experi-
ence furnishes a third—a kind of corollary
of the other two—it is this, Sunday a day of
defeat! to the attacking party. This assertion
we make, rather by way of inference
from what has just transpired than as the
result of historical investigation. There are
however one or two facts which are pressed
upon us at this moment, worth mentioning
by way of illustration, rather than demon-
stration of the proposition. For instance,
the Battle of New Orleans was fought on
the Sabbath—defeat insured to the attacking
party—by means too, unexpected and unac-
counted for. Pakenham, the English Gen-
eral, thought nothing could resist the calm
and determined onset of his troops' Admi-
ral Canby said as reported, if the army
did not take these men—banks defended by
rugged militia, he would do it with two
thousand sailors armed with cutlasses and
pistols; the result is known, but not by
that means accomplished. One English
soldier says, "it looked as if folly stalked
about in the British camp." Another ac-
counts for the disaster in these words—
"nothing was done on that awful day as it
was intended to be done." The Christian
says, they had the choice of time, pre-
cedence, and the wisdom of the wisest. Ad-
miral Canby, and to the attacking party,
that is that at Lake Champlain—of as
much importance to the American cause as
that of New Orleans—the victory at Cham-
plain brought in its train more valuable re-
sults than any other engagement in the
country. Here the British force greatly
exceeded ours, having one-third more guns;
the victory was such a marked interposi-
tion of Providence, that McDonough used
the language in his report—"The Almighty
has pleased to grant a signal victory to the
United States," &c.—the adversaries did mock
the Sabbath and the Lord made the Sab-
bath to them a day of defeat! We might
mention other battles on Sunday, where de-
feat and disgrace overtook the attacking
armies—where, though the officers in com-
mand were reprimanded for the loss of
the day, the causes were unknown. Instan-
ces of sudden panic falling upon the attack-
ing party at the moment of apparent victo-
ry, of an entire army overtaken by confu-
sion, at Monmouth, in which the com-
mander seemed to participate, illustrating
the proposition that Sunday is a day of De-
feat to the attacking party.

It is enough for our purpose that, in our
history, the Sabbath has not been a day of
victory. The two great battles at Big
Lake and Bull's Run were fought on the
Sabbath. They were initiated by our com-
manders, and resulted in most signal defeat
of our troops, if not in the disgrace of some
command. Those attacks were conducted
by competent men; they appear to have
been well planned, but their failure is un-
derstandable. In the case of Bull's Run,
the day was before our men and success
was a foregone conclusion even telegraphed
across the land, when, lo! sudden fear
passed through the ranks, and all were found
fleeing without knowing the cause—after
they even had begun his retreat:
different the case would have been,
if the attack had been deferred till Monday.
There would certainly have been some
spectators, who have credit of some
kind in getting up the panic. Refresh-
ment by food and drink would have put the
soldiers in a better condition certainly. Gen-
eral Lee, at Bull's Run, "one fresh man
is worth ten fatigued men," and
a shower of bullets would not hurry to
retreat. But haste seems to have been one
of the great causes of defeat at Bull's Run. The enemy
had possession of Manassas Junction
for weeks, would one day more have seri-
ously affected the military status?
The Sabbath appears to have been the
cause of defeat. Congress had adjourned ear-
ly in the week, and many of its members
went out to witness the battle, to see
the Christians, so recently in civil fellow-
ship, in Christian communion, could kill

one another! Accordingly, the exhibition,
unnatural as it was, must come off at the
set time—according to programme. Regi-
ments were hurried forward, without halt-
ing to rest, or, in some instances, for break-
fast even, and were rushed into battle—
"like lambs led down to the slaughter." We
cannot believe, with the evidence before the
country, that the observance of the Sab-
bath would, in a merely worldly point of
view, have at all diminished our chances of
victory. It would certainly have rendered
the poor victims none the less prepared for
their last offering to their country. Friends
of the slain would feel better satisfied to
know that on the eve a bloody, fatal conflict
the God of battles had been invoked. Chris-
tians would have more heart to pray for
success on the labors of men who, in seek-
ing to sustain one of God's institutions, are
not profaning another and holler one his
Sabbath. If this is to be sacrificed to gain
the Union, the price paid will be more than
the boon is worth. We hope there will arise
throughout the land, from press, pulpit, and
camp, a voice against such a desecration of
the Sabbath. In a certain war it is writ-
ten, "the children of Judah prevailed be-
cause they relied on the God of their fathers."
This is our only reliance. Never shall we
succeed till we seek this aid—and like Josh-
ua feel that dependence then, "Though the
city are great and fenced; if so the Lord be
with us, then we shall be able to drive them
out."—[Christian Mirror.]

THE DEATH WARRANT.

Anthony Martel was a brave young sol-
dier as ever bore arms on a battle field. He
was an almost universal favorite in his re-
giment. He loved his country, and a maid-
en Cadeline, who was considered the pret-
tiest in Viselle, and many were the hearts
that beat with love and joy when the fair
Cadeline turned her beautiful eyes upon
him, and returned their salutations with a
winning smile. There was not a brave sol-
dier in the whole regiment but who would
have been proud to shed his last drop of
blood to resent an insult to the bright star
of Viselle. Many were they who worshipped
him in his person, and he was the greatest
Anthony Martel.

The Colonel of the regiment to which he
belonged was a man of violent passions, im-
pulsive and overbearing in the extreme to his
subordinates, and was as universally de-
testated as Martel was loved.

On several occasions he had made in-
famous proposals to Cadeline, which she had
resented with scorn, but still he became im-
portunate, until, finding himself baffled in
all his endeavors, he determined to adopt a
new mode of procedure, hoping to be more
successful in his designs. Accordingly, he
called on Cadeline one evening when she
was alone, and made an apology for his for-
mer rudeness, and asked her forgiveness,
which she readily granted, presuming that
he would trouble her no further, but in this
she was disappointed, for he immediately
made new overtures of love to her, prom-
ising if she would listen to his suit he would
load her with presents and also make her
his lawful bride. But all these flattering
inducements had no effect upon her, for she
was true to her first love.

"Consider, Cadeline," said he, "my rank and
station, and then your position would be
higher than the proudest lady in our village;
besides you shall have attendants and all
the luxury and refinement that wealth can
furnish."

"Ah, Colonel Lavillier, what would those
splendid gifts be without the heart?" said
Cadeline.

"You would soon learn to love me."
"No, Colonel, we can never love but one."
"Then why not love me?"

"Because I already love another," returned
Cadeline.

"Indeed, my fair charmer," said the Colo-
nel, "ironically, may I be permitted to ask
the name of that gallant?"

"Anthony Martel," was the innocent re-
ply.

"What! a common soldier—a miserable
hireling for a rival! By heaven!" he ex-
claimed, in a terrible passion, "unless you
instantly accept my suit, and reject the
beggary churl, I will have him shot like a
dog for his audacious presumption, and I
will give you but a moment to decide his
fate."

"Oh, sir!" exclaimed Cadeline, he is guilty
of no crime; he has never injured you."

"Has he not dared to supplant a Colonel
of the French army, and he only a common
soldier?"

"Say, Colonel Lavillier, I loved him ere I
saw you. He is generous, noble, and would
injure no one."

Do not lose time in idle words; consent to
be mine, ere the morning sun has arisen
an hour, his heart will have ceased to beat."

"O, heavens! spare him!" cried Cadeline in
anguish.

"You plead in vain."

"Give me but a single day to decide."

"Not an hour."

At this moment a majestic form cast a
shadow in the outer doorway, but it was not
observed by either of the persons within the
room, so deeply absorbed were they in their
own affairs. Stepping a little aside so as to
be unseen, the stranger remained a silent
spectator of all that passed.

"I implore you to let me speak to Anthony
before I give you a final answer."

"Not a word to him; therefore instantly
give me your consent to become my bride, or
sign the death-warrant of Martel."

"Inhuman monster! I would rather die a
thousand deaths than be your wife—even
were you the proud Emperor of all France.
Anthony fears not death, and would rather
give his life than have me prove false to him."

"Mad girl! you are in my power, and I
will use you as I please, since you have so
insultingly spoken."

"Never!"

"Dare you defy me to my face! Thus, then,
let me prove my words by snatching a breath
of the sweet fragrance of your scornful
lips."

And clasping his arms around the fair
form of Cadeline, Colonel Lavillier endeav-
ored to put his threat into execution.

"Help! mercy!" exclaimed she.

At this moment the report of a pistol, in
the hands of a stranger, we have before
mentioned, was heard, and the bullet shattered
the arm of the aggressor, rendering him
powerless; but when the shot came both
were unable to tell for no sooner was the
weapon discharged, than the deliverer disap-
peared, and Anthony Martel rushed into the
room by another door. Observing the wild
appearance of Cadeline, breaking from the
arms of the Colonel, in an instant he divin-
ed the whole, and with a powerful blow he
laid the base intruder at his feet. By this
time the report of fire arms had brought a
detachment of soldiers to the spot, who, on
entering, were immediately ordered to arrest
Anthony, for attempting to murder his su-
perior officer. In vain Cadeline protested
his innocence—they placed him under strong
guard.

Activity among the officers told that something
of importance was to take place, as each one
hastened to the quarters of the commandant.
Though a court-martial is not a very unusu-
al thing, yet it is sufficiently rare to attract
great attention in a camp.

Soon the quick roll of the drum told that
the court had convened, and was ready to
try a criminal. Within a spacious tent, were
gathered a large number of officers in full
uniform. Seated on a raised platform was
General Lovick, acting as judge. The roll
of the drum announced the entrance of the
prisoner.

"Of what is this man charged?" asked the
judge.

"With an attempt to destroy the life of his
superior officer, Colonel Lavillier," said the
advocate.

"Where is the accuser?" continued the
court.

"Here may it please your excellency," re-
plied the Colonel, whose arm was bound up
with a sling.

"How came Martel to attempt your life?"
"I know not," said Lavillier.

"What provoked the insult?"
"A conversation with a young girl with
whom the prisoner is acquainted."

"It is your excellency."

After a short consultation with the offi-
cers, the judge turned to the prisoner, and
thus addressed him:

"Anthony Martel, you have been found
guilty of an attempt to murder a superior
officer of the French army, the punishment
for which crime is death. What have you
to say why you should not suffer the extreme
penalty of the law which you have offended?"

"Martel, who stood as though unconscio-
us of his fate, raised his manly form: standing
erect, he bent his searching eye upon the
Colonel, and said in a firm voice:

"Your excellency, I am aware that any
vindictive which I may make will be of no
avail, but being permitted, I will speak the
truth, that my fellow soldiers may know
that I die innocent of the charge which has
been brought against me. I did not fire up-
on Colonel Lavillier, and had no weapon
when arrested. At the moment I entered
the dwelling of Cadeline, I found her strug-
gling in his arms. I stopped not to inquire
his rank, but struck him with my clenched
fist to the floor. This is all I have done, and
had it been the emperor himself in his own
palace, I would have done likewise. For
the duty of true soldier is to protect the in-
nocent and defenseless. I am willing to die
—but my death will not go unavenged, for
the grass will not have covered my grave
before the weapons of my comrades shall
have found the heart of my murderer, for
there is not one who will shrink when the
hour comes. I am ready—pass your sen-
tence."

"Martel, your language does not become a

man who is on the threshold of eternity."

"Truth becomes a man at all times" re-
plied Anthony.

Col. Lavillier during the time the prison-
er was speaking, seemed greatly excited and
turned pale; he knew that Martel was a
great favorite in the regiment, and he feared
that his own life was in danger.

"Anthony Martel," said the judge, the sen-
tence of the court is, that you die to-morrow
at sunrise, and that you be shot by twelve
of your comrades."

Again the roll of the drum told that the
case had been decided, and that they were
about to conduct the prisoner to his quarters
when a young girl rushed past the guard-
tent, and prostrating herself at the feet of
the presiding officer, exclaimed:

"He is innocent! spare him; he is not
guilty, and did not shoot Col. Lavillier."

As the tears flowed down her beautiful
face, every heart was touched with pity save
one. He stood unmoved, by her supplications.
The judge informed her that it was impossi-
ble for him to alter the sentence of the
court, and the only hope that was left her
was Col. Lavillier, who was the injured par-
ty who alone had power to ask for his par-
don or recommend him to mercy.

In vain Cadeline pleaded with him: he
was inexorable and she was borne senseless
from the tent.

On the following morning, a little before
sunrise, some soldiers were busily engaged
in placing red flags at short intervals on a
beautiful plain not far from the camp. No
sooner had this been accomplished than the
muffled drum and the band playing the dead
march was heard. A company of soldiers
drew near, accompanied by a large number
of officers, who came to witness the punish-
ment of death. Anthony Martel was walk-
ing, with a firm step to meet his doom! Ar-
riving at the spot designated for him to die,
he was calm and unmoved at the approach-
ing crisis. Twelve of his fellow soldiers
were brought into line; every movement
showed their unwillingness to perform the
odious duty which had been assigned to them.

All being arranged, the commandant
walked up to Martel, and taking him by the
hand he gave him permission to address his
companions in arms. The mark of kindness
moved the condemned man, and a tear start-
ed to his eye; but luckily regaining his
composure, he addressed those who were to
lay him low in death:

"Comrades, I have come here to die like a
man and a soldier; I am guilty of no crime;
I have never dishonored my country or regi-
ment; I have fought by your side in the
thickest of the battle, when the guns of the
enemy poured hot lead in our ranks, and
swept our brave countrymen down like chaff
before the whirlwind. But you can all af-
firm that I did not quail or falter when the
grim monster stared me in the face; and
should I tremble now, when I am to die by
the hands of my beloved comrades? No; I
consider it an honor, and the last sound that
will ever greet my ears will be the glorious
dying music of your own true guns as I fall.

I know that you will not suffer my ashes
to rest unavenged. Let not your hands trem-
ble, but with a firm, steady aim, level your
pieces at my breast, when I give the word
fire, for I would have the mark of every man
if you love me. Comrades, farewell, and
may we all meet where the warrior rests
from his battles and his victories."

The soldiers brought their pieces to their
shoulders, but stopped suddenly as the fran-
tic Cadeline rushed into the arms of her lov-
er."

"Oh, Anthony! you must not die! Col.
Lavillier will have mercy; he cannot be so
cruel as to murder you."

"Cadeline, there is no hope. I am prepar-
ed to die, but the meeting unnerues me. I
could have wished you had been spared this
scene; but calm yourself and do not weep
when I am gone. You will not want for de-
fenders, for my regiment will go hard with
him who dares offer an insult, Cadeline, let
his rank be what it may."

"Commandant," said Col. Lavillier, in an
impatient tone, "it is past the time ordered
for the execution; have them parted and
perform your duty."

With great difficulty Cadeline was torn
from the embrace of Martel, and conveyed
to a distance from the spot.

The word "ready" was given, and quickly
followed by the second command, "present,
aim," and the fourth and last fatal word
"fire," was on the lips of the commandant,
when a stern voice from a person who stood
a short distance apart, closely muffled up,
gave the command to repeat arms.

So sudden and abrupt was the order, that
every eye was turned on the person who had
thus dared unconsciously to countermand
an order so important an occasion.

"Order that man under arrest," said Col.
Lavillier.

As the person approached rapidly to where
he stood, throwing the cloak from his face,

the astonished officer beheld in him Field
Marshal Macdonald.

"Will you inform me for what crime the
culprit suffers?"

"For an attempt on my life with a pistol,"
was the answer.

"Are you sure he is guilty?"

"Yes."

"Will you not pardon him?"

It has been decided by the court martial
that he shall die.

"Still you have the same power to pardon
him."

"I decline all interference in the course of
Justice."

"I do not," said Macdonald; "and therefore
I stop the execution. Anthony Martel is
not guilty."

"May I ask your excellency who is?" in-
quired Lavillier with an uneasy air.

"I am," said Macdonald.

"Will you please to explain this mystery."

"Yes. Having business of importance
with you on the evening of the assault,
called at your quarters, but found you not.
On inquiry, I learned the direction you had
taken, and followed in pursuit. Finding
that you had entered Cadeline's cottage I ar-
rived just in time to be an unobserved wit-
ness of your villainy, and the ball which only
shattered your arm, was fired by me; and
had it not been for endangering the life of
the girl, it should have reached your heart."

Col. Martel, I greet you in behalf of the Em-
peror, to whom I have related your case,
and who has been pleased to confer this hon-
or and title upon you. Col. Lavillier, your
sword, henceforth you are no longer an of-
ficer in the grand army; and now take
Martel's place and receive the guns which
a moment since, were aimed at the breast of
an innocent man."

Every heart beat with joy at this sudden
change. Poor Lavillier, trembling with fear
and shame, was led to the red flag. Again
were the fearful orders given but the heart
of the culprit sank within him, and he im-
plored for mercy.

"How can you ask for that which, but a
few moments since you refused to an inno-
cent man?"

"I own my fault," was the reply, "and I
full power to pardon you or not, as he shall
think proper," said Macdonald.

"Col. Martel," said the disgraced officer,
"dare I hope for mercy?"

"I grant you a full and unconditional par-
don. You are at liberty," was the willing
reply of Martel; "and do not forget to show
mercy, that you may receive the same."

By this time Cadeline had heard the glad
some tidings, which spread with rapidity
throughout the camp, and hastily returning,
she was clasped in his warm embrace.

That day was a glorious day to the regi-
ment, and a grand celebration was given in
honour of Field Marshal Macdonald, and
Col. Martel.

"STEER N. W."

THE FIRST OFFICER'S STORY.

About two years ago I left the service. I
was tired of it; and I wanted some more ex-
citing employment, I joined a whaler. We
were unlucky—somehow, I bring no luck
anywhere—and we were nearly empty. We
were cruising up here to the North, and
thinking of making for home, as the weath-
er had changed; and the ice forms precious
quick in those latitudes when it once begins.

The captain naturally wanted to hang on to
the last for the chance of another haul.

One bright afternoon, just after eight bells,
I made up the log, and took it to the cap-
tain's cabin. I knocked at the door, and as
nobody answered I walked in. I thought it
odd the captain hadn't answered me, for
there he was, sitting at his desk, with his
back to me, writing. Seeing he was employ-
ed, I told him I had brought the log, laid it
down on the table behind him, and as he
made no answer I walked away. I went on
deck, and the first person I met was the cap-
tain. I was puzzled—I could not make out
how he had got there before me.

How did you get up here? I said; "I
just left you writing in your cabin."

"I have not been in my cabin for the last
half hour," the captain answered; but I
thought he was chaffing, and I didn't like it.

"There was some one writing at your desk
just now," I said; "if it wasn't you, you had
better go and see who it was. The log is
made up. I have left it in your cabin, sir,"
and with that I walked sulkily away. I had
no idea of being chaffed by the captain, to
whom I had taken a dislike.

"Mr. Brown," said the captain, who saw I
was nettled, you must have been mistaken,
my desk is locked. But come—we'll go down
and see about it."

I followed the captain into the cabin. The
log was on the table, the desk was closed,
and the cabin was empty. The captain tried
the desk—it was locked.

"You see, Mr. Brown," he said laughingly,
must not put her about."

you must have been mistaken, the desk is
locked."

I was positive—somebody may have pick-
ed the lock," I said.

"But they couldn't have closed it again,"
the captain suggested; but to satisfy you, I
will open it and see if the contents are safe,
though there is not much here to tempt a
thief."

He opened the desk, and there—stretched
right across it—was a sheet of paper, with
the words, "Steer N. W." written in an old
cramped hand.

The captain looked at the paper, and then
handed it to me.

"You are right, Mr. Brown; somebody has
been here. This is some hoax."

We sat there some time talking, and try-
ing to guess what could be the object of such
a joke—if joke it was meant to be. I tried
to identify the back of the man I had seen
at the desk with that of any of the crew. I
could not do it. It was true I had first tak-
en the man for the captain, but now points
of difference suggested themselves. I had
not looked very attentively at the figure,
but still I was under the impression that the
coat it had on was brown, and the hair
which appeared under the cap, seemed as I
remembered it, to have been longer and whi-
ter than the captain's. There was only one
man on board who resembled in the least
the figures I had seen. I suggested to the
captain that it might have been old Shiel,
the boatswain. He did not like to suspect
the old man, who was a great favorite; be-
sides, what motive could he or any one else,
have had in trying to change the course of
the vessel?

Not to appear to suspect any one in par-
ticular, the captain determined to have up
all the crew. We had them up one by one.
We examined them, and made all those who
could write, write "Steer N. W." but we
gained no clue. One thing was very clear—
it could not have been old Shiel, who was
proved to have been forward at the time I
was in the captain's cabin. The mystery re-
mained unsolved.

That evening I sat drinking my grog with
the captain in his cabin. We were neither
of us inclined to be talkative. I tried to
see old Shiel again, but he always
wandered back to that mysterious
writing. I tried to read, but I caught my-
self furtively peeping at the desk, expecting
to see the figure sitting there.

The captain had not spoken for some time
and was sitting with his face buried in his
hands. At last, he suddenly looked up and
said:

"Suppose we alter her course to north-west,
Mr. Brown?"

I don't know what it was; I cannot hope
to make you understand the feeling in my
mind that followed those words; it was a
sense of relief from a horrible nightmare. I
was ashamed of the childish pleasure I felt
but I could not help answering eagerly:—
Certainly; shall I give the order?"

I waited no longer, but hurried on deck,
and altered the course of the vessel.

It was a clear, frosty night, and as I look-
ed at the compass before going below, I felt
strangely pleased, and caught myself chuck-
ling and rubbing my hands—at what I can-
not say—I didn't know then, but a great
weight had been taken off my mind.

I went down to the cabin, and found the
captain pacing up and down the small space.
He stopped as I came in, and looking up,
said abruptly:—

"It can do no harm, Mr. Brown."

"If this breeze continues," I answered, "we
can hold on for thirty hours or so, but then,
I should think—"

"But then—we shall find ice. How's the
wind?"

"Steady, north by east."

We sat down and finished our grog. I had
the morning watch to keep next day. I was
too restless to sleep after it, so I kept on
deck the whole of the day. Even that did
not satisfy me. I was continually running
up into the tops with my glass, but every
time I came down disappointed. The cap-
tain was as uneasy as myself. Something
we expected to happen, but of what it was
to be we could form no idea. The second of-
ficer, I believe, thought us both crazy; in-
deed I often wondered myself at the state I
was in. Evening came, and nothing had
turned up. The night was bright, and the
captain determined to carry on under easy
sail till morning.

Morning came; and with the first gray
light I was on deck. It was bitter cold.—
Those only who have seen them can form an
idea of the delicate tints of the morning sky
in these northern seas. But I was in a
humor to appreciate the beauties of nature.

There was a mist low down on the hori-
zon; I waited impatiently for it to lift. It
lifted soon, and I could not be mistaken—
beyond it I could see the shimmer of ice.—
I sent down to tell the captain, who came on
deck directly.

"It is no use, Mr. Brown," he said; "you
must put her about."

"Wait, one moment," I said; "wait one moment, the mist is lifting more; it will be quite clear directly."

The mist was indeed lifting rapidly. Far to the north and west we could see the ice stretching away in an unbroken field. I was trying to see whether there appeared any break in the ice towards the west, when the captain, seizing my arm with one hand, and pointing straight ahead with the other exclaimed:—

"My God! there is a ship there!"

The mist had risen like a curtain, and there, sure enough, about three miles ahead, was a ship seemingly firmly packed in the ice. We stood looking at it in silence.—There was some meaning after all in that mysterious warning, was the first thought that suggested itself to me.

"She's nipped bad, sir," said old Shiel, who, with the rest of the crew, was anxiously watching our new discovery. I was trying to make her out with the glass, when the flash of the gun, quickly followed by the report proved that she had seen us. Up went the flag, Union downwards. We needed no signal to know her distress. The captain ordered the second officer off into the boat.—I watched him as he made his way over the ice with a few men towards the ship. They soon returned with eight of the ship's crew. It was a dismal account they gave of their situation. They might have saved their way out of the ice, but the ship was so injured that she could not have floated an hour. The largest of their boats had been stove in, the others were hardly sea worthy. They were preparing, however, to take to them as a last resource, when our welcome arrival put an end to their fears. Another detachment was soon brought off, and the captain with the remainder of his crew was to follow immediately.

I went down to my cabin, and tried to think over the singular fate which had made us the preservers of the ship's crew. I could not divest myself of the idea that some supernatural agency was connected with that paper in the desk, and I trembled at the thought of what might have been the consequences if we had neglected the warning.—The boat coming alongside interrupted my reverie. In a few seconds I was on deck.

I found the captain talking to a fine old sailor-like-looking man whom he introduced to me as Captain Squires. Captain Squires shook hands with me, and we remained talking some time. I could not keep my eyes off his face. I had a conviction that I had seen him somewhere, where, I could not tell. Every now and then I seemed to catch at some clue, which vanished as soon as touched. At last he turned round to speak to some of his men. I could not be mistaken—there was the long white hair, the brown coat. He was the man I had seen writing in the captain's cabin!

That evening I saw the captain told the story of the paper to Captain Squires, who conjectured. "He was too thankful for his escape out of such imminent peril to question the means by which it had been brought about. At the captain's request he wrote, 'Steer N. W.' We compared it with the original writing. There could be no doubt of it. It was in the same odd cramped hand.

Can any one solve the mystery?

OUR FOREMOTHERS. Some good natured writer, zealous for the honor of womanhood, has given utterance to the following tribute to his ancestors on the female side. It is well done, and well worth the reading:—"We hear enough about our forefathers. They were nice fellows, no doubt. Good to work, eat and fight. Very well. But where are their companions, their 'chums' who, as their helmsmen, urged them along? Who worked and delved for our forefathers, brushed up their old clothes, and patched their breeches? Who nursed our forefathers when sick, and sang Yankee Doodle to their babies? Who trained up their boys? Our foremothers.

Who landed at James river, and come over in the Mayflower, and established the other early settlements? Were there any women among them? One would think not. Our Yankee neighbors, especially, make a wonderful talk about the Pilgrim Fathers who squatted on Plymouth Rock, and there is a great ado made over it every time they wish to get up a little enthusiasm on liberty, and refresh themselves by crowing over freedom; and the chivalry of Virginia are not a wit behind them, when they take a notion to vaunt themselves upon the glory and greatness of the Old Dominion; and our staid Pennsylvania Quakers, too, like to plume themselves slyly upon the merits and doings of William Penn and his associates; but with all the 'blarney' so plentifully distributed on all sides, what do we hear or gather about our foremothers? Didn't they land on the rock, too? Didn't they encounter perils and hardships? And, after all, didn't they, with their kind hearts, sustain the flagging spirits of their male companions?

Who ushered us into the world—our forefathers? Bah! No, indeed, our foremothers. Who nursed George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, Israel Putnam, and a host of other worthies, whose names will live forever, and thought them to be men and patriots? Didn't our foremothers? And who gives them the credit they deserve? Nobody.

We have our monuments commemorating, and our speeches, our songs, our toasts, and our public dinners, celebrating the wonderful deeds of our forefathers; but where are those in honor of our foremothers? We had better be getting them ready. We talk ourselves hoarse, and write ourselves round shouldered, while boiling over with enthusiasm about the nice things our forefathers

did, and yet nothing is said about our foremothers, to whom many a virtuous act and brave deed may be ascribed, such as any hero would be proud to own.

We wish not to detract. All hail to noble old men, our forefathers, say we. Many the glory of their deeds never be less; but the Good Book tells us to "render unto Caesar," etc., and we wish to speak a word in season for women, generally, and, especially, for our noble and self-sacrificing foremothers, lest time, and the one-sided page of history, shall blot them forever from our memories."

WHERE MOSQUITOES COME FROM. A writer in California discoursing about these summer pests, thus handles the subject:—

"The mosquito proceeds from the animal-cule commonly termed the 'wiggie-tail.' I took a bowl of clean water and set it in the sun. In a few days some half a dozen wiggie-tails were visible. These continued to increase in size, till they were about 3-16ths of an inch in length. As they approached their maturity, they remained longer at the surface, seeming to live in the two mediums—air and water. Finally they assumed a crystal form, and by an increased specific gravity, sank to the bottom of the bowl. Here, in a few hours, I perceived a short black furze, or hair, growing out of every side of each, until it assumed the form of a minute caterpillar. And thus its specific gravity being counteracted, or lightened, it readily floated to the surface, and the slightest breath of air wafted it against the side of the bowl. In a very brief space of time afterward, the warm atmosphere hatched out the fly, and it escaped, leaving its tiny house upon the water. How beautiful, yet how simple!

After the water had gone through this process, I found it perfectly free from animal-cule. I therefore came to the conclusion that this wiggie-tail is a specimen of the shark, who, having devoured whole tribes of animal-cule, takes to himself wings and escapes into a different medium to torture mankind, and deposit eggs upon the water to produce other wiggie-tails, who in turn produce other mosquito-cules.

Any man who has 'kept house,' with a cistern in the yard, has doubtless observed the same effect every summer. Open your cistern cover any morning in the mosquito season, and millions of them will fly up in your face. Close the windows of your room at night, at the risk of being smothered for want of air, being careful at the same time previously to exclude every mosquito, and go to bed with a pitcher of that same cistern water in the room, and enough will breed from it during the night to give any satisfactory amount of trouble. In fact, standing by a shallow, half-stagnant pool, in a midsummer's day, you may see the wiggie-tails become perfectly developed mosquitoes, and they will rise from the surface of the water. What it is necessary to know at this day is—has there yet been discovered any positive exterminator of that infernal pest and disturber of night's slumbers the mosquito?"

OBEY ORDERS. The following extract from the letter of a father to his son, a young volunteer, contains good advice, and may be of importance to volunteers generally:—

When a soldier shoulders his rifle under the flag of his country, he must surrender to that country his will, his whims, tastes, fancies, and prejudices; the first, highest, and most solemn duty to his country is most implicit and prompt obedience to all orders of his superior officers. If an order is issued that must be the end of inquiry. The success of a battle or campaign may depend upon the concealment of the purposes of the command; and it may become necessary to punish with death an omission to observe that which may seem to be a very unimportant order to the soldier who does not understand it.

Napoleon issued an order that the lights of the camp must be extinguished at eight o'clock, and on seeing a light burning in the tent of an officer after that hour had elapsed he repaired thither in person, and entered the tent just as he was writing his wife's name on the back of a letter. He told the Emperor he had unconsciously broken the law for one moment, and it was done in the enthusiasm of affection, by thoughts of home.

"Unseal that letter," said the Emperor "and write as I dictate." The officer obeyed, and wrote the following:—

"P. S. I die to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock for violating the laws of camp by not extinguishing the light in my tent at the precise time I was commanded to do it."

That decision may have seemed savage and barbarous, but when you consider how much depends upon subordination and rigid adherence to the laws of camp, you will see that Napoleon could only be just to the thousands of lives under his care by assuming the appearance of cruelty to this one delinquent.

Obedience is not servility—it is duty. It is therefore, not cowardly, but honorable.—The camp is no place for the soft manners of the drawing-room, and soldiers are proverbially blunt; therefore, do not imagine if an officer speaks sharply to you he wants to insult or browbeat you.

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.—Is a son of the great surgeon, George McClellan, of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago. The General is a West pointer, fought in Mexico, went to Europe on a military commission a few years ago to examine into the science of war in the camps of the great powers in the Crimea; he is 34 years of age and presents a very youthful appearance.

The Bridgton Reporter.

BRIDGTON, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1861.

Pay up those little bills you owe for the Reporter.

Some of the best subscribers on our list owe for two years and more, and many even since this paper had an existence. You must remember that the expense of conducting a newspaper is the same at all times, and the printer has to "pay down" for stock, with a continual "wear and tear" of the office and machinery. Now his money is in the hands of a whole community, one, two and three dollars in a place.

You know that he ought to have it, and that these little sums you ought to volunteer to bring in.

SOLDIER'S DRESS.

We have all watched with wonder the changes of uniforms and equipments of our soldiers from time to time, and like all practical measures of reform, we have felt the importance of the changes wrought.

As a people we have been complimented by the world for our readiness and desire to turn everything to account in the line of new inventions. It would seem that even greater, or at least considerable changes may yet be profitably made. We have cut from an exchange, a very sensible article on this subject, much of which is particularly interesting and the whole well put. Nothing at this time can exceed these things in importance:—

"In conversation with a talented and ingenious mechanic who had traveled, and profited by traveling over nearly three quarters of the world, he took the ground that human ingenuity was equally divided among all nations; but, added he, 'Americans are above all others in their quickness and willingness to try new inventions; consequently, ingenuity with us is developed and paid for. This is our strong point.' In the equipment of our soldiers, our willingness to adopt inventions and reforms in dress, arms, &c., is very apparent. We have commenced at the head with the French army cap, the kepi, and have covered this with the Anglo-Indian havelock. We have discarded the stiff leather army stock, and left the neck at ease in a gray flannel collar attached to a loose-fitting, easy shirt. The army sack is a great improvement over the old regimental, padded, bob-tail coat, tight as wax.

We have still to learn, however, that military pantaloons for infantry should be made very full, and confined around the ankles by garters; these come over the shoes and extend up the leg three or four inches above the ankle, buttoning over the pantaloons. On the march, the lower part of the pantaloons, as now worn by these soldiers, is either soaked with mud or covered with dust—if and a heavy weight has to be carried. The French army long since commenced wearing gaiters, and if the writer is not greatly mistaken, all their infantry, when on the march, or in active duty, now wear them. Let us at once adopt them. For summer they can be made of linen or heavy cotton goods, twilled; a buff or gray color is preferable. For winter a heavier material, cloth or leather could be chosen.

For head covering, experience has proved that broad brim, medium crown, drab felt hats, which can be looped up in action, are the most suitable for soldiers exposed to the intense heat of summer sun. They do away too, almost entirely with the necessity of havelocks, which, at best, with their flapping in high winds and their clinging to the neck when one perspires profusely, are but a weak invention of the Orientals.

Subject as our soldiers are to great atmospheric changes, temperate, if not cold nights, with tropical days, and viewing the consequent derangements of the system, inducing diseases of the stomach, would it not be well to see if some benefit could not be gained for them by wearing light woolen scarfs, say a foot wide and six feet long, wrapped loosely around the stomach, over the woolen shirt. In Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, and so on through all the East, and to a wide extent in Mexico and South America, they are thus worn; and the reason assigned, whenever asked, was that they protected the wearers from the complaints above alluded to, by keeping up uniform warmth. If through so wide a range of the world's surface, this custom is so prevalent, there must be something in it, and it is well worthy our attention.

One word as to the army shoes, it is high time that our soldiers should be provided with those that are strong, well made, and well fitting. The Arabs say that a friend looks at your face, but an enemy at your feet. If in some of our late skirmishes, the rebels had looked at our soldiers' feet they would probably have thought of the old story that they grew on boot trees and were picked uncommonly green! Poor shoes are fine hot beds to grow discontent in."

THE MAINE FIRST. This, the first to go off, the most efficient and best drilled regiment in the State, came home last Saturday, were paid off and mustered out of the service on Monday. We learn from the best authority that a large number will re-enlist and will "go to the war again." They did little active service, although they were recognized as the best regiment in Washington. The boys look tough and hearty.

Next week we shall commence the publication of a series of papers, entitled 'The Periwinkles.'

We acknowledge the receipt of a letter from one of our volunteers, Geo. W. Holmes, handed in for publication, and which we have not published, for the following good reasons. It was left with the publisher after the paper was entirely made up, so that it could not, of course, go in that week. The next week we were away, and the amount of our own contributions, left an insufficient space for it that week. And if there was bad taste on the part of the publisher as to which should be inserted, let him be blamed. To publish it now, a month having elapsed since its date, could not be of interest to the public.

We have made this unusual explanation because certain public spirited persons, to whom it is no concern, and outsiders, at most, have made some exceedingly ungenerous remarks about it. The letter we never saw until this moment, nor did we know of its existence. It is a good letter, creditable to the patriotism and intelligence of the author, and we assure his family, who furnished it, that had it been consistent or even possible, the publisher would have given it a place.

INCIDENTS OF THE LATE BATTLE. The most intense interest always attaches to the stories told of the grand clearing up of any important movement. Among the many distressing passages of such an affair as Bull Run, occasionally appear some that make us forget some of its horrors in spite of ourselves. The following are specimens of them:—

In the thickest of the contest a secession Colonel of cavalry was knocked out of his saddle by a ball from one of our riflemen. "There goes old Baker, of the Georgia First!" shouted one of our boys, in hearing of his chaplain. "Who?" queried the parson. "Col. Baker, of the rebel ranks, has just gone to his long home!" "Ah, well," replied the chaplain, quietly, "the longer I live the less cause I have to find fault with the inscrutable acts of Divine Providence!"

One of our riflemen had his piece carried away by a ball, which carried it out of his hands just as his company was in the act of advancing to storm one of the rebel batteries. Unarmed, he sprang forward and threw himself down on his face, under the enemy's guns. A Yankee lay there, wounded and bleeding, out of the way of this murderous fire. "Lay close—lay close, old boy," said the latter to the new comer. The boys "let take this old furnace" in a minute, and then "we'll give up an' give the rebels his agin." Three minutes afterwards the battery was carried, and the two soldiers were in the thickest of the fight again.

THE BRIDGTON BOYS AND THE LATE FIGHT. When the news of the Bull Run affair first became known, with all its exaggerations and contradictions, it was asserted and believed that the Maine Fifth, in which were all of our boys who were in the fight at all, was badly cut up, and that the loss was fearful. The official returns, however, indicate a loss of only thirty-eight—killed, wounded, and missing. Corporal R. B. Ken-It is presumed that he is a prisoner, as he was seen alive and unhurt after the retreat began. Much inconvenience has resulted from the loss of baggage and equipments, but it is nothing but that can be readily supplied again.

GOOD FOR HIM.—A recent letter from a reliable gentleman and not a newspaper correspondent, relates, among other incidents of a visit to Arlington entrenchments, the following conversation which explains itself:—"Montgomery Blair called to see Gen. McClellan on Saturday and began to give him his views. 'Gen. Scott and myself will be responsible for the campaign,' he replied, 'and we shall conduct it as we think best.' Mr. Blair took his hat and departed."

We cannot help expressing our profound gratification at such a report of the backbone of "the coming man." Undoubtedly a thousand people who advise, mean well, but most of them are decidedly out of place.

We notice by an exchange paper that the house of Mr. Thomas Chase, of Fryeburg, was struck by lightning last Monday night (week) and badly shivered. It was protected (?) by lightning rods, one of which was struck, the fluid leaving it at three points and going off into the building. Are lightning rods a failure?

We acknowledge the receipt of a fine lot of apples from Mr. Harvey Warren, for which he has our sincere thanks. They were rich and of as nice flavor as possible at any season of the year. We do not remember the exact kind, but they were our kind. We ought to have mentioned them last week.

Notwithstanding the hard times, we observe that the factory of the Messrs. Kennards is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The machinery is being put in and there is a prospect that it will soon begin operations. We are glad to see such an evidence of business confidence.

We went into a field of corn this week that would average seven to eight feet high, and of a heavy growth in all particulars. Who can beat it? (The owner was with us) and then it was't big enough to roast!

DROWNED. A young man named Goodwin, from Fairfield, in the employ of Deacon Fuller of South Dedham, Mass., was drowned in Hawes' Pond, East Walpole, last Sunday, while bathing.

Hon. N. B. Baker, ex Governor of New Hampshire, has accepted the office of Adjutant General of the State of Iowa, where he now resides.

Knowing our readers will be interested to learn of the gallant conduct of a Bridgton boy at the late battle of Bull Run, we are pleased to be permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by the mother of Adjutant Whitman of the Fifth Maine Regiment from a gentleman holding a responsible position under government.

"WASHINGTON, July 31, 1861. "Before this I have no doubt Charles has told you that he came out safe from the battle of Bull Run, but I dare say he did not tell you what everybody else at the battle says, and that is, that Charles behaved in the most gallant and admirable manner in all respects. He was acting Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and of course had much responsibility. He was in the thickest of the fight, and as cool as a veteran. He was at my house a day or two after the battle, and related his part in it with the modesty of a true soldier. Charles is the right material for a first-rate officer, and if all our officers had been like him, the result might have been different."

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5th. The representatives of the newspaper press at Washington recently held a consultation with Gen. McClellan at his special invitation, when a committee was unanimously directed to be appointed in view of suggestions from him to transmit the following to the editors of all the newspapers in the loyal States and the District of Columbia:—

1st. That all such editors be requested to refrain from publishing, either as editorial or correspondence of any description or from any point, any matter that may furnish aid or comfort to the enemy.

2d. That they be also requested and earnestly solicited to signify to their correspondents here and elsewhere their approval of the foregoing suggestion, and to comply with it in spirit and letter.

The committee resolved that the Government be respectfully requested to afford the representatives of the Press facilities for obtaining and immediately transmitting all information suitable for publication, particularly touching engagements with the enemy. General McClellan has signed his approval.

A bill, which has passed both Houses, providing for the punishment of offenses against the United States, visits with imprisonment and fine any one who enlists persons, white or black, to aid the rebellion, while another kindred bill debar the owner of a slave who employs him in a similar service from any claim for his recovery, thus freeing the slave from his disloyal master.

Through the efforts of General Sickles, an important provision has been adopted by Congress. It is as follows: All volunteers accepted by the President and mustered into the service for one, two or three years, or for and during the war, are to be paid from that time, without waiting until they reach the rendezvous.

The increased pay of \$4 per month to volunteers involves an additional yearly expenditure from the treasury of about twenty millions. This provision has been embodied in the form of law.

The Senate at an early hour this afternoon, went into executive session on army appointments, including those for the new regular regiments. Many of them were warmly debated. There had been no adjournment at half-past ten.

Prince Napoleon visited the Navy Yard to-day, accompanied by the French Minister. He was received with a magnificent salute, and was conducted through the yard by Captain Dahlgren and officers, by whom he was hospitably entertained.

It now appears certain that the rebels have only fifteen cannon belonging to our army. Several weeks ago they were greatly alarmed, hearing an attack was to be made upon them in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House. Accordingly about 1500 men were sent to that vicinity. Strong parties of their cavalry are continually scouring the country this side of Fairfax. It is not known what number of troops they have there, but they are making preparations by means of railroads to reinforce Vienna, Centerville and Fairfax Court House, wherever they may deem it necessary. Late events have emboldened them in their operations.

New York, Aug. 5th. A dispatch to the Tribune says that the condition of the camps, in a sanitary point of view, is still deplorable.

Capt. Maury says he has been employing his talents in planting submarine batteries in Southern harbors.

The 2d Maine Regiment and a company of regular cavalry now hold Fort Corcoran. General Doubleday has arrived, and will have a brigade assigned him.

The Times dispatch says Mrs. Lincoln leaves Washington for Long Branch on Thursday.

Prince Napoleon and suite, accompanied by Secretary Seward, under a cavalry escort, visited the encampments and fortifications in Virginia to-day.

The Herald's dispatch says that the preparations of the army for successful operations are actively, but very quietly going on. Count Mercur gave a dinner this evening to Prince Napoleon, members of the Cabinet, &c. The Prince leaves for the West soon.

The steamer Contraband sailed for Fortress Monroe this morning, having four ridged catboats for protection against the rebel batteries.

The World's dispatch says that Sunday was almost as quiet as any Sunday since the commencement of the war. All the drum corps were closed, and no drunken soldiers to be seen.

McClellan's orders for the defence of the Upper Potomac have been executed with great dispatch. There is now no probability of a surprise between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. It is believed that the traitors are now concentrating a line between Manassas and the Lower Potomac. It is certain that a large number of rebels are deploying along the river from Mount Vernon southward on shore.

The rebel batteries have been increased so much as to threaten the navigation of the Potomac, which may possibly necessitate a counter action.

Irregular discharges of cannon are distinctly heard this afternoon, apparently below Alexandria. It is supposed that some vessel has been fired on by a rebel battery.

New York, Aug. 5th. The Tribune says that General Butler was stopped by an officer of the provost marshal, and not allowed to pass until the General had proved his identity.

The Tribune prints a letter from General Butler to the Secretary of War, in which he states that at the time of receiving the order to forward troops to Washington, he was preparing an advance movement on Yorktown, hoping thereby to cripple the resources of the enemy there, especially by seizing a large quantity of negroes, who were

being impressed into their service in entrenchments there.

Gen. Butler states that he has been side of Hampton Creek 900 negroes being able-bodied men, and was instructed from the Department that he should do with them. After the status upon which the slave was children thus freed from their masters to be considered, he is compelled by reasoning to look upon them as women, if not free born, but born in unmaimed, and sent forth from that held them, never to be reclaimed.

He would have no doubts as to the fact that he had not seen an order from McDowell forbidding all fugitive slaves to be harbored within the lines.

If the enforcing that order is the duty of the Government, as a soldier he enforces it steadfastly, if not cheerfully, should take a widely different course to his own discretion. Gen. Butler says as follows:—

"In a loyal State I would put no vile insurrection; in a rebellion I would confiscate that which was my arms, and take all that which constituted the wealth of the State, and furnish means to prosecute, beside hating the cause of the war, in so doing it should be objected that beings were brought to the free of life, liberty and the pursuit of such objection might not require consideration."

Will they attack Washington? are some considerations in favor of position that the rebels may have success on Washington. They have equal force equal to ours, flushed with victory to which they assign great importance, and the popular rebel States is, "On to Washington, sides, we have reason to believe we have now nearly all the force they need, and all the arms at their command, support begins to weigh heavy in the state of rebel finances. The first success in such a movement is a great step, now is the only time in which to the rebel side is possible.

On the other hand, it is evident that regard assembled at Manassas has fought all the forces he could possibly more than he can retain for an movement. This to a great extent reverse the conditions of the recent movements, a fact of which the rebel fully sensible, and which the soldiers seem to have a singular love for, and masked batteries, will not appreciate. If they were to cross the line above Washington as rumored, would still have two days march before reaching the city, which would give disposing a defensive force which would inevitably cut up the invaders. The movement has taken such precautions, would be advised of the very onset of a movement, and would be ready to On the whole then we do not have serious apprehensions that the rebels to "make a dash on Washington" that they would succeed if they did.

AN ENORMOUS OUTCROWDING OF TWO FLOORS IN ILLINOIS. A letter in the Tribune from Springfield, Ill., says:—

"The events of the last week have ended the military department of the government, surpassing in internal results when the first call was made for thousands of the sturdy sons of Illinois. The men who are now in the ranks, supposed requisition of Gov. Taylor's troops. No more practical patriotism of our citizens could be than the fact that already a sufficient number of companies have been tendered twenty-five infantry regiments, battalions of artillery; 'still they go.' The governor has exerted himself in each arm of the service accepted, and endeavors are likely to prove highly successful. All the regiments that are to be sent, and that may be accepted, in the pose to encamp and equip at the practical period; and in addition, a strong force to form a part of the army under Fremont, Illinois will be represented in that of the commander Gen. McClellan.

"The Life of the Flesh is in it was said by inspiration long before the discovery of its circulation had light its purposes and uses. Some not only that 'life is in the blood,' disease inhabits it also. Many orders that pervade the human frame, their home in it, thrive and grow, celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell regard to this important fact as a remedy to cure these various ailments. Extract of Sarsaparilla purges the impurities of the blood and induces action in it that expels disease. Reasonable, and it is true, for with our own experience. Seldom as we medicine, we have nevertheless been under obligations to the Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedy has afforded us when we are obliged to recourse to them.—[Catholic, Mass.]

A son of Gilman Chapman, of Hill, about 13 years of age, while in stowing away hay in the barn, on 26th ult., lost his balance and fell into the barn floor a distance of about 15 feet. On taking him up his skull was found to be broken and his head injured. He was senseless and came conscious till his death, which occurred in two days after the accident. Democrat.

Somebody has taken pains to copy descriptions on some of the blocks of the furnished by the slave States for the Arlington Monument. Here are some:—

Tennessee—"The Federal Union be preserved."—

Louisiana—"Ever faithful to the Union and the Union."

Kentucky—"In Union there is strength."

The following correspondence was sent between a gentleman of New York, who had left college to fight for the Union, and his mother:—

"B. Jr.—If you enlist I disinherit you."

"B. Sr.—Without a country I have no inheritance. I have enlisted."

Boy Drowned. Herbert Chase, 6 years, son of Gardner Chase, of the House, Nashua, N. H., was drowned in the Hillsborough Bridge on the night between six and seven o'clock, his body was recovered and lying in the water about one hour

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THE SON OF THE GREAT EXPLORER.
The New York Express Tuesday, in announcing the expected arrival of the Webster Regiment in that city, says that it will be a noteworthy sight, to see a son of the Explorer of the Constitution at the head of a regiment marching to defend it.

THE SECRET OF HEALTH.—(By one who has tried it.)
Let all who would avoid the woes of catching cold and sneezing,—
The aimless horrors of "black dose,"
The pain and grief of wheezing,—
Rheumatic anguish, swollen throat,
(These plagues that come together.)
Just use a few of Herick's Pills,
Just make to suit the weather.
See advertisement on third page. 1yr59

MARRIAGES.
In this town, July 30th, by Rev. J. P. Hawes, Augustus Perley, Esq. to Miss Anna M. daughter of Nathan Cleaves, Esq., of Lowell.
In Lowell, July 23, by M. Hutchins, Esq. Mr. Eos Heald to Miranda Farrington, both of Lowell.

DEATHS.
In this town July 30, of consumption, Aseath C. daughter of Nathan and Julia C. Dodge, aged 40 years 3 months.

MILITARY CAPS!
We can furnish MILITARY COMPANIES with any style of
Military Caps
at the LOWEST PRICES.
Will send samples when ordered.
BYRON GREENOUGH & CO.,
145 and 150 Middle Street,
3m PORTLAND, ME. 40

Private School.
MISS M. E. BASTON designs opening a Private School (in English room) the first day of September, and solicits a share of public patronage.
N. B. Particular attention given to beginners in Latin and French.
Bridgton, Aug. 8, 1861. 3w40

BRIDGTON ACADEMY
AND NORMAL SCHOOL,
AT NORTH BRIDGTON, ME.
THE FALL TERM will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, 1861, and continue eleven weeks.
C. E. HILTON, A. D. Principal.
MR. H. F. HOWARD, Assistant.
MISS ELIZABETH ABBOTT, Teacher of Music.
MISS L. K. GIBBS, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
A NORMAL CLASS will be formed at the commencement of the term, in accordance with the Legislative Act of 1860, under the care of Mr. Howard, an experienced Teacher and a graduate of the Normal School.
Tuition in Normal Department is now regulated by State Law, \$3.00.
Academy and Normal, \$4.50 to \$5.00, according to studies pursued.
Academic Tuition alone, the same as heretofore.
The Trustees of this Institution have endeavored to secure the best Teachers; and the present standing and reputation of the School give ample evidence of their success. The public may have full confidence in the competency and character of its present board of Teachers.
Scholars entering the Academy can be obtained at reduced rates.
No pains will be spared to render the School pleasant and profitable to all who attend.
Text Books supplied at Portland prices.
T. H. MEAD, Secy.
North Bridgton, Aug. 1, 1861. 3 9

OLD FRIENDS
IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Herick's Sugar Coated Pills!
The best family Cathartic in the World; used twenty years by the millions of persons annually gives satisfaction; contains nothing injurious; patronized by the Principal Physicians and Surgeons in the Union; elegantly coated with sugar—Large Boxes 25 cents, 5 Boxes one dollar. Full directions with each box. Warranted superior to any Pill before the public.
READ THE EVIDENCE
Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1860.
To Dr. Herick, Albany, N. Y.:—Dear Sir: I cannot refrain from informing you of the wonderful effect of your Sugar Coated Pills on a boy living with me. While hard at work, drawing cord wood, he felt to the earth, as if in a fit, was insensible and partially cold. We carried him to the house, and sent for a doctor, who bled him and gave him some medicine. He remained all night in the same situation. The doctor said he would die, and left him. My wife insisted upon giving him some of your pills. We administered four in five hours, and a shortly after two more, rubbing him with hot brandy and mustard. The pills operated powerfully. At one o'clock in the afternoon he opened his eyes and spoke, commenced getting better, and in three days went to work. More than fifty of our citizens saw the boy, and testify to what I have said. You are a stranger to me, but I thought I would write.
Yours, ALEXANDER MORTON.
Herick's Kid Strengthening Plasters
In five hours, pains and weakness of the breast, side and back, and Rheumatic complaints in equally short period of time. Spread on beautiful white lamb skin, they are subjects the wearer to no inconvenience, and each one will wear from one week to three months. Price 15 3/4 cents.
Dr. Castle's Magnolia Catarrh Snuff
Has obtained an enviable reputation in the case of Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Deafness, Watery and Inflamed Eyes, and those disagreeable noises, resembling the whining of steam distant waterfalls, etc., purely vegetable comes with full directions, and delights all that use it; as a sneezing snuff it cannot be equalled. BOXES 25 CENTS.
HARVEY'S CONDITION POWDERS.
These old established Powders, so well known at the Long Island Race Course, N. Y., and sold in immense quantities through the Millionaire Eastern States for the past ten years, continue to excel all other similar diseases of Horses and Cattle, their excellence is acknowledged everywhere. They contain nothing injurious, the animal can be worked while feeding them; ample directions with each package, and good horsemen are invited to test their virtues and prize of their goodness.

Gould's Academy
IN BETHEL.
THE FALL TERM of this Institution will commence on Tuesday Sept. 3d, 1861, under the care of
WELLINGTON R. CROSS, A. B., Principal.
MISS OLIVE C. WALKER, Assistant,
and continue for a term of eleven weeks.
No pains will be spared to render the school pleasant and profitable to all who attend. Mr. Cross came among us, from Bowdoin College, with an excellent reputation as a scholar. He is known in this community as a superior teacher, and a successful disciplinarian.
Parents and Guardians, wishing to give their children a good Classical and English Education will do well to avail themselves of the facilities here afforded.
Board near the Academy from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.
Text Books supplied at Portland prices.
R. A. FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July, 23, 1861. 5w30

TO THE PEOPLE
OF THE
UNITED STATES!
IN the month of December, 1858, the undersigned for the first time offered for sale to the public, Dr. J. BOVEE DODS' Imperial Wine Bitters, and in this short period they have given such universal satisfaction to the many thousands of persons who have tried them that it is now an established article. The amount of bodily and mental misery arising simply from a neglect of small complaints is surprising, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that a strict attention to the least and most trifling bodily ailments should be had, for diseases of the body must inevitably affect the mind. The subscribers now only ask a trial of
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS!
from all who have not used them. We challenge the world to produce their equal. These Bitters for the cure of weak Stomachs, General Debility, and for Purifying and Enriching the Blood, are absolutely unsurpassed by any other remedy on earth. To be assured of this, it is only necessary to make the trial. The Wine itself is of a very superior quality, being about one-third stronger than other wines; warming and invigorating the whole system from the head to the feet. As these Bitters are tonic and alterative in their character, so they strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give a fine tone and healthy action to all the parts, by equalizing the circulation, removing obstructions, and producing a general warmth. They are also excellent for Diseases and Weakness peculiar to FEMALES, where a Tonic is required to strengthen and brace the system. No Lady, who is subject to lassitude and faintness, should do without them, as they are revivifying in their action.
These Bitters will not only Cure, but Prevent Disease, and in this respect are doubly valuable to the person who may use them. For
CIPICENT CONSUMPTION,
Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, and for all cases requiring a Tonic.
Dr. Dods' Celebrated Wine Bitters ARE UNPARALLELED!
For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.
For the aged and infirm, and for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. As a beverage, they are wholesome, innocuous, and pleasant to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of brandy without its deleterious effects, and who wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.
These Bitters not only Cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent.—Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to children and infants with impunity.
Physicians, Clergymen, and Temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.
In all Affections of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, Dr. Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters will be found to be most salutary and Efficacious.

FEMALES.
The many certificates which have been tendered us, and the letters which we are daily receiving, are conclusive proof that among the women these Bitters have given a satisfaction which no others have ever done before. No woman in the land should be without them, and those who once use them will not fail to keep a supply.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS
Are prepared by an eminent and skillful physician who has used them successfully in his practice for the last twenty-two years. The proprietor, before purchasing the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Celebrated Imperial Wine Bitters, had them tested by two distinguished medical practitioners, who pronounced them a valuable remedy for disease.
Although the medical men of the country, as a general thing disapprove of Patent Medicines, yet we do not believe that a respectable Physician can be found in the United States, acquainted with their medical properties, who will not highly approve Dr. J. Bovee Dods' Imperial Wine Bitters.
In all nearly settled places, where there is always a large quantity of decaying timber from which a poisonous miasma is created, these Bitters should be used every morning before breakfast.
DR. J. BOVEE DODS' IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS
Are composed of a pure and unadulterated Wine, combined with Barberry, Solomon's Seal, Comfrey, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, Spikenard, Chamomile Flowers, and Gentian. They are manufactured by Dr. Dods himself, who is an experienced and successful Physician, and hence should not be classed among the quick nostrums which flood the country, and against which the Medical Profession are so justly prejudiced. These truly valuable Bitters have been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community for almost every variety of disease incident to the human system, that they are now deemed indispensable as a
Tonic, Medicine and a Beverage.
Purchase One Bottle!
It Costs but little! Purify the Blood! Give Tonic to the Stomach! Renovate the System! and prolong Life!
Price \$1 per bottle, 6 bottles for \$5.
Prepared and sold by
CHARLES WIDFIELD & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
78 W. 11th Street, New York.
For sale by druggists and grocers generally throughout the country. 39-lyr.

NEW MILLINERY GOODS,
This week received at
F. A. M. PARKER'S

At a Court of Probate, held at Portland, Me. and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-one.
CALEBA CHAPLIN Executor of the last Will and Testament of JESSE DAVIS, late of Bridgton, in said County, deceased, having presented his First account, of administration of said estate for probate:
It was Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing notice to be published three weeks successively in the Bridgton Reporter printed at Bridgton, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Portland, on the First Tuesday of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.
WILLIAM G. BARROWS, Judge.
A true copy: Attest,
33 EUGENE HUMPHREY, Register.

BILL RETURNED!
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and former customers that he has returned and taken the store next shore S. M. Hayden's, where he will be constantly supplied and keep on hand for sale a general assortment of
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S' BOOTS AND SHOES,
which he will offer at the very lowest prices.
CUSTOM WORK
Faithfully done to order—especially repairing.
WILLIAM W. BURNHAM,
Bridgton, July 11, 1861. 35ft

Something for the Times!
A NECESSITY in every HOUSEHOLD!
JOHNS & CROSLY'S
AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!
THE STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
For Cementing Wood, Leather, Glass, Iron, China, Marble, Porcelain, Alabaster, Bone, Coral, &c.,
THE ONLY ARTICLE OF THE KIND EVER PRODUCED WHICH WILL WITHSTAND WATER.
EXTRACTS.
"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."
—New York Times.
"It is so convenient to have in the house."
—New York Express.
"It is always ready; this commands it to everybody."
—[N. Y. Independent].
"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."
—[Wilkes' Spirit of the Times].
PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Very Liberal Reductions to Wholesale Dealers.
TERMS CASH.
For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.
JOHNS & CROSLY,
(SOLE MANUFACTURERS.)
(Corner of Liberty St.,) NEW YORK.
1y36

DIXEY STONE & SON,
—DEALERS IN—
DRY GOODS,
AND
GROCERIES,
PAINTS AND OILS,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, &c. &c.,
BRIDGTON CENTER, ME.
—
A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED.
F. B. & J. H. CASWELL,
JEWELERS,
BRIDGTON CENTER, MAINE.
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY
—AND—
PLATED WARE.
SPECTACLES, of every description. A superior article, with Periscope Glass.
All repairing faithfully attended to.
MARRETT, POOR & CO.,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
Paper Hangings,
Feathers, Mattresses.
—AND—
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
85 & 87 Middle St., (up Stairs.)
PORTLAND, ME. 26

BUCK WHEAT AND FLOUR. A fresh lot just received by
H. H. HILTON

FARM FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated on the "Ridge" in Bridgton, containing forty acres of good land favorably divided into village, pasture and woodland, with an orchard.
The Buildings are new and commodious.
This valuable property is one of the most desirable locations in this region. It is within 1 1/2 miles of the Academy, quarter of a mile from the District school house, and only 1 1/2 miles from the Post office.
Possession will be given either this Spring or next Fall.
Terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to
AARON GIBBS,
or BENJAMIN WALKER,
Bridgton, April 4, 1861. 1122

JOSIAH BURLEIGH,
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
Ready Made CLOTHING, CLOTHS, AND GENTS' Furnishing Goods.
NO. 163 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND,
Custom Garments Made to Order.
S. R. SIEHAN, Cutter.
J. D. WOODBURY,
DEALER IN
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, &c.,
BRIDGTON CENTER, ME.
Also—Saws GUMMED and FILED at the shortest notice.
BRIDGTON HOUSE,
BRIDGTON, Maine,
KEPT BY
MIAL DAVIS & SON.
This House is entirely refitted and furnished in the most approved style; and the Proprietors respectfully solicit a renewal of patronage generously bestowed in former years.
Sept 14. 1145

HANSON & HILTON
Keep constantly on hand and for sale a good assortment of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Apples, Potatoes, Butter and Cheese, Also, Corned and Fresh BEEF, MUTTON and other Northern POLK, packed in store.
PRODUCE,
of the best brands for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for Grain or Bacon Hams.
BEST CURED HAMS can be had at our store for 10 cents per pound.
Wanted, all kinds of Produce, Wood, Hops and Shooks, in exchange for Groceries.
Bridgton Center, 106ft

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
THE subscriber will cheerfully send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the copy of a SAMPLE RECIPE by which he was cured of that dire disease Consumption.
Sufferers with CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, or any lung affection, who cannot get better by any other means, will be satisfied with the result. Thankful for his own complete restoration, he is anxious to place in the hands of every sufferer the means of cure. Those wishing the recipe with full directions, &c., will please call on or address—
JOHN W. S. ALLEN,
332nd No. 66 John Street, New York.

REMOVAL.
The undersigned would inform the public of their removal to
NO. 30 COMMERCIAL STREET,
(THOMAS'S BLOCK),
and avail ourselves of this opportunity to call attention to our present large and well assorted stock of
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Leads, &c.
Having increased facilities and accommodations in our New Store, we feel confident of our ability to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.
We would also call attention to our
WHITE LEAD & COLOR MANUFACTORY,
On Munjoy Street, where we are manufacturing all kinds of COLOURS, White Lead, Japan, Putty, &c. &c. Giving our personal attention to this branch of our business, and using the best stock in their preparation, we are enabled to offer to the public articles in this line equal to any in the Market, at Manufacturers' Prices.
WILSON & BURGESS,
Portland, Jan. 16, 1861. 1111

SAM'L ADLAM, Jr.,
—DEALER IN—
PARLOR, CHAMBER, PLAIN FURNITURE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CHINA, CROCKERY AND
Glass Ware,
BRITANNIA WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
PLATED WARE,
And a general assortment of
House FURNISHING Goods.
The attention of purchasers is invited to the large stock of HOUSE KEEPING GOODS now in Store as above, comprising as it does nearly every article usually needed in the FURNITURE AND CROCKERY department. Being one of the largest stocks in the State, purchasers can find almost any variety of rich, medium and low priced Goods, suited to their different wants.
Those commencing House keeping can obtain a complete outfit at this establishment, without the trouble and loss of time usually attending a selection of this kind; and the subscriber is confident that, combining as he does the various branches of the House Furnishing business, he can offer goods at prices that will not fail of proving satisfactory on examination.
138 and 140 Middle Street,
12-12 PORTLAND 1136

CARPET WARE-HOUSE!
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CARPETINGS,
—LATEST STYLES—
In Velvets, Brussels, Three-Plys, Tapestry, Ingrain, Superfine and Stair!
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS;
all widths.
Straw Matting, Rugs, Mats, &c.
Gold Bordered Window Shades and Faintures, Drapery Materials of Damasks and Muslins.
Feathers and Mattresses
Bought at Reduced Rates and will be sold Very Cheap for Cash, by
W. T. KILBORN & CO.
(Successors to E. H. Burgin,
FIRESTREET CARPET WARE HOUSE
Chambers No. 1 and 2, Free Street Block.
Over H. J. Libby & Co's,
25 PORTLAND, ME. 11

JUST OPENED!
A Large and Attractive Stock of
MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS.
consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Laces, and a large assortment of French Flowers.
Also, Ladies' Mittens and Children's Hats of all styles, Bonnets, Ruches, Shaker Hoods, Frames, &c.
All the above together with an assortment of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Fringes, Buttons, Velvet Ribbons, Netts, Undersleeves, Collars, &c., will be offered at the lowest market prices.
Bonnets Bleached and Pressed,
Also, Bonnets and Hats Dyed in the most superior style.
Those wishing to purchase a Bonnet cheap will do well to call soon.
L. E. GRISWOLD,
Bridgton, April 24, 1861. 25

JOHNS & CROSLY,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE IMPROVED
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE.
IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.
It can be applied to new and old Roofs of all kinds, and to Shingle Roofs without removing the Shingles.
The cost is only about One-Third that of Tin, AND IT IS TWICE AS DURABLE.
GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT,
For preserving and repairing Tin and other METAL ROOFING, is the most perfect and durable material, and is not subject to rust or decay. IT DOES NOT CRACK IN COLD OR RUN IN WARM WEATHER.
These materials have been thoroughly tested in New York and all parts of the Southern and Western States, and we can give abundant proof of all we claim in their favor.
The are readily applied by ordinary laborers, at a trifling expense.
"NO HEAT IS REQUIRED."
These materials are put up ready for use, and for shipping to all parts of the country, with full directions for application.
Full descriptive circulars will be furnished on application by mail or in person at our Principal Office and Warehouse,
78 WILLIAM STREET,
(Corner of Liberty Street,) NEW YORK.
JOHNS & CROSLY.
1y AGENTS WANTED!—TERMS CASH! 29

GRANT'S COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
[Original Establishment.]
J. GRANT,
Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
COFFEE, SPICES, SALERATUS AND CREAM TARTER,
New Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 12 and 15 UNION STREET, PORTLAND, ME.
Coffee and Spices put up for the trade, with any address, in all variety of Packages, and Warranted in every instance as represented. Pea-Nuts, and Coffee Roasted and Ground 51 for the Trade, at short notice.
All Goods entrusted at the owner's risk.

NOTICE.
THIS may certify that I, THOMAS BURNHAM, give my Son JAMES E. BURNHAM his time, and will not claim any of his time nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.
THOMAS BURNHAM
ATTEST—JOHN KILBORN,
Bridgton, July 3, 1861.

A. H. WALKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
41 FRYBURG ME. 6m
J. H. KIMBALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BRIDGTON, ME.,
Office and Residence nearly opposite Dixey Stone's store. 1118

WM. W. CROSS,
CORONER
For Cumberland County. Residence
BRIDGTON, ME. 3m
ENOCH KNIGHT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BRIDGTON, ME.
Office—Over N. Chase's Store.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you of ruddy countenance, but feel languid, and your feelings are uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the result of a deranged system, and a course of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and a timely use of the right remedy, will restore you to health and vigor. They stimulate the functions of the bowels into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which cause disease. A cold, catarrh of the bowels, and other diseases of the natural functions. They, if not relieved, result upon the natural functions, and the surrounding organs, produce general prostration, and a course of Ayer's Pills, and a timely use of the right remedy, will restore you to health and vigor. They stimulate the functions of the bowels into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which cause disease. A cold, catarrh of the bowels, and other diseases of the natural functions. 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MISCELLANY.

FAITHLESS SALLY BROWN.

AN OLD BALLAD.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Young Ben he was a nice young man,
A carpenter by trade;
And he fell in love with Sally Brown,
That was a lady's maid.

But as they fecht'd a walk one day;
They met a press gang crew;
And Sally she did faint away,
Whilst Ben he was brought to.

The Boatman swore with wicked words,
Enough to shock a saint,
That though she did seem in a fit,
'Twas nothing but a feint.

"Come, girls," said he, "hold up your head,
He'll be as good as me;
For when your swain is in our boat,
A boatswain he will be."

So when they made their game of her,
And took off her self,
She roused, and found she only was
A coming to herself.

"And is he gone, and is he gone?"
She cried and wept outright;
"Then I will to the water-side,
And see him out of sight."

A waterman came up to her,
"Now, young woman," said he,
"If you weep on so, you will make
Eye-water in the sea."

"Alas! they've taken my beau, Ben,
To sail with old Danbow;
And her wee began to run afresh,
As if she'd said, Gee woe!"

Says he, "They've only taken him
To the tender ship, you see;"
"The Tendership," cried Sally Brown,
"What a hard-ship that must be!"

"Oh! would I were a mermaid now,
For then I'd follow him;
But oh!—I'm not a fish woman,
And so I cannot swim."

"Alas! I was not born beneath
The virgin and the scales,
So I must curse my cruel stars,
And walk about in Wales."

Now Ben had sailed to many a place
That's underneath the world;
But in two years the ship came home,
And all her sails were furled.

But when he call'd on Sally Brown,
To see how she got on,
He found she'd got another Ben,
Whose Christian name was John.

"Oh, Sally Brown, oh, Sally Brown,
How could you serve me so,
I've met with many a breeze before,
But never such a blow!"

Then reading on his "bacco box,
He heard a heavy sigh,
And then began to eye his pipe,
And then to pipe his eye.

And then he tried to sing "All's Well,"
But could not, though he tried;
His head was tur'd, and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died.

His death, which happen'd in his birth,
At forty odd befall;
They went and told the sexton, and
The sexton toll'd the bell.

"What are you going to do, you bad
Woman's boy?" said Mrs. Partington as she
passed through the kitchen into the garden.
"Down with the scoundrels!" he shouted, and
she looked out just in season to see the top
of a weigelia bush fall before the artillery
sword of Paul that the youngster held in
his hand. "You had better go to Molasses
Jugtion, if you want to do that," she said,
restraining his hand as it was lifted against
her favorite fuchsia, ready to decapitate the
plant that she had watched with almost a
mother's care for three winters. "Dear
me!" she murmured half to herself, "what
a terrible thing war is, when even the chil-
dren show such signs of consanguinity, and
brother is pitted against brother, I can't
bear to think of it. Isaac, dear, go down
and buy me an extralotion of the paper."

Ike departed with a half dime, and from the
fact that no change came back, Mrs. Partington
supposed the price was raised. [Boston
Evening Gazette.

THE BEST FRIEND. Young man, thy moth-
er is thy best earthly friend. The world
may wilfully do the many wrongs—thy moth-
er never. The world may persecute you
while living, and when dead plant the ivy
and nightshade upon your grassless grave—
thy mother will love and cherish you while
living, and if she survives you, will weep
for you, when dead, such tears as none but
a mother knows how to weep. Love thy
mother.

When the father of Dr. Chalmers received
his weekly or fortnightly letter from his
distinguished son, he carefully locked it up.
By the time a little store had accumulated
his son came to pay him a visit, and then he
broke all the seals and got the writer of the
letters to read them.

A rough individual, whose knowledge of
classical language was not quite complete,
had been sick, and on recovering was told
by his doctor that he might take a little ani-
mal food. "No, sir," said he, "I took your
gruel easy enough, but hang me if I can
go your hay and oats."

A German writer says that thieves are so
scarce in this country that the authorities
are often compelled to offer a reward for
them.

You cannot preserve happy domestic pairs
in family jars.

The man who was lost in slumber found
his way out on a night-mare.

If a person has a stick in his hand, does
he become a stockholder.

ARE YOU INSURED?

The attention of those contemplating
LIFE INSURANCE

is requested to the system and advantages
of this Company. Insurance may be ob-
tained, 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, con-
ducted with rigid economy, having accumu-
lated 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. Premi-
ums 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 insti-
tution for the last fifteen years, I have seen
and known 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 ENUCH KNIGHT, Bridg-
ton

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

Health and Happiness
SECURED.

THE CONCENTRATED CURE
THE CONCENTRATED CURE

A POWERFUL REMEDY
A POWERFUL REMEDY

FOR WEAKNESS
FOR WEAKNESS

FOR EARLY INDISCRETION
FOR EARLY INDISCRETION

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 cur-
ing a vast number of

THE UNFORTUNATE!
Who having been led to

MAKE A TRIAL OF ITS VIRTUES,
are rapidly recovering their wanted

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. 742 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., Ban-

June 29/34

\$1200 A YEAR made by any one with
\$10 Patent Stencil Tools, etc., &
coupons included to retail for \$150. With
activity this amount may be realized in two
weeks time. The only reliable source for
these Tools is at Fullam's American Stencil
Tool Works, the largest and only permanent
Manufacturers in the World, located at Sprin-
gfield, Vt., Sale Rooms 212 Broadway, New
York, 13 Merchant's Exchange, Boston, and
Springfield, Vt. A beautiful photograph of
the American Stencil Tool Works and sur-
rounding 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, af-
forded 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 univer-
sally 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 BALL'S.

BURNETT'S TOILET ARTICLES, for
sale at HAYDEN'S.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEM-
ICALS of all kinds selling cheap at
BALL'S.

HOUSE KEEPERS.

Burnet's "Excelsior" Baking Powders.

Cannot be surpassed for the immediate
production of BREAD, BUCKWHEAT
CAKES, and every description of PAS-
TRY without YEAST, in less time than
any other process.

Saves 35 pr. ct. in use of Butter & Eggs.
These powders are more economical
and healthier than any in use. One
trial will convince the most skeptical.

Increases the weight in Bread 15 Pr. Ct.
Dyspeptics can eat HOT BREAD,
BISCUITS, &c. with impunity if made
with these POWDERS.

For Sale Everywhere.

Burnet's Celebrated Washing Powders!!

Bleaches clothes beautifully white,
and softens the HARDEST WATER.

SAVES ONE HALF THE SOAP.
Does not injure the texture of the fin-
est LINES, LACES, or CAMBRICS.

Saves One Half the Labor in Washing.

Washes all Clothing superior to the
best Washing Machine in the world,
without injury, particularly Flannels,
which are washed soft, without shrink-
ing.

Cost of a Large Washing 2 Cents.

Manufactured only by
WILLIAM BURNET,
45 & 45½ Pine Street, New York City.
For Sale EVERYWHERE.

Cash Orders promptly executed. 6m

THE ORIGINAL
T. B. BURNHAM,

BURNHAM & BROTHERS,

Take this method to inform the citizens of
Portland and vicinity, that he has fitted up
a new suit of Rooms for the purpose of mak-
ing Daguerotypes, Ambrotypes, and Pho-
tographs, in all their branches, at

NO. 90 MIDDLE STREET,
(Opposite J. E. Fernald's Tailoring Establish-
ment)

These Rooms have been fitted up express-
ly for the purpose, and are entirely with re-
gard to expense—having two large Sky
Light Rooms for the convenience of the dif-
ferent kinds of Pictures, and so arranged as
to open them into one for large Groups,
which makes the largest Room to operate in
to be found in this section.

CARD PICTURES, \$3.00 per dozen.
SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS, \$1.00 for 24.

A Miniature Album for holding fifty of
these little pictures. Price only one dollar,
bound in Turkey Morocco.

Miss Burnham will wait upon visitors
as usual. Please call and see for yourselves
a large collection of finished Photographs.

Yours respectfully,
T. B. BURNHAM.

Portland, Feb. 6, 1861.

MOFFAT'S

Life Pills and Phenix Bitters.

THESE MEDICINES have now been ben-
eficial for the public for a period of THIRTY
YEARS, and during that time have main-
tained a high character in almost every part
of the globe, for their extraordinary and im-
mediate power of restoring perfect health to
persons suffering under nearly every kind of
disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing
variety 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, FLATULENCE, LOSS OF
APETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESS-
NESS, ILL-HUMOR, ANXIETY, LANGUOR, and
MELANCHOLY, which are the general symp-
toms of indigestion, are cured.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole
length of the intestines with a solvent pro-
cess, and without violence; all violent pur-
ges leave the bowels costive within 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 obstruc-
tion in others.

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

Scrophulous eruptions, 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 GRAV-
EL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the in-
testines 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 feed the skin, and the morbid
action of which occasions all eruptive com-
plaints, scaly, cloudy, and other disagreea-
ble 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 COLIC and INFLU-
ENZA will always be cured by one dose; or
by two, if necessary.

PILES.—The original proprietors of these
Medicines, was cured of Piles, of 35 years
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