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Graduate of Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia.)

No. 17 U. S. Hotel, Portland, Me.

☞ She will devote exclusive attention to all diseases of women and children.

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PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS

Engineers, Iron Founders, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths.

MANUFACTURERS OF

MARINE, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

ap14 tf

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103 FEDERAL STREET,

5 Doors East of Temple St.,

GAS AND WATER PIPING.

ap21 tf

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Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

(Casco Bank Building)

91 MIDDLE ST., PORTLAND.

M. M. BUTLER. de16dtf C. F. LIBBY.

JAMES F. PICKERING,

WILLIAM HOBSON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

35 OLD STATE HOUSE,

BOSTON.

au1 6m

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,

316 CONGRESS STREET,

Is prepared to make all the various styles of **Card Pictures, Rembrant, Medallion, &c., from Retouched Negatives.** By this process we **Get rid of Freckles, Moles and other imperfections of the Skin.** For all of which no extra charge will be made. All work warranted to please. Call and examine for yourselves. mch18dtf

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Special and prompt attention given to collections of every kind, and the execution of legal documents. dc20-3mo

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Portland Me.

jy17 tf

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COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

has removed to

NO. 84 1-2 MIDDLE STREET,

(2nd door below Canal Bank,)

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Commissioner of deeds for the several States. feb10

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PHOTOGRAPHER,

No. 152 Middle Street.

PORTLAND, ME.

Copying and enlarging done to order.

All the new styles, Berlins, Rembrants, Medallion he Porcelain, or Mezzotint card, and the retouched card, by which new process we get rid of freckles moles, wrinkles and all imperfections of the skin. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ **Motto—Good work at Moderate Prices. Aim to Please.** may 20

KINGSBURY & JORDAN,

Counsellors at Law,

NO. 83 MIDDLE STREET,

PORTLAND, ME.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, JR. LEONARD G. JORDAN.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1874. ja3d1m

ENOCH KNIGHT,

Counsellor at Law,

95 EXCHANGE STREET,

(Savings' Bank Building,)

PORTLAND. 1w

ja5

ROSS & STURDIVANT,

WHOLESALE COAL DEALERS

179 Commercial St., Portland.

Soleagents in Maine for the sale and shipment of the **Celebrated Coal** mined by Messrs. Hammett Neill & Co., of Philadelphia.

We have also for sale at lowest market price, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Lackawanna, and Pittston Coals, shipped from the vicinity of New York. Vessels procured for the transportation of coals from port of shipment to any point desired. tfapr27

1873 Christmas 1873

C. H. LAMSON,

77 MIDDLE ST,

offers at lowest prices his stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED

WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases. Every Watch warranted to give good satisfaction.

Solid Gold Opera, Guard, Leontine and Vest CHAINS. Sets of Jewelry, Stone, Seal and Engraved FINGER RINGS. Gold Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Pins and Bracelets.

Opera Glasses

of all Styles and Prices.

Stereoscopes, Telescopes and Magnifying Glasses. Silver Cake Baskets, Castors, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, &c.

Call and examine.

C. H. LAMSON,

77 Middle Street, near Post Office.

dc20tf.

Cheapest Book Store in the United States.

AT COLBY'S, 119 Exchange St. Largest stock in the city and lowest prices. All kinds of Books at wholesale prices or less. Albert Colby ("the old man") will be personally present only a few days longer.

ALBERT COLBY & SONS,

de4tf Publishers and Booksellers.

120 Tubs Choice Vermont Butter

received this day and for sale by

D. B. RICKER & CO.,

jan3d1w **185 Fore Street.**

WANTS, LOST, FOUND.

Lost.

IF the person who was seen to pick up a wallet during the auction sale at Webster's Wednesday will call and leave it at 27 Market street he will be rewarded. ja8d3t

LOST!

WEDNESDAY Noon in Congress St. Horse Car, or between Lancaster Hall and Dr. Bacon's office, a PURSE containing $20. The finder shall be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the R. R. Office, or at 427 Congress Street. ja8*3t

WANTED!

THE Dana Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Gas and Kerosene Shades have established a manufactory at 49½ Exchange Street, and require 25 Girls to learn the business; good wages and permanent employment.

ja8d1w DANA MANUF'G CO.

Wanted.

A SITUATION as Double Entry BOOKKEEPER, by a young man of ten years experience, formerly at a Woolen Mill and now employed in a Wholesale Grocery House in this city, which engagement will close in a few days. Can give satisfactory refereuces from former and present employers.

Enquire of F. G. ROLLINS,

ja8*1w 22 Exchange Street.

$10.00 REWARD!

Strayed or Stolen,

A BLACK DOG, smooth short hair, medium size, small white spot on his breast. Had on a red collar without any lock. Dog answers to the name of "Jet." The above reward will be given to any person returning said dog to the Brig Alberti, Brown's Wharf. ja7*3t

AGENTS WANTED!

WE want good smart agents, either male or female, in every town in Maine, for the best selling article in the market. Agents can make from $3 per day upwards. Call and see the inducements we offer. All letters must contain 50 cents for sample.

STAPLES & CO., Room 15 Fluent Block, Portland, Me. ja7*d2w

Lost.

BETWEEN Maher & Co., and Franklin Wharf, a pair of seal skin GLOVES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this Office. de7 d3t

First Class Laundry Woman

WANTED AT THE ST. JULIAN.

ja6 tf

Wanted.

TABLE GIRL wanted at 249 Congress Street. American girl prefered. ja6dtf

Wanted.

A PLEASANT ROOM, with board for a lady in a private family. Address "E. M. L.,"

ja3*1w 41 Myrtle Street.

Lost.

BETWEEN the Eastern Railroad Depot and Middle St., Wednesday, the 24th Dec., a wallet containing from eighty to ninety dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office. dc30

Wanted.

A FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, one competent to cut dresses and cloaks in the latest styles, and take charge of their making. Address

MRS. F. A. CLARK,

de29*d3w West Buxton, Me.

Wanted.

A SITUATION as lady COPYIST or Cashier. Address "LADY COPYIST",

de29tf Press Office.

Wanted.

SMART, active Woman to take charge of household duties in a boarding house. Address

HOUSEKEEPER,

de17dtf Post Office, Portland.

House Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to lease a house in a desirable location, for one or three years.

B. BARNES, JR., 30 Exchange street.

Portland, Nov. 11. dtf

Barley Wanted.

THE HIGHEST market price will be paid for BARLEY at 138 Fore street, near the market by

oc30d3m P. McGLINCHY.

Rooms Wanted.

IN a pleasant part of the city, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.

Address E. B., 37 Brown St., Portland.

mav14tf

11 MARKET SQUARE 11

LOOK HERE!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

which must be sold at once,

Regardless of Cost!

This Stock embraces a full assortment of seasonable Goods of ev y variety, and includes a full line of Slippers, bought expressly for the Holiday trade, and will be sold for

CASH AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

Call before purchasing and be satisfied that this is no humbug.

11 MARKET SQUARE 11

GOLDTHWAITE'S

Boot and Shoe Depot.

de23 tf

We continue cutting Suits at

$1.75,

And all garments for Ladies and Children at equally low prices. As soon as the excitement of the Holidays is past, it will be well for Ladies to look to the perfection of their underclothing, remembering where they can have a new Stock made, either plainly or elaborately, and at low rates. Being determined to perfect ourselves in our business, we guarantee satisfaction to all who will favor us with their patronage.

BLANCHARD & BURNS,

161 Middle St.

Agents for MADAM TOBEY'S I X L Chart. Also for MONS. LEON'S (the French Tailor) System for cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments.

de25 tf

CHILDREN'S

Furnishing House,

347 CONGRESS STREET.

Childrens' Clothing of all kinds, Ready Made and Made to Order.

L. R. MARTIN.

oc13 eod3m

500

OVERCOATS

—AND—

REEFERS,

—OF A—

FAILED STOCK OF CLOTHING,

just received from New York, which I guarantee to sell at retail at **LOWER PRICES** than can be obtained in any Wholesale Clothing House in Boston or New York, at

New York Clothing Store, 171 Fore St.,

J. F. SISK.

no12 dtf

DREDGING!

ANY party wanting dredging done this coming winter, will please address

CURTIS, FOBES & CO.,

novl **PORTLAND, ME.** tf

TO LET.

To Let.

GENTEEL Tenement for a small family, corner Cumberland and Mayo streets.

ja8tf M. G. PALMER.

To Let.

A TENEMENT of five rooms; Sebago water; convenient to Grand Trunk and Portland Co.'s Works; for $11 per month. Apply to F. G. PATTERSON, 13 Fluent Block. ja7eod2w

TO LET!

Pleasant Rooms With Board.

no10eodtf At 30½ High St., S. S. KNIGHT.

To Let.

A SMALL RENT on Munjoy Hill. Enquire of de27tf W. W. CARR, 197 Newbury Street.

House to Let.

HOUSE 57 Park Street, containing ten rooms. Gas, Furnace, Sebago, Water Closet, Coal House, &c. Rent $550. Apply to

BENJ. FOGG,

de4dtf Corner of Fore & Exchange Streets.

To Let.

ROOMS furnished or unfurnished. No. 6 Free St. Portland. dc30tf

To Let.

HOUSE No. 29 Myrtle Street. Apply to

JEFFERSON COOLIDGE,

de1dtf 88 Commercial Street.

To Let.

A PARLOR and square room over it, with or without board; also, smaller rooms.

no7dtf No. 4 Cotton Street.

Room to Let with Board.

FURNISHED front ROOM with board, at 38 State Street, corner of Gray. no4dtf

To Let.

THE well built Brick House situated on the westerly side and near the foot of Pearl street. Enquire of EMERY, WATERHOUSE & CO.

oc20 dtf

Rooms To Let.

TWO Gentlemen and their wives and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 75 Free street. oc7tf

To Let.

WITH BOARD, large pleasant rooms. Suitable for families or single gentlemen.

At 52 Free Street. ju24*1w then tf

STORE TO LET.

A large brick store in the Rackleff Block, corner of Middle and Czurch streets—basement and first floor, elegantly finished and adapted to jobbing dry goods or other similar trade.

Apply to ALLEN HAINES.

sept11tf

REAL ESTATE.

F. G. Patterson's Real Estate BULLETIN.

Money to Loan.

ON first class Real Estate Security, in Portland, or vicinity—Rents collected, taxes paid, &c., on Commission. Houses bought and sold. Apply to F. G. PATTERSON, Dealer in Real Estate, Office 13 Fluent Block. oc4dtf

A Pleasant Tenement for Rent.

PARLOR, Sitting Room, Kitchen and three sleeping rooms, Gas and Sebago, over the Book Store corner of Congress and Oak street. Good location for a Physician, Dentist or Dressmaker. Apply to Wm. H. JERRIS, Real Estate Agent. de20dtf

For Sale or To Let.

FIFTEEN acres of land for early Gardening. House 40 x 30 feet, two stories, 10 finished rooms two good wells of water; three miles from Portland, one mile from Grand Trunk Depot in Falmouth, with wood house, stable, carriage house, ice house and henery. ¼ cash, remainder on term of years.

Enquire of

S. BUCKNAM, on the Premises.

Falmouth, Dec. 11, 1873. d&ow1m50

For Sale

HOUSE No. 42 Pleasant Street. Inquire at the House from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

Portland, Oct. 13th. oc13dtf

For Sale in the Town of Westbrook.

A FINE residence one-half mile from the Railroad Depots, Post-office, good Schools and Churches, six miles from Portland; House and Ell two stories thirteen finished rooms, double parlors with marble mantles, Wood-house and Stable connected—all in good repair, painted and blinded, Barn 40 x 60 on the premises; grounds contain 15½ acres, excellent land, well fenced, 30 apple and pear trees, ½ acre choice strawberries, three good wells of water upon the place and good cistern in the cellar, cellar under whole House, fine cement bottom; grounds ornamented with fine shade trees. This is one of the finest residences in the county. Terms easy. Enquire of G. R. Davis & Co., Portland, or Otis Brown, Westbrook.

mar21tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of vacant land, situated on the west side of High, between Pleasant and Danforth, Sts. This lot has a front of about 61 feet and is about 194 feet deep, and plans have been drawn by How, for a block of seven or nine genteel and convenient residences, and adapted for the same. Enquire of

EDWIN CHURCHILL,

mar28 No. 4 Portland Pier, From 12 to 2 o'clock. P. M.

The "Limerick House,"

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Hotel property in Limerick Village, York County. The house has 22 rooms all in good repair, with shed and two large stables adjoining; two wells of water on the premises, and every convenience for a first-class Hotel.

The "Limerick House" is well situated for securing liberal patronage.

Enquire further of the owner.

JOSEPH G. HARMON,

mar13dtf Limerick, Me.

For Sale.

THE house on State Street, occupied by the undersigned. This house is thoroughly built of brick and stone and has all modern conveniences.

ALLEN HAINES.

Portland, Sep. 18th, 1872. sep19-tf

MARKED DOWN! DOWN! DOWN!

IS THE CRY OF THE TIMES.

H. TALBOT & CO.,

Not to be outdone in selling Goods in their line cheap, are offering their large stock of TRIMMINGS at a heavy discount. In fact almost at customers' own prices.

GIMPS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS, VELVETS, &c.

They must be closed out before

THE 1st OF JANUARY.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, Hand knit and woven Worsted Goods, Holiday Goods.

All at a big discount.

☞ Close buyers of Goods, this is your opportunity. Call at

NO. 6 Clapp's Block,

AND SEE GOODS AND PRICES

H. TALBOT & CO.,

de9 dtf

Imperishable Fragrance.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER,

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,

AT THE TOILET,

AND IN THE BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of **MURRAY & LANMAN,** without which none is genuine. jy1 eod aus23tf

NEW BOOK STORE.

120 MIDDLE STREET,

UNDER FALMOUTH HOTEL.

Francis H. Coffin,

ja5 eodtf

Adoption.

ANY one desiring to adopt a beautiful male child, five weeks old, born of American parents, can do so by addressing

de24*3w MRS. A. J. TRULL, Portland, Me.

THE PRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1874.

Governor's Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.

In entering upon the discharge of the duties to which we have been respectively called by our fellow-citizens, it is fitting that we should recognize our dependence upon that Being who is over all and above all. We have cause of devout gratitude for the Divine favor which has been shown towards the State and the Nation during the year which has just closed. In no period of the history of either, has our advance in population, material prosperity and other conditions of true greatness, been more conspicuous. We may well congratulate ourselves that so marked progress has been made in healing the wounds of the terrible struggle for national existence, and in re-uniting all sections of our beloved country in a common devotion to a Republic preserved from enemies without and within, redeemed from the curse of slavery, and consecrated to the grand work of maintaining the equal rights of every citizen.

NECESSITY FOR ECONOMY.

The financial panic which so recently threatened to cause serious derangement to the business of the country, has not been without its influence for good. It has given new emphasis to the great economic law, that the savings rather than the incomes of a people, are the measure of their material prosperity. The careful observer of the tendencies to extravagance so notable everywhere can but recognize the truth that *economy* is the one word which needs to be spoken and put in practice in private as well as public circles. Fortunately the wave of extravagance has not been felt in this part of the country with so much force as elsewhere. Although the public affairs of the State have been managed with such exceptional prudence and integrity, that the opportunities for retrenchment are few; yet you will, undoubtedly, consider it an imperitive duty at this time to study the closest economy, and to confine your appropriations within as narrow limits as is consistent with the public welfare. In wisely prescribing the extent of public expenditures, and in determining such cases of compensation of public officers as may arise, you cannot fail to recognize principles which are at once the safety and glory of a popular government,—that frugality and simplicity are essential characteristics of free institutions; and that official positions should be sought less for the salaries attached to them, than for the satisfaction and honor which come from faithful public service. In every endeavor to maintain and promote the highest efficiency, economy and integrity in all the departments of the State government, you will have my earnest co-operation.

THE STATE FINANCES.

The report of the State Treasurer shows that the receipts of the State Treasury during the year ending Dec. 31, 1873, including $379,762.08 on hand Dec. 31st, 1872, was $1,798,884.45, and the expenditures during the same period $1,362,453.77, leaving a balance of $436,430.68 in the Treasury at the close of the year, most of which will be needed to meet obligations of the State that will mature at an early date. Of the receipts, $131,293 was the tax on Savings Banks, $3,666 interest on deposits, $2,180 duty on commissions, $1,111 balance paid into the State Treasury by the Insurance Commissioner, $968 license fees from hawkers and peddlers, and nearly all the remainder, reaching about a million and a quarter dollars, were from direct taxation. Of the expenditures, $430,566 was on account of interest, and $214,708 on account of sinking fund and principal of public debt; and about $40,000 for pensions of soldiers and aid to soldiers' orphans, making a direct expenditure of about $685,274 arising from the late war. The sum of $374,978 was also paid from the State Treasury to towns for common school purposes, and reduced municipal taxation to that extent. This left about $300,000 as the expenditures for general State purposes.

THE STATE DEBT.

The portion of the public debt which came due in 1873, and was presented to the Treasury, amounting to $49,000, has been paid; and the sinking fund for the redemption of the debt as it shall become due, has been increased during the year to $1,255,746. After deducting the sinking fund, the State debt on the 1st of Jan. 1874, was $5,882,654, a reduction of $284,499 during the past year and of $2,366,746, or more than one fourth, since the close of the war. At the present rate of accumulation of the sinking fund, the State debt will be met as it matures, and entirely extinguished in 1889. As the sinking fund, invested in United States and State securities, is already over a million and a quarter dollars, and is constantly increasing. I suggest whether some additional provision for its oversight and security would not be advisable.

SOURCES OF TAXATION.

It will be observed that up to the present time, almost the only resource of the State to meet both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures, has been direct taxation. The State tax last year was five mills on the dollar, but it is the judgment of the Treasurer that the tax may be reduced the present year to four and a half mills, provided the legislature shall make no unusual appropriations. I most earnestly urge, however, that you should consider whether it is not advisable to devise some method other than direct taxation to secure a part of the revenue required for State expenditures, so that the rate of taxation may be still further reduced. Pennsylvania finds no difficulty is securing sufficient receipts from indirect taxation to support the State government. A large share of the State expenditures of Massachusetts is met by the proceeds of a State tax upon the valuation of the corporate stock of railroad and other corporations over and above municipal taxation for real estate and machinery, and upon the business of Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Without indicating more in detail what sources of revenue may be made available to this State, I desire to call your attention to the subject, and to suggest a careful inquiry and investigation, with a view of devising methods of lifting some portion of the burden of taxation from real estate. Such a policy would give needed encouragement to our agricultural interests, and promote the development of the resources of the State.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Although the object sought in establishing a Department of Insurance, was simply to secure such a supervision of the business of insurance as would protect the public interests, yet the fees received for licenses have not only paid the salary and expenses of the Commissioner, but also yielded to the State a revenue of about eleven hundred dollars, for the year ending July 1, 1873. The indications thus far are that the revenue for the present year will be as much. The Department has conferred great benefits upon the public by preventing many doubtful companies from doing business in the State, and supplying needed information on insurance topics by means of its annual reports.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The reports of the Inspectors of the State Prison and Trustees of the Reform School, which will be promptly laid before you, contain information and suggestions of much importance. The report of the Trustees of the Insane Asylum has not yet reached me. For the highest success of these important State institutions, it is important that, through your several committees intrusted with their interests, you should make your oversight of them not simply a brief, formal visitation, but a thorough and careful annual inspection and investigation, in the early part of the session when at least a portion of the members of each committee could give the time necessary for this work. Thus you would bring the people into closer relations with these institutions, remove abuses, if any had grown up, disarm criticism and inspire that generous confidence on which their success so largely depends.

THE STATE PRISON.

According to the report of the Inspectors, the earnings of the convicts have defrayed the expenses of carrying on the State Prison during the year ending Nov. 30, 1873, and yielded to the State a net profit of $6,544.98, which has been added to the working capital of the institution. The salaries of the Warden and Inspectors, amounting the past year to $4,460.35, are paid from the State Treasury, in accordance with the system which has always obtained in making up the prison accounts. Deducting this amount, and there still remains a balance of $2,084 63 in favor of the State, after paying all the expenditures of supporting the prison, including salaries of Warden and Inspectors, the cost of transportation of prisoners from the several jails and payments to convicts when discharged. Should this favorable financial condition of the institution continue, the State will be relieved of all expenditures on prison account, except so far as may be necessary to keep the buildings in safe condition, and provide for possible losses by fire. The recent increase of prison accommodations by the erection of a new wing, supplies all the demands which will be made in this direction for years.

The Inspectors report that the value of the tools, stock on hand and balance of debts due the prison, on the 30th of Nov. last, was $125,197.03. A few days after, one of the work-shops was unfortunately burned, involving a loss of the building, valued at about $6,000, and also of stock and tools valued at $17,000. This loss reduces the value of the tools, stock, etc., to about $108,000; but it is thought that the operations of the prison can be carried on as usual without any appropriation to supply this part of the loss. A new fire-proof work-shop will, however, be required another summer, whether the labor of the prisoners is disposed of to contractors, or employed on account of the State. For the erection of such a building as shall be well adapted to the wants of the prison, the Inspectors recommend an appropriation of $12,000.

With the exception of a period of six or eight years, the State has always employed labor of the convicts in manufacturing operations on its own account, on the assumption that such a course was preferable on grounds of economy as well as discipline. Inasmuch as it is thought by some that it would be more equitable to the public, and more advantageous to the State, to dispose of the labor of the convicts to contractors, I would suggest that your committee on that institution investigate the subject, and give a hearing to all persons interested in this or any other matter connected with the management of the prison.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The Trustees of the Reform School give expression to a judgment forced upon them by observation and experience, and in full harmony with the advice of officers of similar institutions in other states, that a large part of the benefits which might be expected from that school, are lost in consequence of so faulty an arrangement of the interior of the building as to make it impossible to properly separate the different grades of boys. As it is now, there must be an enforced association of boys who are committed for truancy or some petty misdemeanor, which by no means argues more than want of parental care, with youth who are to a great extent depraved; as well as an indiscriminate herding of all classes of crime. Under such circumstances any methods of reform must be largely counterbalanced by bad influences. The Trustees ask for an appropriation of $20,000 to make the changes in the building required in order to overcome the insufferable difficulties suggested, and are thoroughly convinced that unless this can be done the institution must continue shorn of a large part of its power for good. I am so profoundly convinced of the correctness of this view, that I trust you will give the recommendations of the Trustees that favorable considerations which they so well deserve.

INSANE HOSPITAL.

The report of the Trustees of the Insane Hospital, which has been delayed for a thorough examination of the accounts of the late Treasurer of the institution, will be laid before the Legislature as soon as it is placed in my hands. The report of the Superintendent shows a steady increase of the number of the patients, and gives evidence of a successful discharge of the important duties resting on him. I am informed that a proposition will be made to you to so amend the laws relating to the Hospital, as to place the patients more completely under the protection of the laws. This suggestion is not made on account of any existing necessity in this State, but in pursuance of a general movement designed to reach all similar institutions in this country.

The report of the Commissioners of a proposed new Insane Hospital, appointed by virtue of a resolve of the last Legislature, will be found of such importance as to claim your considerate attention. Two members of the commission report in favor of erecting, on the present Hospital grounds in Augusta, a new Hospital, to accommodate one hundred patients, at an estimated cost of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. One member reports in favor of the erection, on the Hospital grounds, of two or three cottages at first, and subsequently others as they may be needed, to severally accommodate about twenty patients at an estimated cost of about five thousand dollars each. The present Hospital building is over-crowded, and additional accommodations of already required.

STATE CHARITIES.

During the past year the State has expended about fourteen thousand dollars in educating fifty-five deaf and dumb and eleven blind beneficiaries. The cost of supporting insane State paupers has reached the large sum of thirty-five thousand dollars, and of paupers in unincorporated places six thousand dollars. It is more than probable that an amendment of the law relating to these charities is expedient.

THE INDIAN TRIBES.

In accordance with treaty stipulations and the provisions of existing laws, more than twelve thousand dollars have been expended in aid of the remnants of the two Indian tribes still living within the State, about $8,700 of which has been devoted to the Penobscot tribe, and $3,700 to the Passamaquoddy tribe. Of the amount devoted to the Penobscots, however, about $5,000 was the interest on the fund belonging to the tribe held in trust by the State. By direction of an act of the last Legislature, the proceeds of certain shore rents amounting to over $5,000, are to be distributed among the members of the tribe. As probably some heads of families entitled to receive a large sum, would an improper use of the same, it is possible that the law may need some amendment to give a larger discretion in the disposition of the fund.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

I regret that the late financial disturbances have as yet prevented the Trustees of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, from securing the twenty-five thousand dollars required through private subscriptions, before they could avail themselves of the five thousand dollars conditionally granted by the State to aid in the establishment and maintenance of the proposed institution. The School has been located in Hallowell, in consideration of liberal donations from two benevolent ladies of that city and it is intended to put it in operation as soon as the balance of the private contributions required can be secured. It is to be hoped that measures to that end will be successful at an early day, so that the State may be provided with a school so much needed for a class of girls leading an idle, vagrant or vicious life, or in great danger of falling into habits of vice or immorality. To secure such a school the State may wisely extend liberal assistance.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The report of the Superintendent of Common Schools which will be laid before you at an early day, presents an incouraging view of the condition and prospects of the educational interest of the State. The increase in school money arising from the State mill-tax and the tax on Savings banks; the improvement in methods of teaching, growing largely out of the work of our Normal Schools; and the already marked influence of the Free High School System adopted by the last Legislature, have materially improved the character and efficiency of our public schools, and aroused a new interest in the cause of education.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

The Free High School system, especially, although in practical operation but little more than half of the past year, has already achieved so great success as to surpass the utmost expectations of its warmest friends, and to promise, within a reasonable time, results that can but satisfy all of the wisdom of the policy. The official reports which have been received by the Department of Education, show that 150 Free High Schools, in 133 different cities, towns and plantations, representing every county in the State, have been maintained from one to three terms each, since the first of March last; and that these schools have been supported by municipal appropriations to the amount of $83,523, and State aid to the amount of $29,134. In these schools 10,286 pupils have received instruction in those branches usually taught in the common schools, excluding primary studies; and also in such other directions as are demanded by the increasing industrial and business wants of the times. It is especially noteworthy that a large portion of the youth of both sexes reached by these schools, are those who had already withdrawn from the common school with a deficient education; or whom poverty or other circumstances had prevented from leaving their homes to obtain better opportunities for education than those afforded by the short winter term of their district school. Many youths who will hereafter make most valuable teachers of our common schools, are receiving in the Free High School that broader and deeper culture so essential to prepare them for this high work. The influence on the common school of such pupils as have attended the Free High school, is already proving in the highest degree beneficial. So far as I am informed, in most of the towns in which such school has been held, a new interest has been awakened in the cause of education.

It was feared by some that the system would be impractible for small or sparsely settled towns; but some of the most uncessful Free High Schools maintained during the autumn, have been in just such localities. In one case, at least, a sparsely settled plantation has maintained a most flourishing school for eleven weeks, by a municipal appropriation of seventy-five dollars, increased by an equal amount from the State. Indeed, thus far the most complete success of the Free High School System has been in exclusively farming towns, where this adjunct of the common school system is affording such facilities for education as can but serve to increase the attractions of that rural life which is the source of our national strength and purity. With a continuance of the system, there can be scarcely a doubt that within a brief period these schools will be established in most of the towns of the State; and will give such an impetus to our educational interests as nothing else could.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

The aggregate expenditure for the public schools of the State, during the past school year has been $1,000,596, exclusive of the amount expended for school buildings and expended for school buildings and Free high schools. Of this sum towns have directly contributed $625,618, and the State $374,978. If to this sum should be added the annual expenditures for school-buildings, Free High Schools, Normal Schools, and College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and the public and private expenditures for those Academies, Seminaries and higher institutions of learning which supplement our educational system and confer such lasting benefits on the State, there can be little doubt that the amount would reach a million and a half dollars. So large an annual expenditure on the part of the people, is a conclusive answer to the suggestion that the people are losing their interest in our free schools. To our credit as a State, let it be said, never before was there so general interest in education; never before so almost universal willingness to make the largest sacrifices, in order that our children may have the inestimable blessings of intellectual culture. All that the people of Maine ask is to be assured that their contributions for so grand an end, are prudently and wisely expended. To my mind indeed, it seems clear that the work on which our educators may at present well unite their earnest efforts is not so much to secure larger school revenues—although these are essential in some localities—as to devise methods by which better results may be obtained from the means at our disposal. By this it should not be inferred that there is not the closest economy in school expenditures. For the most part, there is this; and yet that policy which loses sight of the fact that a good teacher is cheap at any price, and a poor instructor dear even if his services are gratuitous, is not true economy, but waste.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

It is in this direction that our two Normal Schools are conferring lasting benefits upon the public schools of this State. Recognizing the truth that the highest success as a teacher requires not only natural aptitude, but also, like other professions, special preparation and training, the State has wisely established and maintains these institutions as a part of its educational system. Probably no money expended in educational directions, yields larger returns. The teachers who go forth from Farmington and Castine, not only impress themselves on the schools over which they are called to preside, but also make their influence felt for good over many other instructors with whom they come in contact. No one who has watched the progress of our common schools for the past decade, can have failed to discover a striking improvement in methods of instruction, coming largely from the influence of our normal schools. Whatever appropriations are required to maintain their high standard and excellence, and increase their means of usefulness, should be made; and made, too, in the interest of the wisest economy. It should not be forgotten that a special necessity for increasing the efficiency of our common school system, has arisen from the fact that the intense activity pervading modern American life, is seriously abridging the time within which our public schools must do their work, by withdrawing our youth from them at least five years earlier than formerly; while at the same time it is necessitating a broader culture.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

Next to skillful instruction, nothing is more essential to the highest efficiency of our public schools, than careful, intelligent and well-sustained inspection and supervision. Excellent as is the work of most of our school committees, yet it is not to be expected that men engaged in other pursuits, can spare the time requisite to keep abreast of the progressive educational movements of the times, and thus be able to suggest improvements in the work of the teachers under their charge, and inspire in them that professional pride and ambition which is so essential to success. As it is physically impossible for the State Superintendent to personally and effectively reach the several towns and town committees, sooner or later it will be found necessary to establish some form of intermediate supervision, through which the State Superintendent may impress on them the results of his observation and experience, and secure a uniform system that will cover the examination and certification of teachers, as well as the most effective inspection of schools. In view of the fact that time and means will be required to perfect and extend the Free High School system, so that its advantages may be felt by every town, I do not reccommend that any legislative steps be taken at present to secure a more effective inspection of the common schools, but trust that the subject may continue to receive that public consideration which its importance may demand.

THE DISTRICT SYSTEM.

While it is generally conceded by the most experienced educators that the District system is in the way of the highest efficiency in the public schools, yet, in view of the strong hold which it has on the public mind, it would be unwise for legislation to go further at present than it has already gone in simply authorizing towns to abolish the system and manage the schools as a unit. Many towns have already done this, and in every case with satisfactory results. By this change better teachers have been secured, the smaller districts have had the same length of school as the more densely populated village centres, less difficulties have been encountered, and more effective inspection had. For the present, however, these are considerations that must be addressed to the citizens of the several towns, rather than to the law-makers.

OBLIGATORY ATTENDANCE.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures to maintain free schools in sufficient number to secure to every child such elementary education and training as all alike will need for the common duties and the ordinary pursuits of life, yet the last census makes the staatling announcement that there are 13,486 persons in this State, above ten years of age, who cannot read or write. Our State pride may be somewhat satisfied by the consideration that a large portion of this army of illiterates are immigrants; yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that they and their children are now a part of our people, and that their education into American ideas and duties, has become doubly essential. But the evils of truancy and absenteeism from our common schools are by no means confined to the children of foreign born parents. Poverty may have something to do with the development of these dangerous evils, and thoughtlessness and avarice more; but both of these causes united have not had half so much to do with it as intemperance and immorality. It must be confessed that such is the indifference of the public mind, or its aversion to interference with what is popularly thought to be the right of parents to control their own children, the experience of other States with obligatory statutes, has by no means been encouraging. Even the Factory Act in this State, which requires certain attendance at school of children who work in manufacturing establishments is a dead letter.

Compulsory laws, with a strong central government to enforce them, as in Prussia, have produced excellent results. But in this country, where the execution of the laws depends so much on public opinion, there must be a more earnest and general public discussion of the subject, before we shall reap much benefit from such legislation. The right of the State to have every child educated sufficiently to intelligently discharge his duties as a citizen, and shield him against the dangers of ignorance, is necessary to its own safety. The child has the right to such an education. The parent, indeed, has rights, but he has duties also; and the enforcement of the duties which every parent owes his child, cannot be an invasion of his rights. Defensible, and even important as is a legal enforcement of the parent's duty to educate his child, yet such a statute can press only as a complement to sound views, wrought into the popular mind and heart. The most important work in this direction at present must be done by earnest personal appeals to parents, and by making the schoolroom attractive to the child.

No subject claiming your attention as legislators, demands more thoughtful and earnest consideration than that of our public schools. A free government like ours can exist only where the people are educated; and there can be no general education without an effective common school system. To impair the efficiency, or sap the foundations of this system, is to strike at the life of the State and the Nation. More than this, it is to overthrow an institution which is doing so much to improve social life, promote private virtue, comfort and thrift, and secure general prosperity.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

The reports of the Trustees, President and Treasurer of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, present unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and progress of the institution. Only five years have elapsed since the college opened with twel

of a generous people; and so far as it cares for indigent orphans of soldiers', it should receive aid from the State. The Bath Home has at the present time nearly 60 children in its charge, all but three of whom are soldiers' orphans; and has found homs for other soldiers' orphans in private families during the year. This work reflects the highest honor on those liberal minded men and women who have contributed to found a Soldiers' Orphans' Home, and deserves a continuance of the bounty of the State.

MEMORIAL DAY.

In view of the fact that the thirtieth day of May of each year has been designated by the Grand Army of the Republic as the Soldiers' Memorial Day, and is every year coming to be more generally dedicated to services commemorative of the noble men who in the late struggle for national life gave their lives in defence of the Union, there seems to me to be eminent propriety in giving the same legal recognition to the day in this State as is given to other holidays, and as has already been given by the State of New York. Such a graceful act would be a deserved and tender tribute to the memory of that noble band who responded to the call for the State aid in her time of need, and who rest in cemeteries in this and other States, or in nameless graves where they fell, in Virginia, in the Carolinas, wherever the banner of freedom was borne. Nay, it would be an eloquent teacher of the duty and honor of patriotism, and would place the day which honors the nation's salvation side by side with the day which celebrates its birth.

THE NATIONAL CENTENARY.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, a Board of Commissioners was appointed by the President to prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for the national celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, by the holding of an exhibition of arts, manufactures and products of the soil and mine, at Philadelphia, during the summer of 1876. The Centennial Commission, ably represented on the part of the State by Hon. Joshua Nye as Commissioner, and Hon. Charles P. Kimball as Alternate Commissioner, have made the most successful progress in arranging such an international exhibition as will serve as a fitting recognition of so important a national event, and at the same time as a worthy exposition of our progress in literature, art, science and industry. To further the objects of the Exhibition, and secure an appropriate representation of the industries of the several States, the Commissioners invite Maine to appoint a Board of Directors consisting of five members, who, with the Commissioner and Alternate Commissioner, shall constitute the State Board of Centennial Managers, upon whom will devolve the responsibility of seeing that the State is properly represented in the exhibition, and all its interests there faithfully cared for. I recommend that you authorize the appointment of such Directors, to serve without compensation.

MAINE IN THE NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

By an act of Congress passed a few years since, the several States were invited to furnish not exceeding two marble or bronze statues of citizens illustrious for their patriotism or distinguished services, to be placed in the old hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, which was set apart as a National Statuary Hall. Many States, including all of New England, have responded to the invitation. It would be peculiarly appropriate for you to take such preliminary action as might result in giving this State, on the approaching centennial anniversary of American Independence, the honor of contributing to this national collection the statue of Major General Knox, the distinguished citizen soldier, whose illustrious services, both in the struggle that gave our nationality, and subsequently in the cabinet of the illustrious Washington, have conferred imperishable renown upon the State and the nation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The report of the Railroad Commissioners gives a detailed account of the progress and condition of the important railroad interests of the State, and make recommendations to which your attention is directed. Inasmuch as the Board of Railroad Commissioners must, from the growing importance of railroads, be charged with as high and delicate duties, within the sphere in which they act, as are imposed even upon the courts of justice, I suggest whether it would not better comport with the dignity of the State and the independence of the office, if the salaries of the Commissions should be paid from the State Treasury, and the State itself should assess the several railroad corporations for the amount of the same.

Railroads have become so indispensable an agency in the material development of a state, and exert so important an influence over the public interests, as to make the laws relating to them worthy of your thoughtful attention. The pressing necessity for the extention of new railroads into large sections of our State, as yet partially or wholly destitute of means of communication so essential to their convenience and development, and the partial competition afforded by exceptional facilities for water communication, have thus far made restrictions on railroad corporations in the public interest, seem to be less essential than in many other States. The fact such a feeling of confidence exists to a great extent, makes the present time peculiarly favorable for such a careful revision of our railroad legislation as will, on the other hand impose upon railroad corporations just responsibilities and restraints; and on the other hand, properly protect invested capital, and inspire that public confidence which is so essential to the true interests of railroads, as well as of communities.

Inasmuch as railroad corporations are granted extraordinary powers which partake of the nature of sovereignty, it is only after many limitations and restrictions that they can be said to be private corporations at all. Railroads should not and can not be regarded simply, or even principally, as the property of individuals, to be managed as they please. They are public works, no matter by whose capital built; and while the rights of property in them may not be violated, yet it is the right and duty of the State to see to it that they are so managed as to serve the public. So superior are they to every other means of land transportation, and so expensive is the construction of competing lines, that railroads are practically, and not necessarily in any offensive sense, monopolies along their respective lines of business; and unless there is some power to restrain them expressly or impliedly reserved in the control of the State, as there always is in other grants of exclusive privileges, they may not only impose such freight and passenger tax on the people as to control markets and destroy or build up communities, but they may discriminate between citizens at pleasure. Valuable and even indispensable as railroads may be to a community so long as these corporations are servants, yet, in view of the tendency to a combination of their interests and aggregation of their capital in the hands of a few, if they are allowed to become masters, a large part of the benefits, which the public have a right to expect from them, will be lost, and the corporations become sources of oppression and public peril.

In authorizing the formation of Railroad corporations hereafter—whether by special legislation or as is preferable, by general law—care should be taken to include such provisions as will remove all doubts as to the right of the State to exercise such supervision as the public interests may require. The question as to how far the legislature may exercise control of the railroad corporations which it has heretofore chartered—the most of them with peculiar privileges and powers,—is still in some important aspects an open one, although judicial decisions are gradually developing legislative rights which these corporations have steadily denied. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that railroad corporations are common carriers, as that office is defined by the common law,—at least so far as to require them to provide sufficient and convenient methods of transportation, and to carry passengers and freight for all persons without distinction and without unjust discrimination; even if not on such terms as may be determined to be reasonable. It has also been held that a railroad corporation may be judicially deprived of its franchises for a non-use or misuse of them; and that notwithstanding the ownership of a railway may be private, yet the use is public, and the road itself a public highway.—And as a necessary consequence of this, the court added by way of argument that "the legislature is the exclusive judge of the mode of use," and this carries with it the right to make such provisions and impose such restrictions as the legislature may think necessary for public convenience, as well as safety.

While the importance of this subject demands a careful preliminary investigation and inquiry into such facts relating to the railroad systems of this and other States, as will furnish the *data* for a judicious and intelligent revision of our railroad laws,—which inquiry, either through the Railroad Commissioners or some other commission, I most earnestly recommend, —yet there are some features of such legislation of so immediate and obvious necessity, as it seems to me, that they need not be deferred.

Of this character is a general law for the formation of railroad corporations and construction of railroads. Hitherto this has been done by special charter, and has involved not only all the evils incident to ordinary special legislation, but also, at least in some other States, in cases where proposed roads were supposed to conflict with existing railways, those fearfully demoralizing practices to which great corporations sometimes resort to defeat or promote legislative measures. These evils would be entirely avoided by a general law authorizing a suitable number of persons, under restrictions which carefully protected private as well as public interests, to construct railroads between such points as they desired, and could obtain the means to build. By thus putting the construction of railroads on a free basis, subject to the same laws of trade that regulate other business transactions, they would be built wherever the demands of transportation justified, or communities could furnish the requisite means. Although, on account of the expense of the construction of railroads, even free railroading will by no means secure the same competition in this as in other business, yet its tendency would be in that direction, and its influence healthy. It would serve, on the one hand, to moderate the demands of railroad corporations from a knowledge that competition might spring up; on the other hand, to some extent relieve such corporation from the odium which attaches to monopolies sustained by law.

Existing laws, as it seems to me, fail to confer upon the Railroad Commissioners powers which are essential to secure the convenience, even if they do the safety of the public. These commissioners should have power to order that additional station or transportation facilities be furnished by any railroad to a town through which it may pass, where, after hearing and investigation, they may regard these facilities insufficient. They should have authority to require railroads to connect at such points as they may judge the public interest requires; and when the roads cannot agree upon connecting terms, should have power to adjust such differences. It is unjust to the public that they should suffer in consequence of disagreements between different roads preventing such a connection of their lines as is necessary to secure the public convenience. Without such a provision, it will be in the power of existing trunk lines to compel new roads seeking an outlet to submit to such severe terms as may seriously impair the value of the latter and prove prejudicial to the public interests.

There are other directions in which, sooner or later, legislation will be found neccessary. While railroad corporations are clearly required, as common carriers, to transport passengers and freight for all persons, without distinction, and without unjust discrimination, yet as the remedies for a breach of these duties all rest on the common law and not on statute, there are great difficulties in the way of any private individual enforcing his rights against a powerful corporation, unless there shall be legislation to facilitate.

Inasmuch as it must ever be the aim of the managers of a railroad corporation to make the net earnings sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness and stock of the road, the law should guard against the serious evils which have resulted in some States from what is popularly known as "watering stock," by absolutely prohibiting the issue of any stock, except for a consideration of money, labor or property equal to the par value of such stock; or of any bonds or other evidence of indebtedness except for such consideration equal to, perhaps, 80 per cent. of their value. So much danger is incident to the growing practice of railroad corporations, in purchasing and holding real and personal property for other purposes than those necessary to carry on the business for which they are incorporated, that it may be well to consider whether all such transactions should not be more clearly forbidden by law.

These and other considerations bearing upon this important subject, should receive your careful attention.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

In whatever direction you may feel called upon to exercise your authority as law-makers, too much care cannot be exercised to avoid private and special legislation as far as possible. As a general principle, laws should be general in their character and uniform in their operations; for it is the business of government to protect the rights of all rather than the interests of a few. Too often special and private legislation is only a device to secure exceptional privileges at the expense of the people It is the parent of that growing lobby system which is always injurious to the public interests; and when supported by powerful corporations or interests, becomes a source of demoralization and positive danger.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In view of the late financial complications, the annual report of the Bank Examiner, which will be laid before you at an early day, will be read with unusual interest. Savings Banks have become so generally distributed, and their financial operations have grown to such magnitude, that they afford a very correct indication of the material prosperity of the people. For this reason it is gratifying to know that on the third of November the amount of deposits in the fifty-six Savings Banks of Maine, was $29,556,523,81—an increase of $3,402,190.81, since the previous annual examination; and the number of depositors was 91,398 —an increase of 10,078. The Examiner, who seems to have conducted his investigations with great fidelity and thoroughness, finds these banks, for the most part, conducted with the greatest care, and with an earnest desire to conform both to the spirit of the law, and of the well-settled principle that Savings Institutions should regard safety first and profit secondary.

In this view I can but commend the Examiner for the important step which he has taken in including in his detailed report of the condition of the several banks, a full statement of the nature of the resources of each. Such a public statement as this is due to every depositor, and will exercise a most beneficial influence in deterring the guardians of these institutions from investing in doubtful securities which promise large returns. The fact that among the securities of these banks, are reported more than three millions of dollars in Western Railroad bonds and stocks, and more than four millions in State, county and municipal bonds—mainly the latter—out of the limits of New England, leads the Examiner to recommend legislation designed to discourage if not prohibit such investments Any proper legislation that will tend to retain the large accumulations of the savings of the people, within our own borders, will not only conduce to the safety of the banks, but also materially promote the development of the State.

The recommendations of the Examiner relative to providing an adequate penalty for violations of the Savings Bank law, and also for legislation to discourage the use of these institutions for large temporary investments are worthy of your serious attention. When it is remembered that the deposits in the Savings Banks of Maine, have already reached five and a half millions more than the aggregate capital and deposits of the National Banks in this State, the importance of the subject will be properly estimated.

THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MAINE.

You will rejoice with me over so unmistakable indications that Maine has entered upon a career of marked prosperity. Although temporarily checked by the recent financial panic, yet there is reason to believe that the progress of our material development will be unexampled during the next decade. Abundant evidence of this prosperity, is afforded by the admirable and wonderfully complete report of the State Statistician, which will be laid before you in printed forms at an early day, and cannot fail to show the importance and value of an undertaking, which has been so successfully accomplished with so small means in so short a time. Such an annual survey of the wealth and industries of the State, will serve not only to bring prominently before the capitalists of other States, the extent and variety of our resources, but also to give our own people a stronger faith than ever in the future of Maine.

We have been ready, perhaps too ready, to concede that Maine is not a good agricultural State. Yet, with all the drawbacks of climate and soil, it is capable of demonstration that the farmers in those sections of our State where manufacturing and kindred industrial operations have developed home markets, are as prosperous as those of States which have a more genial climate and a more fertile soil, but are further removed from the consumer. The State Industrial Commissioner estimates that the hay crop of Maine for 1873, was about two million tons, worth twenty-five millions of dollars—several times the value of the wheat crop of any State of the fertile West, with an equal population. The value of our dairy products, which are rapidly increasing, was over two millions of dollars, and of all productions of the farm, including live stock, nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars. Yet the territory in Maine thus far reached by the tiller of the soil, is much smaller than that which is still a wilderness. Not to speak of the great body of unsettled productive land lying between the Androscoggin and Penobscot, there still remain unimproved, nearly three millions of acres in the Aroostook region, which surpasses in size the territory of Massachusetts, has a soil equal in depth and fertility to that of any portion of the Union, and is capable of supporting a population of a million persons. The fact that immigration from this State to the great West, has practically ceased, and that the tide has to some extent turned eastward, unmistakably indicates that even as an agricultural State, Maine has a promising future. Whatever policy will give needed encouragement to those rural pursuits which engross the energies of a majority of our citizens, should be pursued,—not simply because it will promote the interests of so many citizens, but also and especially because thereby will be laid the most enduring foundations for the material and moral prosperity of the whole State,

It is to such a development of our natural resources as will create home markets, that those engaged in agricultural pursuits must look for a permanent promotion of their interests. In these resources Maine occupies a pre-eminent position. Within a few years, indeed, our manufacturing, commercial, mechanical and mining industries have wonderfully expanded. The value of the cotton manufactures of the State, for the past year, was nearly twelve and a half millions of dollars; of the manufactures of wool, seven millions; boots and shoes—an industry that has developed with remarkable rapidity—nearly nine millions; leather, four millions; paper, three millions; flour and grist-mill products, two and a quarter millions; iron, cast and forged, two and a half millions; machinery, two and a half millions; edge tools, nearly three-fourths of a million; oil cloths, a million and a half; bricks, half a million; fertilizers, nearly eighty thousand; meadsen and kerosene oils, half a million; fisheries, more than three-fourths of a million; and canned products of the soil and sea, a million and three-fourths. The value of the ice cut from our rivers, was over a half million dollars; of the granite quarried from our rock-bound shores and hills, four and a half millions; of the lime burned from the abundant materials at hand, one million eight hundred thousand dollars; and of the lumber cut from the immense forests, which, with proper care, may be handed down to future generations, nearly ten millions of dollars.

But, if possible, more encouraging still, not only on account of the immediate value of the industry itself, but because of its great influence on national prosperity, is the revival of ship-building along our coast and rivers, as evidenced by returns showing that during the past year there have been built in Maine 276 vessels, with a tonnage of 89,817 tons, valued at nearly five and a half millions of dollars—more than double the tonnage of 1872, and a larger even than any one of the prosperous years of this industry before the rebellion. And what is more hopeful yet, the indications are that if Congress shall continue, and if possible extend the wise policy adopted to promote the development of American commerce, and the consequent growth of American power and influence on the ocean and in foreign lands, we may reasonably look for such prosperity of our ship-building interests as has never before been known.

Gratifying as are the statistics which show that our agricultural productions, representing values wrung from the soil, have reached nearly fifty-seven millions of dollars; and our manufacturing and other industrial products, representing the value of raw materials as well as of labor, have reached ninety-six millions of dollars, an increase of 22 per cent. within three years—making the aggregate value of the products of Maine soil and industry for the year 1873, nearly one hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars—yet even these figures give but a faint idea of the magnitude of the natural resources of the State. I have spoken of the great extent of fertile territory yet awaiting the tiller of the soil, but which cannot be well reached until our railroad system, which has increased from 245 miles in 1850 to 905 miles in 1874, shall be extended into new regions. The beginning that has been made in supplying the increasing demand for the crystal ice of our rivers and ponds; in quarrying from our inexhaustible granite beds the most beautiful and enduring building material known to art; in meeting the growing demand for the excellent slate which has already been found to occupy a belt that stretches eighty miles between the Kennebec and Penobscot; in furnishing commerce with a desirable quality of charcoal-iron from the immense supplies of ore in Piscataquis, Penobscot and Aroostook; and even in developing an important business from the tide of visitors to whom our charming natural scenery in the interior, and salubrious summer atmosphere on the coast, are an increasing attraction—all shadow forth somewhat of the future that is in store for the State. Our commercial resources are unsurpassed. Including the sinuosity of the shore, Maine has from two to three thousand miles of coast-line, notched with safe and capacious harbors, and indented with bays and inlets, while navigable waters extend far into the interior. Situated in the great highway of commerce across the continent, this State presents commercial possibilities which may well inspire the highest hope.

It is, however, when the magnificent water power of Maine is considered that this State stands forth the first in the Union, and presents resources which, when developed, will make it second to no other. Indeed, few if any portions of the earth's surface approach Maine in the extent, volume, momentum and constancy of its water-power. One thousand five hundred and sixty-eight lakes, at an average elevation of six hundred feet above the sea, form the head waters of five thousand one hundred and fifty-one streams, which go rushing down towards the ocean, creating over three thousand water-powers, which afford a force measured by not less than one million horse-powers and equal to the working energy of thirteen million men. When it is remembered that not a thousandth part of the water-power of the State is as yet harnessed to machinery, some faint idea of the almost boundless extent of our manufacturing resources may be obtained. It is for you, gentlemen, in your public capacity; for you in your several private spheres; for every citizen who takes a just pride in having Maine become the great and grandly prosperous State for which God designed her, to lend your energies in such directions as will tend to the development of so magnificent resources.

In this great work, as well as in every measure calculated to promote the material and moral interests of our beloved State, I shall take pleasure in earnestly co-operating with you. Invoking the favor and guidance of that kind Providence who is over States and nations, as well as individuals, may we severally consecrate ourselves to the work before us.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

January 8, 1874.

THE PRESS.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1874

EVERY regular attache of the PRESS is furnished with a *card* certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Pullen, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hote managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal, as we have information that several "bummers" are seeking courtesies in the name of the PRESS, and we have no disposition to be, even passively, a party to such fraud

WE do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or reserve communications that are not used.

A Model State Paper.

We have no hesitation in saying that the Address of Gov. Dingley is worthy of, and will receive the highest commendation of that part of our citizens who believe in progress and have faith in the future of Maine. Engaged for years in a profession which has afforded him rare facilities to understand the capabilities and requirements of the State, Gov. Dingley has made use of the information he has thus gained, in a series of practical suggestions which commend themselves to practical men. The address also indicates that the new Executive has spared neither time nor study in familiarizing himself with the affairs and workings of the State government; and above all, the address is pervaded with a tone of thorough determination on his part to administer the affairs of the State economically, intelligently and for the interest of the whole people, and a patriotic purpose to devote his energies to secure the highest good of his native State.

While we fully endorse every sentiment and recommendation of the Address, there are several points which are worthy of special commendation and to which we shall briefly call attention.

The remarks of the Governor on the necessity of economy at the present time are pertinent, not only to those who are appropriating public money but to all classes in every walk of life. Our form of government reckless expenditure and extravagance cannot do otherwise than influence the people to fall into similar ways; and to meet the lavish expenditure that such a course requires, thousands rush into speculation and into practices which ensure dishonor and ruin. Gov. Dingley recognizes the fact that the business of the State should be done with the same prudence and care which a thrifty man exercises in his private business.

Under the head of "sources of taxation," the Address brings a very important subject to the attention of the Legislature and people, viz: the raising of revenues by other means than direct taxation If this subject is referred to the Finance Committee, it will have committed to its consideration, one of the few questions which require the exercise of something akin to statesmanship. It is to be hoped that the Legislature will consign this important topic to a committee that will thoroughly investigate it.

The Governor recognizes the importance of our educational interests, by devoting quite a portion of his Address to a subject so vital to our welfare. He warmly commends the normal and free high schools, as of imperative necessity to the success of our common school system. He also asks the Legislature to consider the subject of compulsory attendance, and gives good reasons for the adoption of some measure looking to the correction of absenteeism. But while Gov. Dingley would have the Legislature make generous provision for the success of our common schools, he wisely refrains from making any recommendation in behalf of the effete academies, and corporative and sectarian institutions of a higher grade. Indeed, it is safe to conclude that the Legislature has abandoned the policy of aiding this class of schools, probably on the ground that it is not wise to tax the people for other than free schools.

The Address very sharply, and we think, justly criticises the present law for the punishment of the crime of murder, which is, at best, a sort of cowardly evasion by the advocates of capital punishment who enacted it and a forcing of judicial powers and responsibility upon the Executive which the legislative friends of capital punishment did not care to assume themselves. Let us hope that the Legislature will abolish capital punishment entirely, or if not, make the execution of the law imperative and not shirk so fearful a responsibility upon the Executive.

Governor Dingley is a sincere believer in the principle of prohibition as one of the agencies to stop the liquor traffic, which all must admit is a grave peril to society; but he has been so careful an observer of the operation of all legal enactments that he recognizes the great difficulty which attends the execution of laws which are not fully sustained by public opinion; hence he sees the great importance of arousing the public conscience to the baneful effects of a traffic which is the parent of nearly all vice and crime and the prolific source of pauperism and misery.

We hope the Legislature will emulate that sentiment of the Governor which declares that the obligations of the State to its disabled soldiers and their dependent relatives "will not be redeemed so long as there shall remain a destitute 'boy in blue,' or an indigent family of a living or dead soldier, whose necessities are not supplied; and supplied, too, not as paupers, but as citizens who are only receiving what they have more than earned," by amending the present law which is alike disgraceful to the State and insulting to the unfortunate persons it should benefit, so as to make it more just.

The Governor does not evade the transportation question, which is every year becoming more important to our people. His declarations as to the rights of the people and the duties of railroad corporations will not meet the approval of the few but will commend themselves to the minds of the many. Railroad legislation or rather the legislation of contending railroad companies has come to monopolize so large a share of the attention of our law-making bodies that it has become a question whether the railways were made for the people or the people for the railways. Gov. Dingley takes the latter view and declares that railroads which exist by the sufferance of the State and have such extraordinary powers conferred upon them, should be required by law to facilitate and not impede the public in the transaction of its business. If the Legislature heeds the judicious suggestions of the Executive, the people will, for once, be recognized in railroad legislation.

In a suggestive form, Governor Dingley sets forth the present importance of Maine in its business relations, and therefrom draws a glowing picture of the future that awaits our people if we avail ourselves of its abundant and diversified resources.

In itself the address is so complete that the reader will not require the reports of the several departments to obtain a good idea of the condition of the State Government. We hardly need to commend its careful perusal to our readers.

GEN. BUTLER has been conducting a correspondence with the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the workings of the civil service rules, which he claims are in direct violation of a resolution of Congress to the effect that maimed soldiers shall have the preference for subordinate positions in the Government. He urges that the rules adopted by the President have not the authority of a Congressional enactment, and when they conflict with the acts of Congress are void. He raises this objection in the case of a soldier who appeared before the board of examination at Washington but failed to pass as satisfactory examination as several others, the names of three of whom who stood highest on the list, were certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for appointment according to the rules. The Secretary replies to Gen. Butler that such appointments are exclusively vested in the President and he can adopt whatever rules he deems best for the regulation of appointments.

THE Dominion papers are having a very disagreeable time over the pending election which takes place on the 21st inst., for members of the House of Commons. The opposition charge the Ministerial party with trickery in springing an election upon the people by the dissolution of the House, and openly declare that it was done by the ministry to shield the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, from an investigation in his speculation in government mining lands. The Ministry, on the other hand, turn their guns upon the late Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, and pour the Pacific Railway charter scandal into his ranks as if it was a fresh affair. Corruption, villainy, treachery, bribery and kindred charges rung in nouns, adjectives and verbs, constitute the greater part of the political editorials of our Dominion exchanges.

GEN. LUTHER MCCUTCHINS, the Republican nominee for Governor, is a resident of New London and one of the leading farmers of the State. He has had considerable legislative experience and is a member of the present House of Representatives. He has been distinguished in the Legislature for his watchfulness over the appropriation bills and advocacy of close economy. He is personally popular and if elected will make a good Governor. In that State, however, the result of the March election is very doubtful, as the liberals will unite with the Democrats who will also draw from the Republican ranks a few stragglers allured by the free rum bait which it is expected the retrogressive party has temptingly displayed.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has become disgusted with the torrent of abuse which has been poured upon him, and in a letter to President Grant, requests him to withdraw his nomination for Chief Justice. The reasons he assigns in his letter to the President, are the most conclusive that could be given and indicate that Mr. Williams is not entirely selfish, since it is quite probable that the nomination would be confirmed if not withdrawn.

Current Notes.

The tax-payers should not deceive themselves on one point. The "landaulet business" is not by any means confined to Washington. It flourishes at their State capitals, and even in their local neighborhood Governments. The municipal administration of our larger cities, and of too many of the smaller ones, is rife with it. It cannot be eradicated at one effort, either.—*Springfield Republican.*

What is there about stealing from a bank that makes such a mighty difference that no one suggests any punishment for a bank thief? We are sick of such canting sentimentality, and believe that widows, orphans, servant girls and mechanics have some rights which should be respected. Why should they be robbed with impunity, and the guilty go unpunished? Let us get down to the hard pan of common honesty, and call stealing by its old Saxon name.—*Concord* (N. H.) *Monitor.*

There will be general sympathy in Kentucky with Mr. Beck's dread of association with the negro, as shown in the amendment he offered yesterday to the Civil Rights bill. He has few constituents, doubtless, who do not desire to be saved by law from the chance of sleeping, eating, or being buried with the negro, for there is a delusion in many parts of the South that the white man can only escape these misfortunes by positive statutory enactment.—*New York Times.*

The Catholic *Review* considers that the proposed American pilgrimage to the Prison of the Vatican and the other shrines of Europe will probably be a great and striking success, and "impressive to non-Catholics and unbelievers." The *Review* suggests that there are many reasons why the 4th of July would be a suitable day for the departure of the American pilgrims, especially as by starting at that time they could be in France during August, which is the pilgrim month.

Washington News and Gossip.

MR. HOAR'S EDUCATIONAL PROJECT.

The House, Wednesday, began the debate upon the bill of George F. Hoar to provide an educational fund from the proceeds of the sales of public lands. Mr. Hoar made a very able argument, in its support. He maintained that intelligent suffrage was essential to the preservation of the nation, and that the basis of all intelligent suffrage is the common school system. He declared it to be his deliberate conviction, formed after many years of study of educational questions, that the common schools are better for the republic than more costly systems of education. There is much opposition manifested to the bill on the part of members interested in the public domain.

STATE NEWS.

A NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The bill introduced by Mr. Kasson to create a National Board of Trade provides that the officers of Boards of Trade of the nineteen principal cities of the United States shall constitute the officers of the Board to be created by the bill. They are to be required to make their report to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury. The framer thinks that making such permanent officers the special interests desired to be advanced may receive better consideration.

THE REDUCED ESTIMATES.

The decrease of the revised estimates amounts to about $23,000,000 of which $13,000,000 are by the War department, $5,500,000 by the supervising architect, and $2,000,000 by the navy. The committee on appropriations, however, has already reduced estimates under the war department alone of over $20,000,000, and that of the navy over $6,000,000. It will also take about $10,000,000 off of public works under the Treasury, and the other reductions are in these proportions. Under the engineers the following reductions are submitted by the Secretary of War: Fort Warren, Boston harbor, $100,000, all withdrawn; Fort Preble, Portland harbor, $40,000 to $20,000; Fort Scammel, Portland, 100,000 to $30,000; batteries, Portland Head, withdrawn; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, $50,000 to $20,000; Merrimac River, $50,000 to $25,000; entrance to Salem harbor, $40,000 to $15,000; Boston harbor, $225,000 to $150,000; Plymouth harbor to $5000, Provincetown harbor to $6000; Kennebec River, $15,000 to $12,000; Penobscot Rivnr, $50,000 to $20,000.

PATENT BUTTER.—Oleomargarine is the name of the artificial butter which, having had such an extensive sale in London and Paris, is now becoming popular in New York and Boston. There are two of these oleomargarine factories in New York, one in Fifty-sixth street and one in Twenty-ninth street. They produce daily 19,000 pounds, which, with the product of other factories in the vicinity of the metropolis, makes the yield more than twenty-three tons per day. The butter is made from the yellow, tasteless and odorless oil that is obtained from beef suet. This oil is placed in churns, with one-fifth its weight of sour milk, and churned until an emulsion is formed, annatto being added to give it the required color. It is then cooled and worked and salted like common butter. It is estimated that four thousand tons (eight million pounds) of this artificial butter have been consumed in this country during the last eight months.

RE-NOMINATIONS.—Among the nominations sent by President Grant to the Senate yesterday were those of Nathan Webb of Portland, to be District Attorney, and S. S. Marble to be Marshal of the District of Maine.

Maine Industrial School for Girls.

The adjourned meeting of the corporators of the Maine Industrial School for Girls, was held at the office of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, at the State House, Wednesday afternoon.

Hon. Sidney Perham was chosen President of the board: Hon. E. R. French of Chesterville, Secretary; and Simon Page, Esq., Treasurer. Hon. Abner Coburn and Hon. John L Stevens were appointed Trustees for three years.

Hon. H. K. Baker was appointed to advise with the proper legislative committee in regard to changes in the constitution, so that the Trustees may be appointed by the Governor, making the school a State institution.

Hon. John L. Stevens, Hon. Thos. S. Lang, and Hon. H. K. Baker, were appointed a committee to present the matter of appropriation for the objects of the school to the legislative committee having such objects under consideration. This committee will present the subject in an able and intelligent manner to the consideration of the committee and the legislature.

It is evident that something must be done speedily to secure the sums already conditionally pledged. The offers of Mrs. Flagg of Hallowell, ten thousand dollars in cash, and of Mrs. Dummer, two thousand dollars' worth of real estate, are open only till the first of February. These sums added to the $500 pledged by Ex-Gov. Coburn, aggregate twelve thousand five hundred dollars that may accrue to the benefit and uses of the institution, provided the State, or individuals, will pledge an equal amount, making in the whole the handsome sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. It seems very like the golden opportunity for the school.—*Kennebec Journal.*

IRON MANUFACTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In conversation with a leading ironmaster, a few days ago, a reporter of the Allentown (Pa.) *Chronicle* learned that most of the furnaces in the country are preparing to go into blast again as buyers who have been holding off for lower prices are convinced that iron will sell no cheaper for the present, and are sending in their orders, thus creating a revival in the trade. The same authority predicts that next winter the dullness in iron will equal that which we have just experienced, and says there will be more iron manufactured in the country this coming spring than there will be next fall. The American Iron and Steel Association have ascertained by a thorough canvass of the country that there are in the United States eight hundred and sixty-four blast furnaces in working condition, capable of an annual production of four million tons of pig iron, a quantity greater than the country can consume at present, and these furnaces, encouraged by the present demand for iron, will go to work, so that before next fall the demand will be supplied, and another cessation will be occasioned.

SHARP.—Our contemporaries are indulging in a little pleasantry this dreary weather, as will be seen by the following:

A clam vender with a tin horn worried nervous people on Water street yesterday.—*Gardiner Reporter.*

Squelch him by the Maine law. Horns are illegal by its provisions.—*Belfast Journal.*

Dr. Jordan will read his temperance poem, "The Great Goliah," at Newcastle on the 13th inst., and Wiscasset on the 16th.—*Exchange.*

Before the people of Wiscasset have heard the Doctor through, they will wish he had encountered a David before coming to their town,—*Rockland Free Press.*

The editor af the Belfast Journal is troubled with inflamed eyes, and is obliged to employ an amanuensis. Simpson fooled around with that cider press too long.—*Lewiston Gazette.*

But we are now well, and our contemporary will be lucky if he recovers as quickly from the effects of fooling around with a printing press.—*Belfast Journal.*

THE SHIPPING OF SAINT JOHN.—The St. John (N. B.) *Telegraph* prints a list of all new vessels registered in that port during the year 1873. A comparison with the two previous years shows that the tonnage is 12,000 tons in excess of 1871, and nearly 2,000 in excess of 1872, and foots up the handsome total of 39,164, tons which it is probably within the mark to say is worth $1,500,000. Of course this does not represent the total tonnage added to the shipping of St. John during the year, for many old vessels built elsewhere have been purchased. The losses of the year have been quite heavy amounting to about 13,000 tons, and a few vessels have been sold abroad. There are now registered in St. John about 285,000 tons of shipping, an amount considerably in excess of that of the kingdom of Holland, and only exceeded by three ports in the British empire, namely, Liverpool, London and Glasgow.

OBITUARY.—A gentleman of Bangor on hearing that a friend in Houlton was possessed of a hen seventeen years old, sent for the venerable biddy, in order to exhibit her at the Maine Poultry Association's show at Portland next week. So the aged bird was sent by express on Monday, but though the agents and messengers treated her with great respect and the tenderest courtesy, the excitement of travelling through a foreign land and the endeavor to comprehend the customs regulations at Vanboro' were too much for her enfeebled brain, and she expired soon after crossing the State line.—*Bangor Whig.*

News and Other Items

The dead-beats of the West are hastening to Chicago because they are told that the Relief Association of that city is giving to all that ask.

The new Speaker of the New York Assembly gets some very equivocal compliments. The New York Times says:—"After this session he will either be a man with a distinct future before him, or he will have practically ended his career."

At St. John, N. B., on Tuesday evening a number of the prominent colored citizens presented to Frederick Douglass a very handsome gold mounted Malacca cane, in which were a compass and a spy glass. The cane was suitably inscribed. An elegant dinner was made the occasion of the presentation.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of almshouses and prisons, says:—"We go back to this loathsome subject from time to time, quite aware that it is as stale and offensive to many of our readers as were the old Abolition tirades against Slavery." "Founded by Horace Greeley!"

An English paper speaks of the school-ship Massachusettss in Boston harbor, where the boys are perfectly arquainted with the facts that by diligence and probity each one of them may become President of the Republic; that George Washington and other great men always lovvd the truth, and that the right thing in life is to do one's duty.

Mrs. Carter H. Harrison gave birth to a daughter in Heidelberg on New Year's day, and the fact was cabled to her husband in Chicago. Mr. Harrison felt so grateful for this blessing that he testified his joy by ordering a baker to give five hundred loaves of bread for ten days to the poor of Chicago. Such a man ought to have a baker's dozen of little ones.

STATE NEWS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

The Jornal says the loss by the burning of the house of Zenas Lane, esq., in Poland, on Saturday is $2500.

About fifty dollars worth of goods in the show window of Woodbury & Co., in Auburn, were destroyed Tuesday evening, taking fire as the gas burners were being lighted.

Miss Rachael Hill, formerly of Minot, was found dead in her bed December 27th, at Manistee, Mich. She probably died from an accidental overdose of morphine.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The Gardiner Journal says a school teacher in Pittston, after cowhiding a tardy scholar, drew a pistol upon some of the boys who were advancing to the support of their comrade. The boys soon disarmed him and the teacher quit the school.

The ice on the Kennebec has been so much reduced in thickness by the recent rains that some of the companies have stopped cutting until it shall grow thicker.

The Kennebec Journal says one of the "new members," on the arrival of the stage on Tuesday, posted to the State House with valise in hand, and secured an excellent seat for the session, directly in front of the Speaker's desk! He deposited his valise right under the desk, and thus claimed the place. He was very fortunate!

KNOX COUNTY.

The Free Press says the Warren Woolen Manufacturing Company is driving business. It has been running extra time, fifteen hours per day, since September to supply the demand for its goods, and has, within a few days, received orders for over 500 pieces, to be made and filled in January.

The person who stole $138 from the safe of N. A. & S. H. Burpee, in Rockland, on Thursday, January 1, has been discovered. He confessed the crime.

The Rockland Free Press thinks that the salary of the Mayor of that city ought to be increased to $500 so that a man of good abilities could better afford to accept the office and give the affairs of the city the attention they require of him.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY

Great quantities of pickerel are being taken from Mattanaucook lake in Lincoln. One geuman caught 160 pounds Monday, and 60 pounds Tuesday.

At the annual meeting of the Penobscot county Farmers' Club, Wednesday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hebron Luce of Bangor; Vice Presidents, the Presidents of the Penobscot, West Penobscot, Central Penobscot and North Penobscot Agricultural Societies and the Bangor Horticultural Society; Directors, the Secretaries of the Farmers' Clubs in this county; Secretary and Treasurer, D. M. Dunham of Bangor.

The Penobscot Agricultural Society held their annual meeting at Bangor Wednesday, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Elijah Comins of East Eddington; Vice Presidents, Hebron Luce of Bangor, H. K. Robinson of Brewer, Stinson Peaslee of Orono; Secretary, D. M. Dunham of Bangor; Treasurer, Albert Noyes of Bangor; Agent and Librarian, C. A. Fawsett of Gienburn; Trustees, J. E Shaw of Hampden W. E. Gibbs of Glenburn, Thomas Hersey of Bangor, A. W. McMahon of Eddington, Peter C. Baker of Orrington,

The receipts for the support of the Children's Home at Bangor for the past year, including $1000 from the State, were $4,859.66; expenditures $4,007.95; balance on hand $851.71. There are

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May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of Fessenden Bros., Marquis, Robinson, Brunell & Co., Andrews, Wentworth, Glendenning Moses, Henderson, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.
At Biddeford, of Pillsbury.
At Saco of L. Hodgdon.
At Waterville, of J. S. Carter.
At Gorham, of News Agent.
At Bath, of J. O. Shaw.
At Lewiston, of French Bros. and Stevens & Co.
At Kennebunk, of C. E. Miller.

CITY AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day.

AUCTION COLUMN.
Next Saturday—F. O. Bailey & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Grand Cash Sale—Davis & Co.
Copartnership—C. M. Rice & Co.
Copartnership Notice—S. D Merrill & Co.
Notice is hereby given—Luther Fitch.
Lost—Dog.
J. C. Pettengill—Furniture, &c.

U. S. District Court.

BEFORE JUDGE FOX."

THURSDAY.—In Admiralty. John Pettigrew et als. vs. schooner "Starlight." Collision. The libel claims in substance, that on the 14th of November, 1873, between four and five o'clock a. m. the schooner Thomas Fitch, of which John Pettigrew was master, while on a voyage from New London, Conn., to Tangier Sound, and when about twenty miles south of Cape Henlopen was run into and injured by the schooner "Starlight;" that at the time of the collision the Fitch had the lights required by law, set as required by law and burning brightly; that the mate was at the wheel and a competent and careful seaman on lookout; that at the time of the collision the wind was about northwest blowing a stiff gale and the Fitch was heading about west southwest, close hauled on the starboard tack, under close reefed mainsail and jib, and going about one and a half knots.—That when the Starlight was first seen she was heading about northeast by north, having the wind free and coming directly towards the Fitch on the port bow; that she had no lights at the time and was not seen until quite near; that instead of avoiding the Fitch, as she was bound to do, she came in contact with the Fitch carrying away the fore and main rigging on her port side, levelling her bulwarks and tearing her chain plates off; that to save their lives the crew of the Fitch were obliged to go on board the Starlight, and requested said schooner to lie by the Fitch until daylight, which the master of the first consented to do, but did not do; that they have not seen the Fitch since the collision and are, therefore, unable to state the exact amount of damage done to her; but they are informed and believe that she has been picked up at sea and brought into Delaware Breakwater. The whole amount of damage is alleged to be five thousand dollars.

The answer of Stephen Jones, master of the Starlight, sets out in substance that the Starlight was bound from Georgetown, D. C., to Portland, laden with coal; that on the morning of the 14th of November, at about three o'clock, the master relieved the man at the wheel and ordered him forward to inspect the lights and call the watch to furl the flying jib and to reef the mainsail; that the wind was northwest by west; that immediately after the men had completed the furling of the flying jib and before the reefs had been taken in the mainsail, the Fitch sailing on a southwest by west course, ran into the jib-boom of the Starlight, breaking it and otherwise injuring her rigging and became entangled in the head gear of the Starlight, that the collision of the two vessels was wholly in consequence of the carelessness of those in charge of the Fitch; that after the striking of the jib-boom of the Starlight by the Fitch any further damage to the vessel except what was caused by the striking, might have been prevented but for the orders of the master of the Fitch; that before and at the time of the collision the schooner Starlight had her proper lights placed as required by law and that the same were burning brightly before and after the disaster occurred; that after the collision the officers and crew of the Fitch came aboard of the Starlight, but that such a course was not necessary nor were they in any danger of their lives, but could have properly remained on board their own vessel, and had they so remained on their vessel the two vessels could have been parted with little injury to either vessel; that after the collision the wind increased to a gale and the vessels parted deeming it inexpedient and unsafe to remain longer together; that at the time and before the collision the Starlight was not in such a position as to require her to avoid the Fitch, but on the contrary it was the duty of the Fitch to have avoided and gone clear of the Starlight; that in consequence of the collision the Starlight was damaged to the extent of $500.

The Fitch was an oyster schooner of 81 tons, in ballast, and the Starlight was laden with about 400 tons of coal. Testimony for the claimants in progress.

A. A. Strout—J. C. Dodge for libellants.
Clifford for claimants.

Superior Court.

JANUARY CRIMINAL TERM, 1874. SYMONDS. J., PRESIDING.

THURSDAY.—Morse vs. Bunker. On trial. Testimony out. After arguments and charge Friday morning the criminal docket will be taken up. The continued cases and appeals will be first in order.

Municipal Court.

BEFORE JUDGE MORRIS.

THURSDAY.—Patrick Murray. Intoxication. Fined $5 with costs. Paid.

Brief Jottings.

One of our enterprising Deering farmers who is making preparations for a change in business, gives a chromo to every man who buys a load of manure.

Andrew J. Marston of Gray has been appointed 1st Assistant keeper of the Light House at Monhegan Island, vice Bradbury Emerson transferred and promoted to Goat Island.

A streak of blue sky showed itself for a short time yesterday.

There will be a fine aviary collection at the Maine Poultry Show—said to be the finest in the country. Trained "weavers" are embraced in the collection.

It is evident that the School Committee men are not infallible in the matter of weather. Much to the delight of pupils No. 33 struck at 11 a. m., yesterday; but two hours after the clouds had broken away.

A boy named Drisco was severely injured about the head yesterday morning while attempting to get upon a Commercial street jigger in motion.

The prospect now is that the Maine Poultry Show, to be holden in this city next week, will be a very successful affair. The number of entries is large.

This evening Leonard G. Jordan, esq., delivers a lecture before the M. C. M. Association. Mr. Jordan's abilities are guaranties that his effort will be very interesting. The lecture is free to the public.

The Park street sociable comes off at Army & Navy Hall this evening.

A sum of money was lost yesterday afternoon on Exchange street, between Cole's Eating House and Chas. Day's toy store. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

The next lecture in the Y. M. C. A. course is to be delivered Monday evening, Jan. 19th, by Prof. Townsend of Boston.

The Haines lot on Middle street has been purchased by Mr. Davis White on private terms.

The Allan steamship Prussian, Capt. Richardson, from Liverpool the 25th inst., arrived yesterday morning, bringing 13 cabin and 52 steerage passengers.

A big crowd gathered on Cumberland street yesterday forenoon, to see a cat perched on a limb of one of the tallest elms. One man, who deserves a medal from the S. P. C. A., climbed the tree and crawled out upon the limb at some length, took the cat upon his back and brought it to the ground.

One of the lodgers at the police station went into convulsions yesterday morning, causing some excitement at that quiet retreat.

The Grand Jury will probably make a partial report to-day.

The masquerade dance at Grand Army Hall last evening was a very successful affair.

The *Argus* says of the St. Luke's Parlor Concert: "Our informant was particularly delighted with the chorus, Farewell to the Forest, and the song "The Green Trees Whispered" As neither of these were sung, we infer that the *Argus* correspondent was in a sad state. Both numbers appeared in the published programme.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. F. Sanborn, the veteran engineer on the Medford Branch Railroad, is in town, with his lady.

Hon. Israel Washburn, jr., has been elected Vice President of the New England Historical Society.

Prof. Morse is staying, while in the city, at the residence of E. H. Daveis, esq. Last evening, after the lecture a large number of his old friends gathered there and partook of a supper and some feast of reason and flow of soul.

Mr. Oscar Stickney, for some time a Western Union Telegraph operator in this city, employed to take press despatches, died at his home in Duxbury, Mass., Wednesday night. He was held in high esteem by the fraternity.

INDIA STREET PARISH MEETING.—At the annual parish meeting of the India Street Universalist Society the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Moderator, S. H. Colesworthy; Clerk, Robert Pennell; Treasurer, Geo. C. Littlefield; Trustees, M. P. Frank, Wm. R. Dennison, E. N. Greeley, Edward S. Shaw, H. R. Sargent, Henry F. Perry.

From Monad to Man.

City Hall was filled last evening to hear Prof E. S. Morse lecture, in his eager way, on natural history. The title of the lecture was "From Monad to Man," and the public got the impression, chiefly, it must be confessed, from newspaper statements, that an exposition of Darwinism was to be presented. The lecturer corrected this mistake at the start, and disclaimed any intention to make a defence of the doctrine of evolution. A full report of the lecture would be very difficult to give; a synopsis would be very unsatisfactory; an analytical report would be impossible. The speaker leaped from polypai to mammalia, from trichinae to birds in a way that was at times a trifle exasperating to the patient listener. The lecture was a great heap of facts, told in a vivid and interesting, though sometimes, inconsequent way, the meaning and bearing of which were enforced by pertinent and entertaining illustrations. The blackboard sketches, drawn with marvelous rapidity, and containing just a touch of caricature, were, of course, a source of much delight to the audience, and were a sort of mental soothing syrup designed to keep his hearers quiet while he pounded hard facts into their heads.

The key-note of the lecture was the statement that the young of the higher animals resemble the full grown of the lower creatures. This, which is one of the postuates of the evolutionists, and, indeed, admits of no denial, was dwelt upon at length, and reinforced by many illustrations. Those microscopic forms of life which have merely the powers of locomotion and assimilation were first taken up and the matter of protoplasm touched upon. Then the little creatures, akin to the coral builders, found upon the piles of Portland wharves, were described. Following these came the jelly-fish, those aldermen of the deep, who are all stomachs, the oyster and his family, the worm, the lobster, (adduced as the finest illustration of morphology,) the fish, the bird, the mammali. The connection between the fish and the bird was treated of at some length, and other connecting links spoken of. Much incidental information of an interesting and often amusing character was thrown into the lecture. The speaker often forsook the straight path of his argument, and wandered off into little by-ways of thought, always bringing back, however, something worth the going after.

He closed his lecture by a few words on the theory of evolution, which he said was much misunderstood. Many think that Darwin teaches man's decent from the monkey, and they are very anxious to know at about what time the present generation of monkeys will become men and brothers. Darwin teaches no such theory. His position simply is that way back in the ages man and the monkey had a common ancestor. The divergence began far beyond all recorded time. Every year, every day, but making the divergence the more marked. The man is constantly becoming a more perfect man, the monkey a more perfect monkey. Scarcely by any possibility can a structural degeneracy take place which will bring the two together again.

FOREST CITY SHOOTING CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Forest City Shooting Club was was held at their rooms on Exchange street last evening, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Jonas Hamilton; Vice President, Zenas Thompson, Jr., Secretary, Frank W. Smith; Treasurer, Frank Merrill; Executive Chairman, R. G. Hall.

The number of members at present is fifty-six; net increase of ten during the present year.

The Club has held four shooting matches during the year, the best scores at which have been as follows:

Total No. birds shot in three matches.....685
Total hit at score.....414
Total lost at score.....271

	Hit.	Lost.
Best single score	6	0
Best double score	27	7
Best score at three matches	35	16
Poorest single score	1	5
Poorest double score	9	11
Poorest score at three matches	19	26
Score at "Gyro Pigeon	110	42
Best score at Gyro	8	0
Poorest score at Gyro	2	4

The Club have had, till recently, no place in which to preserve the rare specimens, which the various members have often obtained in different parts of this State, and New Hampshire; but in future, the preservation of specimens of the various game birds, as also their eggs is to be one of the principal objects of the Club. It is probable that an act of incorporation will be obtained during the present Legislature. The finances, as shown by the Treasurer's report, are in a very prosperous condition.

POLICE NOTES.—Yesterday was a bad day for larceny. The captain and mate of a schooner from down East began the day by stealing two tons of coal from the Boston Steamship Company. Deputy Williams and Officer Corliss got on their track and they were glad to pay for the stolen fuel.

Two nice young men, residents of Cumberland street, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Bridges for the larceny of railroad iron from the Grand Trunk road.

Two young men were arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of $15 from a man with whom they lodged Wednesday night at Bennett's saloon, on Fore street.

Officers Sterling and Stover arrested Harry O'Donnell yesterday for beating his wife.

Officer Barbour arrested an escaped Reform School boy yesterday.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.—Forest City Temple of Honor, No. 1, will celebrate its seventh anniversary Monday evening at the hall on Exchange street. A committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. P. J. Larrabee, C. M. Thomas, George Strong, A. H. Waite, Francis Loring and W. T. Small, have the matter in charge and we learn that music, addresses, &c., will be supplemented by a supper in the ante-room, at which toasts will be given and responded to. It is intended that the occasion shall be a pleasant and happy one to the members and their lady friends, who are to be admitted to the festivities, Members of the Order can obtain tickets from either member of the committee of arrangements.

THE HERO OF HARPER'S FERRY.—This evening Frederick Douglass delivers at City Hall his lecture on John Brown. The lecture is said to be, by those who have heard it, a finished production, eloquent in form and full of suggestive thought. Mr. Douglass' delivery is too familiar to need description. Any of his utterances are worthy of careful attention, and the lecture in question is notably brilliant. It is hoped that City Hall will be crowded. The funds received go for a worthy cause, and it is not often that our people have so excellent an opportunity to combine pleasure and charity. Tickets may still be found at the advertised places and at the door.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Our Brownfield correspondent writes that a public installation of the officers of Pequawket Lodge No. 46, I. O. O. F., was held at the Universalist church last evening (Wednesday, 7th), G. M. O. B. Whitten presiding, assisted by P. G. M. Kingsbury, and Davis and Rich, Grand officers, after which P. G. M. Kingsbury gave an able, admirable and appropriate address to a full house, notwithstanding the rainy night. The elective officers installed were as follows: Thomas Seavey, N. G.; L. D. Poor, V. G.; Eli B. Bean, Secretary; W. W. Warren, Treasure.

MISSING. — Tuesday night a man named Davis, living on Congress street and employed as watchman at the Grand Trunk round house, left his station to go over to the Eastern depot, as he expected a friend on the Pullman train from Bangor. Since that time he has not been seen, For some time past his brain has been affected by a blow received on the head. It is feared he may have come to harm. Davis has a family consisting of a wife and five children.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—The Grand Trunk have made arrangements for the accident insurance of their employes. The fund will be formed by monthly contributions from the employes and by contributions of an equal amount by the company. By arrangements with physicians along the line of the road, injured men receive medical attention so long as necessary, the bill to be charged to the fund.

CREME DE LA CREME.—We have just received the second number of this musical monthly, containing selections of music for more advanced players. We are more pleased with it than with any musical magazine that we know of, as are also the young lady friends to whom we have shown it. We consider the publishing of a more advanced class of music in this form a happy idea of Mr. Peters.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The Soldiers' Monument Association hold a meeting at Reception Hall, City Building, Monday evening. An opportunity will be afforded our citizens to become members of the Association. The fee for membership is but one dollar, which is not a severe tax upon any.

MUSIC HALL.—The bill offered at Music Hall this evening will be found an attractive one. The olio performance is good, Beattie presents some of his fine character acting, and Neil Burgess' farce of forty-cat-power is calculated to bring down the house.

MORE than nineteen thousand claims have been paid by the "Travellers Ins Co." since the first of April 1864—one claim to every fifteen policies issued. What a record of practical good; what a volume of unwritten blessings; what a story of genuine philanthropy is embraced in that brief statement.—*Baltimore Underwriter.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

LET not the failure of all the ordinary remedies for a cough discourage you. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure the worst case in from two to six days.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.
jan5eod&w1w

FOR SALE on favorable terms, a valuable slate property, partially developed, with most encouraging prospects, in the eastern part of the State. Owners refer to S. T. Pullen, Esq., PRESS office. je14-dtf

LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF does not require cooking or warming—Is in the form of a Foreign Liqueur. Is composed of Beef Brandy and Tonics—Sold by Grocers and Wine Merchants as a high class Cordial or Liqueur and by Druggists as a superior nutritive Tonic. dc9-1m

ADAMS HOUSE, BOSTON.—Great reduction of prices at this hotel. Transient board $2.50 per day. Single persons requiring a double room will be charged extra. D. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.
dec31d12t

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

[Special to the Press.]

Waldo Senatorial Case.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.

The Committee on Senatorial returns, of which Mr. Burgess is chairman, held a meeting this afternoon to consider the case of Mr. E. Boyle of Waldo. Mr. Boyle has received his certificate and has taken his seat in the Senate. The Committee are carefully examining the entire returns from the county and but little progress was made to-day. On Monday the Committee will resume its labors. Difficulties of an unusual nature are presented in this case. J. M. Coffin and E. Boyle were the Republican candidates, the former receiving, according to the official returns, 2,311 votes and the latter 2,155. J. N. Harmon and J. H. Kaler were the Democratic candidates, the former receiving 2065 votes and the latter 2032. The question is: Is Boyle legally entitled to his seat? Considerable difference of opinion exists among the members of the Committee as to the true method of arriving at this question, one party claiming that to the votes for Coffin and Harmon, the highest on each ticket, should be added the thirteen scattering votes, and a majority of these is the number necessary for a choice. In this case Mr. Boyle fails of an election. The other process of figuring is to add all the votes except Boyle's and divide the number by four. Unfortunately the statute is far from definite on this point and needs amending.

Gov. Dingley's Reception.

Gov. Dingley held held a reception at the State House this evening. Members of the Legislature and other State officials, with their ladies, were present, very few outside invitations being given. The Governor and Mrs. Dingley received their friends in the Executive parlor, in which they were assisted by ex-Gov. and Mrs. Perham. Col. Shaw acted as master of ceremonies. The capitol was brilliantly illuminated and there was a full attendance. Refreshments were served in the Senate chamber.

The Buckfield Branch.

The citizens along the line of Hon. F. O. J. Smith's Buckfield railroad have in readiness several petitions to be presented at an early day, asking that a charter may be granted authorizing them to take and condemn the whole property of the Smith road in the same manner as real estate is first taken, by virtue of any railroad charter, and paid in the same manner.

The General Railroad Bill.

The following is an abstract of the General Railroad Bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Webb of Kennebec. It embraces the general features of the Massachusetts, New York and Illinois laws, and the bills offered by Messrs. Pike and Dingley, respectively, in 1872 and 1873:

Section 1, provides that fifty or more persons may organize a railroad corporation, subject to general laws.

Section 2, prescribes articles of association, name, termini of road, length, towns through or into which the road will extend, the guage and amount of capital.

Section 3, provides that the corporate name assumed shall not be one now used by any other railroad in the State, and can be changed only by the Legislature.

Section 4. declares that a majority of directors shall live in the State.

Section 5, provides that copies of articles of association shall be published in the counties through which the road is to run.

Section 6, prescribes the manner of route be made, and report of engineer, giving details of construction and estimated cost thereof.

Sections 7 and 8, provides that selectmen of towns and the directors may agree upon location, and if they cannot the Railroad Commissioners are to determine it.

Section 9, provides that when five per cent. of the capital stock is paid in, the directors shall certify that fact to the Railroad Commissioners and file with them a map of the route and report of the engineer.

Section 10, authorizes the Commissioners to issue a certificate of incorporation, and gives the form.

Section 11, relates to calling meetings.

Section 12, authorizes a union with and crossing of other roads, under supervision of the Railroad Commissioners.

Section 13, relates to land damages and changes of location.

Section 14, requires the company to file a map, profile, table of grades and other characteristics in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 15, authorizes an increase of capital in certain contingencies.

Section 16, provides that the road not built in part, one year after its location is filed, the charter is forfeited.

Section 17, prohibits railroads from taking stock or bonds in other roads without the consent of the Legislature.

Section 18, provides that three Railroad Commissioners be elected by the people, one each year.

Section 19, places all corporations formed under this act under the control of the Legislature.

FIFTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE.

[Special to Press.]

SENATE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—House papers were disposed of in concurrence.

Mr. Abbot from the joint select committee on gubernatorial votes, submitted the following report which was accepted and sent down for concurrence:

Whole number votes returned.....80,953
Necessary for a choice.....40,477

Nelson Dingley, jr., had	45,244
Nelson Dingley	510
Joseph Titcomb	32,924
Joseph H. Williams	2,160
Scattering	115

On motion of Mr. Arnold of Aroostook, a committee, consisting of Mr. Arnold, Rounds of Androscoggin, and Holbrook of Cumberland, were appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon Hon. Nelson Dingley, jr., and inform him that he had been duly elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current year.

Subsequently Mr. Arnold reported that the committee had discharged their duty and the Governor elect would attend upon the Legislature at such time as might be assigned, and subscribe to the oats required by the Constitution to qualify him for the discharge of his official duties.

On motion of Mr. Foster of Oxford, 11 o'clock a. m., in the Representatives' Hall, was the hour and place assigned.

A message to this effect was sent to the House and was concurred in by that branch.

At the appointed hour the Senate proceeded in a body to the House, where a convention was formed.

HOUSE

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

The report of the Joint Committee on Gubernatorial votes came from the Senate with an order raising a Joint Committee to wait on the Governor elect and notify him of his election. The house accepted the report and the Speaker joined to the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Talbot of East Machias, Cobb of Lewiston, Files of Gorham, Fernald of Wilton, Kallock of Thomaston and Keegan of Madawaska.

The committee having fulfilled the duty imposed upon them reported and were discharged.

In Joint Convention.

The two bodies met in joint convention at 11 o'clock with the President of the Senate in the chair.

The Governor elect, attended by the retiring Governor, Hon. Sidney Perham, his Council, staff and other officers of State, came in, and the oaths of his office were administered to him by Hon. J. E. Butler, President of the Senate. Governor Dingley then delivered his address.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address the convention dissolved and both branches adjourned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Savings Bank Case.

CONCORD, Jan. 8.—In accordance with a call previously published, the depositors of the National Savings Bank held a meeting here to-day to take some measures in regard to the bank. The meeting was an interesting one and several of the depositors indulged in a free talk about the affairs of the bank. After a long discussion a committee was appointed to name seven persons to be recommended by the meeting to the corporation as trustees; also to suggest a man as Treasurer. The committee repoted as follows:—For Trustee and Treasurer, George Jones of Warner; for Trustees, Asa Fowler, J. C. A. Hill and J. T. Underwood of Concord, Asa P. Cate of Northfield, and Isaac Strong of Hopkinton.

Democratic State Convention.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met here to-day and was fully attended. Ira A. Eastman of Concord, was chosen President, with Vice Presidents from each county. An informal ballot was taken which resulted as follows: Whole number of votes 650; necessary for a choice 326; scattering 20. John Proctor of Andover, 17; Albert R. Hatch, 143; Hiram R. Roberts, 230; James A. Weston, 240; no choice. The result cause much excitement and for some time there was great confusion in the over-crowded hall, not half large enough to accommodate so large a convention. It was then agreed to take a formal ballot, the delegates voting by counties. The first formal vote for Governor was as follows; Whole number 632; necessary for a choice 317; John Proctor 1; A. R. Hatch 51; H. R. Roberts 297; Jas. A. Weston 323. Weston's nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Weston appeared and accepted the nomination in a brief speech. Alvah Sulloway received the nomination for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for State rights; reaffirming the Baltimore platform; denouncing the administration of President Grant, particularly its foreign policy, which is called blundering; denouncing the increase of salaries by Congress, and declaring that the New Hampshire Democracy will vote for no man supporting the measure. The following is the resolution of the Convention on the liquor law:

Resolved, That the practical effect of the rigid sumptuary laws, at all times and in all places, have been to generate a disregard of law among both officials and people, and to change the form without lessening the extent of the evils they seek to remedy, and that the deductions of reason as well as the lessons of experience, suggest that a judicious license law which may be made, prohibiting by local option, will yield better results than the present law, which is partially and unfairly enforced or wholly ignored as the caprice of men and parties may dictate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Jordan, Marsh & Co.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Judge Lowell of the District Court, has taken the papers seized from Jordan, Marsh & Co., out of the hands of the customs detectives, as it has been clearly shown that papers were seized that were not covered by the warrant. He will separate the papers and return those not applying to the case; 1900 of the 5400 papers seized, have already been returned.

Massachusetts Legislature.

Gov. Washburn delivered his message to the Massachusetts Legislature to day. Notwithstanding the monetary reverses and depressions of the year, the commercial and industrial interests of the Commonwealth are represented as prosperous. The amount of the funded debt of the State and its classification is as follows: Railroad loans $14,501,616; war loans $13,226,188; ordinary loans $750,000; total $28,477,804. Labor reform, prohibition, prisons, education, railroads and other interests affecting the Commonwealth are reviewed, and in many instances legislative action recommended. The Governor says: My convictions in regard to prohibition are unchanged. I favor the existing law, not because it is faultless in all its details or because it has accomplished all that was desired by its framers, but because it is the best enactment yet devised to bring about the end I seek in the Commonwealth for a majority of our fellow citizens. The Governor calls legislative attention to factory work and the evils growing out of employing young children without opportunities for education, and in this connection he favors a ten hour law. He says: "The limit of a day's work to three quarters of the laboring class in this Commonwealth being ten hours, I am not able to see that any great detriment would result if the same limit would be extended to the other fourth. I have no hesitancy in recommending that the experiment be tried, and you may anticipate Executive approval if you enact a ten hour law. I know of no reason why it should not apply as well to male as to female operatives."

NEW YORK.

Excitement in the Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The excitement in the produce exchange, arising from the rapid advance of pork and lard, during the past month, culminated yesterday with the reported failure of several large packers and brokers to keep up their margins. Among the houses reported to have failed on their margins are Knapp & Co., Charles H. Smith and Geo. McGrath. About one-fifth of the contracts made in pork and lard are simply speculative.

Honor to a Vermonter.

A letter from the commissioner at Vienna announces that the Emperor of Austria has created Thaddeus Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt., the inventor of Fairbanks scales, a member of the imperial order of Francis Joseph.—This is believed to be the only instance in which this distinction has been conferred on an American.

Meeting of Workingmen.

A few hundred men assembled in groups at Union Square this morning in consequence of the call for a workingmen's mass meeting.—After they had waited till about 11 o'clock for more to arrive, a report was received that a large number of German workingmen had gathered in Tompkin's Square and it was resolved to adjourn to that place. When they reached here it was found that no meeting was in progress and the only occupants of the square were a strong squad of policemen who refused them admission at the entrance they sought. The procession numbering five or six hundred men was allowed to enter, however, by a gate on the opposite side of the square. The meeting was then organized and addressed by Mr. Maguire, who portrayed the grievances of the workingmen and denounced the board of assistant aldermen. He then read a series of resolutions adopted by the ward organizations of workingmen, demanding work for the unemployed, the enforcement of the eight hour law, the abolition of the contract system under the city government, the reduction of house rent 25 per cent. for the benefit of the unemployed and its total suspension till the first of May. Resolutions were adopted with cheers, and the meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next, when a grand demonstration of workingmen is predicted.

Bad for Brennan.

In the ex-Sheriff Bennan and Deputy Shields case this afternoon arguments were heard and Judge Daniels closed with the following brief remarks and sentence: There was no excuse for the sheriff or deputy for having this man Genet at large. The language of the commitment was so unequivocal that the Court could resist the inference that there was a design by the sheriff and his deputy not to execute their duty, and the crime was one which called for punishment. Public officers must obey orders or our courts will be powerless.

The Court then inflicted the highest penalty allowed by statute, $250 fine and thirty days imprisonment in the County Jail.

Important Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce a lengthy memorial was read for presentation to Congress, protesting against the bankrupt law. It said the law was purely a commercial one, and its repeal would be very disastrous to the interests of trade and would be very detrimental to the interests of all classes of business men, whether debtors or creditors. The memorial requests Congress not to totally repeal the present law, but retain it after making some modifications. The memorial was adopted.

A series of resolutions against the present revenue laws were presented by Jonathan Sturgis, in a lengthy speech. The sentiments embodied in the resolutions were reiterated by Jackson A. Schultz. He related several cases of honest and prosperous merchants who have suffered from the unjust system and arbitrary manner in which it is enforced. The resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to present them to Congress.

The special committee on "collisions" and the use of electric and other lights presented a report, urging the adoption by Congress of an electric light for the prevention of marine collisions. The report was adopted and it was resolved to transmit it to Congress.

The Case of Jay Cooke.

In the case of the United States Government vs. Jay Cooke & Co., to recover $18,730 coupon bonds with interest, amounting in all to $25,780.56, which were presented to the Assistant Treasurer in this city by Jay Cooke & Co., and paid. The bonds were afterwards declared counterfeit and a decision was given to the government. A writ of error was taken out by Jay Cooke & Co. to-day. Judge Woodward heard the case and reserved his decision.

Tweed.

It is stated that while Tweed was being tried his friends raised $30,000 to buy up three members of the jury This amount was put into the hands of a leading politician who never used it or tried to.

A Cotton Case.

In the case of the Eagle Manufacturing Co. of Georgia, who sued Draper in the United States Circuit Court to recover the value of certain cotton alleged to have been seized during the war, the jury to-day, under the direction of Judge Shipman, rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for $691,460. The decision in this case covers a large number of similar claims against the government which probably will be settled without further litigation.

Various Matters.

The proposed labor demonstration at Union Square this morning was a decided failure. Not more than 200 workmen appeared. Some trouble in the up town districts during the day is deemed possible, and the authorities have made preparations accordingly.

Burglars made another trial on Staten Island on Tuesday night, clearing out the house of Henry L. Butler

This evening George P. Putnam called at the police headquarters and stated that Mrs. Bodg er, the public school principal of Boston, had been tracked from the Fall River boat to the Grand Central depot, then took a train for western New York, where some of her friends reside.

In commemoration of the battle of New Orleans the flags were displayed at various points to-day.

Sensational rumors of riots up town this afternoon were circulated by the rumor committee on Wall street, but without any material effect.

The brig Maurice from Gibraltar from Bucksport, Me., was spoken on the 5th short of provisions. She was supplied by the brig Harry, which arrived here to night.

WASHINGTON.

The Revision of the Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The House Committee on Revision of the Laws, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, will be next called in regular order. They will present the revised statutes as codified, which will make a volume of upwards of 1500 printed pages. They will recommend numerous amendments, the consideration of which and the reading of the revised statutes, even if the latter are enacted in a lump, will necessarily occupy so much time, that special evening sessions will probably be ordered for the purpose.

Withdrawing a Land Grant.

Mr. Page will shortly introduce a bill to forfeit to the United States all lands hitherto withdrawn under the grant for the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, which failed to comply with the conditions of the law requiring that fifty miles of the road be built every year. The enactment of this bill will restore to the public domain forty sections of land per mile from the western boundary of the Indian Territoy to San Francisco, including millions of acres in California.

Treasury Balances.

The following are the Treasury balances today:—Currency, $2,821,091; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,730,000; coin, $84,528,801, including coin certificates $41,797,900; outstanding legal tenders, $379,681,002.

The Sinking of the Virginius.

The Board of Enquiry to ascertain the cause of the sinking of the Virginius in session at the Navy Department, consists of Rear Admiral C. N. Davis, Rear Admiral Worden and Commodore J. C. Howell, with Capt. S. B. Luce as Judge Advocate. The Osetpee with the survivors of the Virginius on board is hourly expected at the Navy Yard.

Confirmations.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: John C. Caldwell of Me., minister of Uruguay and Paraguy; Edward L. Baker, consul at Buenos Ayres; Jas. Codd, collector of customs at Nantucket, Mass.

Letter of Attorney General Williams to the President.

The following is the letter of Attorney General Williams requesting the withdrawal of his nomination to the office of Chief Justice:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., Jan. 7th, 1874.

To the President:—Sir:—You were kind enough, without my solicitation or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to nominate me as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood gates of calumny, in all directions, have been opened upon me. My abilities have been discouraged and my integrity brought in question, and it seems to me that public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might hereafter embarrass your administration and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench. With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with clean hands and an upright purpose, all the duties of the various public offices to which I have been called and trusting to time and a great public, when better informed for my vindication, I respectfully ask you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination of Chief Justice.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Signed, GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

Postal Savings Bank.

Postmaster General Creswell was before the House Committee on Banking to-day, and explained the plan for postal savings banks. There is reason to believe that the majority of the committee were opposed to Creswell's plan.

Various Matters.

Internal revenue receipts Thursday $228,218.

The death of James Brooks will be officially announced in the House to-morrow. Mr. Dawes will deliver the principal eulogy.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning, completed the fortification appropriation bill, cutting down the estimates mort than two-thirds.

The House Military Commitee heard Adjutant General Townsend on the subject of the proposed reduction of the army which he strongly opposed by numerous cogent statistics and arguments.

The President's message withdrawing the nomination of Williams for Chief Justice of the Senate was read in the executive session of the Senate. No action on it is necessary.

The President has recognized Jacques Bertschmann as consul of the Swiss confederation for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, to reside at New York.

Forty-Third Congress— First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

Petitions were presented asking the appointment of a commission to inquire as to the sale and manufacture of alcoholic liquors. Referred to the Finance Committee; of the Italians in New York, as citizens of the United States, for the enactment of laws to prevent traffic in Italian children. Referred to the Judiciary Committee; for a uniform system of quarantine under national supervision. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Coukling, in presenting petitions for and in regard to the repeal of the bankruptcy law, said that he had received a circular which had been sent over the country asking contributions to send persons to Washington to work against the repeal of the law.

Mr. Logan said that he also had received a similar circular from persons interested in the maintenance of the bankrupt law, which spoke of a powerful lobby being in Washington to urge the repeal of the bill, which was untrue. These black mailing circulars should be understood. The subject was further discussed.

Mr. Schurz introduced a bill for the relief of the University of Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hitchcock introduced a bill to establish the Cocoran Park and Zoological Garden in the District of Columbia Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

Mr. Morrill of Maine, introduced a resolution asking for information relative to the unauthorized occupation of Indian Territory by bodies of men in violation of the treaty stipulations. Passed.

The Chair laid before the Senate a telegram from the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana, addressed to the Senate and House, in which it is claimed that they are a legal Legislature of Louisiana, but a large portion is prevented from taking part in its deliberations by orders of the military, who are acting under instructions from the federal government, and beg that Congress will afford them relief. After debate Mr. Morton moved it be laid on the table.

The consideration of the bill to repeal the act of March 3d, increasing salaries, was then resumed. The question recurred on Mr. Pratt's amendment and provides that pay for the balance of Congress shall be such an amount as to make a total with that already received, ten thousand dollars, five thousand for each year The amendment was rejected, 45 to 14.

The following is the vote on Mr. Pratt's amendment: Ayes—Messrs. Bogg, Conkling, Cragin, Fenton, Ferry of Mich., Hamlin, Norton, Oglesby, Pratt, Sargent, Schurz, Thurman, Wadleigh, and Windom—14 Nays—Allison, Bayard, Boreman, Boutwell, Brownlow, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Clayton, Coviner, Cooper, Crosier, Davis, Dennis, Dorsey, Ferry of Conn., Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Goldwaite, Hamilton of Md., Hamilton of Tex., Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Kelley, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vt., Norwood, Ramsay, Salisbury, Ransom, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Stevenson, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, and Wright—45.

Mr. Pratt submitted another amendment, providing that the amount of compensation to Senators, members and delegates for the year ending March 3d, 1875, be $2,500, exclusive of mileage and allowances.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he could not vote for the amendment.

Mr. Scott of Penn., thought that this amendment would do great injustice, especially to new Senators. It proposed to make them suffer for the acts of the others. He would vote for the repeal of the bill but against all amendments.

Mr. Morton said that of the two amendments of his colleage (Pratt) he thought the one just voted down was the fairest.

Mr. Pratt said that to avoid doing injustice to the new members he would modify the amendment by inserting a proviso that the bill should apply only to those members elected and serving prior to Dec. 1st, 1873.

Mr. Thurman said he would vote for the amendment if so manified. The compensation must be uniform, and under this amendment it would be uniform.

M

POETRY.

"The Yellow Cottage."

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

'Mid fields with useless daisies white,
Between a river and a wood,
With not another house in sight,
The low-roofed yellow cottage stood.
Where I,
Long years ago, a little maid,
Through all life's rosy morning played.

No other child the region knew;
My only playmate was myself,
And all our books, a treasured few,
We gathered on a single shelf;
But oh!
Not wealth a king might prize could be
What those old volumes were to me!

On winter nights beside the fire,
In summer, sitting in the door,
I turned, with love that did not tire,
Their well-worn pages o'er and o'er;
In me,
Though sadly fallen, it is true,
Their heroines all lived anew!

One day, about my neck a ruft
Of elder flowers with fragrant breath,
I was, with conscious pride enough
To suit the part, Elizabeth:
The next,
Ensnared by many wily plots,
I sighed, the hapless Queen of Scots!

Where darting swallows used to flit,
Close to me, on some jutting rocks,
Above the river I would sit
For hours, and wreath my yellow locks,
And trill
A child's shrill song, and, singing, play
It was a siren's witching lay.

On Sundays, underneath the tree
That overhung the orchard wall,
While watching, one by one, to see
The ripe, sweet apples fall,
I tried
My very best to make believe
I was in Eden and was Eve!

Oh, golden hours! when I, to-day,
Would make a truce with care,
No more of queen, in bright array,
I dre m, or sirens fair;
In thought,
I am again the little maid
Who round the yell w cottage played!

St. Nicholas for January.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Board of Trade for the choice of officers and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 12th, 1874, at 7½ o'clock.
Per Order M. N. RICH, Secretary.
jan3td

Peak's Island Steamboat Company.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the Old Schoolhouse, Peak's Island, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, at 7 o'clock P. M
J. W. BRACKETT, Clerk.
ja3td

Merchants' National Bank.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such business as may legally be brought before them, will be holden at the Bank on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.
CHAS. PAYSON, Cashier
Portland, Dec. 11th, 1873. dc12-2tawtd

Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Co.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the above named company for choice of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of Ross & Shurtleff, 170 Commercial Street, Portland, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM ROSS, Clerk.
ja3dtd

Cumberland National Bank.

THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may then come before them, will be held at their Banking rooms on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January 1874 at 3 o'clock P. M
SAM'L SMALL, Cashier.
Portland, Dec. 13 1873. de13dtm

The National Traders Bank.

THE Stockholders of "The National Traders Bank of Portland," are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held at their Banking Room, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
To choose five Directors for the ensuing year.
To act on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the Bank.
EDWARD GOULD, Cashier.
Portland, Dec. 12, 1873. de13dtm

Eagle Sugar Refining Co.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the Refinery Office on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M.
de27d3w JOS. P. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Casco National Bank.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Casco National Bank of Portland for the choice of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. A. WINSHIP, Cashier.
Portland, Dec. 12th, 1874. dtd

Canal National Bank.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of "The Canal National Bank of Portland." for the election of seven Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before them, will be held at their Banking House, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1874, at 11 o'clock a. m.
B. C. SOMERBY, Cashier.
December, 12, 1873. dec12dtd

Portland Lloyds.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers of the Portland Lloyds will be held at their office No. 42 Exchange street, Portland, Me., on THURSDAY, the 15th day of January, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., in accordance with and for the purposes specified in the By-laws of the Association.
CHARLES W. FORD, Attorney.
Portland, Me., January 4, 1874. ja3dtd

Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

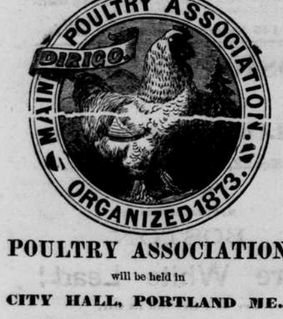
ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Middle and Union streets, Portland, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of January, current, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to choose Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may legally come before them.
CHAS. H. FOYE, Clerk.
Portland, Jan. 6, 1874. d2w

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Maine Poultry Association will be held at the State House, Augusta, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1874, at 1½ o'clock P. M. All interested are invited to attend. ja6dtd

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
— OF THE —
MAINE



POULTRY ASSOCIATION
will be held in
CITY HALL, PORTLAND ME.,
JAN. 13, 14, 15 & 16, 1874.
$3000 In Premiums.

Entries for competition or exhibition to be made upon blanks of the association, which may be obtained on application to W. P. Atherton, Sec'y, Hallowell, Albert Noyes, Pres., Bangor, or F. F. Harris, Treas., Portland.
The entrance fee for each coop or specimen for competition or exhibition will be $1; excepting Pigeons, Birds, Rabbits and minor pets which will be 50 cents. All over 5 coops or specimens by one exhibitor free. Entrance fee to accompany entry. Entries to be made to W. P. Atherton, Sec'y, Hallowell, previous to Jan. 10, 1874. no25d&wtd

WATCHES,
Chronometers and Clocks,
Of Foreign and American Make,
Spectacles and Jewelry,
At 54 Exchange St.
—BY—
WM. SENTER,

AGENT for the Superior **Waltham Watches**, which maintain their well earned reputation for timekeeping and reasonable price. In every variety of gold and silver cases—open face and hunters. Key winders and stem winders. my12-d9mo

Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a First-class Furnishing Store for Sale.

LADIES, Gentlemen, Boys and Misses Goods at a bargain, if applied for soon. Store finely located for the business and recently fitted up at a large expense with an eye to convenience and proper adaptations. Stock is mostly new, and in excellent order about $12,000, fixtures and improvements, $2000 (cos. $3000) rent $2500. Location one of the best in the city, and no bonus asked. Owner contemplates removing on account of ill health. For further particulars address
"STEWART," P. O. Box 226,
ja7d6t Providence, R. I.

NOTICE TO LUMBERMEN

FOR Sale, Four Hundred Square Miles Timber limits, well covered with large Pine, situated on the River Gatineau, near Ottawa, Canada. The Surveyors' report and map of the limits may be seen by calling on the undersigned at 90 Exchange Street.
ja5d1m JAS. E. PRINDLE.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bakers.
W. C COBB, Nos. 28 and 30 Pearl Street. On direct route between New Custom House and Post Office, near the Market.

Booksellers and Stationers.
HOYT, FOGG & BREED, No. 91 Middle Street.

Book Binders.
WM. A. QUINCY, Room 11, Printer's Exchange, No. 111 Exchange St.
SMALL & SHACKFORD, No. 35 Plum Street.

Cabinet Maker.
G. F. CARSLEY, Silver St., opposite the Market. Office and Ship Furniture Repairing promptly attended to. de1*3m

Confectionery.
L. J. PERKINS manufacturer of plain and fancy Candies, 287 Congress St., Portland Me.

Carpenters and Builders.
WHITNEY & MEANS, Pearl Street, opposite Park.

Dye-House.
FOSTER'S Dye House, 24 Union Street.

Furniture--Wholesale and Retail.
WALTER COREY & CO., Arcade, No. 18 Free Street.
GEORGE A. WHITNEY, No. 56 Exchange St. Upholstering of all kinds done to order.

Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.
GENJ. ADAMS, cor. Exchange and Federal Streets.
HOOPER & EATON, Old Post Office, Exchange Street.
G. F. HOYT, No. 11 Preble Street. Upholstering done to order.

Furniture and Upholstering.
DAVID W. DEANE, No. 89 Federal St. All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done to order.

Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.
J. F. SHERRY, No. 9 Clapp's Block Congress Street, opposite Old City Hall.

Horse Shoeing and Carriage repairing
Done in the best possible manner by S. YOUNG & CO., No. 102 Fore St.

Jewelry and Fine Watches.
ABNER LOWELL, 155 Middle Street. Agents for Howard Watch Company.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
J. A. MERRILL & CO., 139 Middle St.
J. A. MERRILL. A. KEITH.

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags.
J. R. DURAN & CO., 171 Middle and 116 Federal Streets.

Masons and Builders.
N. E. REDLON, 233 1-2 Congress St.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Carpetings.
LOTHROP, DEVENS & CO., 61 Exhange Street and 48 Market St.

Pattern and Model Maker.
J. I. BARBOUR, 250 Fore Street, Cor. of Cross, Portland.

Photographers.
A. S. DAVIS & CO., No. 80 Middle Street.
J. H. LAMSON, 152 Middle St., cor. Cross.

Plumbers.
JAMES MILLER, No. 91 Federal Street.

Plasterer, Stucco Worker, &c.
P. FEENY, Cor. Cumberland and Franklin Sts.

Real Estate Agents.
JOHN C. PROCTER, No. 93 Exchange Street.

Roofers.
J. N. McCOY & CO., 28 Spring Street.

Sign and Awning Hanging.
S. YOUNG, No. 102 Fore Street. ja5d1y

Silver and Plated Ware.
ABNER LOWELL, 155 Middle Street.

Stair Builder.
B. F. LIBBY, Le. 252 Fore Street, cor. Cross St., in Belene's Hall.
G. L. HOOPER, Cor. York & Maple Streets.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
J. W. & H. H. MCDUFFEE, Cor. Middle & Union Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Augustin's School for Boys,
45 Danforth Street, Portland, Me.
Rt. Rev. Henry A. Neely, D. D., Visitor. O. L. Billings, Principal. Send for Circular. oc10tf

THE PORTLAND
Kerosene Oil Company
Would inform the public, that they continue to Manufacture
Portland Kerosene Oil.

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than Naptha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, renders it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oils. THE REFINED PETROLEUM, the fire test of which is 122; THE PORTLAND KEROSENE, the fire test of which is 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher; also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain their long established reputation.
PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.

We quote from chap. 39 R. S. 1871, the title of said chapter being "Inspection and sale of Manufactured Articles."

SECT. 31. Every person and corporation engaged in manufacturing petroleum, coal oil or burning fluid shall cause every cask or other vessel thereof to be so inspected and marked, by a sworn inspector, And if any person manufactures or sells such oil or burning fluid not so inspected and marked *in this State*, or that has not been so inspected and marked as unsafe for illuminating purposes, he shall *pay a fine not exceeding Five Hundred dollars* or be imprisoned six months in the county jail, upon indictments therefor.
Portland, Me., April 21 1873. sep20tf

The Davis Washer.

This is a WATER WASHER, and very different from any other Washer made.

We have just commenced to put it on the market, and with the best of success. It will be on exhibition commencing

Tuesday, Dec. 23d, at 67 Federal Street,

(between Market and Pearl streets), from ten in the forenoon to three in the afternoon each day. All are invited to call in and witness its operation—and bring in their dirty clothes.

J. C. PETTENGILL,
Agent for the City of Portland.
dc22tf

Why will you have LEAKY ROOFS
when with a box of our Elastic Cement you can yourself stop all leaks around your Chimnies, Skylights, Gutters, etc. Ten lbs. boxes 50 cts., fifteen lbs. 75 cts. Every box is warranted and has on it directions for using.
J. N. McCOY & CO.,
28 Spring Street.
no14tf Portland Me.

Forest City Belle.

THIS favorite craft (formerly Enterprise) having been remodelled and greatly improved, and fitted up in the best possible style, is now ready at short notice, and on reasonable terms,
FOR SLEIGHING PARTIES,
in Town or out, by day or evening,
with good horses and careful driver. All who may favor us with their patronage will be sure of the best possible attention.
In fact, we have anything in the Livery line, from a nice single hitch to six in hand.
Good Hacks furnished for all occasions in any number.
Forest City Stable, 451 Congress Street.
FERNALD & SAWYER.
de17 WF&Mtf

Sebago Dye House,
NO. 17 PLUM STREET.

MR. H. McVEY late of Foster Dye House of this City, has reopened the Sebago Dye House No. 17 Plum St., where he is ready to do all kinds of dyeing and cleansing of gentlemens garments. Satisfaction guaranteed.
H. McVEY, (Fosters Scotch Dyer),
au27dly No. 17 Plum street.

THE TRIUMPH WASHER.

Don't buy a Washer till you have tested the best, which is now on exhibition at
No. 3 United States Hotel Building.
PRICE $3,00.
All Machines warranted to do the work well or the money refunded. **Agents Wanted.**
de23dtf W. H. MURCH, Gen. Agent.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED FROM COURTS of different States for desertion, &c No publicity required. No charge until divorce granted. Address,
M. HOUSE, Attorney. 194 Brodway, N. Y. d6m

INSURANCE.

ATLANTIC
MUTUAL
INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
INSURES AGAINST
Marine Risks Only
—ON—
Cargoes, Freights & Vessels by the Year.
ASSETS:
$15,571,206!
Dividend to Policy Holders on Premiums Terminating in 1872,
50 PER CENT.

Policy holders in this Company obtain perfect security, costing far less than to insure in any ther company in this country.

OFFICE,
166 FORE STREET, PORTLAND,
John W. Munger,
CORRESPONDENT.
feb17 d1meod11m&w6w

COPARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. K. Merrill & Co., is by mutual consent dissolved, to take effect from Nov. 1. 1873. All persons owing said firm are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands are requested to present the same for settlement at 250 Commercial St.
RUFUS DEERING,
J. K. MERRILL.

Copartnership Notice.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of C. E. Deering & Co., and having taken the store formerly occupied by J. K. Merrill & Co., are prepared to fill orders for glazed Sash of any description, also Doors and Blinds.
RUFUS DEERING. C. E. DEERING.
ja8 d6t

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of **A. G. GROVER & CO.,** was dissolved Dec. 31st, 1873, by assignment to Silas W. Robinson and Byron D. Verrill.
Portland, Jan. 1, 1874. ja5tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of
STOCKWELL, TRUE & CO.,
s dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN W. STOCKWELL,
WILLIAM D. TRUE,
CALVIN STOCKWELL.
Portland, Dec. 24, 1873.

All accounts with the late firm of Stockwell, True & Co., will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the manufacture of Hydraulic Cement Drain and Sewer Pipes, under patents of '69, '70, '71, '72, and '73, at corner of Western Promenade and Danforth Street.
JOHN W. STOCKWELL.
Portland, Jan. 1, 1874. jal2w

Dissolution.

THE firm of Woodbury, Latham, & Glidden was dissolved on the 9th instant by the death of Edward A. Glidden.

Copartnership.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm style of **Woodbury & Latham**, and will continue business at the old stand, 137 Commercial Street.
W. H. WOODBURY,
W. W. LATHAM.
Portland, Dec. 31, 1873. jal3w

WHEREAS William Parker of the City of Portland in the County of Cumberland and State of Maine on the twenty-fourth day of March A. D. 1873 by his mortgage deed of that date recorded in the Cumberland Registry of Deeds, Book 390 Page 226, conveyed to Samuel F. Merrill of Portland aforesaid a certain lot of land with the improvements thereon situate in the town of Cape Elizabeth in said County of Cumberland and bounded as follows viz: Beginning at the most South Western corner of Thomas Robert's homestead lot, thence running south 44½ degrees west, ninety-nine rods by land which the said Parker sold to Silas Skillins to other and owned by said Skillins; thence south-easterly by said Silas land to the Murry road thirty rods; thence north 76 degrees east by said road, seventy rods, to land sold by the said Parker sold to W. H. Skillings; thence north 19 degrees west ten rods; thence north 75½ degrees east by said W. H. Skillins land, eighty rods to the Long Creek road; thence northerly by said road to Silas Skillins mill privilege; thence by said mill privilege to Thomas Roberts land; thence westerly by said Roberts land to the first bounds; containing fifty five acres more or less; with authority in case of breach of the condition in said mortgage to sell said premises at auction and from the proceeds to pay the debt secured thereby and all expenses incurred in the collection of said debt; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken by said Parker:
This is to give notice that said lot with the improvements thereon, will be sold at public auction on said premises on the 10th day of January A. D. 1874 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the reason and purpose aforesaid.
SAMUEL F. MERRILL,
By Bradbury & Bradbury,
oct3m3m his Attys.

EXPLOSIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1873.

I SELDOM, if ever, pick up a newspaper without seeing, among the first items that arrest my attention, the record of a terrible boiler explosion. Very many causes are assigned for this loss of life and property. A great deal is said as to what should be done and what should not be done. But I scarcely ever hear it said that these explosions are due to an accumulation of Scale in the Boiler, and yet eight out of ten instances that occur in our midst are undoubtedly due to this cause.

Now, permit me to say that I manufacture a Composition that will readily and thoroughly remove this incrustation; and while I am constantly sending it over the United States, I exact no pay for its use unless it gives perfect satisfaction and fulfils all the claims I make for it.

My preparation will remove Scale from any Boiler, no matter how deep may be the incrustation, and at the same time it will prevent injury to the Boiler from anything which may be held in solution by the water contained in it. This article will absolutely prevent the formation of Scale if timely introduced.

The powder which I manufacture has been carefully tested by some of the ablest chemists in the country, and its fitness to keep iron clean and to preserve it has been demonstrated by them in the most satisfactory manner.

If you will send for my circular, with my terms and full particulars, or give me a call, I think I will be able to convince the most sceptical that this composition will justify all I claim for it.

Very respectfully yours,
GEO. W. LORD.
dc24tf

EMERSON'S
Singing School.
Price 75c. or $7.50 per doz.
IS A COMPLETE, CHEAP, AND USEFUL BOOK FOR SINGING SCHOOLS.

Now is the time to use it, as it has all the material to make the Winter Singing School attractive and useful in the highest degree. By
L. O. EMERSON,
System for Beginners
— ON THE —
PIANOFORTE.
By MASON & HOADLEY.

One cannot help liking this thorough, systematic method, the work of men eminent in their profession, and who have the important qualification of being experienced teachers.
Remember that the first months of instruction are, if there is any distinction, *the* important ones. That is the time to lay a good foundation "A work well begun is already half done." PRICE $3.00.
All books sent, postpaid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
de31 d&w2w

DRESSED HOGS.

Just received and for sale a choice lot of
DRESSED HOGS.
WOODBURY & LATHAM,
137 COMMERCIAL STREET.
ja6 d1w

Engine for Sale.

ONE Second-hand 15 horse power horizontal Engine, in prime order.
ja5d1w* PORTLAND STAR MATCH CO.

HOTELS.

CENTRAL HOUSE
SACCARAPPA VILLAGE,
WESTBROOK, MAINE.

This house having been recently thoroughly repaired and furnished is now open to the public, and is prepared to accommodate transient and regular boarders at reasonable rates. In connection with this house is a large Hall suitable for Parties, Concerts, &c.
no22 eod2mo

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
CORNER CROSS AND FORE STS.
RECENTLY ENLARGED
TO ACCOMMODATE
One Hundred and Fifty Guests.
Terms **$2.00** per day. Meals one half dollar each. Lower rates by the week.
jy19 dtf

The British Quarterly REVIEWS.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, (*Whig.*)
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Conservative.*)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (*Liberal*)
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, (*Evangelical.*)
—AND—
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,
REPRINTED BY THE
LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK,
By arrangement with the English Publishers, who receive a liberal compensation.

These periodicals constitute a wonderful miscellany of modern thought, research, and crititism. The cream of all European books worth reviewing is found here, and they treat of the leading events of the world in masterly articles written by men who have special knowledge of the matters treated. The American Publishers urge upon all intelligent readers in this country a liberal support of the Reprints which they have so long and so cheaply furnished, celing sure that no expenditure for literary matter will yield so rich a return as that required for a subscription to these the
Leading Periodicals of Great Britain

TERMS:
About one third the price of the originals.

For any one Review	$4 00 per annum
For any two Reviews	7 00 " "
For any three Reviews	10 00 " "
For all four Reviews	12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 " "

Postage two cents a number, to be prepaid by the quarter at the office of delivery.

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent. will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to *one address* for $12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

To clubs of ten or more, in addition to the above discount, a copy gratis will be allowed to the getter-up of the club.

PREMIUMS.

New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1874 may have, without charge, the last volume for 1873 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.

Or instead, new subscribers to any two, three or four of the above periodicals may have one of the "Four Reviews" for 1873; subscribers to all five may have two of the "Four Reviews," or one set of Blackwood's Magazine for 1873.

Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premium given to Clubs.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.
The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
140 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Nov. 19, 1873.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the following City Ordinance which it is my duty to enforce:

"The tenant or occupant, and in case there should be no tenant, the owner, or any person having the care of any building or lot of land bordering not more than one hundred and fifty feet on any street, lane, court, square, or public place within the city, where there is any footway or sidewalk, shall, after the ceasing to fall of any snow, if in the day time within three hours, and if in the night time, before ten of the clock of the forenoon succeeding, cause such snow to be removed from such footway or sidewalk, and, in default thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two dollars, or more than ten dollars; and for each and every hour thereafter that the same shall remain on such footway or sidewalk, such tenant, occupant, owner or other person, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than ten dollars. And if such building or lot should extend more than one hundred and fifty feet, on any street or land, it shall be the duty of such tenant or occupant, owner or other person, to remove such snow from the footway or sidewalk for the space of one hundred and fifty feet, according to the provisions and subject to the penalties aforesaid."

"The provisions of the preceding section shall also apply to the falling of snow from any building."

"Whenever the sidewalk, or any part thereof adjoining any building or lot of land on any street, shall be encumbered with ice, it shall be the duty of the occupant, and in case there is no occupant, the owner, or any person having the care of such building or lot, to cause such sidewalk to be made safe and convenient, by removing the ice therefrom, or by covering the same with sand or some other suitable substance; and in case such owner or occupant, or other person, shall neglect so to do, for the space of six hours during the day time, he shall forfeit and pay not less than two nor more than five dollars, and a like sum for every day that the same shall continue so encumbered.

The above ordinances will be strictly enforced.
GEO. W. PARKER,
City Marshal.
no20tf

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WHITE CATARRH SNUFF
(The only White Catarrh Snuff ever made,)
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CITY MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Portland, Nov. 19, 1873.

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On Anderson, from Cumberland to Munroe.
On Boyd street.
On Fox, from Washington to Back Bay.
On Chestnut, from Oxford street.
On New High, below Cumberland street.
On Mellen street.
On Pleasant to Centre street.
On Atlantic to Fore street.
On Fore, from Atlantic street.
On Grove, from Congress to Portland street.
On Clark, from Salem to Summer street.
no20td GEO. W. PARKER, City Marshal.

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A SUPERIOR CORDIAL!
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dc30tf Portland, Dec. 29th, 1873.

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Accommodation train for Gorham and way stations, 5.25 P. M.
Trains will arrive as follows.
Mail train from Gorham and intermediate Stations 8.50 a. m. Through mail train from Island Pond Montreal, Quebec and the West 2.50 p