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THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

"ETERNAL HOSTILITY TO EVERY FORM OF OPPRESSION OVER THE MIND OR BODY OF MAN."—JEFFERSON.

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1854. VOL. X.—NO. 48.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

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UNION AND JOURNAL OFFICE. } L. O. COWAN.

POETRY.

For the Union and Eastern Journal.

TO A BEREAVED MOTHER.

O, weep not for thy darling, she has found a home above,
Where the hosts of shining angels dwell together there in love,
Where the golden harp she carries, and the palm is in her hand,
As the heavenly lays she 's singing 'mid that bright and glorious band.

On the bosom of her Saviour she reclined her drooping head,
When from earth he softly called her soon to sleep among the dead;
Perchance her sainted spirit hovers o'er thy earthly home,
And thou 'lt hear the angel voices, softly whispering to thee "Come."

She has triumphed o'er the death sting, and her spirit now is free,
For she roams the heavenly Eden, as she watcheth over thee;
And when in grief and sorrow thou hast felt thy Saviour's love,
Then is not her spirit gazing down upon thee from above?

And in thy lonely chamber when thou breath'st alone thy prayer,
Is not then thy loved one's spirit softly kneeling with thee there?
And thou seem'st to hear the rustle of an angel's silvery wings,
As a sweet and holy calmness she round thee seems to fling.

And at times thy heart o'erladen with its load of grief and care,
Doth not an angel finger seem to point to God and prayer?
And thy spirit seemeth strengthened as thou lookest up above
This world of care and sorrow to the glorious God of love.

Though like a lovely flow'ret, which is stricken down in bloom,
So thou hast lain thy darling in the cold and silent tomb,
Yet unlike the fading flow'ret, which, when once forever dies,
Her soul will rise immortal, praising God beyond the skies.

Then cease to mourn fond mother, why would'st thou wish her back?
To bear again the trials that beset life's weary track,
When earthly toils are over, thy spirit then will fly,
In Heaven to meet thy loved one, beyond the clouded sky.

And while here rely on Jesus, he alone can safely guide,
And turn thy onward footsteps from all worldly paths aside.
And thou 'lt know thy angel darling gazes on thee from above,
And behold thy onward progress with a cheering smile of love.

J. B. W.

BIDDEFORD, Nov. 13, 1854.

AGRICULTURAL.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Made at the Fair and Cattle Show of the York County Agricultural Society, held at Biddeford October 4th and 5th.

BULLS AND STEERS.

The Committee on Bulls and Steers have attended to that duty, and ask leave to report:—

There were two entries for two years old Bulls, both made by Samuel Milliken, of Saco. One of them was of the Devonshire, Durham and Native Blood, medium size, deep red, and well proportioned.

The Committee awarded the first premium of $5 00

The other was Ashire and native blood.

The Committee award the second premium of 3 00

There was but one entry of one year old bulls, that was made by Alvan McKenney, of Saco. This bull was 1 year and 9½ months old, of Devonshire, Durham and Native blood—of a deep red color, large size, and a very superior animal.

The Committee award to Mr. McKenney the first premium of 3 00

There were four pairs of 3 year old steers entered for premium.

The Committee award the first premium of 5 00

Mr. McKenney's steers were twins, of Devonshire, Durham and Native blood, all red; girth 6½ feet, and a very superior pair of cattle.

We award to Oliver Emmons of Kennebunkport, the second premium of 4 00

Mr. Emmons' steers were (probably) Native blood, of deep red color, well matched, and girt about 6 feet.

We award to Joseph Staples, of Biddeford, the third premium of 3 00

Mr. Staples' steers were Native breed, one red, and the other red and white, girth 6 feet.

There was one other pair of three years old steers, entered by John Milliken, of Buxton, but one of them having been raised out of the county, according to the rules of the Society, were not entitled to a premium They were a very handsome pair of steers, and would have been entitled to the second premium if they had both been raised within the county. They girted 6½ feet.

We recommend to Mr. Milliken a gratuity of 3 00

There were two pairs of steers 2 years old, entered for premium.

We award to Simon Meserve, of Dayton, the first premium of 4 00

The second premium to Silas Ladd, of Saco, of 3 00

There were 2 pairs of yearling steers offered for pemium, one pair were offered by Wm. Jose, of Saco, and we award the first premium of 4 00

Mr. Jose's steers were Native breed, all red, and very handsome, large, measuring 5 feet and 5 inches, and were under better discipline than many old oxen.

We award Edmund Coffin, on yearling steers, the second premium of 3 00

There was one pair of steer calves shown us by Samuel Milliken, of Saco, and there not being any premium offered, we recommend a gratuity of $1 00.

JOHN M. GOODWIN, JOHN ELDEN, LAWRENCE JORDAN, } *Committee.*

Comfort to those who grow Couch Grass.

This grass to which so many names have been given, and which on account of its being so difficult to kill, is most generally known by the expressive name of "witch grass," is considered by some as a curse, and by others a blessing. In gardens, where you cannot put in the plow on account of the shrubbery, &c., but have to cultivate by spade and hand hoe, it is a very serious pest, but in field culture, it is not, after all, so very formidiable, provided you plow it right, and rise the horse hoe or cultivator seasonably. We had a field covered with it last spring. This was plowed with one of the Michigan double plows, a plow, by the way, which we very much like. The forward plow turned a furrow about four inches thick, and dropped it into the bottom of the furrow previously made. This took a slice of the witch grass down to its roots, and plunged it to the bottom of a furrow eight or ten inches deep. The next mould board followed and covered it completely out of sight, so that when the ground ploughing was finished, scarcely a sprig of it was seen. Of course it did not trouble the crop during the summer.

But this process did not kill it. Since the fall rains came on it shows itself again. Probably a deeper furrow would keep it down. It can thus be kept down during the summer at least, while you wish to cultivate the land to other summer crops. If you wish to raise grass for grazing, or a hay crop, we really do not know of a better variety.

We find that the opinion or belief in its being a superior variety for pasturage or mowing is gaining ground. We find in the recently published transactions of the N. H. Agricultural Society, that a committee in a report upon grasses last year, to said society, hold the following language.

"In the first rank we place couch grass (*Triticum Repens*,) a grass that is beginning to be appreciated upon the Merrimack, but which has usually been condemned as a curse upon a farm." * * * "It is a stocky, hearty, clean, sweet grass, and if properly cut and cured, will command a higher price in the market where it is known than herds grass. In addition to this, it has other peculiar properties. It wil propogate from the root as well as from the seed, will accomodate itself to poor as well as well rich land, dry as well as moist land, growing most luxuriantly upon medows and in in valleys, and still not refusing a fair growth upon a plain, a gravel bank, or a sand knoll. Such a grass is invaluable,—but it has its drawbacks. Once in the soil it is there for a life time. It cares little for plow or hoe; cutting it only multiplies it—for this reason, it is considered a curse in a field of tillage. It is a grass that will not be kept under by tillage—for this reason it is invaluable.

It will grow upon light soils and produce well. But the true secret is, to sow it on our lands, and cultivate it by *top dressing*. Once sown apply top dressing, and the soil need not be touched with plow or hoe for a quarter of a century. If the crop fails in in spots, upon knolls or other places, apply a heavy harrow, an extra sprinkling of manure, a liberal quantity of couch seed, harrow again, and roll, and the work is done.—A field kept in couch grass in this way, will produce a greater profit in hay than if kept in the usual method."

* * * "Fifty years since, upon the intervales of the Merrimac, this grass was considered as a curse by the farmers generally, but within the lost twenty-five years, it has come to be considered of equal, if not greater value for hay than herds grass.

The more its qualities are considered, and its adaptation to soils and appropriate cultivation are studied, the more reliable it will become."

Pruning Orchards.

It is a very good rule, and the nearer it is followed the better, that no shoot be allowed to remain on a tree that will require removal at any future time. By observing the form which a young tree should take, and robbing or cutting off improper or unnecessary shoots in time, any severe pruning at a subsequent period, may be entirely avoided. Hence the remark has some truth in it, that pruning saws and axes should never enter an orchard—which is strictly correct in all cases, provided the needless shoots have looped off in time, when the work may be done with the pocket knife only. A very common error is to allow the growth of too many branches, the result of which is, they become too much crowded, a part die, the leaves and new growth are small and imperfect, and as a necessary consequence, the fruit is half grown and stunted. The head should, therefore, be left open, the branches few, and so evenly distributed through space, that none shall be crowded, and all subjected to air and sunshine, and all continue thrifty and vigorous. A moderate share of care and attention to these particulars might be made to give a very different report of our orchards from that now presented in the great mass of apples now sold in market. Larger prices, larger crops, and better satisfied purchasers would be the result;—and most strikingly so, provided good cultivation was given in connection with judicious pruning.

Now is the time that your orchards should be examined and treated in the way we have potnted out.—*Albany Cultivator.*

FIRE KINDLERS. We have seen an article made from the following receipt, tried and pronounced excellent for kindling wood fires, it is of little use where coal is used—at least, we have never been able to "make it work" without the usual amount of wood kindling: Take a quart of tar and three pounds of rosin, melt them, bring to a cooling temperature, mix with as much saw dust, with a little charcoal added, as can be worked in: spread out while hot upon a board; when cold, break up into lumps of the size of a large hickory nut, and you have, at a small expense, kindling material enough for one year. They will easily ignite from a match, and burn with a strong blaze, long enough to start any wood that is fit to burn. Try it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SCENE FROM REAL LIFE.

The following affecting little incident is from the 'Five Points' New York 'Monthly Record.' It illustrates what is being done, in that locality, for religious purity and temperance.

"A few Sabbaths since, at morning service one of the most degraded specimens of humanity that ever greeted my vision, came staggering into the Chapel of the House of Industry. His wild and frightful looks, ragged and dirty beyond description, his face bruised and swollen, rendered him an object of disgust and terror. He seemed to look at the children with wonderful interest, occasionally muttering to himself—'Beautiful! beautiful! Oh! would that mine were here! He sat an hour or more, and then with a long earnest look at the children, staggered out of the chapel and went up to the dark valley of the shadow of death' —Cow Bay

'As the bell rang for service in the afternoon, and while the children were clustering together, the same wild looking man staggered in once more. He surveyed the faces of the children with the closest scrutiny, and at length his eyes rested on two bright-eyed little girls, who were singing their little hymns. He sat immovable as a statue during the whole service gazing intently on the faces of these two children.

'The service closed, the congregation dispersed, yet he lingered, and the tears came coursing down his face, thick and fast.

'Dr. S—— asked him, 'what was the matter?'

'I am a drunkard! A wretch—an outcast, homeless, and without a penny.—Once I had a home and friends—father, mother, wife, children, and a host of friends who loved and respected me. Time passed on and I became a drunkard. One friend after another left me; still I drank on, and down, down I fell. Father and mother both went down to their graves with broken hearts. My poor wife clung to me when all others deserted me. I still drank on, pawned one article after another, until all were gone, and when my wife refused to give me her wedding ring, which she had clung to with the tenacity of a death grasp, I felled her to the earth, seized her finger, tore off the ring and pawned it for rum.—That fatal blow maddened her, and in despair, she too drank, and together we wallowed in the gutter.

'Penniless we begged our way from Vermont to this great city. Here we hired a small cellar in a dark, dismal street, and sent our children out to beg. Many a weary day we spent in that dismal cellar, while our children were wandering in the streets, begging for their drunken parents. About forty days since, my little girls went out to beg and from that hour to this I have not seen them.

'Without food or fire I clung to my dismal abode, until hunger forced me out, and then I began to search for my children.—My degraded wife has been sent to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant and alone I went to the Island, to the House of Refuge, to the Tombs, and in despair I wandered to the Five Points, and for the last few days, I have lived in Cow Bay, among beggars and thieves. To-day I saw two children, who, if they had not looked so clean; and sung so sweetly, I would have called mine. Oh! would to God they were!'

'Tell me the name,' said Dr. S., 'and I will see.' In a few moments two interesting little girls were led towards him. At the first sight of this fearful looking man, they shrunk back. The poor man sprang on his feet, exclaiming, 'They are mine, mine! My children, don't you know your poor old father?—Come to me, my children. Father loves you, he won't hurt you.' He reached out his arms; the little ones were timid at first, but they soon climbed upon their father's knee, while the tears were streaming down his face.

'Kiss your poor drunken father, my children!' But the face of the man was so black and filthy, not a place could be found. Soon they forgot the dirty face, and remembered their poor degraded father, and each entwined their little arms around his neck, and fondly kissed him, and the elder one said, with a voice that touched every heart, —'Father we are so happy here, we want to stay. Won't you come and live here too, papa? What makes you drink so? Dear papa, do sign the pledge and not drink any more. Mr. Pease found us in the street begging and now we are happy. Do, papa, come and live here, and be good to us, as you used to be.'

The father's heart was overwhelmed—he sobbed and groaned aloud. For more than an hour they sat together, till at last the old man arose, still clinging to his children, and exclaimed—'The pledge! the pledge! I will never drink again!

'I gave him the pledge, and from that hour he has most faithfully kept it. He is now a man again, engaged in business, earning ten dollars per week, and none would recognize in the well dressed man—who still boards in the house—the degraded original, whose portrait can still be seen a the House of Industry, daguerreoted in all its striking deformity and squalor.

THE HOME OF TWO HEARTS.

The union of two kindred hearts in the bond of affection forms the purest, sweetest home of love known on earth. Such a union is the appointment of God, and with his blessing and his smiles, it forms a sanctuary of domestic felicity almost akin to that of heaven.

To form this home of two hearts, much is needful. The first inquiry of a woman after marriage should be—"How shall I preserve the love I have inspired! How shall I preserve the heart I have won?"

1. Endeavor to make your husband's habitation alluring and pleasant to him. Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his heart may always turn from the troubles of life. Make it a repose from his cares, a shelter from the world, a home not only for his person, but for his heart. He may meet with pleasures in other houses, but let him find pleasure in his own. Should he be dejected, soothe him; should he be thoughtful and silent, do not heedlessly disturb him; should he be studious, favor him with all practical facilities; or should he be peevish, make allowance for human nature, and by your gentleness and good humor, urge him to continually think, though he may not say it,—"This woman is indeed a comfort to me; I cannot but love her."

2. Invariably adorn yourself with delicacy and modesty. These, to a man of refinement, are attractions the most highly captivating, while their opposites never fail to inspire disgust. Let the modesty and delicacy of the bride be alwasy in a great degree supported by the wife.

3. If it be possible, let your husband suppose you think him a good husband, and it will be a strong stimulus to his being so. As long as he thinks he possesses the reputation he will take pains to deserve it; but when he has once lost the name, he will be apt to abandon the reality.

4. Exhibit, with the greatest care and constancy, cheerfulness and good humor.—They give beauty to the finest face, and a charm to the whole character. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisfied manner is repulsive to the feelings, and there is danger that, when a husband meets this at home, he will seek elsewhere for those smiles and that cheerfulness which he desires.

5. In the article of dress, study your husband's taste. The opinion of others is of less consequence than his.

6. Particularly shun what the world calls in ridicule "curtain lectures." When you shut your door at night, endeavor to shut out all discord, and look on your chamber as a retreat from the vexations of the world, a shelter sacred to peace and affection.

How indecorous and offensive it is for a woman to exercise her authority over her husband, and to say, "I will have it so; it shall be as I like."

7. Be careful never to join in a jest and laugh against your husband. Conceal his falts, and speak only of his merits. Shun every approach to extravagance. The want of economy has involved millions in misery. Be neat, tidy, orderly, methodical. Rise early, breakfast early; have a place for every thing, and every thing in its place.

8. Few things please a man more than seeing his wife notable and clever in the management of her household. A knowledge of cookery, as well as every other branch in house-keeping, is indispensable to a female; and a wife should always endeavor to support with applause the character of the lady and the housewife.

9. Let it be your empire—your world. Let it be the scene of your wishes, your thoughts, your plans, your exertions. Let it be the stage on which, in the varied character of wife, of mother, and of mistress, you strive to shine.

In its sober, quiet scenes let your heart cast its anchor, let your feelings and pursuits all be centered. Leave to your husband the task of distinguishing himself by his valor or his talents. Do you seek for fame at home, and let your applause be that of your children, your husband, and your God.

From the Boston Bee.

Scene at the Polls in New York.—A Real Picture.

I read in your yesterday's edition a description of one of the polls in New York, being an extract from a paper in that city. I think it falls far short of what I saw and experienced personally. Your readers, after hearing my simple narrative, will, I know, consider with me, that it is high time "America should be ruled by Americans."

New York is my native city, but I had never an opportunity to vote there until last election, as circumstances had sent me forth a wanderer in foreign climes, and I have been roaming for a quarter of a century without a fixed habitation, and of course have never interfered with politics, and have troubled myself but little with them, but after having returned from the down-trodden and enslaved countries of Europe, I thought I would for the first time enjoy the great privilege of a freeman, vote for my own rulers in my own free and happy country.

But sir, you can hardly judge of my surprise and feelings, when repairing to the poll of my district, to find it completely in possession of *foreigners*.

I will crave your indulgence, and particularize:—I resided in the first ward, and the district for voting was corner of Broad and Pearl streets, in a wretched loathsome groggery, filled with the perfumes of bad rum and worse tobacco, distilled from the fusted nostrils of a crowd of brawling drunken Irishmen. With considerable difficulty and and disgust I elbowed my way towards the ballot box, when I found two half drunken "adopted citizens" endeavoring to support a third between them, who was not far removed from *dead drunk*, while he deposited his vote. The following scene occurred:

"What's y'r name man?" demanded the inspector of votes.

"Hic—hic—hic—"

Right Hand Supporter.—"James Flaharty."

"I didn't ax you, keep your mouth shut." Louder to drunken man—"What's y'r name, I say?"

Left Hand supporter.—"Jemmy Flaharty."

Inspector.—"Let the man spake for himself."

Right Hand Supporter.—"Why dinna ye spake Jemmy, and tell him yer name."

Jemmy, with a tremendous effort.—"Jemmy—Hic—Hic—Hic—"

Inspector—"James Flaharty, aint it?"

Left Hand Supporter.—"Yes sir, that's it."

Inspector.—"Let the man answer for himself."

Right Hand Supporter.—"Jemmy tell the gintleman James Flaharty."

Jemmy.—"Hic—I am—hic—Jemmy—hic Jemmy, hic, hic, Flaharty."

"Where do you live?"

Left hand Supporter.—"He lives with me, Sir."

"And where do *you* live?"

"Bro hic dge street."

Inspector.—"Where?"

Left Hand Supporter.—"Hic B-r-d hic hic street."

Inspector.—"Where the d—l is that?"

Right Hand Supporter.—"Round the corner."

Clerk, from the table behind.—"Where does he live?"

Left Hand Supporter.—"Yes, Sir,"

Inspector.—"Do you live in Broad street, or Bridge street?"

Both Supporters.—"Yes sir."

Clerk.—"I have it Bridge street."

"Well, who do you vote for? where is your ticket?"

Right hand Supporter.—"Tell him Jemmy."

Jemmy.—"Jem—hic—Jemmy Flaharty."

"Yes, yes, we know your name, but where is your ticket?"

Supporter.—"Give him your ticket, Jem."

Jemmy by great exertion handed a crumpled, dirty, soiled piece of paper; and that man's—that drunkard alien's vote was solemnly deposited in the sacred ballot box.

I now stepped forward to vote. An Irish policeman put his hand upon my shoulder, and rudely gave me a push, and told me to "stand up there." I felt a certain spasmodic twitching of my right arm, and had not the fellow been clothed with a little brief authority he would have been sprawling on the floor. But I resisted the impulse, and turned to give my vote, when another Irishman, who was standing beside the bar, demanded that I should be sworn.

"Sware that man!"

Oh! ye shades of my Revolutionary ancestors—of my venerable father, who bled in the defence of his country at Long Island—of my mother, who nursed the wounded and sick at White Plains, to think your son on his first attempt to vote in his native city should be challenged by an Irishman!

I turned away from the poll, threw away the ticket I intended to vote. The scene through which I had passed too plainly indicated that "Americans must rule America."

After some difficulty I procured an American ticket and voted for AMERICA.

Returning Reason at the South.

It is such a common thing to read in the southern papers unqualified denunciations of free-soilers that we confess to have looked over the following paragraph, from a Marietta paper, Georgia, a second time, to see whether it was original or only an extract. We found it to be editorial, however, and were glad to note so much good sense in that region. The writer says:

"Why will the *Southern Press* persist in misrepresenting northern sentiment to the Southern people? What more does the South ask than freesoilism concedes, 'respect for our rights in the Union and equality of rights in the territories?' We know there are people at the north who hate slavery as much as some of our southern friends recently hated the Union; but we should also know that they possess just about as much ability to give effect to the hatred.

"With no sort of justice can it be said that opposition to the Nebraska territorial law is an abolition movement. In nine cases in ten it has resulted from what was regarded as the impolicy of superceding a long established law, the terms of which had settled the legal rights of free States, with regard to the territory in question.

"We have no doubt of the fact that all the people of the free States are freesoilers, and just as naturally freesoilers as that we are the friends of the institution of slavery. It is a question of interest with both, and, though it has been differently decided north and south, we are as far from believing that the north decided wrong—that slavery would be profitable, beneficial there—as we are from believing that it is not peculiarly adapted to the climate, soil and productions of the south. This is the true basis of public opinion at the north on the subject of slavery. That such an opinion can ever produce a crisis between the free and slave States, involving an abandonment of southern rights or a dismemberment of the Union, we do not believe.—We cannot see why the south may not tolerate the freedom of such opinions, especially as they are strictly compatible with the protection which the constitution affords us."

Perhaps the recent returns from the elections in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania have gone a great way to show that freesoilism is pretty nearly universal at the north, and that the anti-Nebraska movement is not entirely an abolition movement; but whatever the origin of the sentiment, we wish it were more general at the south—The Washington *Union*, and other prints of that character, have so long refused to acknowledge the graduations of opinion at the north, have so industriously, and for a malicious purpose, misrepresented the sentiment of considerate and thoughtful men here, that we are hardly surprised at the misconceptions of our southern friends.—The present crisis, however, will open their eyes. They will discover that freesoilism, as it is called, is not a temporary or fanatical excitement, which is disposed to override all considerations of law and propriety in the eager pursuit of impracticable ends, but a sober, rational and ineradicable political conviction, not easily intimidated and impatient of outrage. It is a conviction which the South will be compelled not merely to tolerate but to respect. Indeed, we foresee and have often predicted, that the South itself ere long will be happy to shelter itself under the identical principles of State rights and State limitations, which are now distinguishing traits of the freesoil democats.

It requires no prophet to predict, that if the pro-slavery party continues to insist upon making slavery a national question—if it continues to carry it beyond the jurisdiction of the States in which slavery exists—it will sooner or later provoke a fearful retribution upon itself and its cause. With the prodigious increase of the north in population, and the rapid growth of free sentiment among the people, the south ought to see that its only safety consists in a rigid adherence to the good old democratic State rights doctrine. "The future," exclaimed Mr. Calhoun, in the contest against the bank, "the future is ours"—but the future will not be the south's if slavery extension is made the national issue.—*Eve. Post.*

BARNUM'S BOOK.—The indications are, that Barnum's AUTOBIOGRAPHY, concerning which so much has been said of late, is likely to have a wider sale than any work ever published in this country. Having had the privilege of looking over Mr. Redfield's "order" book, we found that the orders from booksellers and travelling agents, called, up to yesterday (the 14th) afternoon, for the extraordinary number of *ninety odd thousand* copies. The orders received by each mail are almost incredible—varying from 600 to 3,000, verging more frequently upon the latter than the former—and all this without the slightest prospect of abatement. Booksellers whose general orders for new books rarely exceed a half dozen each, order this work in hundreds and five hundreds. Travelling agents seldom call for less than 100 copies, and frequently as high as 1,000. Were it not for the extraordinary sale of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which, as we understand, reached a total sale of 311,000 copies, the foregoing facts would be perfectly amazing. As it is, they appear comparatively astounding. Should the orders continue for the next two months in the same ratio, as the publisher confidently anticipates the copyright of his autobiography, for the United States alone, will net Barnum over $200,000. *New York Ex.*

OBITUARY. *Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.*—Death, which has so long spared the widow of General Alexander Hamilton to be venerated by Americans of the present generation as a noble representative of the women of Revolutionary times, has at last ceased to spare. Mrs. Hamilton died at her residence in Washington on Thursday last, at the advanced age of ninety-six years, in full possession of all her mental faculties, and attended by her loving and beloved children.—Mrs. Hamilton was the daughter of Gen. Phillip Schuyler of this State, whose services in the Revolutionary war form a marked page in the history of the United States.—She was born in "The Old Schuyler Mansion," at Albany, on the 9th of August, 1757, and, in 1780, married Alexander Hamilton, then a Colonel in the United States army, and one of the Aids to General Washington. How this Colonel rose to the rank of General, and became also one of the most illustrious statesmen of his country, is well known to our readers, and the deserved eulogium of Mrs. Hamilton is that she was a wife worthy of such a husband. After the death of General Hamilton in July, 1804, Mrs. Hamilton resided for some time in this city, and devoted her life to acts of benevolence. She was one of the founders of the New York Orphan Society, and was for many years its presiding officer. Some years since, Mrs. Hamilton changed her residence from this city to Washington, where she lived with her daughter up to the time of her death. During the fifty years that Mrs. Hamilton has survived her husband, it is said that she has always worn the "widow's dress" of the period of his death. Mrs. Hamilton, since her husband's death, has always been an object of respectful regard to the whole community, and many instances have occurred in which the public, when the occasion was appropriate, has testified its respect for her sorrows and her character.

When on a visit to Boston, about ten years since, it so happened that a horticultural celebration was about to take place at Faneuil Hall, and Mrs. Hamilton was invited and placed in the desk by the side of the President of the institution. There were clergymen and other dignitaries, but she was the only woman admitted on the platform. In the course of various addresses made from the table below, richly loaded with flowers and fruits, Daniel Webster arose and begged leave to announce that the daughter of Gen. Schuyler and the widow of Gen. Hamilton was then present; and with his own happy and thrilling reminiscence he dwelt upon the departed. Mrs. Hamilton laid aside her black bonnet, and arose. All was silent attention; those who sat near enough could read the tender and touching emotions of her countenance. She turned to the President and addressed him. He immediately, in a graceful and appropriate manner, uttered the sentiments she expressed to him and requested him to make known.—When she left the desk and descended to the aisle, there was something truly congenial to our republic, and beautiful in the simplicity of her manner and the respect shown to her in that national hall. No one moved, but all silently waited. She walked through the aisle, attended by one or two friends, bowing almost imperceptibly from one side to the other to the multitude, expressing her feelings by her countenance. Her simple and unpretending manner, and the silent, respectful homage of the people, seemed to contain a clear and beautiful demonstration of republican truth and sincerity.

During her residence at Washington Mrs. Hamilton had weekly reception mornings when she welcomed her friends, but she seldom went herself into general society.—The death of Mrs. Hamilton was caused by no marked disease, but the gradual decay of the vital powers produced alone by extreme age. Her remains were brought to this city, and the funeral took place this afternoon at one o'clock at Trinity Church.—With Mrs. Hamilton passes away the last we believe, of the distinguished women of the American revolution.—*New York Courier of Saturday.*

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY." The Mobile Register—well known as a leading, influential Democratic journal—in its issue of the 28th ult, has the following remarks, which many of its cotemporaries will do well to read and reflect over. However, a very perceptible change in the tone of many Democratic organs has been perceptible since the recent elections. Whether they consider "the uses of adversity" sweet, we are not prepared to say. A goodly portion of them make wry faces, as though the doses were very bitter.

Second Thoughts. We are glad to see that some of our Democratic brethren of the press, are arriving at the conclusion, through the instructive road of adversity, that there has been a lack of wisdom in the violence of their opposition to the new Society of "Know Nothings." It was a mistake to jump to the hasty conclusion that Know Nothingism was but a new phrase of the old Federal party, and to be attacked *a l'outrance*, and on the instant, under its new alias. It was the result of this blind haste, that our brethren did not see that many Democrats warmly participated in the sentiment of Americanism, which are elemental in this new organization. It would have been better to have waited to see if this new party would expound and maintain a political creed adverse to that of the Republican party of the United States. We early apprehended that the effect would be to determine the hostile position of the society to the Democratic party. And while the society had ascribed to them, (with what justice we know not,) certain tenets to which we could not subscribe, we were unable to perceive the wisdom of "borrowing trouble," for the Democracy, by making enemies of the Know Nothings. We think now that a re-action has commenced, and a juster and wiser tone of feeling is beginning to prevail.

ANECDOTE OF MAJOR BEN RUSSEL.—Why it is that mankind—and more particularly womankind—desire to conceal their ages, is a problem which has never yet been solved. Speaking of this a few days since, a gentleman related, in course of conversation, the following anecdote:

Major Ben. Russell and Benjamin Bussey, Esq., met in a barber's shop towards the close of their lives.

"Ah! how do you do, Old Ben Russell," said Mr. Bussey.

"Come, now," replied Major Ben, "I like that,—especially from you, who are about my age"—which was a truth.

"Upon my word," replied Mr. Bussey, "you're my senior by ten years."

"Oh no," replied Russell, who after a moment's thought, as if seeking for a test, asked, "What is the first thing you recollect?"

"The first thing I recollect," replied Mr. Bussey, "was hearing people talk about old Ben Russell!"—*Saturday Evening Gazette.*

EXCURSION TO THE LAKES. No. 3.

BY G. H. ADAMS.

RICHARDSON'S LAKE, OCT. 4. Our party with our two guides and a good boat, (eleven of us in all) with guns and fishing rods, left "Our House" for a run of eight miles up Richardson's Lake to the Great Lake as it is called here, for the name used for it on the maps is composed of letters put together in such a way as to make it hard to give it utterance. (Mooselimaguntic is the name.)

The report here was that this lake was the lake of the large trout, and we were determined to have the largest and best.

Some of our party had thought of stopping on the way up for a hunting excursion.

We proceeded four miles up the lake and landed for a few moments when our guides pointed to the recent tracts of a bear in the sand, and where he had been burrowing and rooting in the sand. This decided our party who were for a hunt and six of them we left promising to take them up on our return at the same point this afternoon. We then proceeded on four miles more to the Great Lake with our two guides, who on arriving at the dam on the outlet led us to the point where we were to take a boat. But no boat could be procured, and we were under the necessity of taking a gondola forty feet long and ten feet wide, and on board of this craft for a couple of hours I had fine sport trouting in trout cove and caught the largest spatted trout I ever saw weighing about five pounds at night after laying so long in the boat; it probably would have weighed 5 1-2lbs. when first taken from the water, our party of five caught about twenty, half of which I caught myself in a very short time. We find here as on Moosehead lake the guides, and those who live on the shores of the lakes know nothing about the science of trout fishing. I am confident I can take more trout in one day than any old fisherman on these lakes.

After spending two or three hours on the lake proceeded down four miles to the point where we put our hunters on shore, and found on arriving that they had not secured a bear nor seen one, but had found partridges quite plenty. Two or three of the party in the course of the day were in the woods crossing a small brook and saw large numbers of trout in very shoal water, and having no fishing tackle, they determined to try some other way, and with rifle balls, dirk knives and a slip noose they managed to secure ten of about 1 lb. weight each, and all about of one size. They were the handsomest string of trout I remember to have seen, and they reported that barrels could be taken with the hook. We arrived all well at "our house" about sunset having spent the day pleasantly and retired for the night with a brilliant fire blazing in the centre of our camp.

OCT. 5, AT "OUR HOUSE." We went out this morning to see a trap spring which our landlord Capt. Shaw had set at the foot of the dam, the trap is made simply by making a wicker work dam and putting it across the bottom of one of the flumes below the dam and then hoisting the dam above high enough to let in the trout,—on shutting down the dam they are left in the flume the water all having escaped by the wicket work dam. Only four trout were taken, but we are told as many as sixty or more are taken at a time.

Doct. J. and myself have some fine trout fishing this morning and our party are calling us up to proceed down to Lake Umbagog by a new route. As we have more baggage and trout than our men can carry over the six miles of rough road, we must travel to reach the place where they left our boat. When they came up, our party have concluded to let the men go two turns with our things, and get the boat back to the foot of the lake. Our hunters expecting this day to secure one more bear we left about nine o'clock with our guide, ten of us in all, for a thirteen mile tramp through the woods where for the whole distance we should find no house or camp with one exception, about eleven miles rom four starting place.

We have met with no striking adventures to-day, but on striking the bed of the Androscoggin river we found evident signs of a moose; fresh tracks and other signs were quite prominent, but we were not favored with the sight of him, but arrived at Abbott's our place of rest in good spirits and but little weary having come about sixteen miles, the distance without any outside steps being thirteen miles.

On our arrival we are informed that on the day we left here, Monday last, a fine moose was kiled ten miles below at the notch and within a few rods of where we came through. It seems the moose made a miss step, and fell into a large cavity between some rocks from which he could not extricate himself, and the two men who found him seized him by his antlers, and while one held him the other cut his throat with his jack knife. Truly a vulgar and barbarous way this to dispatch such noble game.

There has also been a bear killed within two or three miles of this house since we left, and we fear we have overshot the mark by going too far into the interior but we are not inclined to regret that we have gone for our success has been far beyond our most sanguine expectations in trout fishing, a business we should have done nothing at had we remained here.

FRIDAY OCT. 6.—We have taken a part of this day to explore Umbagog Lake with a guide and three others of our party, while the rest of our party have taken to the woods on a bear hunt.

On our return to recount the exploits of the day we find nothing possessing sufficient interest has transpired to be worth recording, fish and game being scarce and we do not advise any of our friends ever to fish in Lake Umbagog, and while we are speaking of this lake we have a few words to say in regard to this great chain of Lakes which are all linked together and stretch away through, and around a great tract of wild unsettled country, which we presume will remain so for regenerations to come, as the land is exceedingly rough, rocky and mountainous, and far from any market and likely to be. For where some little clearings have been made some to our knowledge have abandoned them and gone out west to better soil, and more genial clime, and those who remain would go, many of them, I should think, if they had the means. But to return to what we had to say respecting th

Lakes. The first in order, is Lake Umbagog about ten miles long. The next above this is Richardson's Lake connected with this by a river some six miles long to follow its crooked course. The river takes the name of Androscoggin, and is not navigable for boats. At the head of this river, and the outlet of Richardson's Lake is a dam, and a large camp with a crew of men to take charge of it under the direction of Capt. Shaw who is ready to accommodate fishermen, and does it to their satisfaction.

Then we find Richardson's Lake about fourteen miles from one extreme point to the other. The next still above this is the Lake Mooslimaguntic commonly called Great Lake as it is the largest of all, being about seventeen miles. Here at the outlet of this lake into Richardson's is a great dam and a large crew of men to work on it, and perhaps over ten thousand dollars has been expended here. The object of these dams is to keep back the water in the lakes till such time as it is wanted to run the logs down through the sluce way from one pond to the other. Then in addition to the three lakes we have enumerated there are several other smaller lakes and ponds and there is at present and will be for many years to come a large business carried on in this wild section traversed by these lakes and ponds, but from the specimens of lumber we have seen on our route we do not think much of the quality of the lumber, and when this is off we should not think the land worth one cent per acre.—But these beautiful lakes will be the resort of the ardent angler for ages and generations to come, as the trout are so abundant, and are extended through such a vast extent of inland waters, it will be absolutely impossible even to catch them all out, or even to reduce their numbers much, and we say to all anglers who take delight in "throwing the bright fly," go to Richardson's Lake and be sure to fish in Great Lake for we are safe in saying this is the greatest place for trout fishing in the New England States, and perhaps in the world. I have seen a barrel caught by three men in the course of three days fishing, and one string of ten trout weighing forty pounds. Some of them I was told, would weigh about seven pounds, and was assured it was no uncommon thing to take trout weighing seven pounds and they are not the lake trout like those caught in Moosehead Lake which are not worth cooking after they are caught but are all the pure spotted Salmon Trout. Having said what we have and recorded the same by the way side, in our camp amidst singing and merry talk and in the utmost haste, we doubtless have made many errors, but if so they were not intentional, and we shall not have much more to say, as our party are to leave early in the morning or as soon as our guides arrive with our baggage and our men with the carriages who are to come up from Bethel for us.

Doct. J has just come in from a short hunt with six partridges, and we would remark here that we have shot any number we desired on our various excursions.

Sat. Oct. 7.—We have now arrived at the popular tavern kept by John Smith where we are to dine on moose steak. The day has been beautiful, and our ride exhilerating in the extreme. The scenery through which we have been passing has appeared quite as interesting as it did in our description we gave on our way up. On descending the mountain through the notch we passed within a few rods of the place where the moose was killed to which we have referred in our notes and the first house we came to we saw a skin stretched upon the barn. Our party ordered a stop, and with shouts for some of the moose meat we rushed into the house, to the great astonishment of the lady of the house, who however soon became calm, and sold to our party such pieces as each one might select, at very reasonable rates offering us some moose mince pie, which our party pronounced delicious.

Our driver informs us he has seen seven bears since we went up, and that three of them followed two girls who were out near the woods, almost up to the very door of the house to which they fled in the utmost alarm. In the town of Newry through which we passed bears are very plenty, coming down from the mountains to kill sheep and rob the corn fields, and we have almost a mind to stop a day or two for one more bear.

But we proceed on to Bethel where we take the cars for home. The day has been like summer, while the forests have presented all that diversity, and variety of colors so peculiar to our American forests after the frosts of autumn here set in, presenting to the eye a beautiful and variegated scene.—Still there is something so sombre in the scene, it does not please me like the deep green of June.

Our party have all arrived at Portland in the seven o'clock train all well and pleased with our excursion and as the train has left for Saco my friend M. B. C. F. has kindly offered me his horse and carriage with which I shall arrive at home at about eleven o'clock A. M. and thus endeth the record of this very exciting and interesting excursion.

The Soule Difficulty Obviated. From late advices despatched from London to Liverpool just before the departure of the steamship, it would appear that Louis Napoleon had concluded to change his determination not to allow Mr Soule to cross France. The New York Courier and Enquirer says:

"Louis Napoleon retracts, and Mr. Soule is free of the soil of France. We have received official intelligence by telegraphic despatch to Liverpool, dated London, Nov. 3d, 11 o'clock, P. M., announcing that 'the Emperor Napoleon has rescinded his order prohibiting Mr. Soule's passage through France, and the American Minister will leave London to-morrow (Nov. 4th) for Paris on his way to Madrid.'. The arguments and the influences which operated to produce this change in the policy of the French Monarch, had not transpired at the time when our information was despatched; and, indeed, we have reason to believe that the determination which so suddenly puts an end to all speculation and apprehension on this subject, was made very suddenly, and was quite unexpected in diplomatic circles in London, although it was supposed that the answer of De L,Huys would prevent all difficulty between the two countries.

The Know Nothing Nominations for the Presidency. The following speculations are from the New York Tribune:—

The New York Times of Saturday has an official or semi-official article to inform the public at large that the Know Nothings will not nominate their candidates for President and Vice President at present. Very probable; but this does not render it any the less clear who those candidates must be. For President, their man is Sam Houston. He is a southerner and a slaveholder, and therefore well suited to lead that great movement for crushing out "sectional feeling"—that is to say, dislike of slave-catching—which is avowed to be one great object of the Order; he also voted against the Nebraska bill, and is a Temperance man, which will make him an available candidate at the north. Besides, he is a democrat, and may possibly get the nomination of that party, and so carry the Irish and German votes. Besides, he is himself supposed to be the identical "Sam"—or mythical impersonation of the Order. Of course he must be the candidate, and a pretty strong candidate he will be. As for the Vice Presidency, nothing need be said. That place is reserved for Mr. Daniel Ullman, and we protest against any other name being mentioned.

The Union and Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, '54.

CLAYTON ON AMERICANISM.

Hon. John M. Clayton, at a recent mass meeting in Delaware city, delivered a long and eloquent address in exposition of the principles and vindication of the objects of the American party, from a report of which we extract the following:—

"I came here to-day," said Mr, C., "for the purpose of stating how far I was willing to sustain the new party organization, known as the American party in this State. I have attended but a single political meeting this year, and that was a meeting held in this town by a small number of the old Whig party, which determined by a very decided vote that no Whig ticket should be run in this State at the approaching election. The reasons for adopting that resolution were then fully given, the principal one being that the Whigs of the other counties of the State had refused to form any ticket, or to join in electing any Whig State ticket whatever. This was the result of a state of things well understood here. There were not enough Whigs in the State to offer any reasonable prospect of electing a Whig ticket. We are left, therefore, to choose between the American and the Democratic parties—old party lines are, to a great extent, obliterated. The American ticket is made up of men of both the ancient parties. The Democratic ticket excludes all but Democrats. On the 4th of last month, the Americans met at the Capitol of the State, and formed a platform, upon which they have organized their new party. It is liberal and fair. It proclaims the principle of religious toleration in the words of the Constitution itself. There is no bigotry, no proscription to be found in it. It leaves all men to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, proclaims no religious test for office, and asserts liberty of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, as constituting the very basis of the new organization. It denies the right of aliens to vote without naturalization, and proclaims the doctrine that Americans should rule their own country. It welcomes all virtuous and good men emigrating from foreign countries to our shores, to seek an asylum from oppression among us. Though I was not present at the time the resolutions were adopted, yet they meet with my most hearty concurrence and approbation.

On these principles I was willing to act, and am yet willing to act, but I never was a member of what has been called the Native American party, or of the Know Nothing Society, as it is more commonly called. I know there are many eminent men in this country, for whom I have great respect, who are members of each of the latter.—The present Governor elect of Pennsylvania, who is personally known to me as one of the most estimable and able men in the country, is universally believed to be a member of the Know Nothing order, and it is said owes his election in a great degree to their votes. A better man could not, in my opinion, have been selected for the office. I Know not upon what authority it is stated that *the late President of the United States is a member of the Know Nothing order.* But I do know that a number of the most intelligent and patriotic men in the country, have adopted the principles and joined the society of this secret party. I know, too, that in this State a very great number of gentlemen of high standing and acknowledged patriotism, from the ranks of both the Whig and Democratic parties, are believed to be among the members of the order of United Americans. Whatever may be the principles of the Know Nothings of other States, we are bound to believe that the principles of the order in Delaware are in perfect accordance, both with the letter and spirit of the resolutions adopted in Delaware on the 4th of October; because they were present in great numbers at the meeting held on that day—assisted in the formation of the platform itself, and it was adopted after full deliberation, without one dissenting voice. We have reason, therefore, to know if there be anything proscriptive, bigoted or unprincipled among the Know Nothings of other States, it is not to be found in the creed of the party principles of the Americons of Delaware.

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I concur in the sentiment expressed by Gen. Washington, that "it is contrary to the policy of this government to appoint foreigners to office to the exclusion of native born citizens." I do not mean by this that a foreigner should never be appointed to office. I mean that, other circumstances being equal, the American ought to be preferred, and that was the opinion of Washington.—But there are many foreigners in this country, for whom I would not hesitate to vote; and, to illustrate my meaning, I now take leave to say, that as the Senatorial term of James Shields, of Illinois, is about to expire, if I had a hundred votes to cast in the election of the Senator of that State, I would throw them all for James Shields, such is my opinion of that man. But, if another James Shields, equally worthy, patriotic and able, were to present himself as his opponent, being born an American on the soil here, I should prefer him to the foreigner, though a naturalized citizen. If any man differ from that opinion, he is at perfect liberty to do so, but I do not envy him his claims to true American and patriotic feelings. I shall not enlarge upon this subject, for my views have already been publicly expressed.

You understand me, therefore, fellow citizens, as standing on the platform adopted by the Americans, at Dover, on the 4th day of last month, and no other, which in any degree conflicts with it. I will not support for office a man who claims to be a native American, unless he plants himself also upon that platform. If he seeks my vote, he must do it by professing my principles. He must tell me that some other party, besides the American party here, has nominated him for the office. He must come out plainly, and say that he asks support on the principles of the Americans at the Capitol, when they met last month publicly in State Convention. If he asks the support of the American party, he has no right to accept, without our consent, a nomination from another party, professing principles which we, as Americans, have never adopted.

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At this crisis, when I think there is far more real danger than has ever existed before, (as the sequel will show,) I rejoice that an American party is to be found in the country; around which I and other men, who think as I do, can rally.

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In every State, and in every section of this Union, there is now an American party. At present a foreigner, not naturalized, and in trouble abroad, excites more sympathy among the politicians of the dominant party, than any native American could possibly do. More noise was made by them about Martin Kosta, than would have been created by an equal danger to fifty native Americans in a foreign country.—Kossuth was at one time, in their estimation, an object of much greater interest and admiration than any American who has lived since the days of Washington.—Gentlemen, I am for devotion to American citizens and American interests. I am for American in preference to foreign labor, American mechanics, American manufactures, American navigators, and, above all, American agriculture. I am for American breadstuffs, and an American market for them. I am for the country as it stands, in preference to all other countries, and have no desire to win the foreign vote by abject flattery, or professions of greater regard for foreigners than for those born in my own—my native land.

My fellow citizens, I am, as all of you who know me, well understand, no candidate for any office, post, or station, which parties or party men could ever bestow. I have not held an office I did not gladly resign, and I suppose I shall even yet resign the seat I now hold, before the expiration of the long term which is before me. But I am not ungrateful to my friends for the honors they have conferred upon me, and I well know, and can never forget, the men who bestowed them. There is no sacrifice which an honorable man could make to sustain them, which I am not at all times ready to incur.

I do not expect the party to agree with me in everything. I do not expect it to be either a Whig or a Democratic party. But if I am to act with it at all, it must stand by the principles to which I have referred.

The foregoing extracts are copied from the American Ballot, a paper recently started in Portsmouth, N. H. So far as these extracts are concerned, the sentiments they contain have our cordial assent. We regard them eminently republican, calculated to strengthen and render enduring the form of government which the people of these United States have adopted, and to enlarge and vitalize free institutions. If this be the full platform of the American Party, and there is no addenda, by which the eternal principles of personal liberty are violated, or held in abeyance, we desire to stand upon no better one. Take for example the following sentence:—

"*Gentlemen, I am for American citizens, and American interests. I am for American in preference to Foreign labor, American Mechanics, American Manufactures, American Navigators, and above all, American Agriculture. I am for American Bread Stuffs, and an American market for them. I am for the country as it stands, in preference to all other countries, and have no desire to win the Foreign Vote by abject flattery, or professions of greater regard for Foreigners than for those born in my own — my native land.*"

Such a platform is a patriotic one, for patriotism is not so diffuse as to make no distinctions between countries. The true patriot aims to advance the interests of his own country — by all honest and reasonable means. He prefers its interests to the interests of other and Foreign countries. This was the platform adopted by the fathers of the republic, the one upon which Washington stood, and the one which will command the respect and confidence of the genuine republican democracy of the country. It is pleasant to feel that the recent indications give promise of a better state of things, and that the country, after having swerving from her true position, and its people too many of them have been running after strange gods, and worshipping at the altar of party, instead of the altar of the country, is soon to resume the old republican position, and the people to return to worship at the American altar, which was reared amid the storms and trials of the days of the Revolution. It will be perceived that Mr. Clayton does not claim to speak *excathedra* for the Know Nothing organization, and he expressly says that he neve was a member of what has been called the Native American Party, or the Know Nothing Society as it is commonly called.

This disclaimer of Mr. Clayton's, renders of comparatively small importance another portion of Mr. Clayton's speech, in which he asserts that the new organization will ignore the question of slavery, and to use his language, "will refuse to test the suitableness of any man for public office, by the question whether he is for or against the mere extension of slavery in some territory of the United States." We accept Mr. Clayton's sentiments upon other matters not because he speaks by authority, but because we consider them as eminently right, but his views in relation to the slavery questions, in our judgment, to do accord with American principles, nor are they to be taken as indicative of the principles of the order to which they refer. In our view it is essentially American to decree, that outside of State jurisdiction, the law of territorial liberty shall be observed, and the theory of personal freedom recognized in all Congressional legislation, relating to the territories of the United States. As American citizens, closely connected together, and living in a state of mutual dependence on each, and having mutual existing influences, we cannot be indifferent to, or ignore the great question of slavery.

John M. Clayton, as an individual, may be willing to ignore, or to speak more truthfully, may like to see slavery prosper and extend, for this is the legitimate and practical meaning which the South has always given to the word ignore, but the freemen of the North will never consent to such doctrine. If it were practicable to dismiss forever this irritatating subject of slavery from the halls of Legislation, it could only be on the principle that slavery where it exists in the States now, should be left to the States themselves, and that no new movements to extend it, perpetuate or bolster it up should be countenanced. Such an ignoring of slavery as this would be reasonable, but Mr. Clayton means nothing of the kind. His ignoring is practically intervention, just such intervention as has characterized the proceedings of the federal government for the last twenty years. There is no difficulty in sustaining a national organization based upon the principles of the Constitution, and these principles neither uphold slavery nor require the people to consent to its extension. We have not space to argue this question at length. There is a deep seated feeling at the North, a reasonable, not a fanatical one, against the powers of the general government being used longer to naturalize Slavery. It is this feeling which has given potency and effect to the "unseen power" in the recent elections, and neither John M. Clayton, by mixing up a good deal of right doctrine with much that is wrong, can turn to bad uses.

A MERITED TESTIMONIAL.

From the Boston Journal Nov. 18.

Presentation.—Yesterday afternoon, several of the personal friends of Col. William Schouler, late of the Boston Atlas, but at present editor of The Cincinnati Gazette, met at the Tremont House, and presented to him a service of plate, consisting of a massive pitcher, a salver and goblet. The presentation speech was made by Wm. H. Fleming, Esq., and was appropriately responded to by the recipient. The pitcher bears the following inscription: "To Col. William Schouler of Cincinnati, Ohio, from the "old folks at home."

This is just. It recognizes the judgement and patriotism of Wm. Schouler, who several years conducted the Boston Atlas and in its columns strove manfully to have the whig party of that State adhere to the doctrines and views which if they had been followed would not have brought the party to the pitiful condition in which it now finds itself. But the worship of men and money bags was too strong and two unreasoning to bear the truth; two thousands of the patrons of the Atlas, by a preconcerted move, stopped their papers in one day, and shortly after, Mr. Schouler departed for the West, to live among the freemen of Ohio. He left many warm friends in Boston who greet with sincere welcome his prescence in that city, where he is now visiting.

We fully accord with the remarks above made by the Bangor Mercury. Had the counsels of such a man as Col. Schouler been followed, Whiggery in Massachusetts would not have been in the pitiable condition it now is. We know Col. Schouler well and right glad are we that he has taken up his abode with western freemen, and has entered a field of more extended usefulness than he occupied in Boston.

☞ The Springfield Republican thus expresses itself in regard to the Massachusetts election:—

"But the result of Monday's voting means that the people were out of humor with the old political organizations, and desired to extinguish them, break old differences, unite and re-divide, as the new and more practical questions of the time should indicate to be necessary or appropriate.—This was the voice of common sense, and the feeling of the great mass of the people. They sought satisfaction in a fusion upon the slavery question; but the quietists and velvet-footed philanthropists on one side, and the selfish schemes of party-leaders and committee-men on both, brought effort here to naught.

Disappointed and vexed at this failure, and unable to recognize any good reason in longer contentions with each other when there was no disagreement of principle, a great proportion of the voters of the State seized upon the Know-Nothing order as a common refuge, and a common instrument of knocking in the head those effete political organizations, which with little or no power left for good, yet had been able to stifle the call for new combinations more faithfully representing the popular feeling."

Manfully said. The Springfield Republican is one of the Massachusetts whig papers that endeavored to persuade the whig leaders there of the fatuity of their course, in sticking up their backs, and declaring they had the power, and would have the *whole*. They have got nothing, and in getting it, got their deserts. The Boston whigs have tried hard to make the world believe that Massachusetts whiggery has always been *sound* on the slavery question. They have failed to make the world believe it, just as any sensible man supposed they would, unless they could blot from the history of the country the record of the doings of Boston politicians and Massachusetts statesmen in 1850. A very large proportion of the sincere men who have continued their connection with the whig party have felt for years that the greatest obstacles which stood in way of stopping the extension of slavery, and the exercise of the general government in its behalf, was the yielding spirit of Massachusetts men.—There has always been vigor enough in their manifestoes on the slavery question, but unfortunately the war has never come up to the manifesto. It was this conviction among the masses which produced the results which have so much astonished the region of old Fogydom situated on Boston Bay.

The Stone Business. Quite an extensive business is done in our place in quarrying and preparing granite for building purposes. About a mile, or a little more, from our wharves, or railroad depot, there are as fine granite quarries as can be found elsewhere in the State. The Stone is hard, hardly as dark as the Quincy granite, finishes up handsomely, and is regarded as very durable.—All the stone required for the large factories, and other buildings here, is obtained from these quarries, and in addition to what is wanted here much is dressed, or sent in a rough state, to Portland for building purposes in that City. In fact Portland must always look manly to our quarries for a supply of this important item of building material. There are several Stone yards in that City now, which are chiefly supplied from these quarries. The present year the firm of Gooch & Sawyer, (Wm. Gooch of this town, and Mr. Sawyer of Portland,) in addition to filling a contract of $20,000 for hammered Stone for building Boon Island Light House, have quarried and dressed a large quantity for builders both here and in Portland. They have had a large number of workmen employed at their quarries, and at their Stone Sheds on Alfred Street.—Their business, we are told has amounted to some $25,000 this year. In addition to this, the Messrs. Andrews, Ira, James and Leonard, brothers, have been engaged in a similar business, filling contracts for constructing Wharves and Sea Walls, completing Breakwater, and doing other stone work in Portland Harbour. We are not posted up as to the extent of their business, but it must be quite large. The facilities for obtaining stone here cheaply and its excellence is so generally admitted that there is ground for believing that the business must increase and in the end become no inconsiderable item in the list of business operation of our town.

Back Again. Our readers will perceive by Mr. J. S. Stevens' advertisment in this paper that he is back again in the old place, from which he was so summarily ejected, by a kind of higher law, from which there was no escape, a few months ago. The building has been repaired, and Mr. S. has placed in the store he occupies a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell cheap for cash, no doubt.

We would also remark that our old friend, Eld. James Fernald, who understands all about the Furniture Business, who was also a sufferer with Mr. S. by the fire which destroyed Cutts Block, has found spacious rooms for the sale of Furniture in the building on the corner of Water and Main Street Saco, opposite Pepperill Square, where he would doubtless be willing to wait upon customers, both old and new.

Petersons Magazine. Great improvements will be made in this capital Magazine for 1855. The reading matter will be increased to *nine hundred pages* a year. Each number will contain a steel engraving; a colored fashion plate, and between twenty and forty wood engravings.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the celebrated author of "Fashion and Famine," is one of the editors, and writes exclusively for it, assisted by all the best female authors.

To clubs the terms are cheaper yet, three copies being sent for $5,00, five copies for $7,50, and eight copies for $10,00, with a splendid premium to the person getting up the club. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Specimens sent on being written for.

Arthur's Home Magazine. The Publishers of this valuable monthly purpose to add new features of attractiveness in the new volume commencing with January. It is to be printed on new type, and more freely embellished with engravings of interesting localities, Scenery, remarkable places, historical personages, objects in natural history, science &c. Each number will contain the latest styles of Ladies' Costume, Patterns for embroidery &c.

Its reading matter is always good.

Berwick Academy. We are indebted to a friend in South Berwick for a neatly printed catalogue, by which we learn that this institution is in a very flourishing condition, there having been 99 pupils at the Fall term. The Academy building is probably the best of the kind in the State, and is tastefully and conveniently arranged for the purposes of the institution. It was erected last year at an expense of more than seven thousand dollars. Its location is on a beautiful and retired spot in the village of South Berwick; one of the pleasantest and most cultivated places in the County of York. We know of no place in the County more favorably situated for academic instruction than South Berwick, or an institution which has at its command better facilities for imparting instruction.—Rev. Mr. Wells continues as Principal of the School. The Winter term commences, as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, on Thursday of next week.

Contested Election. By the Kennebec Journal we observe that Mr. Fuller received his certificates signed by only a portion of the Council. A minority of the Council, Messrs. Woodman and Tucker, submit a minority report, wherein they differ in opinion from the majority of the Council, and recommend a submission of certain questions as to the legality of votes thrown, to the Supreme Court. The Journal says that the votes of certain plantations which, according to the rule adopted in 1852, when Fuller was declared elected over Robinson, should have been thrown out, have been counted. It is quite likely that Mr. Milliken will present his claims before the next House.—*Portland Advertiser.*

Had we had space to spare we should have given this report entire. The chief objection stated in this report was that the plantations had not returned, as they were required by law lists of the voters with the returns. The signers of the report considered this as imperative, the provision was obviously intended to check illegal and fraudulent voting. The refusal of a majority of the Council to submit the controverted question to the court seems like prejudging the case in Mr. Fuller's favor. In coming to this conclusion that Mr. Fuller was elected, the Council seemed to decide with great liberality in some cases, and with great strictness in others, but their judgement was always such as would favor Mr. Fuller.

National Know Nothing Council.—The telegraph has afforded obscure rumors during the last few days, of a general meeting at Cincinnati of delegates of the secret order, with an alleged view of preparing for the next Presidential campaign. The present time would not seem to be a favorable one to be selected for the purpose of nominating a candidate, but that is not conclusive evidence that the report is incorrect. The following letter in the New York Express furnishes the most direct information that we have seen regarding the meeting at Cincinnati:—

Cincinnati, November 15, 1854. An immense number of Americans, [Know Nothings] and from every State in the Union, are in session here to-day, in National Connoil, and will be for some days, to deliberate upon matters of political interest to them as American citizens, and to the country at large. Even California has sent delegates to this Convention. The strangers in town, who seem to be members of it, are among the best men of the country, and create a strong impression in their favor from their general intelligence, order, sobriety, and unexceptionable demeanor. It is said that one of the objects of this meeting is the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency in 1856. I do not believe any such nomination will be made this year, or that it is contemplated by any large number of delegates to make one at this time.—New York, New England, the South, North, and West, are all represented here by men of national sentiment and character. It looks to us as if Providence had interposed to raise up a body of pure and true men to give a wise and patriotic direction to the government.

☞ Mr. Granger's "National Whig Address" is eagerly expected. The Troy Traveller expresses a fear that it has been deprived of its merit by the accidents of the recent election.

Wilmington, Nov. 16.—The full official returns of this State have been received, and give Cansey, the American candidate for Governor, 733 majority, and Cullen, American, for Congress, 504 majority.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Halifax, Nov. 23.—The royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, from Liverpool, Nov. 11, arrived at this port at 11¼ o'clock last night.

The War.—Sebastopol still holds out stoutly, and the substance of the news from that quarter is that the allies had met with an important check, and had not made much progress since the last accounts.

Gen Canrobert sends officially to the French minister of war dates to Oct. 22, in which he states that the French approaches towards the walls of Sebastopol continue to advance agreeably with his previous plans of working; but the difficulties met with are two-fold; first, in the rocky nature of the ground upon which the parallels have to be formed; and second, the extremely heavy calibre of the ship artillery which the Russians have mounted profusely upon the walls; against which the French have only to oppose their 68 pounders, and 12-inch mortars. This fully explains the delay in the progress of the siege.

On the night of the 20th the enemy made an attempt to spike the French guns, but failed signally, whatever Russians did enter the batteries being killed. The losses of the French are not so great as might have been expected, and their wounded are all sent to Constantinople, where hospitals are in effective condition.

The health of the army is, on the whole, satisfactory, although some sickness had appeared among the gunners from the ships.

Signed, Canrobert.

The total loss in the French forces from the 17th to the 28th of October was 500.

Private accounts in the *Moniteur* contain French narratives of the progress of the siege to the 30th of October. On the 25th, 20,000 Russians attacked the French rear, which was defended by the Turks, drove them from it, and took possession. The English immediately attacked the Russians, and sent a messenger to Gen. Canrobert, who hastened with the second division of the army and a squadron of chasseurs to their relief. The French and English cavalry united, and quickly repulsed the enemy by a brilliant charge, in which the combat was maintained for about five minutes with the sword. The positions were retained. The loss of the English was four hundred, but the French loss was not quite so great.

The *Moniteur* publishes late despatches received by the government from Gen. Canrobert, dated

Before Sebastopol, Oct. 28.

The works of the siege are being continued. On the 25th, the Russian army appeared on the plains of Balaclava. They were attacked and a battle ensued, which had no particular consequences except that the English experienced some loss from a formidable Russian charge, which was repulsed by them with great vigor. On the following morning, 5000 men left Sebastopol and attacked the left wing of the English, but they were repulsed. The Russians, however, rallied and repeated the attack, when they were again repulsed with considerable loss.

Canrobert.

Thrilling News from the Crimea.—The steamer Baltic arrived at New York on Sunday with news from Europe to Nov. 15th.

The news by this arrival is extremely interesting. The news of the massacre of the English light cavalry under Lord Cardigan, is mainly confirmed. They charged upon a Russian battery of thirty guns, and no less than 400 were killed outright, only two hundred returning. Since then there has been incessant and sanguinary fighting. The allies, in point of numbers, are now overmatched, and urgent requests have been sent for instant reinforcements. Fifty thousand French troops are to be instantly sent to Sebastopol, and every available steamer has been taken up by the French and English governments, including the Europa, Alps, Indiana, New York, and others.

On the 4th of November, there was a sanguinary engagement, and on the 5th, a terrible combat, including a sortie and general atack by Menschikoff's whole army.—The battle lasted from daybreak until 4 P. M. Both sides claim the victory. The English took some hundred prisoners. The Russians stormed several batteries and silenced the guns. The loss of the Allies was 5000; that of the Russians 8000. On the 6th the battle was resumed by the Russians, but the result is yet unknown.

The Allies are preparing to storm Sebastopol before the Russians can recover their losses.

The intelligence brought by the Baltic is not regarded as favoring the success of the Allies. The Commanders of both the English and French forces have sent urgent requests to their governments for reinforcements. These requests are being complied with as fast as possible. The English Government have ordered, in Government service all the steamers of the Cunard line, and are engaging a large number of private steamers to convey troops to the Black Sea. It will be some days before additional news can be received. The opinion is gaining ground, that the taking of Sebastopol is no easy affair. Thus far the Allies seem to have received as much damage as they have been enabled to do to the Russians.

Three Days Later. The Steam ship Africa arrived at New York, Wednesday evening, bringing three days later intelligence from Europe. From a mass of telegraphic news published Nov. 30, in the Portland Advertiser, we glean the following:

War News. A pause has ensued in the field fighting before Sebastopol.

Despatches from the Russians and British, says that the siege progress with regularity, and preparations are making for an assault.

Both parties are in want of reinforcements. The besiegers worse than the besieged.

The great hospital in Sebastopol, with 2000 wounded soldiers was burned by the fire of the allies.

Nothing decisive respecting the seige of Sebastopol had occurred. Most of the news received, relates to the battle of Nov. 2, and there is some descrepancy between the Russian and allied accounts of the engagement. Both parties seem to have suffered badly.

Breadstuffs continued to fall in England.

Mysterious Disappearance.—One of the smartest tricks of the season was played last night. A fellow came to town who professed to perform a great many wonderful slight-of-hand tricks, and other things worth seeing. Wyeth's hall was procured for the performance, and well filled. The first wonderful trick was to be a "mysterious disappearance," and it was well performed, as when the hour arrived for the commencement, it was found that the gentleman had "mysterinusly disappeared," taking with him the proceeds, and leaving the anxious audience minus their "quarters."—*Harrisburg Pa. Union, Nov. 22.*

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 24.—David S. Reed has been elected U. S. Senator for four years be the Legislature of this State by a majority of 11 votes.

Steam Boat Burnt in Boston Harbor.

A terrible disaster occurred almost at our very doors yesterday afternoon. At 5 o'clock the Eastern steamers left this port for their vartons destinations, and when they had been on their passage but about 20 minutes, one of their number, the steamer Ocean, Capt. Donnivan, bound for Bath, was run into by the royal mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, on her passage to this port from Liverpool *via* Halifax. The Ocean, it appears, was crossing the track of the Canada, in order to avoid a collision, but she was not quick enough in her movements, and was run into by the Canada just abaft the wheel-house on the larboard side. A large hole was made in the side of the Ocean, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. The stove in the room occupied by Carpenter's Express Messenger was overturned, and before the Canada had separated from the Ocean, the latter steamer was on fire, and shortly burned to the water's edge.

The utmost confusion prevailed immediately among the passengers, and in the terror and dismay numbers jumped overboard some of whom were drowned. The Ocean had on board some 75 or 80 passengers, but the exact number is not known, as the Clerk of the boat lost his list, and besides the passengers had not all paid their fares. He had taken about $40 passage money when the disaster occurred. The Ocean had also a very heavy freight.

The boats of the Canada, steamers Forest City, Boston, and Eastern State, the Quarantine boat, and other vessels in the vicinity, hastened to the rescue of the imperrilled passengers, and succeeded in saving the lives of nearly all the passengers many of whom reached the city last night.

About a dozen passengers were saved in the life-boat of the Forest City, and that vessel brought the dead bodies of three persons, who were picked up, but have not been identified. One is a child, one a young man, supposed to be a seaman, and one a young woman, in a black dress, with a gold and a coral ring on her fingers.

There were several injured persons and Drs. Bigelow and Morrill were called to attend upon them.

They found Mr. H. L. Wing, the messenger for Carpenter's Bath Express, very badly burnt. He was sitting in his room at the time of the accident. He was conveyed to the Massachusetts Hospital, and it is hoped he will recover.

Mr Charles Pope, a colored passenger, who resided at Cape Cod, and follows the fisting business, had his thigh and ribs broken, and it was thought he would not live through the night. His wife was also severely injured. Mrs. Berry, stewardess of the Ocean, was delirious, but was not materially injured.—*Boston Jour. Saturday.*

Mr. Wing and Mr. Pope, have since died of their wounds. The Ocean has run on the route between Boston and the Kennebec River for several years. She was principally owned in Hallowell and Augusta, and was worth about $70,000. There is a rumor afloat that the eastern boats were racing when the accident occurred, and the Ocean was run into in attempting to cross the Canada bows.

Great Bank Robbery.—The Windham Co. Bank at Windham, Conn., was robbed on Friday night of *twenty-two thousand dollars.* The bank employs a young man of sixteen as a watchman, and keeps a very large dog. On Friday evening the watchman put his dog into the bank, and went away, returning about nine o'clock. As he was entering the bank, he was seized by four men who were concealed near the door, it being very dark at the time—was bound, gagged, and taken into the bank, and locked up in a room. The dog was belied by meat and chloroform, and was afterwards killed. The robbers then went to work systematically, and continued at it five hours, at which time, 2 o'clock, they returned with $13,000 in bills of the bank, $2,000 of bills of other banks, and $7,000 in specie. The young man worked himself loose about half an hour afterwards and gave the alarm. A hand-car on the Willimantic Railroad was missing in the morning, and it was supposed that the robbers or part of them had used that as a means of escape. Four suspicious looking strangers had been loitering round Windham for several days. The amount of Windham County money which they have taken will be liable to lend to their detection. *Boston Courier.*

A telegraphic despatch from New London mentions the arrest of the robbers, and the recovery of nearly all the money.

A Forthcoming Wonder.—According to a correspondent of Herapath's (English) Journal, steam power is to be superseded by "Paulson's patent Pendulum T lever," which will be brought before the public in about a month. Two men in a sitting position will be able with ease to propel a railway engine twenty-five horse power, with its full complement of carriages, at any speed to be attained by steam power. The tenders and boilers of the present engines will be no longer required, and the new engines will be constructed of about one-fourth the weight, and say one sixth or one eighth the cost. The wheels and frames of the present engines will be available for the new one.

The late Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, Abbott Professor of Theology in Andover (Mass.) Theological Seminary, wrote the proprietors as follows:—"From a long use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam *for Coughs, Colds and Consumption*, in my family circle, and in some instances among Theological students, I have been led to regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine."

For sale in Biddeford, by J. Sawyer; in Saco, by J. A. Berry. Price 50 Cents—larger size, $1,00. 2w48

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The celebrity of Dr. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS has induced several persons, who do not possess the least medical knowledge, to assume the title of Doctor, and put before the public an article in imitation of my medicine, which they call Sherry Wine Bitters, and attempt to palm them off under the pretence that I have retired from business, and also that they manufacture an improved article of the same name.

I would say to those in pursuit of health, to be sure that you obtain the real article, which may be known by the fac simile of my signature upon the outside wrapper, covering each bottle, and also by the copyright border of the same covering.

Sold wholesale and retail at my office, No. 51 Hanover street, Boston, and by all dealers in every city, town and village throughout the New England States.

N. B.—Otis Morton, Jr., is my sole Travelling Agent in the N. E. States. 3mis38

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Thursday, Nov. 23.

At Market—2800 Beef Cattle, 1600 Stores, 19 pairs Working Oxen, 600 Cows and Calves, 6000 Sheep and Lambs, and 550 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—We quote Extra, $8; first quality, $7 50; second do. $7; third do. $6 a $6 50; ordinary, 4 75 a $5.

Hides—$5 50 a 6 per cwt. Tallow—$8 a $8 25.—Pelts, 42 a 75c. Calf Skins—11c per lb.

Veal Calves—$4 50, 5, a 6.

Stores—Yearlings, $9, a 11; two years old, $13, 20 a 23; three years old, $27, 29, 30, a $34.

Working Oxen—$95, 100, 115, 120, 135, 148 a 150.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 24, 27, 30, 35, 40, a a $50.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra, 3 50 4, a $6; by lot, $1 25, 1 50, 2 a $3.

Swine—4 1-4c; retail, 4 1-2 a 6c. Fat Hogs, 5c.

Remarks—Market quite full, and prices unchanged.—Market day next week will be on Wednesday, on account of Thanksgiving.

MARRIAGES.

In this town by Rev. J. Keely, J. Warren Towne M. D., and Mrs. S. J. Bangs, both of Saco.

In Portsmouth, 19th ult., by Rev. Mr. Lunson, Mr. William A. Neal of P., to Miss Martha J. Lear, of Rye.

In Lyman, Nov. 5th, by Rev. A. Hubbard, Mr. William Lord and Miss Mary E. Peavy, both of L.

In this town, 26th ult., by Rev. A. Caverno, Mr. Charles Lucen and Miss Clarice Cota, both of Biddeford.

In Kennebunkport, Nov. 27, by Rev. L. H. Witham, Mr. Caleb G. Taylor of Norridgewock and Miss Elizabeth Curtis of Kennebunkport.

In this town, Nov. 1st, by Rev. J. Hubbard, Mr. Daniel C. Warren and Miss Sarah J. Fisk, both of Waterboro. Also, Nov. 25, Mr. James L. Holman of Biddeford, and Miss Isabella D. Staples, of Newfield.

DEATHS.

In Saco, on Saturday last Mrs. Mary Ann Gordon, aged 32 years and six months, wife of Mr. Daniel Gordon, and daughter of Mr. James Atkinson, 25th inst., Miss Betsey Fenderson, aged 44.

In this town, 11th ult., Jane, daughter of B. T. and Sarah E. Clark, aged 26.

In Waterborough, Nov. 18th, Mr. John McLucas, aged 24 years 11 months.

In Alfred, 1st ult., of paralysis, Miss Olive Trafton, aged 53.

In Buxton, Nov. 14th, Miranda McKenney, daughter of Mr. Aaron McKenney, aged 21.

In York, Nov. 8th, Mr. Foxwell C. Welch, aged 58 years: also, Miss Lucy Ann Welch, aged 27.

Accidentally drowned, in Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 15, Capt. David Weare of York, Me., aged 37 years.

In York, 18th ult., Miss Perlina Kingsbury.

In Eliot, Nov. 22d, Mrs. Belinda Varney, aged 44 years, wife of Mr. John Varney.

In Portsmouth, 19th ult., Mr. Eri Edmonds, aged 52. Nov. 24, Capt. Samuel Picket aged 68.

In Exeter, N. H. 23d ult., Rev. William D. Hitchcock, aged about 50, a native of Rutland county, Vt. He was settled over the Congregational Society in that town Oct. 5, 1853.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

HATS AND CAPS,

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

AT COST,

For Sixty Days, or until February 1st, 1855.

On the corner of Maine and Water sts., Saco,

IRA DRESSER & CO.,

Being desirous of winding up business in Saco by the first of February, will offer their entire stock, being the largest and best in the county, consisting of Broadcloths, Pilot Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Lionskins, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailor's Trimmings, which will be sold by the yard, or made into garments in the present style, and in all cases warranted satisfactory or the money refunded. Our

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which is the largest and best manufactured stock that can be found in either Saco or Biddeford, consists of **Black, Brown, and Blue, Sack and Frock Overcoats**, prices ranging from $7 to $12, former price, $9 to $14. Fancy Overcoats, both in Frocks and Sacks, from $3.75 to $6, former price, $5 to $8. Fine Broadcloth Dress Coats, from $7.50 to $12. Business Frocks and Sacks, from $1.87½ to $4.50. Black Pants from $2.50 to $4.70. Fancy Pants, from $1.25 to $3.75, former prices, $2 to $4.50.

VESTS.

We have a first rate assortment of **Winter Vests**, from 80c. to $2, former price, $1.25 and $2.50.

We would say to every man and boy that wants to buy an overcoat, or any kind of a garment, and wants to save $2 or $3 in buying, if they will just examine our stock and prices before making their purchases, they will be convinced that they can save 20 per cent. by buying their clothing or any other article in our line of business, at our Store.

HATS AND CAPS.

We have a large assortment of Black Silk Hats, Fall style, we will sell for $3, former price $4.00. Our Black M. S. Hats, from $1.50 to $2.50, former price, $2 and $3. Cloth caps from 37½ to 87½, former price, 50c. to $1.12. Plush Caps, all prices, also Kossuth hats at lower prices than they can be obtained at any other store in this vicinity.

Our Furnishing Goods

consist of White and Fancy Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, H'dk'fs, Gauga Frocks, Buckskin Gloves, Mittens, Suspenders, Blue and Red Flannel Shirts, Scarfs, Comforters, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, and everything that is wanted in the shape of Gent's wearing apparel, can be found at this store.

All the above named goods will be sold at less than Auction prices, and we sincerely hope that the public will avail themselves of this opportunity, and buy their goods at this Store, rather than pay 20 per cent profit elsewhere. Recollect the place. **Corner of Maine and Water Sts., Saco.**

IRA DRESSER & CO.

Saco, December 1, 1854. 48—tf

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE,

—OR—

TO LET.

THE large new House lately occupied by Mr. J. E. Pinkham, on Water Street, Saco. Enquire of D. E. SOMES.

Biddeford, Dec. 1, 1854. 48—3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having left Saco, requests all persons indebted to him to make payment to E. R. Wiggin, Esq., before Jan. 1, 1855, if they would save cost. JAMES S. GOODWIN.

Saco, Dec. 1, 1854. 48—4w

Particular Notice.

THE Subscriber, having sold his stock of Hardware in Saco, to Messrs. Scamman & Granger, requests all persons indebted to him, and to the estate of the late James D. Goodwin, to settle the same with A. F. Chisholm, Esq., before January 1st, 1855, if they would save cost.

G. I GOODWIN.

Saco, December 1, 1854. 48—4w

NOTICE.

RE-OPENED!!

THE Store formerly occupied by the subscriber has been refitted, and is now opened for the reception of customers.—Sewed and Pegged Boots made to order of the very best of Stock.

Good and experienced workmen will be employed, so that all who favor me with their patronage can be assured of having their work done in the best possible manner.

Repairing Jobs neatly and promptly executed. Call and see, at No. 5 Deering & Co's New Block, Factory Island, Saco.

J. S. STEVENS.

Saco, November 28, 1854. 48—tf

Berwick Academy.

THE Winter Term of Berwick Academy will begin on Thursday, Dec. 7th, under the present board of Teachers, Rev. M. H. Wells, A. M., Principal, aided by Miss Abby T. Wells, Mrs. A. R. Wells, and other competent assistants.

The Trustees have arranged for a regular and thorough course of English and classical study in both departments, and scholars who complete the course, will be entitled to a diploma from the Trustees.

Instruction is given in Music, Drawing, French, Spanish, and German at the usual expense.

H. H. HOBBS, *Secretary.*

South Berwick, Nov. 27, 1854. 48—1w

JAMES FERNALD,

Rooms over E. Stiles' Store,

Corner of Water and Main Streets, Saco,

invites attention to his large assortment of

PARLOR, DINING ROOM, & CHAMBER FURNITURE,

of the latest style and pattern, consisting of a large variety too numerous to particularize, also,

Feathers, Mattresses, Trunks, Valises, Wooden Ware, Clocks, Cradles, and Work Boxes.

Any person wishing to fit up rooms, will do well to give him a call, as he will sell as low as can be bought elsewhere

Saco, Dec. 1, 1854. 48—3m

LYMAN B. MILLIKEN,

BOOK-BINDER,

Having taken the store recently occupied by J. J. B. Randall,

No. 2 Cataract Block, Saco,

Is prepared to do all kinds of work entrusted to him with neatness and expedition. Music, Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound to order. Old Books rebound, and Blank books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mr. M. hopes by diligence in business to verify the old adage of poor Richard, "Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee."

Saco, Nov. 28, 1854. 48—tf

PUMPS.

IRON, COPPER, and CHAIN PUMPS, all sizes of LEAD PIPE, and a superior article of WOOD TUBING, may be had at LOW PRICES, at

CLEAVES & KIMBALL'S

Hardware and Jewelry Store, under the Bank.

Biddeford, Dec. 1, 1854. 48—3m

Nurse.

ANY Lady in want of an experienced Nurse, can be supplied by calling at No. 12, Pepperell Block, Biddeford. 47tf

NICE FRENCH CALF FAIR STITCHED BOOTS, for sale at B. K. ROSS & CO.'S,

Oct., 1854. 42—tf Liberty St. Biddeford.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post-Office, Biddeford November 30th, 1854.

☞ Persons calling for any of the following letters, will please say they are advertised.

Ansborough Margaret
Ames Mary E
Allen Lydia
Allen Nancy J Mrs
Allen Martha A
Bailey Isaac F
Barnard Caroline
Blake Rebecca
Brown Caroline
Burnham Phebe
Bradeen Hannah E
Basker G F
Bunker A
Burnham Milbry
Boston Nathan
Bangs Mary A
Bean Olive J
Berry Sarah S
Brackett Sarah J
Brothers Marshall.
Conley Sarah A
Curreean Michael
Cole Samuel F
Chandler T
Cousins Tobias
Currier Nathaniel—2
Cosings Eveline
Cook Roxanna H
Chapman O F Miss
Chase Jennette
Chase Mary A
Cole Sarah M
Cole Hannah J
Drew P Mr—3
Dresser Frank
Drown Keziah T
Davis Mary
Dresser Hannah
Durgin James
Dresser Miranda F
Emery David
Emery Nathaniel—2
Emerson Benjamin
Evans Mary
Emery Franklin
Floyd Albert
Gould John D
Gleason Frances J
Grant Lucinda
Gilpatrick Sarah Ellen
Goldthwait Martha A
Goodwin Caroline
Gilman George B
Grant Abigail
Goldthwait Mary A
Gilpatrick Phineas W
Gorman Mary
Gailey Francis M
Gordon Mary R
Graffam Daniel
Gray Paul
Hilton Frances M
Hooper Susan
Hill George A
Hutchins Charles W
Hanson Juliett
Hamlin Mandane
Hall Sarah J Mrs
Haskell Julia
Hutchins Hannah
Haynes Martha F
Howard Nancy
Holmes Charles A
Hanson James
Henderson John
Ham Andrew J
Hutchins Melinda L
Hutchins H
Johnson Daniel
Jordan Ellen F
Jackson Ellen
Johnson W B
Knox Caroline G
Kimball Maria
Kimball Mary A
Knowlton Charles
Kimball Lyman
Libby William
Lord Samuel Jr
Lombard Cornelia M
Littlefield Mary
Littlefield Mary E
Low Ada Estilla
Lewis Olive J—2
Libbey Mary E
Libbey Elisha
McIntire Fred F
Mayo William
Mulbry James
Martin Diantha
Moore Eveline
Marston S H Miss
Mone James
Noble Hannah L
Needham Mahala M
Nealey Lydia A
Nichols Emily Mrs
Norwood Capt Jonathan
Nason Lucy Ann
Plaisted Nancy
Phenix Eunice L
Parker Dorothy
Page Thomas
Patridge Emma I
Pritham James
Perry William
Page Jesse
Perkins Capt Oliver
Patterson James C
Peterson Jane E
Pierce Lewis
Rogers Ebenezer
Rand Elizabeth
Rooty Mary R
Richardson Ellen M
Record Flora
Rose Elizabeth
Robinson Abby E
Ridgon Cyrus E
Rogers Mary Ann
Sampson Moses F—2
Sorrell S S M D
Strout Daniel Jr
Scribner William P
Solomon Emanuel
Small Andress
Stover Elijah H
Sourdsby Mary E
Sawyer Hannah Mrs
Starbird Louisa Mrs—2
Stevens Hannah Mrs
Small Hannah Mrs
Skinner Elizabeth
Stackpole George
Sawyer E A
Smith Ruth
Taunt Harriet J
Sawyer Lois Ann
Turner Lucy G
Varney Sarah J
Vickery Nathaniel
Woodman Lizzie
Wing S B
Wright Hannah B
Walker Ellen J
Waterhouse Abby J
Winship Diantha A
Webber Alice
Whitney Ann L
Wiggin Cordelia A
Watson Ann E
Wen worth James M
Whitten Andrew J
Winkley B F
Wiggin Isaac
Whitney Emely J
White Elisabeth M L
Wing Louisa J
Witham John

JONATHAN TUCK Postmaster.

Closing off Sale of

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR

40 DAYS.

At No. 1 Hooper's Brick Block,

Corner of Liberty and Franklin Sts.

The citizens of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity, are respectfully informed that all our goods will be offered at less prices than were ever before offered in Biddeford, as they all MUST BE SOLD IN 40 DAYS, to close up business here on the first of January next. The Stock is all new and fresh, having been bought expressly for the retail trade for this and the surrounding towns. Below we give a list of a few of the goods with the prices affixed.

Over Coats.

Fine Broadcloth Over Coats for $10—former prices $12. Broadcloth Over Coats for 7.50 a $8—former price 8 a $10. Heavy Overcoats for 6 a $6.50—former price 7 a $8. Union Over Coats from 4.50 to $5.

Frock, Sack & Business Coats.

Fine Broadcloth Frock Coats from 8 to $13.—Broadcloth Business, Frock and Sack Coats from 3.50 to $6. Fine Cassimere, Satinet and Tweed Coats from 2 to $5.

PANTS! PANTS!!

Fine black Doeskin Pants from 3 to $5—former prices 4 to $6. Fine Fancy Doeskin Pants from 3 to $4.50. Good Fancy Doeskin Pants for $2 Cassimere, Satinet and Tweed Pants, very low.

Vests! Vests!!

In black Satin, Silk Lasting Vests very cheap.—Fancy Silk and Velvet Vests. A large lot of Valincea and common working do. from 87½ cts to $2.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Under Shirts, Drawers, Woolen and Cotton Hose, Gloves f all kinds, Cravats, Scarfs, Neck Stocks and Ties, Silk & Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

We s'hall sell all our best 4 dollar Hats for $3 50; All our $3.50 Hats for $3. A good assortment of M. S. Hats from 2 to $2.50. A large assortment of CAPS offered at cost to close them out.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine the above named goods, as they will all be sold before the first of January. Those who wish to secure a good article at a low price will do well to call early.

RECOLLECT, No. 1 Hooper's Brick Block, Liberty Street.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately. G. A. C. RANDALL.

Biddeford, Nov 23, 1854. 6w47

E. H. McKENNEY'S DAGUERREIAN ROOMS,

No. 6 Central Block,

BIDDEFORD, ME.

Call at McKenney's if you want a good, well executed and nicely finished, Likeness. Miniatures taken in any style, from the largest to the smallest, single or in groupes, in Crayon style, magic background, &c. Also, Stereoscopic Pictures taken perfect, which render them life-like and really beautiful.

P. S. To correct errors and avoid mistakes made by strangers, E. H. McKenney would say that it was he that drew the Premium on Daguerreotypes both in 1853 and 1854. All are invited to call and examine specimens and judge for themselves. 47tf

Biddeford, Nov. 24, 1854.

SCAMMAN & GRANGER,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

GEORGE I. GOODWIN.

THE Subscribers, having bought the Stock of Hardware Goods, of G. I. Goodwin, will carry on the business at the old stand, as usual. We shall keep on hand, all the articles commonly found in Hardware Stores, together with Steel and Iron. Also, Burning Fluid, Camphene, Lard Oil, and Paints and Oils. A fair share of patronage is solicited from the public.

47—1s tf SCAMMAN & GRANGER.

Corn & Flour Afloat.

NOW landing from Schr. Richmond, 3000 bushels Corn, 200 bbls. of Hiram Smith, Mad River Ext., and Union Mills Flour, for sale by

BOYD & STORER,

Nos. 1 & 2 Auber Hall Block.

Saco, Nov. 8, 1854.

Rubbers!! Rubbers!!!

MEN'S RUBBER BOOTS, RUBBERS, SHOES, RUBBER SANDALS, &c. At Ross's Shoe Store, Liberty St, 42—tf

State of Maine.

YORK, SS.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies:

GREETING.

{L.S.} WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Lemuel Foss, of Biddeford, in said county of York, to the value of three hundred dollars, and summon the said Defendant (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Alfred, within and for our said County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1854, then and there in our said Court to answer unto George W. Wiggin, in a plea of the case for that the said Defendant, at Biddeford aforesaid, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, by his promissory note of that date, by him subscribed, for value received promised the plaintiff to pay him or order the sum of fifty dollars on demand with interest.

Also for that the said defendant, at Biddeford aforesaid, on the twenty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, by his other promissory note of that date, by him subscribed, for value received, promised the Plaintiff to pay him or his order, the sum of sixty-two dollars on demand with interest.

Yet the said Defendant, though requested, has not paid the same, but neglects so to do, to the damage of the said Plaintiff, (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein

Witness, ETHER SHEPLEY, Esquire, at Alfred, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, SS.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A D. 1854.

In the above action, it appearing that the Defendantis out of the State, and has never been notified and has no Tenant, Agent, or Attorney in this State upon whom to serve notice, the Court Order, that the Plaintiff cause the defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, a newspaper printed in Biddeford, in said county of York, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be held at Alfred, within and for said County of York, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1855, that he may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any he has, why judgment, in said action, should not be rendered against him and execution issue accordingly

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

True copy of the writ and order of Court thereon,

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

YORK SS.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies:

GREETING.

{L.S.} WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Lemuel Foss, of Biddeford, in said county of York, to the value of three hundred dollars, and summon the said Defendant (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Alfred, within and for our said County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1854, then and there in our said Court to answer unto George W. Wiggin, of Biddeford aforesaid, in a plea of the case for that said Defendant at Biddeford aforesaid, on the twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by his promissory note of that date, by him subscribed, for value received, promised the Plaintiff to pay to him, or his order, the sum of one hundred dollars and forty cents, on demand with interest.

Yet the said Defendant, though requested, has not paid the same, but neglects so to do, to the damage of said Plaintiff, (as he says) the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, ETHER SHEPLEY, Esquire, at Alfred, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JAMES O. McINTIRE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK SS.

At the Supreme Judicial Court begun and held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1854.

In the above action, it appearing that the Defendant is out of the State, and has never been notified and has no Tenant, Agent or Attorney in this State, upon whom to serve notice, the Court Order, that the Plaintiff cause the Defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, a newspaper printed in Biddeford in said County of York, the last publication thereof to be thirty days, at least, before the next term of said Court to be held at Alfred, within and for said County of York, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1855, that he may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment, in said action, should not be rendered against him and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

True copy of the writ and order of Court thereon,

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

YORK, SS.

To the Sheriffs of our Counties of York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Oxford, Kennebec, Somerset, Penobscot, Hancock, Washington, Waldo, Franklin, Piscataquis and Aroostook, or either of their Deputies:

GREETING.

{L.S.} WE command you to attach the goods or estate of Elias E Foss, of Biddeford, in the county of York aforesaid, to the value of one hundred dollars, and summon the said Defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Alfred, within and for our said County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1854, then and there in our said Court to answer unto George W. Wiggin, of Biddeford, aforesaid, in a plea of the case for that the Defendant at Biddeford aforesaid, on the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, by his promissory note of that date, by him subscribed, for value received promised the Plaintiff to pay him or his order the sum of thirty-four dollars on demand with interest.

Yet the said Defendant, though requested, has not paid the same, but neglects so to do to the damage of the said Plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness, ETHER SHEPLEY, Esquire, at Alfred, the twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

JAMES OTIS McINTIRE Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, SS.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1854,

In the above action, it appearing that the Defendant is out of the State, and has never been notified and has no Tenant, Agent, or Attorney in this State upon whom to serve notice, the Court order, that the Plaintiff cause the defendant to be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the writ and this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, a newspaper printed in Biddeford, in said county of York, the last publication thereof to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be held at Alfred, within and for said County of York, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1855, that he may then and there in said Court appear and shew cause, if any he have, why judgment, in said action, should not be rendered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

True copy of the writ and order of Court thereon,

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

Notice.

MR. and Mrs. Gee would respectfully give notice to the ladies of Biddeford and Saco that they will be at the Hall on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons (commencing on Saturday, the 23th inst, at two o'clock, P. M.,) and would be happy to meet all those who wish to take lessons in Waltzing, Schottische, Polka, and all fancy dances.

For further particulars please apply to Mr. Gee, Saco House, or at the Hall. Single pupils or classes waited upon at their residences when desired.

Mr Gee will give his first party of the season at Central Hall, on Thanksgiving Evening. Music by the Saco Quadrille Band.

Biddeford, Nov. 21, 1854. 2wis

Selling off at Greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

Messrs OWEN & MOULTON

ARE now offering at their establishment, on MAIN STREET, opposite Pepperell Square, their entire stock of goods at prices much lower than can be bought at any other establishment in the county. Their stock consists of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins

Satinets, Vestings,

AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

THEIR

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Consists of

FROCK & DRESS COATS,
SURTOUTS, SACK COATS,
PANTALOONS & VESTS,

which are all of their own manufacture, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Furnishing Goods,

Consting of Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, Cravats, Stocks, Pockets Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts, and Drawers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

Persons in want of any of the above goods will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine their stock before purchasing, as they were selected with great care and will be sold at a very small advance from cost.

Messrs O. & M. continue to manufacture gentlemen's garments of every description, in a Fashionable and workmanlike manner.

☞ WOOL received in exchange for any of the above goods. 6w47

Saco, Nov 24, 1854.

STRANGE! BUT TRUE!!

In his line of business at Ross's you'll find,
Of every description assortment and kind,
That fancy can picture or art can suggest,
And wrought by the workmen acknowledged the best.

From the nicest of Turnrounds that always will fit her,
Down to the cheapest of Ladies' made slipper,
Or welts, if you choose, that tastefully greet,
For a winter companion, the Ladies' small feet.

If these will not answer to keep the feet dry,
We have some nice rubbers that none can outvie.
All these are now offered at the lowest cash price,
Just give us a call and we'll trade in a trice.

To the gents who would revel in beauty awhile,
Look in at our boots got up in fisst style;
Kip skin and Calf skin we keep both on hand,
To supply at a moment our increased demand.

Our stock of all sizes — of every hue,
Ladies and Gentlemen we offer to you;
Of our stock and its texture we'll now say no more,
But convince you at once, should you call at our store.

B. K. ROSS & CO.,

47tf Liberty Street, Biddeford.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Otis R. Huntriss, of Shapleigh, in the county of York and State of Maine, have this day given my son Major Darling Huntress his time during the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself, and that I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness, OTIS R. HUNTRISS.

ALFRED HALL.

Shapleigh, Nov 20, 1854. 3w47

Copartnership Notice.

THE Subscribers would give notice that they have formed a copartnership under the firm of BOYD & STORER, for the purpose of transacting the wholesale Corn, Flour and Provision business, and have taken the Stores Nos. 1 & 2 Auber Hall Block. ☞ Purchasers of any article in our line, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. BOYD & STORER.

A. H. BOYD, }
C. E. STORER }

Saco, November 8th, 1854. 46

WOOD LAND

AND HOUSE LOTS

IN BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with wood and Timber, and located within about ½ of a mile from the village. Also a large number of House and Store Lots in the village. Terms easy.

47tf THOMAS QUINBY, *Agent.*

Tillage Land for Sale.

FOR sale, ten acres of land, nine of which is under cultivation, situated on the Kennebunk road, about one and a half miles from the village. Said land is a part of the Bickford Farm, and would make a very good place for any one desiring to raise vegetables for the market. It will be sold on liberal terms. Inquire of

THOMAS UNDERWOOD,

Green St., Biddeford.

Biddeford, Nov, 16, 1854. 4w47*

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of the recent destruction of his House and other Property by fire, is desirous of selling the Farm on which he resides, being the homestead of the late Major Daniel Cole, and containing about one hundred and fifteen acres of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturage, Wood and Timber Land—distant from the villages of Saco and Biddeford about 1 1-4 miles, and within 15 minutes ride of the large Manufacturing Establishments of the York, Laconia and Pepperell Companies of the two towns.

It is beautifully located on the Eastern side, and near the borders of the Saco River, which here winds its peaceful course towards the ocean, and forms the south westerly boundary of the farm for the distance of nearly half a mile. The growth is principally hard wood, Oak, Maple, Beach, Walnut, &c., with a larger proportion of large sized Oak Timber, suitable for ship building, than can be found on any other farm in the neighborhood, with, perhaps, one exception. There is also on the premises about 150 grafted Apple, Pear and Plum Trees, more than one-third of them in a bearing state. Any person wishing to engage extensively in the Vegetable and Milk Trade, would find this a very desirable situation, as, in most cases, during the winter season, and while the river is closed with ice, the products of this farm could, in 10 minutes, be conveyed to a market where they always command a high price. Of the high privileges here afforded for attending schools, meetings, &c., nothing more need be said than that the farm is within the limits of the first (or village) school district. For further information, please address or apply to the subscriber on or near the premises. THOMAS COLE.

N. B.—The stock, hay, &c., on the above farm is for sale.

Saco, Oct. 23, 1854. 43—tf

A Musical Instrument for every Family

TOBIN & CO'S.

IMPROVED PATENT

Melodeons, Seraphines and Reed Organs,

Of the latest approved patterns on the valuable principle of Carhart's Patent, Corner of Main and Water Streets, Nashua, N. H.

Read, Inspect and Judge.—The great attention which the science of music is now receiving, renders its acquirement not only desirable but actually necessary to a tolerable education. In view of the fact that nearly all are susceptible of musical cultivation, it is a great desideratum that each family should be supplied with an instrument suited to its wants and means, thereby adding to the attraction of home and enabling its members the better to give harmonious expression to those exalted sentiments which the cultivation of the higher susceptibilities of our nature never fails to develope. This admired improvement supplies the long existing want of an instrument that combines the advantages of the Piano Forte, with greater convenience and far less expense, thereby bringing it within the reach of all.

The Melodeon or Portable Seraphine, is most convenient for transportation, the legs folding under leaving the whole compact, and when secured in a packing case weighs from 40 to 50 lbs. This is becoming a great favorite and truly a multum in parvo.

The Piano Case Seraphine, with single or double sets of Reeds, is greatly admired for the Parlor where its musical capacities are developed to the best advantage, its rich style of furniture, power and variety of tone is fast recommending it to public favor.

The Reed Organ, with variety of stops, is the best substitute for the large Pipe Organ, and in many Churches of limited means, would be a great improvement and assistance in the performance of sacred music.

The subscribers respectfully submit them to a discriminating public, relying on their merits for success without the aid of so much puffing and promiscuous reference, by which some impose on the public a spurious article.

Each Instrument, if desired, will be accompanied with a written guaranty, therefore persons can with safety order from any part of the country, as they will be forwarded at our risk.

B. F. TOBIN & CO.

☞ R. M. Hobbs, No. 48 Factory Island, Saco, Me., is our agent and will keep an assortment from which a selection can be made at our prices, with guarantee of durability. 4w46

LIST OF CHEAP GOODS.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

INVITE attention to the following List of NEW and VERY CHEAP GOOS, of good style and quality.

When money is Highest, our Prices are LOWEST.

100 pcs Ladies' German Cloths at $1.50.
25 " Lupin's Black Bombazines, $1.
500 " London Prints, 10 cents.
100 " French do yard wide, one shilling.
500 " M. De Laines and Persians, one shilling.
500 " Printed Cashmeres, 25 cents.
50 " All Wool M. De Laines, 25 cents.
100 " 5-4 Indiana Plaids, 37½ cents.
300 " Gala Plaids, 37½ cents.
500 " Cashmeres and Thibet Cloths, all qualities, at one third less than prices of last year.
Raw Silk Plaids, at same discount.
6-4 French Embossed Table Cloths, $1,50.
300 Boy's and Gent's Shawls, $4,50.
4-4 Black Silk Velvets, $4,50.
Cashmere Long Shawls, of the best manufacture, $15.
100 pcs Plaid and Stripe Silks, 50 cents.
200 " " " 62½ cents.
500 " " " 75 cents.
Superior Blankets, $4 a pair.
Flannels and Cotton Goods, of all kinds, *sold at retail*, at the Agent's lowest *Cash* price.
Bay State Shawls, of all kinds, at Agent's lowest cash price.

WITH OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

RICH GOODS,

AT PRICES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

We give the above list to dispel an impression whice prevails with many, that we keep *only* rich and valuable Goods.

Our Stock is now complete, and Dry Goods, were never cheaper than now. The *best* qualities may be bought at a low price.

CASH and A No. 1 BUYERS AT WHOLESALE Will find our Stock and Prices as much to their advantage as those who buy at retail.

192 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

4w46

BOTANIC MEDICAL OFFICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. F. PADDLEFORD, Office at No. 41 Exchange Street, Portland, may be consulted on all Diseases incident to the human frame. Dr. P. gives particular attention to all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. His great success in those long standing and difficult cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, is sufficient to commend him to the public, as worthy the patronage he has received. Therefore, persons afflicted with Diseases of the above nature, no matter how difficult or long standing the case may be, would do well to call on Dr. Paddleford, at his office, and if not effectually relieved, no remuneration will be required for his services

Read, Reflect, and be Wise in Time.

It is acknowledged by all Physicians of repute, in all countries, that no one medicine is sufficient to cure all complaints, and also that, with the exception of Neuralgia, no one medicine will cure any one disease, but that every complaint requires a change of Medicine as it progresses towards a cure, consequently all medicines sold by Druggists, as curing all complaints, should be avoided, if you wish to avoid being humbugged.

To Females.—All diseases peculiar to females, (such as Suppressions, Irregularities, &c.,) speedily removed. The efficacy of his remedies for the cure of the above affections, have been well tested in an extensive practice for the last 12 years.

To Young Men.—You who are troubled with Seminal Weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are nocturnal emissions, pains and dizziness in the head, forgetfulness, sometimes a ringing in the ears, weak eyes, &c., terminating in consumption or insanity if neglected, are speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Paddleford.

☞ Beware of all kinds of Elixirs and cordials, as they are of no use.

Dr. Paddleford gives particular attention to all diseases of a private nature, in both sexes, and warrants a perfect cure.

Dr. Paddleford is not only making improvements by his daily increasing practice, but also informing himself of the treatment of the most difficult cases both in this country and Europe. He is determined, let the expense be what it may, that his patients shall have the best medical treatment in the world.

Recollect, all you who are afflicted, apply at once at my office, and but a few days will be required to affect a cure.

Rooms adapted for the privacy of patients. The poor advised free of charge. Physicians or patients wishing his opinion or advice, by letter, and inclosing the usual fee, $1, will be answered by return mail. 47—1y

W. F. PADDLEFORD.

To the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, 1854.

RESPECTFULLY represents Betsey Hanson of Hollis, in said county, that she is seized in fee simple, and as tenant in common of and in certain real estate, situated in said Hollis, being the homestead farm lately owned and occupied by Josiah Hanson, late of said Hollis, deceased, and bounded as follows, viz: Southerly by lands of Moses and Aaron Hanson; Westerly by lands of Eleazer Burnham and Perley Z Edgecomb; Northerly by a way or lane, leading from said lands of Burnham and Edgecomb, to the county road from Hollis Centre to John Alld's, and by the centre or middle line of the tract of land called the eighteen rod or Cutts tract: and Easterly by lands of Nathan Palmer and Eleazer Burnham, containing about seventy-five acres of land, lying on both sides of the said County road. The said Betsey of one half part thereof, and also of seven acres of land to be set off from the Southerly end of the other half with Jeremiah Decker of Saco, in said county, and Betsey Smith, wife of Hiram B. Smith of Biddeford, in said county, and certain other persons unknown to your Petitioner—that your Petitioner cannot possess, occupy and improve the said parts to any advantage, while the same lie in common and undivided as aforesaid, but wholly loses the profits thereof. Wherefore she prays that notice may be issued in due form of law, and that her said part may be set off and assigned to her to hold in severalty. BETSEY HANSON.

By A. F. CHISHOLM, her Att'y.

Dated September 18th, 1854. 46

STATE OF MAINE.

YORK, SS.

At the Supreme Judicial Court begun and held at Alfred, within and for the County of York, on the third Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

Upon the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioner give notice to the Respondents named, interested in the prayer thereof, to appear before the Justice of our said Court, to be held at Alfred, within and for said county of York, on the first Tuesday of January next, by serving on them an attested copy of said petition and this order thereon, fourteen (and to the Respondents unknown by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, a newspaper printed in Biddeford, in said county of York, the last publication whereof to be thirty) days, at least, before the sitting of said Court, that they may then and there in our said Court show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Petition and order of Court thereon.

Attest, JAMES OTIS McINTIRE, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

YORK SS.

November, 13, 1854.

Attached upon the original writ, and this day seized upon an execution wherein William Emery of Lebanon, in the county of York and State of Maine, is creditor, John M. Pillsbury, Earlsworth C. Pillsbury, and Jane Pillsbury, all of Shapleigh in said county of York, are debtors, and will be sold at public auction on the 23d day of December, 1854, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of James Coffin, in said Shapleigh, all the right in equity which the said John M. Pillsbury, Earlsworth C. Pillsbury, and Jane Pillsbury had at the time the same was attached on the original writ, on the suit for which the said execution is issued, or now has of redeeming the following described real estate situated in said Shapleigh, and bounded as follows, viz.: one piece or parcel of land bounded Southerly by the road leading from Tobias Pillsbury's to Lewis Trafton's, Westerly by land of said Trafton, Northerly and Easterly by land of John A. Garvin, containing five acres more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land bounded Northerly by the road aforesaid, Easterly by land of Lewis Trafton, Southerly by land fomerly owned by Elder Gilpatrick, and Westerly by land of Tobias Pillsbury, containing eight acres more or less, with the buildings thereon, it being the same upon which John M. Pillsbury and Jane Pillsbury above named, now live, and the same mortgaged to George Pillsbury, to whose deed reference may be had for a more particular description. 3w47

JOHN HEMINGWAY, *Deputy Sheriff

Tristram Gilman,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHEGARY.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the store on Pepperell Square, 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. 42—tf

Saco, Oct. 12, 1854.

THE FLOATING BALL,
—OR—
KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE.

THIS is to certify that I, Jason Langdon of Kennebunkport, having purchased the right to manufacture and vend the above unrivalled Washing Machine, for the towns of Kennebunk and Kennebunkport, would hereby caution all persons resident in either of the before named towns, against infringing on my right by purchasing or using any of the above machines, unless obtained of me.

The advantages of this Machine over any other ever invented, are almost too numerous to advertise, but they will be explained with pleasure, on application to the subscriber, at his house in Kennebunkport. The recent Agricultural and Mechanic Fairs have spoken very decidedly in their favor, and abundant testimonials are coming from those who have witnessed their practical operations. Please call and examine.

JASON N. LANGDON.

November 3, 1854. 44tf

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!! The subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from 5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day—indeed some of the Agents now employed are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, (postage paid,)

WM. A. KINSLER,
4w45* Box 601, Philadelphia Post Office

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

CIGARS, Tobacco and Snuff
Patent Medicines;
Camphene and Fluid;
Dye Stuffs;
Potash
Nurse Bottles, Tubes, &c., &c.;
Toilet Articles;
Perfumery;
Brushes;
Knives;

And all other articles usually found in a well regulated Drug Store, at J. SAWYER'S Apothecary and Druggist, No. 2 Biddeford House Block. 14—tf

---

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
Cabers and Fancy Boxes,
for sale by D. L. TOPPAN.

D. E. SOMES,

MANUFACTURER of Loom Harnesses, Twine and Varnishes of all kinds. 5

FRENCH and American Zinc, for outside and inside Painting, for sale by D. E. SOMES. 5tf

---

THOSE in want of **Extra Wide Calf Boots,** can find just the article at ROSS'S, Liberty st., Biddeford.
Oct., 1854. 42—tf

LADIES' FURS!

I have just received a large lot of

LADIES' VICTORINES AND CUFFS,
—SUCH AS—
STONE MARTIN, FITCH, MOUNTAIN MARTIN, BADGER, &C.

Purchasers will find it for their interest to examine these goods before making their selections.

WM. PERKINS,
Main Street, Saco.
Saco, Oct. 23, 1854. 6w—43

FURS,
HATS! CAPS

The subscribers have a well selected stock of

LADIES FURS

of various kinds and qualities, viz.:

TIPPETTS AND CUFFS!
Stone Martin, German Fitch, Mountain Martin, Russia Fitch, Misses Russia Fitch,

Misses' WHITE SPOTTED VICTORINES AND CUFFS. DOWN TRIMMING, WHITE SPOTTED FUR TRIMMING, &c.

ALSO,

GENT'S BUFFALO COATS,
Buffalo Robes,
FUR CAPS,

&c., &c. A large assortment of Fall and Winter style of

HATS AND CAPS,

Kossuth Hats of all kinds, a large assortment of Children's HATS and CAPS, Cloth, Glazed, and Silk Plush Caps, Tar, Canvas and Squam Hats, for wet weather; Umbrellas, &c., &c., Furs, manufactured to order, Caps made to order, Hats cleaned and pressed. Cash given for Furs.

No. 1 Deering's Brick Block, Main St.

Saco, Nov. 1, 1854. 6w44 I. DAME & SON.

MARSHALL'S SNUFF, HITCHCOCK'S SNUFF, and DUTCH SNUFF for sale by D. L. MITCHELL. tf—38

Valuable House for Sale!
OR EXCHANGE!!

THE Subscriber offers for sale, or in exchange for other property, the large and comfortable dwelling house in which he formerly lived situated on the corner of South and Kossuth Sts. The house is in complete repair, convenient in its arrangements, and very pleasantly located and has a large and excellent garden attached well stocked with choice and thriving fruit trees, strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, &c., &c. This offer is worth the attention of any man who may wish to secure a first class residence in this flourishing village. D. E. SOMES.

Biddeford Feb. 4, 1854. 5—tf

Save Your Pennies.

TAKE care of the cents, and the dollars will take care of themselves. [*Franklin.*] The advice of so wise a sage is not to be lightly estimated, and if you would make practical use of this adage, call at ROSS & CO.'S SHOE STORE, on Liberty Street, and buy Boots and Shoes cheaper than can be bought at any other place.

B. K. ROSS & CO.

Biddeford, Oct. 1854. 42—tf

ANNUAL REPORT
— OF THE —
YORK COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Com'y.

Secretary's Department, June 1st, 1854.

Amount Property Insured,	$705,348 00
" Real Property Insured,	508,196 00
" Personal Property Insured,	197,152 00
" Property Insured the past year,	488,617 00
" Real Property Insured the past year,	353,188 70
" Personal Property Insured the past year,	134,669 00
" of Premium Notes,	53,188 70
" of Premium Notes received the past year,	37,632 40
" of Cash Premiums received the past year,	821 75

FIRST CLASS.

Amount Property Insured,	$339,339 00
" " " the past year,	230,364 00
" Premium Notes,	18,324 39
" Premium Notes received the past year,	11,718 70
" Cash Premiums received the past year,	116 70
Secretary's Salary,	149 00
Agents' Commissions,	143 00
Directors's Services,	87 00

CLASS SECOND.

Amount Property Insured,	$124,880 00
" Property Insured the past year,	83,019 00
" Premium Notes,	8,062 83
" Premium Notes received the past year,	5,609 84
" Cash Premiums received the past year,	108 45
Secretary's Salary,	56 50
Agents' Commissions,	56 50
Directors' Services,	32 00

CLASS THIRD.

Amount Property Insured,	$241,129 00
" Property Insured the past year,	175,941 00
" Premium Notes,	26,791 48
" Premium Notes received the past year,	20,883 96
" Cash Premiums received the past year,	596 54
Secretary's Salary,	183 50
Agents' Commissions,	283 50
Directors' Services,	110 00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH G. GOODWIN, NATH'L G. MARSHALL, } Auditors.
South Berwick, Me., June 1st, 1854.

ADDITIONAL REPORT.

November 1st, 1854.

Amount of Property Insured by the Company for five months, ending October 31st, 1854,	$526,857 00
Amount of Premium notes received upon same,	38,857 17

JOHN N. GOODWIN, Sec't'y.
OFFICE YORK CO. M. F. INS. CO.
November 1st, 1854. 31—

SCROFULA
CAN BE CURED BY
DR. BAILEY'S
ALTERATIVE SYRUP.
— IT WILL CURE —
Salt Rheum and Humors
OF ALL KINDS;
Spinal Diseases, Rickets, Tumors, Ulcers, White Swellings, Chronic Diarrhea;
GOUGHS, HEMORRHAGE
FROM THE LUNGS,
AND OTHER SYMPTOMS OF
FATAL CONSUMPTION.

Made and sold by
35—1y WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE fiftieth Edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By

WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the sacred obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞ Any persons sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
1y32 No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN
PATENT AGENCY,
No. 39 State Street, Boston
SAMUEL COOPER,

Late Chief Examiner in the United States Patent Office.
PROCURES PATENTS IN THIS & FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

References:— The undersigned Principal and Assistant Examiners in the United States Patent office, have for several years been well acquainted with Mr Samuel Cooper, lately a Principal Examiner in this office; and take pleasure in stating that he is a gentleman of the highest moral character, of unquestioned knowledge in the business and practice of the Office, and that his scientific attainments are such as eminently fit him for the business in which he is about to engage.

HENRY B. RENWICK, J. D. GALE, H. H. LANE, *Principal Examiners.*
T. R. PEALE, THOS. H. EVERETT, F SOUTHGATE SMITH, WM CHAUNCY LANG'N *Assistant Examiners.*

From long acquaintance and intimate official relations with Mr. Cooper, I fully and heartily concur in the foregoing recommendation made by my late colleagues. WM. P. N. FITZGERALD,
Late Principal Examiner of Patents.
Boston, Dec, 31, 1853. 1—1y

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Dresser & Gamman, where he has on hand a new and well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing, Caps, and Gents Furnishing Goods, which he will sell cheap for cash. DANIEL STIMSON.

No 2, Hobson's Block, Liberty St.
Biddeford, Feb. 3, 1854.

Fire Insurance Agency.

THE subscriber will take insurance risks in the following companies: Howard Fire Insurance Company, Lowell, Mass.; Lowell Traders and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and in the Granite Insurance Company. These are the two best Stock, and the best Mutual Insurance Companies doing business in this vicinity.

S. W. LUQUES, Agent.
Biddeford, July 12th, 1854. 28—1y

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

New Clothing Store.
GREAT SALE OF
MENS' & BOYS' CLOTHING,
— AND —
FURNISHING GOODS,
At No. 2, Washington Block,
(Opposite the Pepperell Counting-Room.)
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
H. ROLLINS & Co
Biddeford, Jan. 28, 1854. tf

MONEY TO LOAN

IN sums to suit, on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, or on any good collateral security, by
SHAW & CLARK, Jewellers,
17—tf Biddeford, Me.

ALVAN BACON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—Office and Residence, South Street, Biddeford. 5tf

---

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

---

EBENEZER SHILLABER,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW Office, in Central Block, Biddeford. 5

DOCT. H. C. FESSENDEN,
OFFICE and RESIDENCE in the tenement adjoining Dr. Goodwin's, opposite Congregational Church.
MAIN ST., Saco.
Saco, July 13, 1853. 24tf

CHARLES MURCH
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
BIDDEFORD.
OFFICE—ADAMS' GOTHIC BLOCK.
RESIDENCE—Foss (second house from Liberty) street. 16tf

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

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

EMERY & LORING,
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—MAIN (corner of WATER) Street.
MOSES EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING.

A. L. BERRY,
—DEALER IN—
BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS.
No. 16 Factory Island, SACO.
☞ All kinds of Boots and Shoes selling at reduced prices. 1y38

E. R. WIGGIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SACO.
OFFICE—ON MAIN STREET, opp. Pepperell Sq.
Refers to Hon. PHILIP EASTMAN, AMOS H. ROYD, Esq., Saco; Hon. W. P. HAINES, Biddeford; Messrs JAMES BURRS & Co., Boston, Mass. 11

C. R. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LEBANON.

I. S. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
SANFORD.

NEW COACHES!!
"ALFRED STREET COACH"
AND
LIVERY STABLE!

HAVING furnished my stable with elegant, roomy and easy

COACHES,

(one of which is superior to any in this part of the country,) they are offered to the public for service.

☞ Parties of Pleasure, Weddings, Funerals, &c., &c., attended to with safe and experienced drivers.

M. B. TARBOX.
Alfred Street, Biddeford, July 25th, 1854. 30—tf

PATENTS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OFFICE, AGENCY FOR BUSINESS WITH U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, **76 State St., oston.** opposite Kilby st. **IMPORTANT INFORMATION TO INVENTORS.** The subscriber, (late agent of the U S. Patent Office under the act of 1837) determined to present advantages in applying for Patents, superior to those offered inventors by others, has made arrangements whereby on applications prepared and conducted by him, THIRTY DOLLARS, (instead of $20 as paid back by others) will be remitted by him in case of failure to obtain a patent, and the withdrawal through him within thirty days after the rejection. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all necessary papers and drawings, for procuring patents in this and foreign countries, prepared, and advice rendered on legal and scientific matters respecting inventions and infringement of patents.

Inventors cannot only here obtain their specifications on the most reasonable terms, but can avail themselves of the experience of 20 years' practice, an extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and correct accounts of patents granted in this and other countries; besides being saved a journey to Washington, the usual great delay there as well as personal trouble in obtaining their patents.—Copies of claims for any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

"During the time I occupied the office of Commissioner of patents, R. H. EDDY, Esq., of Boston, did business at the Patent Office as Solicitor of Patents. There were few, if any persons occupying that capacity, who had so much business before the Patent Office; and there were none who conducted it with more skill, fidelity and success. I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the best informed and most skillful Patent Solicitors in the United States, and have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.

EDMUND BURKE, late Commissioner of Patents."

"PATENT OFFICE,——

R. H. EDDY, Esq., Boston, Mass.

"SIR:—Your facilities for the prosecution of any business connected with this office are equal to those of any other agent. I am very respectfully, yours, &c., 26—1y

THOMAS EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents."

Dr. Curtis's Hygeana,
— OR —
INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR
— AND —
CHERRY SYRUP,

For the cure of Pulmonary Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung and Liver Complaints.

HYGEANA IN MAINE.

J. H. GAUBERT, Postmaster of Richmond, Me., writes us: "The Hygeana is doing wonders here. My sister has had a distressing cough, with great difficulty of breathing, for years. She wore the Inhaler, and took the Cherry Syrup but a few days before she was relieved; and now, after one month's use of it, her cough is well. Dr. Curtis's New System of Inhalation must produce an entire revolution in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs. There is no mistake; it is truly a wonderful discovery.

T. GILMAN, 66 Factory Island,
34—4m Agent for Saco.

Supporters.

SUPPORTERS & TRUSSES of the latest and most approved styles, kept by Dr. N. BROOKS
Also, Banning's Patent Lace, kept only by
N. BROOKS, MAIN ST., SACO.
Saco, Feb. 3, 1854.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

D. L. TOPPAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is constantly supplied with the choicest Oysters that can be found in the market. He can supply hotels, and families upon the most moderate terms. Orders most respectfully solicited and promptly attended to.

6 Apply at No. 1, Factory Island Block, Saco

Superior Fruit Trees!!

THE Subscriber cultivates and keeps constantly for sale at his nurseries in Wakefield, N. H., the choicest varieties of the Apple, Pear, and Cherry. Also Houghton's Seedling Gooseberry, a fine variety, and free from mildew.

The stock of Baldwins, in particular, are unrivalled for trees of handsome form, large size, vigorous and healthy growth

Orders will receive prompt attention, and trees safely packed. JOHN COPP.

Wakefield, N. H., Oct. 2, 1854. 40—tf

METALIC BURRIAL CASES; Mahogany Walnut and Pine Coffins, for sale at
ABRAHAM FORSSKOL'S
Shop, Cross Street, Saco. Me.
Jan. 7, 1854.

House Sign and Ship Painting,
GRAINING, GLAZING,
AND PAPER HANGING,

OPPOSITE Edwards & Lowell's Stove Store, in the Gothic Block, up stairs, by
LIBBY & BROTHER.
Biddeford, May 6th, 1854. 18tf

Bill Posting.

SAMUEL PARSONS will attend to all orders entrusted to him for Bill Posting, Collecting, Door Keeping, and Crying. Orders received personally, and at Dr. Lord's Drug Store, No. 3, Washington Block, Biddeford.
Sept. 22, 1854. 38—tf

W. P. HASTINGS'
Reed Organ, Seraphine, Melophine and Melodeon
MANUFACTORY,
No. 89 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 even very limited means have been enabled to gratify their love of harmonious sounds, and to ornament their parlors with a Piano, Seraphine or Melophine.

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

CAHART'S PATENT MELOPHINE,

which, for purity of tone, elastic action, and *promptitude of response* to the performer's touch, stands unrivalled as a parlor instrument. It is handsomely finished in Piano-Forte style, and warranted for five years.

To those who desire a cheap, and at the same time a handsome, sweet-toned, and durable instrument, I take great pleasure in recommending CAHART'S PATENT MELODEON, 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 tone.

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.

W. P. HASTINGS

C. W. SHANNON, Agent for Biddeford and Saco, has samples of these instruments at his residence, on Wentworth street, Biddeford. Please call and examine. 6m42

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 comple assortment of

Woolen Goods and Tailor's Trimmings,

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

CLOTHING GOODS

as he has ever offered and consisting of

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, Pilot Cloths, Doe Skins, Satinetts, Ladies' Cloths, Silk and Satin Vestings, and Finding Goods,

of different styles and qualities, adapted to the season, which he will sell by the yard, or make into garments to order, *under his own personal inspection*, at prices which cannot fail of giving satisfaction.

Mr. B. would respectfully ask 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 of material, will do well to examine his stock, and ascertain his prices for work.

Saco, October 18, 1853. 42—tf

STEAM BOILERS.

JAMES TETLOW, Manufacturer of **Locomotive, Stationary and Marine Boilers.** Also SHIP TANKS, GASOMETERS, &c. Has constantly on hand a number of Boilers of various sizes at. Naumkeag, Steam Cotton Wharf, Salem, Mass.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1854. 3m—43

LADIES can find RUBBER BOOTS, RUBBER SHOES, RUBBER SANDALS, 1 and 3 Straps, at ROSS'S Shoe Store, Liberty St., Biddeford.
Oct., 1854. 42—tf

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

JEREMIAH S. PUTNAM, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Elizabeth Langdon, late of York, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Nathaniel G. Marshall, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Johnson, late of York, in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of five hundred dollars, and praying for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, at public auction or private sale, because by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured:

ORDERED, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said county, three weeks successively that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy, Attest FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Joseph Bean, a creditor of the estate of Love J. Gowen, late of Sanford, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him or to some other suitable person:

ORDERED—That the petitioner cite the widow and next of kin, to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

BENJAMIN F. DONNELL, named executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Timothy Donnell, late of York, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED,—That the said executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a probate court, to be held at Saco, in said county, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

46 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Samuel Roberts, guardian of Mary E. Rhoades and Sarah J. Rhoades, minors and children of Aaron Rhoades, late of Waterborough, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey, at public auction, or private sale, all the right, title and interest of his said wards, in and to certain real estate, situated in Waterborough, in said County, and the proceeds thereof to put to interest, viz.: two undivided fourths parts of lot of land on the road leading from Waterborough Center to Saco, and more particularly described in his said petition:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46* Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

FREDERIC WILLIAMS, as Trustee of certain estate bequeathed in the will of Sally Shermen, late of York, in said county, deceased, also as Executor of the will of George Williams, late of said York, deceased, and Trustee of certain estate bequeathed to him in trust, by the said will of Sally Shannon for the benefit of Parthenia Y. Goodwin and Sally Goodwin, having presented his first account for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said Frederic Williams give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

46 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Samuel Roberts, guardian of Mary E. Rhoades and Sarah J. Rhoades, minors and children of Aaron Rhoades, late of Waterborough, in said county, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey, at public auction, or private sale, all the right, title and interest of his said wards, in and to certain real estate, situated in Waterborough, in said County, and the proceeds thereof to put to interest, viz.: two undivided fourths parts of lot of land on the road leading from Waterborough Center to Saco, and more particularly described in his said petition:

ORDERED—That the petitioner give notice thereof to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46* Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

LIBBEUS BROOKS, named executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Nathaniel Brooks, late of Wells, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

46* Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

THEODATE WILLARD, widow of Theodore Willard, late of Sanford, in said county, Gentleman, deceased, having presented her petition for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

ORDERED—That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Caleb B. Lord, a creditor of the estate of William Gordon, late of Limerick, in said county, deceased, praying that administration with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him:

ORDERED, That the petitioner cite the widow and next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively that they may appear at a probate court, to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy, Attest FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Stephen Libbey, a creditor of the estate of William Fletcher, late of Kennebunkport, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to him.

ORDERED—That the petitioner cite the widow and next of kin to take administration, give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy—Attest, FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ROBERT MITCHELL, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel Mitchel, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

46 Attest—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford within and for the County of York, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

CHARLOTTE W. HILLARD, named Executrix in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Levi P. Hilliard, late of Kennebunk, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

ORDERED—That the said executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the county of York, on the first Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty, for by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Shadrach Wentworth, of Alfred, in said county, praying that administration of the estate of John Thing, late of said Alfred, deceased, may be granted to him:

ORDERED—That the petitioner cite the widow and next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the first Monday in November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

PELATIAH HUSSEY, Administrator of the estate of William H. Varney, late of North Berwick, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED—That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed at Biddeford, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

46 Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford, within and for the County of York, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Amzi H. Boothby, interested in the estate of Ebenezer Boothby, late of Newfield, in said county, deceased, praying that administration of the estate of said deceased may be granted to Luther Sanborn, of Parsonsfield, in said County:

ORDERED—That the petitioner cite the next of kin to take administration, and give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Union and Eastern Journal, printed in Biddeford, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Saco, in said County, on the first Monday in December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

46 Attest.—FRANCIS BACON, Register.
A true copy. Attest,—FRANCIS BACON, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Biddeford within and for the County of York, on the sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by the Honorable Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court:

ON the petition of Mary E. Rhoades and Sarah J. Rhoades, minors and children of Aaron Rhoades, late of