

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The free of current thought among many of our contemporaries of the Democratic press in this State, as well as in other States, seems very much disturbed at the indications, which appear on every side, that the harness of party organization so severely chafes a portion of the people, that there is an inclination to throw it off. Nearly every Democratic paper in the State, of the old line strip, has published stirring appeals to the Democratic masses to stand by the party organization, and blindly to follow wherever it leads. They are counselled to avoid the Scylla of Mass Liberal Convention on the one hand, and the Charybdis of Morrill Democracy on the other. All the reasoning of the articles, and their name is legion, is predicated on the basis of adhering to regular nominations, and supporting them, with no reference to whether they represent dead or living ideas, or what influences have preponderated in making them. So long as they are labelled Democracy, no matter whether they be so or not, if they are hatched in the Democratic nest of a Convention, held in the usual way, they must be supported. — Democracy has with our Democratic brethren no other signification but voting the regular ticket, and supporting old customs. Its principles are all gone, and there is no other vitality left in the Democratic party, but its old and weather-beaten harness, and the shibboleth of its leaders, to be used to make this little great man a Representative to the State Legislature, or perhaps a pretty County Officer.

For this the people struggle, or rather for this the leaders call the masses to struggle. But they might as well call spirits from the vasty deep. They will not come when they call them. The results of two past Elections in this State, and the prospect for the future, indicate anything but an intention upon the part of the people to respond to the call of leaders to sustain them in their purposes. True Democracy has lost none of its charms. The people in their inmost hearts are more pervaded with it than ever, but they do not mean that party organizations shall cheat them of its substance. They will cling to no dead carcasses, or be satisfied with no honied accents of party demagogues, or pathetic appeals of partizan editors, to stand by the party, unless the party has something better to subvert than the purposes of interested men. The trouble with the Democracy, of the present day, or at least that part of it which does itself the regular, is that it places power above principle, that it struggles to subvert partizans, rather than the country, that ignores freedom and elevates slavery, and turns a deaf ear to the moral and social wants of the community. No good cause is allowed to come in and engage the thoughts and efforts of the "regular." Temperance is well enough in its way, humanity will answer, and religion can be used as a Sunday dress, but what have all these to do with party politics? They do not disturb party organizations, keep them out. Such are the mottos of these partizan leaders and party presses.

The people understand these things now, and hence their restiveness, and their determination not to be led by the nose forever. We like their spirit, and unless parties make their organization the means of desirable good, the only thing that makes party organization worth anything, we care not how much the old usages suffer. And we say this with reference to all party organizations — Whig as well as Democratic. Whig, as we certainly are, we shall labor to make its organization subservient to the great ideas which are involved in the term Whig. What are they. As expressed by another? "Devotion to Peace and the arts of Peace — to the diversification of Industrial pursuits and processes — to improvement at home rather than conquest abroad — to the supremacy of law over brute force — to the policy which unites distant States by iron bands and makes our Union closer and stronger." These and constant unwearied exertion to elevate humanity, and make the bands of national brotherhood stronger, and to spread the spirit of republican liberty, constitute what we call Whiggery, as it does also true Democracy, and any organization formed for any lower purpose, than to promote these ideas, in State or Nation, is worse than useless. — We are not surprised that party organizations are being disturbed by the influence of principle among the people. We are rather surprised that they should have stuck to them so long, excluding as the Democratic party has, every idea calculated to promote the moral or social welfare of the people, and leading as they have done, to the elevation of the meanest men among us to stations of trust and importance.

We look for permanent abiding good from this disposition on the part of the people to break from mere party organizations. It will be a happy day for the State, when positive qualifications shall take the place of negative popularity, when earnest love for social progress shall occupy the place of temporizing expediency, and when politics shall be regarded as something better than to give this, or that man office. It is for these ends that the people are laboring, and to obtain which, they are impelled to break the bands that have enthralled them.

We do not, in what we have said, deny the utility of party organization — all we deny is its necessity and usefulness when used as the engine of mountebanks in politics, to elevate them to office, and its utility when the worst men seek to make it instrumental in enforcing deadly heresies in governmental matters, and in securing the adoption of measures at war with the principle and practice of republicanism. When party men declare that morality is not essential to the support of candidates for office, that temperance laws must be set aside in the political canvass, and freedom and humanity denied, and party organizations are appealed to support these men, in

their positions, the true-hearted of all parties should break from this party harness, and show by their votes, their contempts, and all who seek to attain base purposes and official stations by the misuse of the power of party organization.

Horace Greeley, in a recent article on Politics in the future, pithily observes: "Party organization is the fool's tyrant, the knave's wand, the clear-sighted patriot's facility for giving expression and force to his matured convictions. The blind slave of party who 'always votes the regular ticket and never scratches,' seems to us quite as rational as the self-willed bigot who is so immensely independent that he either can find no one good enough to vote for or so votes that his ballot is habitually classed with the 'Scattering.' In our view, the Elective Franchise is an important and sacred trust, to be exercised not only conscientiously but wisely.

It is precisely because the Democratic leaders have made their organization 'the fool's tyrant,' 'the knave's wand,' 'the clear-sighted patriot's facility for giving expression and force to his matured convictions,' that they find their party divided, disintegrated and crumbling away.

The Age, in a recent article on Organization, says what is most wanted at this time is "a thorough internal pacification of the party." If the Age had said that a thorough internal pacification of the party is the great want, it would have spoken more correctly. All parties need more or less of this pacification from the effects of ideas at war with the progress of our race, of sentiments at variance with the best social interests, from views which tend to degrade politics into a mere scramble for spoils. The Democratic party most, for it is most corrupt. Until this pacification is obtained, partizan leaders and presses may cry in vain to the masses to adhere to regular nominations, and flourish the party whip over those who show some disposition to break from this party harness.

Since our article on Party Organizations was prepared we have the Democrat, containing an article similar in tone to those which have graced other Democratic papers, of the Hunker stamp. It publishes a circular of the Hunker Democracy, asking the Democratic State Committee to call a Mass Convention, and comments largely thereon, saying among other things the following: "We think democrats who consider well the present position of our party in this State, will come to the conclusion that our hope of re-establishing democratic ascendancy in the State administration lies in adherence to the established usages and the principles of the democratic party, and in avoiding all issues which do not properly belong to party politics."

"Avoiding all issues which do not properly belong to party politics." It is not difficult to tell what the Democrat means by this remark. It means simply that the nominees of the party, if regularly put on to the course, by drunk or sober influences, must be supported, or there can be no hope of re-establishing the Democratic ascendancy in the State administration. We suppose that friendship for the Nebraska Bill must be made the test of Democratic support. A distinguished lococo politician of this County said in a Legislative Caucus at Augusta, so we are told, that all there was left for the Democratic party was the support of the Nebraska Bill and the backing up of the President in the stand he had taken in its favor, and we have a right to infer from this, and the Democrat's position that the issue of Nebraska is not one to be avoided. We guess upon the whole there is to be a free fight, as we observe that the cry for Mass Conventions is on the increase. "Still they come." We append one coming from another Democratic quarter.

Democratic Legislative Caucus.

At a meeting of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held at Augusta, on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1854, having been organized by the choice of the Hon. Job Prince of Turner, as President, and Calvin H. Whitney of Newburgh, and George S. Pitcher of Northport, as Secretaries.

On motion of the Hon. H. P. Torrey of Readfield, Messrs. Torrey of Kennebec, and Suggs of Penobscot, of the Senate, and Newman of Tremont, were appointed a committee to report Resolves for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Torrey, from said committee, subsequently reported the following Resolve: Resolved, That in view of the great importance of united and energetic action in our next State election we hereby request the Democratic State Committee, chosen at the convention which nominated Hon. Anson P. Morrill for Governor in August last, to call a Mass State Convention of our political friends at an early day, at some convenient and central place, to nominate a candidate for Governor to be supported at the next gubernatorial election, and to transact such other business as shall tend to perfect our organization and enable us to act with efficiency and success at the polls.

The above resolve was discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Secretaries, and that the Democratic papers in this State be requested to publish the same.

Voted, To adjourn without day.

JOB PRINCE, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.
G. S. PITCHER, Secretary.

We publish the above because we wish to give our neighbor another bone to pick, and because we feel called on by the spirit of the last resolution to give it an insertion in our columns. If our paper is not Democratic we ask where is one to be found?

TO EXCHANGES

The attention of our Exchanges is called particularly to the fact that our paper is now published in the thriving town of Biddeford, instead of Saco. We wish it to be understood that Biddeford is a place of itself, has a Post Office on its own hook, and a Post Master whose greatest fault is his politeness. These are about as bad as they well can be, but as he is just as ready to Tuck our Mail matter into our box, as he is to put the Mail matter of others into their boxes, we respectfully ask our Exchanges, one and all, to address their favors to Biddeford. We make this request particularly of the publishers of the Portland Advertiser, Argus, Boston Atlas, and generally of all with whom we have the mutual honor of an exchange.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Pursuant to a public call for the members of the Free Will Baptist Society in Saco, together with such other of their fellow-citizens as are opposed to the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bills, to come together, a meeting was held in the Free Will Baptist Church, Temple St., Saco, on Wednesday evening, April 19th.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. James T. Nichols, on whose motion, Mr. Elijah Smith was chosen President. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Charles H. Smith.

The meeting was further organized by the choice of Freedom Parker as Vice President and Ira A. Philbrick, Secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen a Committee on Resolutions, viz., Charles H. Smith, Thomas Kimball, James M. Deering, John H. Gowan, Samuel S. Jordan, who subsequently reported the following Resolves:

Resolved, That the bill now before Congress known as the Nebraska bill, not only violates the plighted faith, but strikes down the safeguards of freedom, and opens the flood-gates through which a tide of Slavery may flow in upon the vast territory over which its provisions shall extend.

Resolved, That as good citizens, we do hereby most solemnly protest against the passage of this, or any other bill containing a repeal of that part of the Missouri Compromise by which slavery is prohibited in the territory north of 36° 30', known as the Nebraska Territory.

Resolved, That we will use all practicable and constitutional means in our power to prevent the consummation of this glaring outrage upon justice and humanity.

The meeting was then addressed, on call, on the general subjects involved in the Nebraska bill, by Louis O. Cowan, Tracy Hewes and Rev. C. H. Smith, and the resolves unanimously adopted.

The following resolve was also passed: Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the officers, be forwarded to the Representative in Congress from this district, for presentation in the House of Representatives, and that the Secretary be instructed to cause the publication of the same in the Saco Democrat, and Union and Journal.

ELIJAH SMITH, President.
F. PARKER, Vice President.
I. A. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

The Democrat has a correspondent who is a great traveler. He has been into every Slave State in the Union almost, and doesn't believe that the slaveholders want to emigrate to Kansas and Nebraska. He says: "Kansas would be in the same latitude as Virginia. Now, it does not seem reasonable, that while slavery is dying out in Virginia, it would gain a lasting hold in Kansas, if the people there should be disposed to let it."

Because slavery is dying out in Virginia, our traveler argues that it will not go into Kansas. Now, is slavery dying out? It is an important question to settle, because, if it is not dying out, it follows that slavery can go into Kansas. This is as plain as a pike staff. The only evidence we have of the matter is the census. That gives the number of slaves in the "Mother of Presidents," in 1840, at 449,087. In 1850, at 472,528, being an increase of 23,441, not counting the little yellow boys and girls who have been sold during the period from 1840 to 1850, by the breeders in Old Virginia. But perhaps "niggers" are not worth so much as they were some years ago, and, therefore, slavery is dying out. Our traveler is a hero, — and we advise him to write again. If nothing else, he is doing the subscribers of the Democrat service, by giving them the extent of the territory which the Nebraska and Kansas bills open to slavery.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS. The foreign news we publish this week is of a very exciting character. The warlike preparations of France and England are on the most gigantic scale, and Nicholas is preparing to meet the allied armies with a corresponding vigor. All hope for adjusting the differences seems to have been given over, and a general war seems inevitable. Russia, strong in her position, strong in the executive will which can marshal as one man her numerous hosts, and bring into use her great resources, will not be easily overcome by the allied powers. The war is popular among the masses. It is not now simply a war she wages against a weak neighbor, but the mightiest powers in Europe are arrayed against her. War will be no child's play, no more than it was when the triumphant eagles of France waved over the fields of Australia and Lodi, and the bayonets of the imperial guard glistened on the plains of Poland. Engines for destroying armies have been invented more powerful than ever before were used, and which cannot fail of making war more deadly than ever.

At a meeting of the whig members of the Legislature, held at Augusta a few days ago, the following named gentlemen were unanimously chosen a Whig State Committee for the ensuing year: Washington, Noah F. Smith, Cedar Falls; Hancock, Charles A. Spofford, Deer Isle; Astorok, Stephen Pate, Port Fairfield; Piscataquis, John Sherwood, Doer; Lincoln, J. M. Carleton, Whitefield; York, D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Cumberland, Chas. J. Gilman, Brunswick; Franklin, Joseph Corvill, Jay; Oxford, Mark H. Dennell, Hallowell; Waldo, Joseph Williamson, Jr., Belfast; Penobscot, George W. Ingersoll, Bangor; Somerset, Marcellus Steward, North Anson; Kennebec, Noah Woods, Gardiner; Androscoggin, Charles Clark, Danville; Sagadahoc, Israel Putnam, Bath. One from each County in the State.

Nominations by the Governor.
Tuesday, April 11.
Bank Commissioners.
Thomas Jewett, South Berwick; James Hovey, Waldoboro'.
ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.
County Commissioners.
Emory S. Warren, Durham; Job Chase, Turner.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
County Commissioner.
James Erskine, Bristol.

Oliver C. Doe, Esq., of West Parisfield, has a lamb, which weighed when four days old, fourteen pounds — when five weeks old, twenty-seven pounds. It is a blooded Leicester.

Hon. John W. Davis died in Worcester, April 19th, of bilious cholera.

ANNOUNCEMENT. Both Branches of the Legislature have fixed upon to-day for final adjournment.

We understand that Daniel T. Grant, Esq., declines the appointment to a seat on the Supreme Bench.

BANK FAILURE. The Cochin Bank, Boston, suspended payment on Saturday last. It is believed that it will ultimately redeem its bills in circulation.

John Avery Parker, who lately died in New Bedford, leaving a fortune of over \$1,000,000, was when a young man, warned out of the town of Westport for fear he would become chargeable to the town.

The bill to establish a Superintendent of Public Schools at an annual salary of \$1200, — and making an allowance for expenses of Teachers' Conventions — passed the House by a vote of 75 to 37. It has also passed the Senate.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The officers and students of Bowdoin College now number 243 students. Of this number 68 are members of the medical class, 38 are senior sophomores, 41 are junior sophomores, 42 are sophomores, and 54 are freshmen.

Tom Sheridan's father, on one occasion, after giving him a pretty smart practical lecture for his numerous indiscretions, advised him to take a wife. Tom replied with the most perfect calmness, "I have no objections sir, whose wife shall I take?"

There is now living in the town of Corinth, in this State, a woman who has attained the great age of 112 years. She is a pauper and an inveterate snuff-taker, using on an average three boxes full per day with a prospect of continuing to do so till the candle of her life is snuffed out.

The hotel keepers, merchants and others of N. York have subscribed \$73,510 towards the \$100,000 which Mr. Barnum wants to pay up the debts of the Palace and enable it to go on vigorously and prosperously. The remaining \$26,000 will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

A DISSENT. One of our exchanges advertises for "An Editor who can suit every body, and a Foreman who can so arrange the advertisements that all shall be at the head of a column." Such characters would certainly be a great acquisition for any printing office, and one frequently needed.

SCHOOL MEETING. At the annual meeting of School District No. 1, Saco, held at the Middle Street School House, on Wednesday — William Noyes, E. R. Wiggins and George Toppin were chosen Agents for the ensuing year; David Fernald District Clerk. It was also voted to raise the sum of \$2,500 to pay the debts of the District, incurred for building the new School House on Boom Road.

THE STORM. The storm of Monday was a most disastrous one to human life along the coast south of Massachusetts. A large number of vessels were wrecked and a great number of lives lost. A Bath ship was wrecked near Egg Harbor, having on board 200 emigrants, not one of whom was saved. A Bremen ship was cast away at Barnegat, having on board three or four hundred passengers, all of whom it is feared have perished.

ENTERPRISE. A writer in the Bath Tribune says, that J. G. Froehle, Esq., formerly of New Gloucester, has sold his interest in a new kind of pavement to a wealthy and influential company in New York, for One Hundred Thousand Dollars. Seven years ago this winter, he was teaching school, winters, in Maine, at thirty dollars a month in order to pay, when due, his term-bills in Bowdoin College. Now skill, shrewdness, perseverance and integrity have made him a fortune, and caused him to be admitted upon terms of equality in business with grey headed men who have devoted their lives to the intricate operations of Wall st.

THE WAY TO STOP A NEWSPAPER. Call at the office of publication, and inquire with the greatest civility for the bill, pay the same, say to the editor or his clerk that you do not desire to take it longer, and bidding all good day, quietly pass on to the next business of life. If you live at such distance, as to render a personal call inconvenient, send the amount due by mail, pay the postage, and ask the editor to send a receipt in full, and discontinue from date. If a subscriber must stop, this is the way. On other ways are cheats, and a fraud upon the printer. The meanest thing a man can do, next to robbing the dead, is to allow the Post Master to send back a paper regularly subscribed for, with no orders to discontinue the same, marked "refused," when there is a balance, small or great, due the printer.

ALBANY ALE.
E. C. Delevan of Albany, was prosecuted by John Taylor, a celebrated manufacturer of Beer, for saying that "filthy water was used in making," and held to bail for \$40,000. Damages were laid at \$300,000. The trial in the only case tried, resulted in 6 cents damages. We annex below a sketch of a small part of the evidence elicited in the trial. Drinkers of that delectable beverage, Albany Ale, must have strong stomachs if they continue to imbibe with a full knowledge of the ingredients, which enter into its manufacture.

Hon. JOHN SLAVEN, late Chief Justice of the State, testified thus: "The water was always dirty; never saw it otherwise. My horse refused to drink it. I have seen dead animals there; and I believe I have seen dogs, cats and hogs. The filth from the slaughter house yard was then running and oozing into the creek; the snow was going off; at any rate the slaughter house was wet and I could see filth and water mixed running into the stream."

THOMAS COOLIDGE, (class leader in the Methodist church) testified: "The water in the pond was always bad; in a putrid state, in the fall of the year. What was in the water — anything to make it bad? Different kinds of animals floating in the water. In the warmth of the weather the water was green. Dogs and cats and hogs I've seen. Did you ever try to make glee of that water? It would not do for that. Why not? It was what I call rotten water. Have you seen that water tipped up and carried away? I have seen it taken in hogsheads into the malt-house — poured through the side of the malt-house — and the water was C. W. HARVEY, who had tipped water from the pond for the malt-house, testified: "Were there any puddles in front of the malt-house, that you got water from? Yes. Any offensive that drained into the puddles near Judson's slaughter-house? Part of the offal of the slaughter-house drained into the pond from which water was taken near the malt-house. You drew water from the big pond? Yes. How long? Four or five seasons. The pond in the vicinity of the malt-house? Yes. What was the character of the water in that pond? Very bad. How so? Bad, from the fact that it was receiving almost all the offal from the hill; dead hogs and dogs and cats; horses all drawn very near the pond, and with sun on it, making them exceedingly foul, so that in drawing it, frequently made me sick."

ISAIAH SMITH (elder in Rev. Mr. Kirk's church) testified: "Witness knew when the pond called the big pond. Generally when witness had seen the water looked filthy. (Had frequently seen dead animals in it, as he was drinking by — dogs, hogs and cats. Had frequently seen carcasses of dead horses lying near the margin of it.)"

GABRIEL MIDDLETON testified: "Saw the water go in through the gutter to the steep tub. It was very dirty water — stagnant — all turned green. Have seen dead dogs and cats in this pond."

AMOS FASSETT (elder in Rev. Dr. J. N. Campbell's church) testified: "Have seen the four-house creek frequently. Some seasons of the year very unwholesome. Particularly when the slaughter-house was employed. The offal and blood &c. were thrown out, and the creek being low, it all descended of course into the creek. Have seen dead animals on the creek. Should think that the trash of some of the grass yards drained into the pond. Have seen water drawn from the pond to the malt-house at the North end. The water should call very impure. It has always been bad. I have known it for a great number of years. It was a place of general deposit for all kinds of dead animals, at all seasons of the year."

FROM EUROPE.

War Declared by England and France.
By the arrival of the Hermann, at New York, and the America at Halifax, we have important intelligence from Europe. The long looked for war has at last been declared. The Emperor of Russia having utterly refused to return any answer to the ultimatum of England and France, each of these powers has formerly announced the existence of war. The direct policy of England and France towards Russia, is liberal and calculated to relieve the war of some of the usual inconveniences attending hostilities. Beyond the official announcement of war, we have no intelligence of any acts of actual hostilities on the part of the Allies.

From the seat of war the intelligence is also of a highly important character. The Russians have crossed the Danube in heavy force, though with what object is not very apparent. The passage was made at so great a distance, some three hundred miles, from Kalafat, that it can hardly be presumed to indicate any designs in that direction. Yet what else can be proposed is not easy to be conjectured.

Olenitz has again been the theatre of a bloody encounter, in which the Russians were found with great loss. The news will be found unusually important and interesting.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.
War was formally proclaimed at the London Royal Exchange on Friday, in the presence of the civic authorities.

No letters of marque will be issued; Russian produce, except contraband of war, will be respected under neutral flags and Russian merchant ships are exempt from capture until May the 10th. The war is to be in accordance with a treaty between the Porte, France and Britain, signed on the night of March 12th, embracing five articles.

First, England and France engage to support Turkey by force of arms until the conclusion of a peace that shall secure the independence and integrity of the Sultan's dominions.

Second, That the Porte shall not conclude a peace without the consent of the allies.

Third, That the allies shall evacuate the Turkish territories after the war.

Fourth, This treaty to remain open for the adhesion of the other powers of Europe.

Fifth, Turkey guarantees to all subjects of the Porte, without distinction of creed, perfect equality in law.

Several protocols are attached regulating the details. Meanwhile the campaign has begun in earnest.

THE WAR NEWS.
It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force, the object being to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo-French fleet.

On the 23d, a Russian detachment, under Prince Gortschakoff, forced the passage of the Danube above Tulka, and captured eleven guns and two hundred prisoners, occupying Tulka and several forts on the right bank.

On the 24th, Gen. Ladners began the preparations for the siege of Matschick.

On the 23d, the Russians also attempted to cross the Danube at Olenitz, when a desperate battle ensued, and the Russians were repulsed. The carnage was dreadful. The Russians lost 3000 men. The Turks were themselves so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments, and will be seen how that the Russians have effected a passage at three points.

On the very day when the Russians commenced to cross the Danube, Omar Pasha had intended to attack the Russian headquarters at Pogan. The plan of battle was drawn up, and the entire force was under the command of the French Col. Dien but the Russian movement disconcerted the plan.

A despatch from Omar Pasha, dated the 5th, says: "The Russians have lost all desire of attacking Kalafat, and purpose crossing the Danube at other points. If they should really do so, they would render me a great service, by obliging me to give a sound chastisement to these barbarians, who have broken into our house like robbers. But if the Russians do not resume the offensive, I shall undertake nothing important until the arrival of our reserves and cavalry."

From the above, it seems Omar Pasha is prepared. He has 40,000 men in the right wing, with a line of works connecting the Dobrukscha with Silistria and Shumla, Circassia.

The British steamer Sampson reports by telegraph that the Russians were abandoning their forts on the east coast of the Black Sea. Soomuch Lala was in flames, and the Circassians were plundering it.

The allied fleets remained at Beicoe bay. There are rumors, not creditable, of Turkish preparations to attack Sebastopol.

Admiral Sir Charles Napier's fleet, at last announced 29th, was again under way, the supposed destination being the Island of Aland. Kiorga bay is named as the rendezvous.

Lord Bloomfield, the British Minister at Berlin, telegraphed to Sir Charles Napier

the Declaration of War, with instructions to commence hostilities.

The Russians are making strong preparations for hostilities in the Baltic. It was supposed that the first collection would take place at Oran Island. All light-houses and buoys are removed, and formidable fleets of gunboats are collected in shallow waters at the principal points. Masses of rock are dragged along the ice to intricate parts of the channel, to block it when the ice shall melt. All houses in Cronstadt not capable of defence, are pulled down. New batteries are everywhere erecting. New battalions of gunboats are ordered forthwith.

The Czar and his sons are personally superintending the preparations.

Accounts from Greece are unfavorable. The Turkish Minister had demanded his passports and left Athens. The Greek insurrection was reviving, but the Turks held the fortress, and have 8000 troops in Epirus. They have as yet had only one or two important encounters with the insurgents.

Fifteen thousand French troops have already embarked; the remainder will be in Turkey by May 1st. 4000 were landed at Gallipoli on the 27th.

It was reported that the British land force will be increased 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force is being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

FOUR DAYS LATER.
The Steamship Arctic, from Liverpool 5th inst., arrived at New York on Sunday. The following summary of news from telegraphic despatches to city papers of Monday morning:

THE WAR.
March 28th, Hironva was taken by the Russians. No details received.

The Russians have also taken the strong position of Babusha, and are thus masters of the Upper Dobrukscha.

It is also reported that Isakhtie was captured by the Russians on the 29th.

Four thousand Russians are reported to have left Sebastopol in five steamers, to aid Prince Gortschakoff's operations beyond the Danube.

The Turks are throwing reinforcements into Varna, and the British fleet was cruising off that coast.

The late Russian movements have changed the entire plan of the campaign.

Sir Charles Napier, with 22 ships, is anchored off Morio Island, in the Baltic.

A portion of the Russian fleet is frozen in at Revel.

Shipments of troops from France and Great Britain go on rapidly. France has already shipped 20,000 and England 10,000.

A telegraphic dispatch says that the Czar has sent a letter to the King of Prussia, saying contemptuously: "When the allies have emancipated the Christians and evacuated the Turkish waters, he will evacuate the Principality."

It is said that Napoleon has written to the Emperor of Austria, reminding him of his promise to regard the crossing of the Danube as a *cassus belli*.

France has loaned 10,000,000 francs to Turkey.

It is positively asserted that the Russians have landed 4000 troops from Sebastopol, and seized the large Island of Manarab, below Tulutcha. Also, that a Russian fleet of thirteen ships had attacked Varna.

Public feeling is considerably excited in Constantinople, which causes disquiet to the Government.

The Russians are razing all the fortresses in Dobuducha.

The general tenor of the news is considered unfavorable to the Turks.

A Vienna dispatch, dated the 31st, says: "When Bar on Bess returns from Berlin, an imperial manifesto may be expected, stating that though Austria disapproves the movements of Russia, she is resolved to remain neutral with the rest of Germany. An army of seventy thousand Germans will make that neutrality respected."

Baron Meyendorff has been informed that Russia expects nothing from Austria excepting neutrality.

The Danish Government has issued a declaration defining articles contraband of war, which includes horses, timber for constructing vessels, tar, copper sheathing, sail cloth, canvas, hemp, cordage, but not cloths.

No Danish pilots will be allowed to serve on board ships of the belligerent powers.

From the National Intelligencer.
LETTER FROM COL. FREMONT.
PARAWAN, INDIAN COUNTY, U. T. Feb. 9
My Dear Sir: — I have had the good fortune to meet here our friend Mr. Babbitt, the Secretary of the Territory, who is on his way to Washington, in charge of the mail and other very interesting despatches the importance of which is urging him forward with extreme rapidity. He passes directly on this morning, and I have barely a moment to give you my intelligence of our safe arrival and of our general good health and reasonable success in the object of our expedition.

This winter has happened to be one of extreme and unusual cold. Here, the citizens inform me, it has been altogether the severest since the settlement of this valley. Consequently, so far as the snow is concerned, the main condition of our exploration has been fulfilled. We entered the mountain regions on the Huerafo river on the 3d of December, and arrived from it here on the 7th of this month, issuing here yesterday afternoon. We went through the Cochinatope Pass on the 14th December, with four inches — not feet, take notice, but inches — of snow on the level, among the pines and in the shade on the summit of the Fast. This decides what you consider the great question, and fulfils the leading condition of my explorations; and therefore I go no further into details in this letter.

I congratulate you on this verification of your judgement, and the good prospect it holds out of final success in carrying the road by this central line. Nature has been bountiful to this region in accumulating here, within a few miles of where I am writing, vast deposits of iron, and coal, and timber, all of the most excellent quality; and a great and powerful interior State will spring up immediately in the steps of a Congressional action which approves of the decision to carry the road through this point. In making my expedition to this point, I save nearly a parallel of latitude, shortening the usual distances from Green river to this point by over a hundred miles. In crossing to the Sierra Nevada I shall go by an unexplored route aiming to strike directly the Tejon Pass, at the head of the San Joaquin valley, through which, in 1850, I drove from two to three thousand head of cattle that I delivered to the Indian Commissioners. I shall make what speed I possibly can, going light, and abandoning the more elaborate survey of my previous line, to gain speed.

Until within about a hundred miles of this place we had dangerous rocky country over which we passed, but were forced to abandon all our heavy baggage to save the men, and I shall not stop to send back for it. The Delaware all come in sound, but the whiles of my party were all exhausted and broken up, and more or less bitten. I lost one, Mr. Fuller, of St. Louis, Missouri, who died on entering this valley. He died like a man, on horseback, in his saddle, and will be buried like a soldier, on the spot where he fell.

I hope soon to see you in Washington. Mr. Babbitt expects to see you before the end of March. Among other documents which he carries with him is the Map and Report of Capt. Fremont's party. Sincerely and respectfully,
JOHN C. FREMONT.
Col. Benton, Washington.

P. S. This is the Little Salt Lake Settlement, and was commenced three years since. Population now four hundred, and one death by sickness since the settlement was made. We have been most hospitably received. Mr. Babbitt has been particularly kind, and has rendered us very valuable assistance.

* Valley of the Panamoa about 50 miles east of the meadows of Santa Clara, between 37 and 38 degrees of north latitude, and between 113 and 114 degrees of west longitude; elevation above the sea about 5,000 feet.

The Traditional Policy of Russia.
At the present moment, when events are developing, the Policy of Aggrandisement which Russia is pursuing, it may be interesting to reprint the following document, which was published in 1813 by the French newspaper *La Presse* as an authentic copy of the Political Will of Peter the Great. — Whether genuine or not, it cannot be denied, in view of recent disclosures, that it is a pretty accurate programme of the career on which Russia has entered. — *New Bedford Mercury.*

THE TESTAMENT OF PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA.
In the name of the Holy and invisible Trinity, we, Peter the First, to all our descendants and to successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation: —

Having by the great God of whom we received our existence, been also endowed with the gift of prescience, we view the Russians as called, in the course of future event, to the general dominion of Europe.

This opinion is founded on the fact, that that other European nations have reached a state of old age next to caducity; toward which they are journeying with giant strides; hence, it follows, that they should easily and undoubtedly be conquered by a people young and new, when it shall have acquired its strength and vigor. We view the invasion of the East and West countries by the North as a periodical movement, decreed among the armies of that Providence that regenerated the Roman people through the invasion of the barbarians.

The emigrations of the polar men are like the flood of the Nile, which comes at certain periods to fertilize the exhausted lands of Egypt. We found Russia a rivulet, and leave it converted into a river, and my successor will find a sea destined to fertilize improvident nations. If the nations will break down all opposition dykes, if my descendants have but the wisdom to direct the current.

To this end I leave the following instructions, which are recommended to their attention and constant observance: —

1. To have the Russian constantly at war, that the soldiery may be always disciplined and ready to receive all the nations of the world, but to the replenishing of the treasury, reorganizing the armies, and choosing the opportune moment for attack; making, in this manner, peace serve war, and war serve peace, in the interests, aggrandisement and prosperity of Russia.

2. To attract, by all possible means, the most efficient and celebrated military officers in Europe during war, and the highly educated, scientific men of all countries, in time of peace, that the Russians may enjoy the advantages of other countries without losing their own identity.

3. To take part, on all occasions, in the disputes and contentions among the States of Europe, especially those of Germany; in which, as the nearest, we are the most directly interested.

4. To subvert Poland; foment their continual rivalries and disturbances; gain their nobles by bribery; influence their diets, and by intrigue, take action in the election of their kings; form partizan cliques, and for their protection send them Moscovite troops, to remain in the country until the moment of complete occupation. If the neighboring powers make opposition, quiet them at once by dismembering the country; and giving to each a part.

5. To take what we can from Sweden, and make any attack by her a pretence for subjugation. For this, separate her from Denmark, and likewise Denmark from Sweden, and ferment with care, all animosities and rivalries between them.

6. To select wives for the Russian princes among the princesses of Germany, for the multiplying of family alliances, consolidate interests, and by them unite Germany to our cause, and increase our influence in that country.

7. To attend assiduously to forming an alliance with England for our commerce, the assistance of that power, we must have for the purpose of building up maritime force, and she will be of the greatest service in supplying us with her gold in exchange for our lumber and other productions. Continual intercourse with her merchants and sailors, will accustom ours to navigation and commerce.

8. Extend ourselves unconsciously toward the North, to the very length of the Baltic, and likewise to the South by the Black Sea.

9. To take every possible means of gaining Constantinople and the Indies (for he who rules there, will be true sovereign of the world); excite war continually in Turkey and Persia, establishing fortresses on the Black Sea; get the control of the sea by degrees, and also of the Baltic, which is a double point necessary to the realization of our project; accelerate, as much as possible, the decay of Persia; penetrate to the Persian Gulf — re-establish it, if it be possible, by the way of Syria, the ancient commerce of the Levant; advance to the Indies where are the great depot of the world. — Once there we can do without the gold of England.

10. Obtain and carefully cultivate the alliance of Austria; support (apparently) her ideas of future dominion over Germany; excite animosities and rivalries among her princes — thus causing each party to claim the assistance of Russia, and estrange one side country against the other, until we will prepare for future dominion.

11. Interest the House of Austria in the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and quiet their dissensions at the moment of the conquest of Constantinople, (having excited war among the old States of Europe,) by giving to Austria a portion of the conquest, which afterwards will all can be obtained.

12. Unite within your borders all the disinherited schismatic Greeks now scattered in Hungary and Poland, making ourselves their center, establishing beforehand an independent church by a species of auto-canon and sacerdotal supremacy.

13. Sweden dismembered, Persia subdued, Poland subjected, and Turkey conquered, our armies united, and the Black Sea and the Baltic guarded by our ships-of-war, it will be necessary to propose separately, and with the greatest secrecy, to the Court of Versailles, and afterwards to that of Vienna, to divide with them the empire of the universe.

If one of the two accept this offer so flattering to their ambition and self-love, let us serve to annihilate the other, committing a crime, the least of which cannot be doubtful; and Russia may take possession of all the East and a great part of Europe.

If both nations should refuse the offer made by Russia (which is not at all probable), it will be necessary to excite quarrels among them, when, when Russia, in a war made common to them, advances improving the decisive moment, advances

BOSTON CARDS. MARCH, 1854.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS. BOSTON BUSINESS CARDS. The undersigned, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS, are now prepared with FULL STOCKS of all goods in their respective departments, especially suited to the wants of COUNTRY DEALERS. The large and varied assortment which the BOSTON market affords to purchasers, presents a superior opportunity for a choice selection. MERCHANTS are assured of our determination to please, if possible, both old and new customers, who are respectfully invited to examine our several STOCKS AND PRICES.

REMOVAL. THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY. No. 22 to No. 70 STATE STREET, Boston. Where inventors may avail themselves of every facility for procuring Patents; an extensive library on the subject, and the benefit of twenty years experience in the business. R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

THE SOMERSET IRON WORKS. Consisting of a Foundry and Forge, are now ready to execute all orders with dispatch for FORGING or CASTING, in all their different branches. JAMES M. WOOD, Agent, Somerset, Mass., March, 1854.

To Country Dealers in HATS! Do not pay two profits—buy your Hats of the Manufacturer. You can buy of the subscribers as few as any city dealer can afford. GEO. W. BUTTERLEY & CO., 37 Merchant's Row, Boston.

CARPETINGS. JOHN DOGGITT & CO., 224 WASHINGTON STREET. Dealers in Carpetings of every Description.

J. H. POLLARD. DEALER IN WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS. London Porter, Scotch Whisky, Pale Ale, Philadelphia Porter and Cider, 18 BARRELS, HALF BARRELS, AND BOTTLES, 208 COMMERCIAL STREET.

Over 100,000 Boxes sold in six months. DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE. The Great Remedy in all Coughs, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption. Certificates of Cures may be found in the Circular, and the world is challenged to produce such cures as is effected by following our cheap and pleasant Lozenge. S. D. FULLER & CO., No. 4 Wilson's Lane.

NATHANIEL ELLIS & CO., (Formerly Binney & Ellis.) Wholesale Manufacturers of Umbrellas and Parasols. Importers and Dealers in FANCY WALKING CANES. Store and Chambers No. 49 & 51 Court St.

DAQUERRETYPE GOODS. JOHN SAWYER & CO., 123 WASHINGTON STREET. Manufacturers, Importers, and Dealers in every description of Daguerreotype Apparatus and Stock, at the lowest Cash prices. Only Agents for the celebrated H. B. Plate in New England.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., PUBLISHERS AND BOOKSELLERS. Nos. 17 & 19 CORNHILL, Boston.

L. G. CHASE, DAGUERREAN ARTIST, 172 WASHINGTON STREET, 173. I have by far the largest and best operating light in the country, and can take single likenesses or groups in the highest perfection of the art. Not connected with any other establishment in the city where my name is used.

DANFORTH, DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in TEAS, WEST INDIA GOODS, &c., 17 & 18 South Market & Chatham Streets. J. M. DANFORTH, J. D. DANFORTH, C. J. DAVIS.

THE DORCAS SEWING MACHINE. Is now pronounced superior in workmanship, and excels by none for neatness and durability of the work. Not connected with any other establishment in the city where my name is used. OFFICE, --- 173 WASHINGTON STREET, JOHN P. BOWLER, Agent.

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE. W. BAKER & CO'S Pure Chocolate, Cocoa and Biscuits have received the first Premium at the World's Fair, N. Y. are recommended by physicians as more soothing and nourishing than the more stimulating infusion of tea and coffee, and are sold by all the principal Grocers, and at their office, No. 20 South Market Street, Boston. WALTER BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

James French & Co., No. 73 Washington Street. Dealers in Paper, Pens, Books and Stationery, of every description. Just published the New Hampshire Gazette. Also, French's New Writing Book, No. 1, 2 and 3, with copies.

GEORGE TURBULL & CO. Importers and Jobbers of SILKS, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLINS, LINES, HANDKERCHES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, 575 Washington St. and 8 and 10 Winter St., BOSTON.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. & M. COX, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes and Leather, Nos. 20 and 22 CENTRAL STREET. Have on hand a stock of the best manufacture, which they will sell at the lowest prices in the market, for cash.

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER. SPRING TRADE. HENRY L. DAGGETT. Offers his usual assortment of Boots and Shoes, of good quality, suitable for the New England Trade. Also, Shoe Goods of every description for manufacturers, at the lowest cash prices. Warehouse, --- 39 KILBY STREET, Opposite Central Street, Boston.

BOSTON CARDS. E. ALLEN & CO., Foreign and Domestic Wines, Vegetables, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, and LINEN THREADS, for Tailors and Clothiers' use; and for Cloth and Leather Sewing Machines.

John Preston & Sons, Manufacturers of the Original Preston's Chocolates, Cocoa, &c., Dorchester, Mass. Office, No. 21 India Street, Boston.

Stained and Cut Glass, COOK & RINGE, Manufacturers, 24 Atkinon Street, Boston. Side Lights, Ship Windows, Shades, Glass Plates, Cough and Luster Lights. Also, GROUND, ENAMELED and FLOCK Glass Wholesale and Retail. --- Lead and Metal Shades made to order at the lowest prices.

Printing Materials. Of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale by HOBART & ROBBINS, NEW ENGLAND TYPE and STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY, 66 Congress Street.

MASURY & SILSBEE'S. Daguerreotype, Chrysalotype & Photographic Gallery. The largest in Boston. 209-12 WASHINGTON STREET.

S. Masury. (Successors to Chase) G. M. Silsbee. Fowlers, Wells & Co. PHOTODUPLICATION & BOOK-SELLERS. 135 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Examinations and written opinions of Character day and evening.

Fog, Boiler, Tank and Sheet Iron. A great variety of dimensions constantly on hand. Also, PENN. BOILER AND LOCOMOTIVE IRON. Orders for which will be promptly executed by the Manufacturers' Agent, HENRY A. AXLING, 92 Water St.

Goodspeed & Wyman, WINDHENDON, MASS. MANUFACTURERS OF Cylinder Saws, Bowl Machines, Tab and Nail Machinery, Woodworth's Planing Machines, unproved, Match Box, Clothes Pin, Nail Machine, and Gage Lathes.

100 Tons Philadelphia White Lead. Warranted Pure; Guaranteed, \$1000. STIMMONS & VALENTINE, Agents. Also, 50 Tons French Zinc Paint. With a general assortment of Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

RARE BARGAINS! NOW OPENING. THE LARGEST SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK. Gentlemen's YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING! FURNISHING GOODS, &c. IN THE CITY.

OAK HALL, North Street, Boston, Mass. SAFFORD & BROOKS. No. 1 Blackstone, 2 & 4 Pine, and 5 School and Lechford Streets. Importers and Dealers in SHOE FINDINGS, and Manufacturers of LEATHER.

Charles Copland, CONFECTIONER. Nos. 85 & 87 Court Street. Constantly on hand the best ICE CREAM, Plum and Cherry Cakes, &c. &c. Table Ornaments of every description, supplied at the lowest prices.

PAGE & THAXTER, Importers and Dealers in Plate, Crown, German and American WINDOW GLASS, 27 & 29 CENTRAL STREET.

A. W. POLLARD, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in REGALIA, MILITARY and Theatrical Goods, 6 Court Street.

PHILLIPS & MOSELEY, Importers and Dealers in Bar Iron, Steel, Hoops, Rods, Shapes, Axes and Horse Nails. (Removed to the New Store, opposite Agent W.H.) 223 & 225 Broad Street.

CURRY'S SHAKER STUP OF SASSAPARILLA, and Brown's Shaker Fluid Extract of Valerian, Dr. Maynard Colburn, and Dr. Maynard Colburn's Pills for sale by MAYNARD & NOYES, 11 MERCHANTS ROW, BOSTON. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada. Also by all the Principal Wholesale Druggists in the Cities.

JOHN D. FOWLE & CO. Manufacturers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Painted Window Shades and Fixtures. Sales Room 208 WASHINGTON ST. --- Sole Agents for Bay & Raymond's Patent Balance Spring Fixtures.

Ellis's Daguerreotype Rooms, 123 WASHINGTON STREET. On hand, a good variety of CASES, LOCKETS, FRAMES, &c.

J. P. HILL & CO., No. 2 UNION STREET. Have for sale, on the best terms, a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES &c. They are also Agents for Swain's celebrated Panacea and Venetian, and the best Patent Medicines. Polish and French by retail.

BENIS & BOISE, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in CLOTHING, Nos. 57 Milk & 6 Atkinson Sts., (up stairs). AUGUSTINE S. BENIS. LEWIS D. BOISE.

DR. E. F. WHITMAN, Oculist and Aurist, Infirmary No. 116 (formerly 114) Court Street. Also, Inventor and Manufacturer of INVISIBLE EAR TRUMPETS. ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED AT SHORT NOTICE.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDRY. No. 32 Washington Street. PRINTING TYPES, and all other kinds of Printing materials of superior quality, and at the lowest prices; for sale as above, by PHILIPS & DALTON, (Successors to S. N. Dickinson.)

Steam Engines and Boilers. New and Second-hand Machinery of all descriptions and prices, bought and sold by NATHAN HASKINS, Machine Broker, 49, 51 & 53 Haverhill, and 9, 7 & 6 Traverse Sts.

CARPETINGS. PEARL MARTIN, DEALER IN CARPETINGS & WINDOW SHADES, 149 HANOVER STREET, BOSTON.

BOSTON CARDS. \$50 to \$75 a Month can be Made. By selling a KEY TO GRAMMAR WITHOUT A MASTER. Designed to instruct more in two hours' study than twenty on the old system. --- By enclosing 25 cents, a copy will be sent to any part of the United States. Address, --- Dayton & Westworth, 86 Washington St.

PAPER HANGINGS. S. H. GREGORY & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS OF CHARTER PAPER COMPANY, 23 & 25 COURT STREET, BOSTON. C. W. ROBINSON. S. H. GREGORY.

MESSINGER & BROTHER, Sewing Silk Department, No. 10 Milk Street. Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Pipes, WINES, ALE, PORTER AND CIDER, Daniel J. Caruth, 49, 51 & 53 Blackstone St. Agent for READ BROS. TROYALE. Also, for the celebrated SHAKER PIPES.

Oil Painting Materials for Artists. M. J. WHIPPLE, No. 25 CORNHILL, Boston. STENCIL PLATES. Of all kinds made to order, for marking goods, Boxes, Labels, &c. &c. Orders forwarded by mail or express from any part of the country, will receive prompt attention. Address M. J. MITCHELL, Monmouth, Me.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. Newark, N. J. Accumulated Fund, \$1,774,000. BOSTON AGENCY, Office removed to Nos. 1 & 3 Kilby Street. J. B. PRINCE, Agent. Medical Examiner—D. H. STOKES, M.D., No. 14 Winter Street.

CASH PAID FOR PATENT WARRANTS, and ALL PATENTS. By the HARRIS & WOODMAN, 90 Railroad Exchange, who procure pensions and bounty land.

V. B. PALMER, AMERICAN NEWSPAPER AGENT. SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT ST., BOSTON. To Public Institutions, Reading Rooms, Clubs, &c., as well as to individuals, this Agency presents a convenient and safe means of obtaining periodicals, newspapers, and all the best Newspapers of the country. Remittances may be sent by mail, with assurance that all orders will be faithfully attended to.

FOR SALE, FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS. And other valuable Real Estate. THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Salem and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.

THE House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Salem, between the Railroad Depot of Biddeford and Salem—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both Villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Salem or Biddeford, being within six minutes' walk of the main street, and within five minutes' walk of the Railroad Station. A substantial building, 37 1/2 feet long and 4 1/2 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with side-walls, has been built across the Salem River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford; and placing them within five minutes' walk of the main street of Biddeford. From this bridge a street is to be laid to the Railroad Crossing on Water Street, which will be extended to Hudson Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Salem River, and to Water Street.

The new road recently laid out by the County Commissioners, extending into the country from Salem, will intersect with Market Street, which passes across the above described bridge to Biddeford.

Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mill on said island. They are situated on the east side of the Railroad, and run to the Water Street, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Salem Depot.

Warranted Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors. J. H. Boyd, Secy; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence French, Biddeford; N. H. Williams, Portland. For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford, Agent for the Proprietors. 5-11

H. N. & G. C. BOYDEN, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE, At the old STAND of CUMMINGS & BOYDEN, South's Corner, Main Street. 5-11

SUPPORTERS & TRUSSES of the latest and most approved style, kept by D. N. BROOKS, Also, Banning's Patent Lace, kept by D. N. BROOKS, Main St., Saco, Feb. 3, 1854.

HARRIS DYES. Bogie's, Ballard's, Bachelor's, &c. &c. Venetian, Liquid, Jaynes', 50 cents each. For sale by D. L. MITCHELL.

Lumbermen of York County, TAKE NOTICE! THE subscriber having purchased of Messrs. George & Whipple, the right to use and vend in York County, Gilman's Patent Machine for sawing Cloppan, Lathes, Shingles, Boards, Siding, Door Sills, also, Edge Pickers, Beveled Sticks, Looking Glasses and Picture Frames, &c. &c. Also, Wigout Spikes, giving the right to put out churning ends of the sort, is now ready to do. One of two rights in said County. This Machine is capable of sawing 1,000 of Shingle in fifty minutes; 1,000 of Lath in thirty minutes; 1,000 feet of Boards in 40 minutes; 100 of the Best Lath in 10 minutes. It is in operation at my shop in Biddeford, where lumbermen are invited to call and witness its operations. M. CHILDS, at all times, for reduced or short notice. JAMES T. NICHOLS, Biddeford, February 23rd, 1854. 9-11

MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company, INCORPORATED in 1827, since which time it has made but one unsuccessful year, and now for 10 years. Insurance taken to three-fourths of value; one-fourth of Premium being cash, and three-fourths a note without interest. Rates are from 4 to 7 per cent, for seven years. No loss has occurred since May, 1852. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Secy. June 10th, 1853. 20-11

LEATHER! KID STOCK AND FINDINGS! JAMES BEATTY, HAS now on hand for sale, at the Store recently occupied jointly by him and Tracy Hewes, a large stock of Sole & Curried Leather, KID STOCKS, LININGS, BINDINGS & FINDINGS. This stock is the largest ever offered in Saco or Biddeford, and will be sold at a small advance from Boston prices. JAMES BEATTY, Corner of Main and Pleasant Streets, Saco, Feb. 3, 1854. 5

C. C. FROST'S Indian Vegetable Cough Cure. FOR sale by S. L. LORR, M.D., only Agent in Biddeford and Saco. No. 2, New Block. 5-11

Melodeons, Seraphines, REED ORGANS. The subscriber has received the exclusive Agency of Saco and Biddeford for the sale of the above named instruments, manufactured by B. F. Tobin & Co. of New York. They are in advance of any other tone—Scientifically at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. Prices according to style and finish, from \$10 to \$150. Those wishing for instruments of a respectable quality, should call on J. A. Curtis, Saco, and also at the residence of Rev. J. Hubbard, corner of Hill and Pool Sts., Biddeford, and examine an assortment of 4, 5 and 6 octaves. R. M. HOBBS, Seco, Feb. 3, 1854. 5-11

Store to Rent. THE store recently vacated by Meeds & Lord, is for Rent. Apply to W. M. HILL, Biddeford, Jan. 28, 1854.

GEORGE J. WEBB & CO'S. Piano-Forte Warerooms, Chambers, No. 3 Winter Street, BOSTON. A. This Establishment may be found an elegant and extensive assortment of PIANO-FORTES, at all prices, warranted equal to any in the American market, in residential properties of Tone, Touch, Power, Durability, Style, and Finish. None other will be kept. Also, an assortment of MELODEONS AND GUITARS. Mr. Webb's long experience in the Profession of Music, enables him to assist those persons residing at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to visit Boston for the purpose of selecting an instrument, that they shall be as well served by letter, (naming the price of the instrument desired,) as by personal examination. And those who may favor us with their orders, can implicitly rely upon the exercise of Mr. Webb's best judgment in their favor. Any instrument ordered, can be exchanged, if it does not suit.

SOLD AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Agents for Light, Newton & Badbury's Pianos, New York; Hallett, Davis & Co's Grand and Square Pianos, Boston; Goodman & Baldwin's Melodeons, &c. &c. GEO. J. WEBB & CO., Boston, Feb. 1, 1854. 6-11

ONE THOUSAND SHIRT MAKERS WANTED! WANTED immediately by the subscriber ONE THOUSAND SHIRT MAKERS! To whom constant orders will be given. Enquire of No. 8 CENTRAL BLOCK, Biddeford, or at my store in Hollis. JOHN M. GOODWIN. 5-11

LINCOLN & HASKELL, SURGEON DENTISTS—Office No. 9 Central Block, Biddeford, Maine. 5-11

J. B. RANDALL, BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, No. 1 Central Block, Factory Island, Saco, Me., is now prepared to do all kinds of Book Binding with neatness and dispatch. 5-11

EBENEZER SHILLABER, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, South's Corner, Biddeford. 5-11

D. E. SOMES, MANUFACTURER of Loom Harnesses, Twines and Varieties of all kinds. 5-11

D. E. SOMES, DEALER IN PAINTS AND OILS, of the best quality. 5-11

ALVAN HADON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office and residence, South Street, Biddeford. 5-11

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, NOTARY PUBLIC. Agent for National Life Insurance Co., New York. OFFICE—Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution. 5-11

DOCT. H. C. FENNEDEN, OFFICE AND RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church, Main St., Saco, July 13, 1853. 2-11

BRADBURY & LANE, COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW. HOLMES ME. M. D. L. LANE. 5-11

CHARLES MURCH, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, BIDDEFORD. OFFICE—ADAMS' GOTHIC BLOCK. RESIDENCE—First (second house from Liberty) street. 10-11

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM, COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW, SACO. OFFICE—In DEERING'S BLOCK, opp. Gordon's Hotel. 5-11

JOHN M. GOODWIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BIDDEFORD. OFFICE—In CENTRAL BLOCK. 5-11

EMERY & LORING, COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW, SACO. OFFICE—Main (corner of WATER) Street. MARK EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING. 5-11

A. L. BERRY, DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND HUBBERS. No. 16 Factory Island, S.A.C.O. All kinds of Boots and shoes selling at reduced prices. 12-11

E. R. WIGGIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SACO. OFFICE—On Main Street, opp. Pepperell Sq. Refers to Hon. PHILIP EASTMAN, Amos H. BOYD, Esq., Saco; Hon. W. P. HAINES, Biddeford; Messrs. JAMES BEATTY & Co., Boston. 11-11

C. R. LINDSEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, LEBANON. 5-11

I. S. KIMBALL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, SANFORD. 5-11

H. G. HERRICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, NORTH BERWICK. 5-11

T. G. THORNTON, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW, BIDDEFORD, ME. OFFICE—In HOBBS'S BLOCK. 5-11

TRUSSEES, SUPPORTERS, and SHOULDER BRACES, of the most approved patterns. For sale at GILMAN'S, Factory Island. 5-11

AMERICAN COUGH CANDY. A FIRST RATE ARTICLE. For Coughs and Colds—manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by D. L. TOPPAN. 6-11

REMOVAL! D. E. MOORE has removed his office to Tuxbury & Hurl Building, East end of Factory Island, Saco, January 24, 1854. 5-11

BIRD SEEDS of all kinds, for sale as cheap as the cheapest. OILMAN, Factory Island. 5-11

ROSE SCENTED MACABOY SNUFF for sale at GILMAN'S, Factory Island. 5-11

CAMPBELL and BURNING FLUID, for sale by D. L. MITCHELL. Saco, March 17th, 1854. 11-11

GREAT NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILROAD ROUTE. PRICES REDUCED! From the Fitchburg Passenger Station. Three trips per day for BELLINGHAM FALLS, RUTLAND, FALLEN RIVER, and the West, via the Lake and Albany, and Western Vermont. Try & Boston & N. E. in Troy and Albany, also, to Burlington, Montreal, Ogdensburg and the Canada. THROUGH IN ONE DAY. The 7.45 a.m. train arrives at Saco at 4.35, without change of cars, and on board and thirty minutes in advance of any other train—Scientifically at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. The 12 m. train arrives at Saco at 11.45, without change of cars, and on board and thirty minutes in advance of any other train—Scientifically at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. The 7.45 a.m. train arrives at Saco at 4.35, without change of cars, and on board and thirty minutes in advance of any other train—Scientifically at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000. The 12 m. train arrives at Saco at 11.45, without change of cars, and on board and thirty minutes in advance of any other train—Scientifically at 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000.

Through Tickets made good for the season can be procured at the Ticket Office, Fitchburg Station, (Caneby street, 150) M. L. RAY, Through Ticket Agent.

SKELTON'S PECTORAL BALM OF LIFE. This valuable Medicine is daily affording some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have used it, for a severe affection of the eyes, and by a few applications they were restored to their former strength and soundness. It is a certain cure for Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Consumption, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest. It is a certain cure for the Rheumatism, Gout, and all other diseases of the Joints. It is a certain cure for the Dropsy, and all other diseases of the Kidneys. It is a certain cure for the Scrophulous, and all other diseases of the Skin. It is a certain cure for the Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat. It is a certain cure for the Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Voice. It is a certain cure for the Croup, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Asthma, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat. It is a certain cure for the Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Voice. It is a certain cure for the Croup, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Asthma, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat. It is a certain cure for the Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Voice. It is a certain cure for the Croup, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Asthma, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat. It is a certain cure for the Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Voice. It is a certain cure for the Croup, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Asthma, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Consumption, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Cough, and all other diseases of the Throat. It is a certain cure for the Hoarseness, and all other diseases of the Voice. It is a certain cure for the Croup, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Whooping Cough, and all other diseases of the Children. It is a certain cure for the Asthma, and all other diseases of the Lungs. It is a certain cure for the Consumption