





have settled, are farmers, and some of them good ones too. They are very much pleased to have us come and settle so near them.

I have some fears in regard to the subject of slavery, as it is by no means certain that Kansas will be a free State. You can have some of the numbers that are coming in from the Slave States. I wish I could give you some idea of the feeling that exists in the minds of the slaveholders. But we don't fear them in the least, and express our opinions upon the subject frankly. —Cor. Springfield Republican.

## The Union and Journal.

FRIDAY-MORNING, OCT. 20, '54.

### Tolerance in Religion.

Tolerance in religious matters is regarded, and justly, as one of the fundamental principles of republican institutions. Both the United States and our State constitution provide for the free enjoyment of religious opinions, and laws cannot be enacted legally, which abridge this right. This is in accordance with American sentiments, and is right. No American who has any correct idea of the theory and spirit of republicanism, will ever seek to impair the right of any "to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences," "provided he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship," but his efforts will be given freely to guard against intolerance, and the ascendancy of any systems antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions.

There are some confederates of the Administration paper who, smarting under the defeat which their party has sustained in the recent elections, are endeavoring to make it appear that the American element which has aided in these defeats, is "arraying itself against the great American principle of religious toleration." The Administration papers in this State take this ground, as well as elsewhere, and make bitter accusations against the Know Nothings, charging them with wishing to supplant Catholicism, by their action. We know nothing of the purposes or motives of these men, and are not authorized to speak for them, but we can easily conceive of their opposition to Catholicism, arising from the fact that, as a system, or religious belief, it is necessarily antagonistic to our institutions. The Head of the Church, the Pope, claims all temporal as well as spiritual power, and the whole history of Catholicism is the record of intolerance and persecution. With its history—glaring as it is with the light of the faggot, and reddened with the blood of its victims—before them we can easily see why men should dread its increasing power in our country, and why they should labor to prevent its prevalence. Individually, our fears with respect to its attaining supremacy are not great. We have confidence that the general prevalence of education, and the genuine American spirit will prevent any serious injury to our country by the existence of Catholicism, and that its character will be modified by the spirit of free institutions.

Our hope is in the education of the masses, by our system of public schools, which is so well adapted to counteract all improper influences, and build up and strengthen the principles of religious and civil liberty, which lie at the base of our free institutions. Catholicism is opposed to this free school system, and it is this and its naturally aggressive spirit which has alarmed many, and led them to oppose its insidious advances. If it has encountered the opposition of Know Nothingism, it is because its Bishops, and Priests, and its other advocates boldly state that its principles are "necessarily intolerant," and opposed to religious liberty. This is proved by Catholic authority itself. We ask attention to the following evidences of the correctness of our assertion.

"The Shepherd of the Valley," a Catholic newspaper, says:—

"The church is of necessity intolerant. Heresy she endures when and where she must; but she hates it, and directs all her energies to its destruction. If Catholics ever gain an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end. So our enemies say. So we believe."

Another Catholic authority declares:—

"That Popes and general councils have passed the most bloody and persecuting laws against all whom they are pleased to denominate heretics, is now generally conceded by intelligent defenders of the Catholic faith; and it is maintained, as we have seen, that if they should ever obtain a decided numerical majority in this country, they will be bound, by the very nature of their religion, to act on the same principles, and consequently religious liberty will thus be at an end. So our enemies say. So we believe."

Brownson's Review, which is the best Catholic authority in this country, says:—

"We believe in the direct temporal authority of the Pope as vicar of Jesus Christ on earth. The church bears, by divine right, both a sword, (temporal and spiritual). The temporal sword holds it to be exercised under his direction."

The Council of Trent holds the following language in regard to the power of the Pope:—

"Sitting in the seat where Peter, the Prince of the Apostles, sat to the close of his life, the church recognizes in his person the most exalted degrees of dignity and the full amplitude of jurisdiction, and a dignity and jurisdiction not based on Synodal or other human constitutions, but emanating from no less authority than God himself."

A writer who signs himself "Apostolicus," says:—

"I say with Brownson, that if the church should declare that the constitution and very existence of this or any other country should be extinguished, it is a solemn ordinance of God himself, and every good Catholic would be bound, under the penalty of the terrible punishment pronounced against the disobedient, to obey."

Brownson has said in reference to the Constitution of the United States:—

"Our people, (i. e., the Catholics) must destroy the Constitution of the United States, if the Church decrees it."

Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, has said:—

"Religious toleration is only endured till the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world."

The Bishop of St. Louis declares:—

"America will soon be Catholic, and then religious liberty will cease to exist."

In opposing a system which strikes at religious liberty, the American who does so, is not acting upon the defensive, and no accusation of intolerance can be brought against him. If it be a fact that "religious toleration is only endured till the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world," as Bishop O'Connor says, then we submit that there is cause for alarm, and men are justified in efforts to prevent its spread, and all unions to check its growing influence are necessary and conformable to the letter and spirit of our constitution, and really promote that toleration in religious sentiment, which is one of the distinguishing features of our government.

Speaking of the sentiments advanced by the Bishop of St. Louis, and the Bishop of Pittsburgh, a writer in the Congressionalist has the following:—

"Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, says, 'Religious liberty is only endured till the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world.' The Bishop of St. Louis declares, 'America will soon be Catholic, and then religious liberty will cease to exist.'"

Such are the sentiments which are openly proclaimed in free America—not by men who have been wronged, or who have suffered under her institutions, but by those who have access to all the advantages which the nation affords, and whose lives, property and right of speech are protected by the very government which they so bitterly and wantonly assail. We throw wide open the gates of our nation to the oppressed and suffering of all countries and languages; we place at the feet of the millions who come to our shores all the social, civil, educational and religious advantages, which the toil of our fathers, and the industry and enterprise of their descendants have secured; and we are repaid by sentiments most insulting to our national honor, by designs against our government of a most treasonable character, and by attempts to destroy that liberty which constitutes the attraction and glory of our land. And if we raise our voices in reply—if we presume to inquire into the nature and fruits of that system which boldly proclaims its antagonism to our free institutions, and the Constitution of the United States, why the Roman Catholic cries out that we are persecuting him, and that we had better look to our own affairs and not meddle with others. He would have, I presume, the millions of Protestants in America, listed to the astounding quotations which I have made, in meek silence, and uninterested observers of the efforts that are being made to corrupt our government, destroy our free schools, and overthrow our liberties. He must indeed have an exalted view of our amiable and meekness, to entertain such an idea. Certainly the past history of the American people in their dealings with the foes of their liberties, does not warrant the Romanist in entertaining such an opinion. I hope that we are not deficient in the virtue of amiableness, nor slow, on all proper occasions, to exercise it; but that this is not the only virtue of the American people I need not stop to prove. I believe that there is in this land such a thing as patriotism. I believe that there is here a love of civil and religious liberty, which Roman priests and political demagogues combined, will find it exceedingly difficult to destroy. And the right to discuss every question and examine every movement that touches our religious or national welfare, the American people will never relinquish."

We apprehend that it is not fear alone of the influences of popery which has led men to the political action which so disturbs the Administration presses. Another element has been combined with it, not fear alone of Catholicism, but disgust at the conduct of parties and politicians, in stooping to every dishonorable means to obtain the favor and votes of the Catholic population. The extent to which this kind of demagoguery has been carried, has at last become nauseous to the people, and they have evinced a determination to put it down, and with it the corruptions which have naturally followed from the successes of parties obtained by such appeals. It is a truth that cannot be gainsayed, that the Catholic vote in this country, to a great extent, is under the control of the Bishops and Priests, and has been generally given in one direction, and making, as it has, a balance of power, has often determined the scale of victory. Politicians, aware of its importance, have addressed themselves to obtain it, and have liberally paid for it. They have passed by Americans, and conferred the fruits of victory on foreigners to the exclusion of natives, and success attained by such means has been too frequently followed by corruptions and venality in public men. It is a matter of no surprise to us that American citizens, sick of this most disgusting demagoguery of appealing to the foreign vote, and the abuses and corruptions which have been perpetrated by the men who have been lifted into power by it, should have at last overruled the power they have always possessed, and acted in such a way which, though it may not be acceptable to pensioned presses and placemen, still cannot fail of being advantageous to the country.

ADMINISTRATIVE TROUBLES. As an offset to the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, perhaps we ought to mention, that the Administration party have carried Florida—electing a member of Congress, and a legislature which will elect an administration man to the U. S. Senate, in place of McLean, a fire eating Southern whig. The change in this particular cannot be for the worse, and we shall not strive to rob the administration party of the comfort of having carried this State. The Argus, also, says the democrats have carried some municipal elections in towns in Connecticut. It would be cruel indeed to deprive the Argus of whatever comfort this fact may give it. The Administration has been crushed out in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, but it has carried Florida, and elected a few town officers, constables and tythingmen, and the like, in some of the small towns in Connecticut.

By the way, the Democrat of this week has not the first word of information to give its readers respecting the results of the elections in the Western States. One could not tell from its columns that any elections had taken place in these States. The Democrat should not be censured overmuch for this. We should hardly expect it to do more than to say, "if anything, about elections, in which its party has been well annihilated."

### SUPREME COURT.

The following persons were sentenced for criminal offences during the term which closed on Saturday of last week:—

JAMES W. TUTTLE.—Breaking Jail and furnishing means for others to do so. Two indictments. Sentenced to State Prison, six years on one, and four years on the other indictment. There was still another indictment against Tuttle for breaking into the store of Hobson & Storer, Saco, which was not tried.

WILLIAM ROGERS.—Incendiarism, burning a building at Buxton. Sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

JACKSON BROWN and two others, were tried upon an indictment for breaking into the Depot at Kennebunk, and stealing. Were found guilty, and sentenced to four years in the State Prison.

L. H. D. SHEPHERD, for an assault and battery on Wm. P. Moody, was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in the common jail.

### LIQUOR CASES.

Moses Woodsom, Saco, sentenced to pay the following fines and costs, in three cases, for selling liquor contrary to law. Viz:—

\$25.88, \$29.45, \$41.05.

THOMAS W. RICKER.—Indictment as a common seller, *plea, nolo contendere*. Fined \$100, costs \$58.54. Fine and costs paid into court.

IVORY CHADBOURNE.—Indictment as a common seller, *plea, nolo contendere*. Fined \$100, costs \$66.90. Fine and costs paid into court.

SUPPLY G. KNOX.—Appeal from a Justice of Peace on a liquor complaint. Discharged on payment of fines and costs, \$15.24.

JOHN S. CARTER, DANIEL S. HILL, and JOHN TABER, were severally appellants from decisions in Justice's Courts, and found guilty. Motions were made by their counsel in arrest of judgment.

ORIN PRAY.—App. Plea guilty and sentenced to pay fine and costs, amounting to \$47.68. Paid into court.

We copy from the Democrat the following report of the case of Rufus M. Lord vs. Israel Chabourne:—

"RUFUS M. LORD, vs. ISRAEL CHADBOURNE.—This was an action of trover, to recover a quantity of liquor taken by defendant, from plaintiff, under the seizure process. The original papers were quashed for informality, and the liquor ordered to be restored; pending the original process the liquors were destroyed, and the defendant could not therefore return them. Defendants offered to prove that the liquors were originally kept for the purposes of illegal sale. The court ruled that such evidence would furnish no defence to this action.—Verdict for plaintiff for \$441.21 and costs. The original papers were quashed for informality, and the liquor ordered to be restored; pending the original process the liquors were destroyed, and the defendant could not therefore return them. Defendants offered to prove that the liquors were originally kept for the purposes of illegal sale. 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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Levee. Wednesday. Disturbances had broken out at Bogota, Spain. Nothing further as to the capture of Sebastopol, but previous accounts are confirmed.

The Turkish ambassador presented to the London Times a copy of a despatch sent him from Constantinople, and stated that he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previously published accounts.

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON.

The following letter from Mr. Jefferson to Hon. George Thatcher, intemperate in religious beliefs, and the primary importance of attention to the practical duties of Christianity as set forth in the gospel is an interesting relic of past history. The original of the letter we presume is now in the possession of the descendants of Mr. Thatcher. The letter was received by Mr. Thatcher when he resided at Newburyport, and after his removal from this place, where he once lived, to that place. Judge Thatcher, it will be recollected was a member of our first Congress, a contemporary of Jefferson, and afterwards one of the Judges for many years of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, before Maine became a separate State.

MONTICELLO, Jan. 26, 1824

Sir: I have read with much satisfaction the sermon of Mr. Pierpont, which you have been so kind as to send me, and am much pleased with the spirit of brotherly forbearance in matters of religion which it breathes, and the sound distinction it inculcates between the things which belong to us to judge, and those which do not. If all Christian sects would rally to the Sermon in the mount, make that the central point of union in religion, and the stamp of genuine Christianity, (since it gives us all the Precepts of our duties to one another) why should we further ask, with the text of full Sermon, "What think ye of Christ?" and if one should answer "he is a member of the Godhead," another "he is a being of eternal pre-existence," a third "he was the Herald of truths reformatory of the religions of mankind in general, but more immediately of that of his own countrymen, impressing them with the Supreme being, teaching them the line of a future state, of rewards and punishments, and inculcating the love of mankind, instead of the anti-social spirit with which the Jews viewed all other nations," what right or what interest has either of these respondents to claim pre-eminence for his dogma, and usurping the judgement of God, to condemn all the others to his wrath? In this case I say, with the wisest heathen, "deorum injuriæ diæ curæ."

You press me to consent to the publication of my sentiments, and suppose they might have effect even on Sectarian bigotry. But have they not the gospel? If they have not that, and the charities it teacheth, neither will they be persuaded through one rose from the dead. Such is the malignity of religious antipathies that the brave words will no longer permit them, with Calvin, to burn those who are not exactly of their Creed, they raise the hue and cry of Heresy against them, place them under the Ban of public opinion, and shut them out from all the kind affections of society. I must pray permission therefore, to continue in quiet during the short time remaining to me, and at a time of life when the afflictions of the body weigh heavily enough not to super-add that which corrode the spirit also, and might weaken its resignation, to continue in a joyless state of being, which providence may yet destine. With these sentiments, accept those of good will and respect to yourself.

TH: JEFFERSON.

NOT ORTHODOX.

The poor old Michigan War horse of the Democratic party, notwithstanding his unremitting efforts to make himself acceptable to the South, meets with a cruel repulse, and finds the cold shoulder of the South in this hour of his need. The Richmond Enquirer, the organ of that portion of the Southern Democracy, whose political sentiments are not too strongly individualized to have an organ, is down upon the "Sick Man," for his recent speech to the Michigan Democratic Convention. Southern Democracy has progressed wonderfully in a few months, and General Cass is unfortunately too much of an old Fogey to keep pace with its progress. He was so indignant as to "thank God he lived in a Free State," and the enormous heterodoxy of the remark, coming to the knowledge of the Richmond Enquirer, drove down on him a bitter rebuke, and almost an excommunication from the Democratic party. To be a Democrat of the orthodox school, now-a-days, it is not sufficient that one should exhibit the dogmatism of the past four years. He must take a step or two in advance, swear that Slavery is blessed of God—that the South is the country, and argue for the reestablishment of the Slave trade. For General Cass is slow to perceive this necessity of the times, and falling in his allegiance, is thus rebuked and repudiated by the Richmond organ of Democracy.

In the exposition of his views of slavery as affected by the Nebraska bill, General Cass is reported to have used the following language: "It was true the northern sentiment was opposed to slavery—it was natural that it should be. He was opposed to it, and had said in the Senate that it was a political evil, and a great many other things to the displeasure of the South, and would stick to it under all circumstances." "He thanked God that he lived in a free State." "He was no reason why people in the territories should not govern themselves, make their own laws, and define the character of their institutions. He maintained that the Nebraska bill did not open Kansas and Nebraska to slavery—it did not he would yield no argument—but slavery could not go there unless the people themselves wanted it. A clause introduced by his colleague had cut off all claims to establish slavery under the operation of the old law when the territory was acquired by the United States. Slavery is not recognized in the territories, and is only subject to local laws,—every man there is free—no slave, no master is recognized until the people voted it. Unperverted human feeling is opposed to slavery, &c., &c. Such is the interpretation which General Cass gives a Michigan audience of the spirit and effect of the Nebraska bill, and such the exposition of his own principles and feelings in regard to slavery.

The following letter from Barnum, on the subject which is now engrossing the attention of most of our good citizens, will explain itself:—

THE GREAT BABY SHOW.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express: I perceive that the citizens of the Brooklyn State have "stolen my thunder." Eight months since I announced the idea of a National Baby Show to be held at the American Museum of Natural History, for a similar purpose to our Country Agricultural Society, in Stamford, Ct., but through the squanderness of some of the managers, my propositions were rejected. I will now publish a list of premiums and arrangements which will make the great "National Baby Show" to be held at the American Museum in November next, the most attractive exhibition ever held in New York.

Bridgeport, Ct., Oct. 9, 1854.

P. T. BARNUM.

POLITICIANS AND THE CATHOLIC VOTE. The New York Crusader has the following: "Never was there so much willful, perverse, determined, obstinate, stupid blindness to the will of the people manifested by any monarch as there has been exhibited for several years back by those leading politicians who have devoted their energies to the accomplishment of party objects and the purchase of the Catholic vote by promises and other more tangible inducements." This, too, in the face of the palpable certainty that either the old parties could have swept the country with those American Protestant principles upon which the people have set their hearts.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR A DAY OF

Public Thanksgiving and Praise.

Another year, crowded with mercy and goodness from on high, is rapidly approaching its termination. Success beyond our deserts have attended our various business enterprises,—the laborers of seed time have reaped their reward in the fruits of harvest,—the pestilence which has desolated many homes in other lands, has not visited us,—we are still in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty and peace reigned throughout our wide-spread borders.

Every passing day of the passing year has furnished abundant occasion for individual gratitude to God for blessings conferred, in view of his great goodness and sparing mercy towards us as a people it becomes us to unite our lips and hearts in rendering to him our annual tribute of thanksgiving and praise. I do, therefore, with the advice of the Executive Council, appoint Thursday, the fourth day of November next, to be observed throughout this State, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed on us and I invite the people of the State to observe the day thus set apart in the manner followed by them in past years.

Given at the Council Chamber at Augusta, this twenty-ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the year of the independence of the United States the seventy-ninth.

WILLIAM G. CROSBY.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

AIDEN JACKSON, Secretary of State.

THE FISHERIES—Important Circular.

Washington, Oct. 10. The following circular which is of great importance to those interested in the fisheries, was issued from the Treasury Department this morning, and transmitted by mail of the Collector at New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10.

Sir: In consideration of the privileges now enjoyed by citizens of the United States as well as of the probable exemption from duty at an early day of fish of all kinds, the products of fish and all other creatures living in the water, and in pursuance of the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 3rd of June last, entered into between the United States and Great Britain, upon due compliance with the requirements of said Treaty, respectively by the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Colonies affixed by the Treaty, and in order to facilitate certain arrangements in the harvest season, and inculcating the love of mankind, instead of the anti-social spirit with which the Jews viewed all other nations," what right or what interest has either of these respondents to claim pre-eminence for his dogma, and usurping the judgement of God, to condemn all the others to his wrath? In this case I say, with the wisest heathen, "deorum injuriæ diæ curæ."

Very respectfully your ob't. serv't.

J. G. WASHINGTON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To J. H. Redfield, Esq., Collector of N. Y.

Banks and Bank Dividends.

We copy the following remarks from the Money article of the Portland Advertiser, published on Monday:

We have to notice the past week the failure of the Ellsworth Bank, and there are rumors of others at the Eastward shaking in the wind. We hope these rumors have no foundation in truth. These difficulties remind us of what we intended to say in our last relation to the management of the banking institutions of our State. As a general thing, we have no doubt these institutions are properly managed, in accordance with the spirit and meaning of their charters; but in very many cases but little attention is paid to the requirements of the law, and the corporation is but little better than the Jew broker of Chatham Street, or the worst note shaver of Wall or State street.

We are warranted in these remarks by the facts daily occurring. Within the past two weeks very many of the banks in this State have elected their boards of directors, and declared their semi-annual dividends. In many instances we find that among the Managers, Bath and other eastern banks, together with two of the Portland Banks, a dividend of 5 per cent, has been declared for the last six months. Now we pretend to know enough of banking to be sure that no bank can legitimately pay five per cent semi-annually, and the actual expenses of the institution, without transgressing the law and taking illegal rates of interest.

Many of these institutions are to be found with no surplus on hand, and yet they jump to a dividend of 5 per cent, annually. And what is the result? Why, if they meet with a loss of a few thousand dollars, they will, as in the case of the Ellsworth Bank, fail, and the public suffer from the mismanagement.

Another banker, Mr. May, who has been elected U. S. Senator for the long term, by a majority in both houses, of about 30, and Hon. Lawrence Brainerd, free soil, for short term, receiving nearly every whip and free soil vote.

Gorey's message was delivered this forenoon. It is unusually brief, and is received with much favor by all parties. Upon the liquor law he commits himself strongly to the prohibitory system.

ANOTHER SEAMEN MISSING. The splendid new iron steamer, Her Majesty, built on the Clyde, to run on Lake Ontario, sailed from Scotland seven or eight weeks since, for Quebec, and has not yet been heard from. She had a sailing crew, of course, but it is supposed, no passengers or cargo.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Thursday, Oct. 14. At market 3000 Beef Cattle, 10000 Sheep and Lambs, and 20000 Pigs. Beef Cattle—\$10.25, 1st quality, \$11.50, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$9.00, 4th, \$8.00, 5th, \$7.00, 6th, \$6.00, 7th, \$5.00, 8th, \$4.00, 9th, \$3.00, 10th, \$2.00. Sheep—\$10.00, 1st quality, \$11.00, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$9.00, 4th, \$8.00, 5th, \$7.00, 6th, \$6.00, 7th, \$5.00, 8th, \$4.00, 9th, \$3.00, 10th, \$2.00. Pigs—\$10.00, 1st quality, \$11.00, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$9.00, 4th, \$8.00, 5th, \$7.00, 6th, \$6.00, 7th, \$5.00, 8th, \$4.00, 9th, \$3.00, 10th, \$2.00.

BOSTON MARKET, October 14. Flour and Grain.—The market is very firm for flour and grain. Flour—\$10.00, 1st quality, \$11.00, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$9.00, 4th, \$8.00, 5th, \$7.00, 6th, \$6.00, 7th, \$5.00, 8th, \$4.00, 9th, \$3.00, 10th, \$2.00. Grain—\$10.00, 1st quality, \$11.00, 2nd, \$10.00, 3rd, \$9.00, 4th, \$8.00, 5th, \$7.00, 6th, \$6.00, 7th, \$5.00, 8th, \$4.00, 9th, \$3.00, 10th, \$2.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. The elderly Dr. S. O. RICHMOND'S HERBY WINE BOTTLES has induced several persons, who do not possess the least medical knowledge, to assume the name of Dr. Richmond, and to sell the medicine of my name, which they call Herby Wine Bitters, and attempt to pass them off as the genuine article. I would say to those in pursuit of health, to be sure that the name of my signature upon the bottle is the same as the name of the bottle, and also the copyright notice of the bottle.

Save Your Pennies. TAKE care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves. (Franklin.) The advice of so wise a man is not to be lightly set aside, and if you would make the most of the cents, call at ROSS & CO.'S Shoe Store, on Liberty Street, and buy Boots and Shoes cheaper than can be bought at any other place.

THICK BOOTS. NO. 10 is the best to buy. These in want of ROSS & CO.'S Boots and Shoes, Liberty Street, Boston, Oct. 1854.

Save Your Pennies. TAKE care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves. (Franklin.) The advice of so wise a man is not to be lightly set aside, and if you would make the most of the cents, call at ROSS & CO.'S Shoe Store, on Liberty Street, and buy Boots and Shoes cheaper than can be bought at any other place.

Rubbers!! Rubbers!!! MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, RUBBERS SHOES, RUBBER SANDALS, &c. As in a shoe store, call at ROSS & CO.'S Shoe Store, Liberty Street, Boston, Oct. 1854.

THOSE IN WANT OF EXTRA WIDE CALF BOOTS, call at ROSS & CO.'S Shoe Store, Liberty Street, Boston, Oct. 1854.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, 17th instant, by Rev. C. F. Allen, Mr. J. T. TAYLOR and Miss ANN J. DEX, all of Biddeford. In the distribution of the bride, the bride was kindly remembered, for which the happy couple have their best wishes.

In this town, 17th inst., by Rev. S. M. Gould, Mr. John T. Banks and Mrs. Harriet F. Forsyth, both of this town; by the same on the 18th inst., Mr. J. W. Knap and Miss Rachel B. Gould, both of East Livermore; by the same, 18th inst., Edward C. Bowden of Bath, and Miss Lucy F. Pratt of Woodstock, Ct.

In this town, Sept. 27th, by Jacob K. Cole, Esq., Mr. Charles S. Norman of South Berwick, and Miss Maria E. Waterman of Gorham.

In Kennebunk, 15th inst., by Evert Willard, Esq., Mr. Frederick L. Young and Miss Sarah W. Lane, both of Biddeford.

In Parisville, Mr. John L. Stone, to Miss Lucinda H. Benson.

DEATHS.

In this town, 15th inst., Mrs. Susanna S. Haskell, widow of John S. Haskell, a member of the Congregational Church of this Village and much beloved as a Christian. Her end was peaceful. On the 17th inst., the much lamented Mr. Gustavus A. Stockwell, aged 72 years.

In Saco, Oct. 13th, Lucy W., only daughter of Thomas M. and Sarah S. Hayes, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

In Kennebunk, Oct. 13th, Mrs. Lydia Russell, wife of Jacob Russell, recently of Sanford, aged 24 years.

In Waterville, Oct. 11th, Almira C., only daughter of John and Mary E. East, aged 26.

In Lynden, 15th inst., Mrs. Melville, wife of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, aged 32 years.

FALL GOODS AND FASHIONS!

Custom Made Clothing!

C. G. BURLEIGH

Has just received at his old place of business,

No. 3 UNION BLOCK, near the POST OFFICE,

Factory Island, Saco, a complete assortment of

Woolen Goods and Tailor's Trimmings,

Embracing a great variety of SUPERFINE, as well as the common kinds of Goods, making up all as complete an assortment of

CLOTHING GOODS

as he has ever offered and consisting of

Broads, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilot

Cloths, Silk and Satin Vestings,

and Finding Goods,

of different styles and qualities, adapted to the season, which he desires to offer to gentlemen, at prices which cannot fail of giving satisfaction, as he will make particular care to the attention of his old customers to his assortment, and persons who are desirous of obtaining

CLOTHING,

well and fashionably made, and of the best material, will do well to examine his stock, and ascertain his prices for work.

Saco, October 18, 1853. 42-4

W. P. HASTINGS'

Reed Organ, Seraphine, Melophone and

Melodeon

MANUFACTORY,

No. 99 Federal Street, (Over the Post Office)

Portland, Me.

At the present time the prices of Musical Instruments

have reached a figure so astonishingly low, people of every limited means have been enabled to gratify their tastes in Music, and to acquire their parties with a Piano, Seraphine or Melophone.

In this connection I would respectfully invite the attention of the musical public to

CAHART'S PATENT MELOPHONE,

which, for purity of tone, elastic action, and promptness of response, is the perfect instrument, stands unrivalled as a parlor instrument. It is handsomely finished in Piano-Forte style, and warranted five years.

To those who desire a cheap, and at the same time a handsome, sweet-toned, and durable instrument, I take pleasure in recommending CAHART'S PATENT MELOPHONE, an instrument which has been before the public for several years, and the popularity of which continues to increase.

I have a large assortment of Seraphines, with stops to produce almost any variety of sound.

Particular attention paid to building large Reed Organs, for churches. The largest are built in the style of Pipe Organs.

All instruments are made with an improved Reed, and tuned with equal temperament.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to. Tuning and repairing done at reasonable rates.

S. W. SWANSON, Agent for Biddeford and Saco, has samples of these instruments at his residence, on West-ward street, Biddeford. Please call and examine. 60-42

Tristram Gilman,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHEGARY.

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the new building, recently occupied by John McDonald, where he is prepared to offer a good assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

PERFUMERY & FANCY GOODS.

Of as good quality and at as fair prices as can be found in this vicinity. Also all kinds of

Patent Medicines,

received direct from the proprietors, and warranted genuine. He would ask particular attention to his assortment of

Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Colognes, Hair Oils, and many other toilet articles, which will be offered at a very low price.

He would tender his thanks to the citizens of Saco and vicinity, for the liberal patronage received during his residence here, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, at his new place of business.

Saco, Oct. 12, 1854. 43-4

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MARRIAGES.

In this town, 17th instant, by Rev. C. F. Allen, Mr. J. T. TAYLOR and Miss ANN J. DEX, all of Biddeford. In the distribution of the bride, the bride was kindly remembered, for which the happy couple have their best wishes.

In this town, 17th inst., by Rev. S. M. Gould, Mr. John T. Banks and Mrs. Harriet F. Forsyth, both of this town; by the same on the 18th inst., Mr. J. W. Knap and Miss Rachel B. Gould, both of East Livermore; by the same, 18th inst., Edward C. Bowden of Bath, and Miss Lucy F. Pratt of Woodstock, Ct.

In this town, Sept. 27th, by Jacob K. Cole, Esq., Mr. Charles S. Norman of South Berwick, and Miss Maria E. Waterman of Gorham.

In Kennebunk, 15th inst., by Evert Willard, Esq., Mr. Frederick L. Young and Miss Sarah W. Lane, both of Biddeford.

In Parisville, Mr. John L. Stone, to Miss Lucinda H. Benson.

DEATHS.

In this town, 15th inst., Mrs. Susanna S. Haskell, widow of John S. Haskell, a member of the Congregational Church of this Village and much beloved as a Christian. Her end was peaceful. On the 17th inst., the much lamented Mr. Gustavus A. Stockwell, aged 72 years.

In Saco, Oct. 13th, Lucy W., only daughter of Thomas M. and Sarah S. Hayes, aged 1 year, 1 month and 6 days.

In Kennebunk, Oct. 13th, Mrs. Lydia Russell, wife of Jacob Russell, recently of Sanford, aged 24 years.

In Waterville, Oct. 11th, Almira C., only daughter of John and Mary E. East, aged 26.

In Lynden, 15th inst., Mrs. Melville, wife of Rev. Mr. Hubbard, aged 32 years.

FALL GOODS AND FASHIONS!

Custom Made Clothing!

C. G. BURLEIGH

Has just received at his old place of business,

No. 3 UNION BLOCK, near the POST OFFICE,

Factory Island, Saco, a complete assortment of

Woolen Goods and Tailor's Trimmings,

Embracing a great variety of SUPERFINE, as well as the common kinds of Goods, making up all as complete an assortment of

CLOTHING GOODS

as he has ever offered and consisting of

Broads, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilot

Cloths, Silk and Satin Vestings,

and Finding Goods,

of different styles and qualities, adapted to the season, which he desires to offer to gentlemen, at prices which cannot fail of giving satisfaction, as he will make particular care to the attention of his old customers to his assortment, and persons who are desirous of obtaining

CLOTHING,

well and fashionably made, and of the best material, will do well to examine his stock, and ascertain his prices for work.

Saco, October 18, 1853. 42-4

W. P. HASTINGS'

Reed Organ, Seraphine, Melophone and

Melodeon

MANUFACTORY,

No. 99 Federal Street, (Over the Post Office)

Portland, Me.

At the present time the prices of Musical Instruments

have reached a figure so astonishingly low, people of every limited means have been enabled to gratify their tastes in Music, and to acquire their parties with a Piano, Seraphine or Melophone.

In this connection I would respectfully invite the attention of the musical public to

CAHART'S PATENT MELOPHONE,

which, for purity of tone, elastic action, and promptness of response, is the perfect instrument, stands unrivalled as a parlor instrument. It is handsomely finished in Piano-Forte style, and warranted five years.

To those who desire a cheap, and at the same time a handsome, sweet-toned, and durable instrument, I take pleasure in recommending CAHART'S PATENT MELOPHONE, an instrument which has been before the public for several years, and the popularity of which continues to increase.

I have a large assortment of Seraphines, with stops to produce almost any variety of sound.

Particular attention paid to building large Reed Organs, for churches. The largest are built in the style of Pipe Organs.

All instruments are made with an improved Reed, and tuned with equal temperament.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to. Tuning and repairing done at reasonable rates.

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