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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 29, 1854. VOL. X.—NO. 52.

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTING.

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

POETRY.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

BEYOND THE RIVER.

Time is a river deep and wide;
And while along its bank we stray,
We see lov'd ones o'er its tide
Sail from our sight away, away.
Where are they sped—they who return
No more to glad our longing eyes?
They've passed from life's contracted bourne,
To land unseen, unknown, that lies
Beyond the river.

'Tis hid from view; but we may guess
How beautiful that realm must be;
For gleamings of its loveliness
In visions granted oft we see.
The very clouds that o'er it throw
Their veil unraised for mortal sight,
With gold and purple tintings glow,
Reflected from the golden light,
Beyond the river.

And gentle airs, so sweet, so calm,
Steal sometimes from that viewless sphere;
The mourner feels their breath of balm,
And soothed sorrow dries the tear,
And sometimes listening ear may gain
Entrancing sound that hither floats;
The echo of a distant strain,
Of harps' and voices' blended notes,
Beyond the river.

There are our lov'd ones in their rest;
They've cross'd Time's river, now no more
They heed the bubbles on its breast,
Nor feel the storms that sweep its shore.
But there pure love can live, can last—
They looked for us their home to share
When we in turn away have passed,
What joyful greetings wait us there,
Beyond the river.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOME-MADE FURNITURE.

In the present pecuniary troubles, many a wife finds an unusual necessity for practising the strictest economy in household matters. Perhaps house-keeping is just to be commenced, and the great problem is, how much furniture and how many conveniences can we afford to procure. A little money must go as far as possible.—Such would perhaps like to be initiated into the art of making cheap articles of furniture both useful and ornamental. Many a neat and comfortable sofa or lounge, chair, stand, bed, book shelves, &c., &c., have we seen, that cost its owner almost nothing.

A few boards, a little stuffing, and a few yards of shilling calico, put together with ingenuity, will give a tasteful and even elegant air to an otherwise bare and comfortless room. Most of the work we shall describe can be done by the females of the household, and we are sure will afford much more pleasure and comfort than the so-called "ornamental" worsted work, bed-quilt piecing, &c. And in almost every family there is mechanical ingenuity enough among the boys, if not among the girls, to do the sawing and nailing.

The *Barrel Chair* is a very easy and comfortable, as well as cheap and pretty seat. It can be made by taking a stout oak barrel with one end out, sawing half thro' the barrel at the proper height for a seat, and leaving the other half full height, rounding off the top for the back of the chair. Stretch stout bagging across and nail it firmly on the seat, make a cushion to rest upon this, and if the barrel is large enough to allow it, cushion the back also, by tacking on sheets of cotton batting, which costs but a trifle at any of the stores, or stuffing with any other cheap material. Now cover the entire chair with worsted stuff, glazed furniture calico, or anything else convenient, and cover the edges with cord, gimp, braid, or even a narrow band of the same.

A simple *Lounge* can be made by taking a broad, thick plank, strengthening it by nailing on cross pieces underneath, and inserting four short legs; add a cushion, filled with any material you wish, and add a valance of the same to conceal the legs.—A back and either one or two ends may be added, if desired, by nailing on boards and cushioning them like the seat.

A *Cot Bedstead* many of you know how to make. Take four sticks about four feet long and three inches square, bore an inch hole through the middle of each, and put a round stick, six feet long, through, and pin through the ends; arrange these like the four legs of a saw horse, then to form the sides, connect the head and foot posts by nailing a rod or strip of board on to their tops; take a piece of bagging six feet by four, stretch it across and nail it firmly on to the side pieces. To strengthen this, make a narrow head board, nail on a small rod at each end, and bore holes in the side pieces at the head to receive them. By lifting this head board out, the bedstead can at any time be folded together and laid aside if not wanted.

A convenient *Seat* for children, or for the garden, is made like a cot bedstead with the head board omitted. The sticks for the seat should be one foot long, those for the legs, one foot six inches long. Bind a bit of carpeting for the seat. These are so light, and so easily folded and carried about with one hand, as to be very convenient.

Hanging Book Shelves are another article of furniture easily made, and very convenient. For a small size, take three planed boards one fourth of an inch thick, let the largest shelf be about 30 inches long by 8 wide, the others each one inch narrower and two inches shorter than the one below it. If convenient, paint, or oil and varnish them. Bore a gimlet hole in each of the four corners, take a stout cord and pass it down through one hole in each shelf, taking care that it is at the same corner of each, then pass it through the remaining holes in the same end, making a knot in the cord under each shelf for it to rest upon. Pass a cord through the other end in the same manner, and tie the four ends of the cord together a foot and a half above the upper shelf, and hang it up.

To make a *Workstand*, both light and ornamental, procure from a carpenter an exact octagon, (eight sided,) 16 inches across, made from two inch plank for the base, and and another the same size, of one inch plank, for the top. Bore an inch and a half hole in the center of each, into which insert a post for a standard, long enough to make the whole the height of a common table, and cover the whole with furniture calico. For this purpose, sew together like a bag two breadths of the calico, each about three inches longer than the height of the stand; now slip this over the stand, and tack the upper end of the cloth smoothly round on the edge of the upper plank; pass a ribbon or heavy cord round a little above or below the middle of the standard, tying the cloth back tightly, then drawing the lower edge over the base plank, nail it on to the bottom, making the whole resemble an hour glass. Put a little cotton batting on the top of the upper plank, and cover that also. About two or three yards is sufficient for the whole, unless, which is quite desirable, pockets are added. If so, these should be semi-circular, plain back and full front, drawn with a cord. Take one of these on each side of the top, and conceal the tacks with a row of braid.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

ON BEAUTIFYING THE FARM.

Never was a truer thought uttered than this of the *American Agriculturist*, that "*The time has come when our farms should cease to be regarded as mere manufactories of food and the raw material of clothing.*" It is commenting on an article in the November number of the *Horticulturist* upon "Parks and Pleasure Grounds for the Farmer," and says further,—"It is one of the great wants of our times that these farms should be turned into attractive Christian homes, where men and women shall not only work, eat, sleep, and die, but where they shall enjoy life, as social and religious beings, and by loving and cultivating the good and the beautiful on earth, be fitted for the paradise of God. A man should no longer be considered a good citizen, who does not plant trees enough, and give time and money enough, to make his homestead so attractive that it shall retain some of his children to fill his place when he is gone. Multitudes of these old homesteads in the north are forsaken, mainly because there was nothing but the sternest utility about them in the whole circle of the year.

Cannot these ingenious "statistical men," who tell us what the effect of occupation is upon the mind and duration of life, tell us, also, what the effect is of the *agreeable* and *beautiful* upon the temperament and longevity of the race? It is a common opinion that country life is largely conducive to health and happiness, and consequently to vigorous old age. But these cannot be imputed wholly to exercise in the open air, for many other classes enjoy the same opportunities, and fail to reach as many years as the farmer. Is it not fair, then, to suppose that the constant impression upon the mind of the wise and beneficent provision in the changes of the seasons, in their varied aspects, the ever-varying landscape, occasioned by heat and rain and frost, the wonderful instincts of animals, of birds, and insects, coming to the view of the farmer as they constantly do, have a healing and saving influence upon his mind? What orator ever forget the inspirations he got in nature's grand cathedral, the forest, or the lessons in the stones or running brooks that were familiar to his youthful rambles? The mind becomes deeply imbued by the scenes familiar to it in early life. If those scenes represent violence and vice, the home and habits of bandits and freebooters, the crop of ideas which follow will be likely to partake of the character of those scenes. On the other hand, if the home of the farmer is surrounded by something of the tasteful and beautiful, in the way of lawns, groups of trees, shrubbery, and occasional paths, borders and flowers, kindred sentiments will be established in the minds of those mingling in such scenes, will grace and dignify the fireside, the pulpit, the bar, or Senate chamber in maturer life, and awake in others a higher appreciation of the beautiful.

There is a taste for the beautiful in every cultivated mind. The farmer shows it when he turns out his noble pair of Devons, or his Jersey heifers to the wondering gaze of his neighbors: or points out the graceful curves of his polished plowshare, or the exact lines of his recently turned furrows. His wife and daughters manifest their taste for the beautiful in the neat lawn, 40 by 80 feet in front of the house, the groups of maples and birches, the shrubs and flowers, and the noble elm standing in the centre as the presiding genius of the whole. A few flowers in the window, a rose-bush under it, or the Ampelopis or Bignonie over the porch, attract and gladden the heart of the traveller, so that he goes on his way with kindly thoughts of his own, and of that home where he saw the evidences of a love for the beautiful. Then, where there is land enough, why not extend these ideas, and let them expand over several acres, and call them a park, where the best sheep and cows and calves may graze,—and which will afford equal profit with any other acres on the farm,—where friends may visit, and children store up unnumbered ideas of the useful and the beautiful.

It may be urged that there is no call for the farmer to plant forest trees and form parks, either to please the eye or as a protection from sun and wind. But the objection would be without force in thousands of cases. A baleful "spirit of utility," a spirit without foresight or judgment, has swept away fine forests in the land. The "Capotoline Hill," at Washington, was covered with noble and majestic oaks when Washington planned the city, and when the foundations of the Capitol were begun. But ruthless hands were laid upon them, and with blind fatuity, one after another, their towering heads were levelled in the dust, and now it will require a hundred years, together with a liberal portion of the treasure of the nation, to remedy the evil. So on most of our farms, the beautiful forest trees were all cut where the buildings were to be erected, and in their vicinity, leaving it open, bleak, and fully exposed to the play of the elements; and this is the situation of thousands of our New England homesteads now. Is there not, then, good reason to introduce about these homesteads, something more of the useful and beautiful combined.—*N. E. Farmer.*

☞ The September number of the Albany Cultivator has the following communication from a correspondent, which shows the comparative results of his experiments on the use of turnips and Indian meal, which we copy for the perusal of some of our *anti-turnip* friends:

"Having occasion, a few years since, to feed a pair of large oxen, and having a lot of ruta bagas on hand, I tried the following experiment. I commenced in December, when the oxen weighed 3800 lbs. I fed them one week with hay and three bushels corn meal at 75 cents, $2.25—increase 25 lbs. The second week, I fed them one and a half bushels meal and nine bushels ruta bagas—with this they eat very little hay—increase 50 lbs. The third week, fed the same as the first—increase the same, 25 lbs. The results stand thus:

1—3 bu. meal, $2.25—gain 25 lbs., at 6 cts.,		$1 50
2—1 1-2 do. do., 9 do. ruta bagas at 21 cts.	$1.12 }	gain 50 lbs. at 6 cts., $3 00
3—The same result as the first.		

I continued to feed according to 2d experiment, and never saw oxen take on flesh faster and become sooner fit for the butcher. Be careful always to feed clear meal two or three weeks before slaughter, as otherwise the beef may have the flavor of the bagas. My bagas cost me to raise about 6 cents a bushel. Cattle never cloy on bagas, and I conceive them to be the only root that will pay for raising to feed. All stock like them. I think them worth more than potatoes by the bushel, as they never sour as potatoes do, while four bushels of bagas are as easily raised as one of potatoes."

THE COST OF IGNORANCE.—Mr. D. keeps a miserable, coarse-wooled flock of sheep, cutting but two to three pounds to the fleece, because he does not know that a fine-wooled sheep, yielding a fleece of twice that weight, costs but little more in the keeping than the natives. He keeps only native cows, and makes no selection even of these, because he does not know that cows yielding twice as much cheese and butter, are as easily kept as those that now stock his farm. His stye is filled with long-nosed, raw-boned porkers, because he has never heard of Suffolk pigs, or if so, does not know where or how to procure them.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞ Agriculture, like the leader of Israel, strikes the rock—the waters flow, and the famished people are satisfied.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Dublin Nation.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE COBBLER.

IT happened that the Dean was one day passing through Patrick's Close, when he espied a cobbler hard at work in his stall. Poor Crispin, though half naked, was singing away like a lark, and hammering at the heel of an old shoe with an apparent lightness of heart that astonished the Dean when he contemplated the merry wretch's obvious misery.

"Friend," said the Dean, pausing in his walk at the stall, and addressing him, "you seem to be very poor; but then you seem to be very merry."

"Its not mirth, sir," replied the cobbler—"I'm singin' for the children in the cellar below."

"How is that?" asked the Dean; "I don't understand you."

"Why, sir," said the man, "whenever the poor things are hungry, and have nothing to eat, I sing droll songs for them, in order to make them forget the hunger."

"What family have you?"

"Not many, sir—only twelve or thirteen, or so—but plesse God, there's a good time comin'—Nelly, sir, has her gifts—and, between you and me, is a valuable subject to her Majesty—as for myself, God help me, I'm obliged to keep hammering away at the leather as well as I can—just as you see me, sir, at the heel of this old shoe."

"And have you no prospect," asked the Dean, "of improving your condition in life?"

"If there be such a prospect, sir," replied the cobbler, "I have not been able to catch a glimpse of it yet; but I suppose you have heard the proverb of our trade, sir—once a cobbler, always a cobbler."

"The proverb is a bad one," observed the Dean, "and strikes at the very root of industry."

"It doesn't touch me at all events—for as far as industry goes I'm a pattern to the neighborhood; but, unfortunately, the harder I work, the poorer I get. However, we have one comfort, which is, that there's a better world before us, and that we are preparing ourselves for it."

"How is that?" asked the Dean.

"Why, sir, fasting and prayer are the best means of working out our salvation.—It's true, indeed, we haven't time to pray much, but we make it up in the fastin'—as for my own part, since I cannot fast and pray, I fast and sing."

"Oh, ho!" thought the Dean, "this is a character; I must try him a little further.—What did you mean by saying, the harder you work the poorer you get?"

"Nothing's plainer sir; my family's growin' up, and the employment goes down; you may understand me without a dictionary."

"Well, then," said the Dean, "suppose a friend were to enable you to lay in a quantity of leather, and all the necessary materials for making shoes, let me ask, could you *make* them?"

"Could Dane Swift write a ballad?—

'Ye people of Ireland, both country and city,
Come listen with patience, and hear out my ditty;
At this time I'll choose to be wiser than witty,
Which nobody can deny.'

"God bless the Dean, at any rate—by puttin' down Wood and his halfpence he saved me from bankruptcy; I should have closed my stall only for him. But, afther all, he deprived me of a good berth of it."

"What berth?" asked the other.

"Why, sir, the post of *Solicitor-General* that I had in my eye at the time; but faith he stopped my promotion. However, divil may care for that—I can hammer the leather still, if the work would only come in.

'The halfpence are coming, the nation's undoing;
There's an end of your ploughing, your baking, and brewing;
In short, you must all go to wreck and to ruin,
Which nobody can deny.'"

The Dean began to feel more than amusement in his chat with the merry cobbler, and after some further conversation, he said,

"Well, now, you comical rogue, do you know Dean Swift?"

"Not by person, sir; that's a pleasure that's before me yet; but I know him well by character."

"What do you know about him?" asked the Dean.

"Why, that he's a true friend to Ireland and her people, and an enemy to all oppressors.

'Both high men and low men, and thick men and tall men,
And rich men, and poor men, and free men, and thrall men,
Will suffer; and this man, and that man, and all men,
Which nobody can deny.'

"Faith," he added, "if he wanted a carrecther, and came to me for one, he would have no reason to complain of it."

"Well, now," said the Dean "you seem to be a merry, honest fellow, and I think if you were assisted to improve your condition, that the assistance would not be thrown away upon you."

"Well, I think not," replied the cobbler. "I'm a good deal of that notion myself—Honesty, industry, and good-humor runs in our family; but, somehow or other, poverty insists on being a relative as well as the others, and sticks to us like wax."

"Suppose, now," said the Dean, "that I lend you the sum of ten pounds, to buy leather and commence shoemaking, will you promise, to pay me at the rate of half-a-crown a week?"

"I can only give you my word for it at the present time," replied the cobbler; "but you'll find I'll keep it."

"Well, then," said the Dean, opening his pocket-book, "here are ten pounds for you, which I give, trusting you will make good use of them."

"You are Dane Swift," said the cobbler, "for no other man would do such an act as this."

"I am," replied the Dean, "and will further befriend you if you deserve it.—Now, good bye, and be industrious."

"Asy, your reverence," replied the cobbler. "I can't part from you that way.—Down to my cellar you must come, till Nelly and the childer sees you, or I give up the money. It's the honor of the thing I look to—and, besides, I have a duty to discharge. Come, your reverence, don't be ashamed! it'll be no longer a cellar while you're in it, but a charming room; and for the same raison, you must get drawing-room treatment—besides, I have an ould custom of the country to fulfil."

The Dean, whose curiosity was excited to know more about a man whom he looked upon as an original, suffered himself to be prevailed upon, and descended into the cellar. After the cobbler had introduced Nelly and the Dean to each other, he whispered to the farmer, into whose hands he thrust the ten-pound note; and in a few minutes she returned *with a bottle of claret!*

"What's this?" exclaimed the Dean.—"Do you expect me to drink with you?"

"We have an ould and holy custom in this country," replied the cobbler, "that the man who *gets* the *money* always *gives* the *trate*; because you see, *sir*, nothing prospers when it's not done."

The Dean received a glass, and drank to his prosperity; after which he turned his steps homewards, considerably amused, and not a little mystified by the rather eccentric conduct of the Crispin. Before he went, however, he enjoined him to come to the Deanery every Saturday at an appointed hour, to pay him his weekly instalment of half-a-crown.

Accordingly, when the day and hour came, he presented himself at the hall-door, stating that he wished to see the Dean upon business.

"You, you rascal," returned the servant, "have you the assurance to suppose that Dr. Swift could have any business with you, unless through the servants."

"I come by his own appointment," replied the cobbler, "and it's not unlikely, if you refuse to bring the message, that you may find a slippery stone at his door. You ought to know him, I think. His reverence took a glass of claret with me this day week in my own place. If you know who the Dean is, remember, you don't know who I am."

With some difficulty the man went up delivered his message; when, much to his surprise; the Dean immediately desired the man to be shown up to the drawing-room, where he happened to be sitting.

"Well," said the Dean, "I am glad to find that you are likely to be punctual in your payments."

"Sir," returned the cobbler, "you will find me here as regularly as Saturday comes. There's the first half-crown."

"That is very right," said the Dean; "nothing like punctuality and honesty."

The Dean, who was reading, then resumed his book, feeling naturally certain that the man, now that the affair between them had been transacted, would, of course, have gone about his business—but in this he was mistaken, for the cobbler held his ground.

"Pray, why do you wait?" asked the Dean, at length; "have you not paid the money?"

"No doubt of that, sir," replied the cobbler, "but you cannot forget the old custom of the country—the man that *gets* the *money* always *gives* the *trate*."

"Oh!" exclaimed the Dean, "you shall have it," and as he spoke, he rang the bell.

"John," said he, when the servant entered, "give this man a glass of whiskey."

"Sir," said the cobbler, in reply, "I, though but a poor man, get you a bottle of claret, and you, who are a rich one, offer me a glass of whiskey. I expect, sir, to get as good as I gave."

"And you shall, too," replied the Dean; "John, give that man a bottle of claret.—Now, sir, I understand you," he added, "a bottle or claret is worth four shillings, and your weekly instalment is only half-a-crown—begone, you rascal, and never let me see your face again. I could afford to *lend* you ten pounds, but I could not afford to be *repaid* upon *your* own principle."

The tradition, however, goes on to say that the cobbler, whose name, we think, was Parker, proved himself to be an honest man, and punctually paid the money in question, which pleased the Dean so much, that he became a warm friend and supporter to him, and scrupled not to aid him with both his purse and counsel until he had the satisfaction of seeing his witty *protege* an independent and respectable man.

☞ Some years ago a lady noticing a neighbor who was not in her seat at church one Sabbath, called, on her return home, to inquire what should detain so punctual an attendant. On entering the house she found the family busy at work. She was surprised when her friend addressed her—"Why, la! where have you been to day dressed up in your Sunday clothes?"

"To meeting!"

"Why, what day is it?"

"Sabbath day!"

"Sal, stop washing in a minute! Sabbath day! Well, I did not know, for my husband has got so plaguy stingy he won't take the papers now, and we know nothing. Well, who preached?"

"Mr.——."

"What did he preach about?"

"It was on the death of our Saviour!"

"Why, is he dead! Well, all Boston might be dead, and we know nothing about it! It won't do, we must have the newspaper again, for everything goes wrong without the paper! Bill has almost lost his reading, and Polly has got quite mopish again, because she has no poetry and stories to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of potatoes and onions to market, I am resolved to have a newspaper.—*Exchange Paper.*

From Dumas' Louis the Fourteenth.

THREE GENTLEMEN IN ONE.

One of the frequenters of the Palais Royal, then called the Palais Cardinal, was Racan, a man of letters, and remarkable for his absence of mind. The Cardinal used to be highly amused at the scrapes into which this quality led him, and the practical jokes of which it made him the victim. The day he was received into the Academy, all Paris was assembled to hear the address it was usual to hear on such occasions. He mounts the tribune, and taking a paper from his pocket, all dirty and torn, "Gentlemen," he said, "I intended to read my speech to you, but unluckily my greyhound got hold of it; here it is; you see its condition;—make what use you can of it, for I don't know it by heart, and have no copy."

There lived in Paris an ancient maiden, Marie le Jars, demoiselle de Gournay. She was born in 1565, and at the period to which the anecdote relates, was about seventy years old. In a short anecdote of her life, written by herself, she says, that at the age of nineteen, having read Montaigne's Essays, she was seized with the greatest desire to become acquainted with the author; so when Montaigne came to Paris, she sent a message to him, expressing her admiration of himself and his book. The same day he paid her a visit to thank her for her partiality, and they immediately were on such terms of affection, that she called him father and he called her daughter. The demoiselle de Gournay was an author, and had published a book in the style of the time, which was thought to surpass in pathos everything that had been written before.—It was called *L'Ombre de la demoiselle de Gournay.* According to the custom then in vogue, she presented her book to the distinguished literary men of Paris, and among others to Racan. When the book was brought, two of his friends, de Buel and Ivrande were with him;—Racan, flattered by this attention, said he should call on the fair lady the next day at three o'clock. This declaration was not lost on his companions, who thought they would have some fun from it. The next day at one o'clock, de Bueil knocks at the door of the demoiselle de Gournay. Her companion, Mademoiselle Jamin, opens it. De Bueil wishes to see the mistress of the house. She tells Mademoiselle de Gournay, who was in her closet writing poetry, that a man has called to see her.

"What is his name?"

"He did not tell me."

"How does he look?"

"A well looking man, thirty or thirty-five years old, and has the air of one accustomed to good company."

"Ask him up. The thought I was pursuing is a good one, but it may return, and the cavalier may not."

As she finished her monologue he entered.

"Monsieur, I have admitted you on Jamin's report of your appearance, without asking who you are. Have the goodness to tell me your name."

"My name, Mademoiselle, is Racan."

La demoiselle de Gournay, who knew Racan only by name, was extremely civil, and thanked him, that one so young and fashionable should trouble himself about a poor old woman like her. De Bueil, who was a man of wit, made himself agreeable, and who told divers diverting stories, which entertained her so much that she called to Jamin to silence her cat that was mewing in the next room. After three-quarters of an hour's conversation, which the demoiselle de Gournay declared was the most pleasant she ever had, he took his leave, overwhelming her with compliments for her courtesy, while she was enthusiastic in his praise.—In a happy frame of mind was the ancient maiden to pursue the thought in which she had been interrupted, and which had been frightened away. She returned to her study, but had scarcely entered it, when Ivrande, who watched the moment, glided to her room. He opened the door of her sanctuary, and seeing her at work, said—

"I have entered boldly, but the illustrious author of *L'Ombre* ought not to be treated as a common person."

"That compliment is well turned, and I will inscribe it in my tablets; but, may I ask, what procures me the honor of this visit?"

"Mademoiselle," said Ivrande, "I came to thank you for the book you have done me the honor to present to me."

"Monsieur," she replied, "I have not sent my book to you, in which I was wrong. I ought to have done so. Here, Jamin, a *L'Ombre* for this gentleman."

"But permit me to tell you I have one already. To prove it, in such a chapter is this passage—in that chapter this other passage."

"This is exceedingly gratifying to me; you are an author who reads all the new books as they appear."

"Certainly—and here are some of my own verses which I am happy to offer in exchange for your book."

"But these verses," said the ancient demoiselle, "are by Monsieur Racan."

"I am Monsieur Racan himself, at your service."

"Monsieur, you are laughing at me."

"I, Mademoiselle, I laugh at the daughter of the great Montaigne, at that heroine of poetry, of whom Lipsius has said, *Videamus quid sit paritura ista virgo*, and the young Heinsius *Ausa virgo concurre reviris, scandit supra viros.*"

"Very well! very well!" says the demoiselle de Gournay, delighted beyond expression by this avalanche of praise. He who has just gone away, was making sport of me, or perhaps it is you; but is of no consequence; the young will always be at their pranks with the old, and either way I am happy to have met with two gentlemen so elegant and witty."

But it was not the intention of Ivrande to let his visit pass as a jest, and at the end of three quarters of an hour he departed, leaving her fully persuaded that, this time, she had had an interview with the veritable author of *Bergeries.* Scarcely was he out of sight, when the real Racan makes his appearance. The door was open. As he was a little troubled with the asthma, he entered out of breath, and at once threw himself into an arm chair. At the noise he made, Mademoiselle de Gonrnay, who was trying to catch again the thought that fled before the Chevalier de Bueil returned, and saw a coarse, farmer like looking man, who, without saying a word, was panting and wiping his face.

"Jamin," said she, "come quickly."

Jamin ran to her.

"Did you ever see so ridiculous a figure?" cried Mademoiselle de Gournay, keeping her eyes fixed on Racan, and breaking out into a loud laugh.

"Mademoiselle," says Racan, who spoke in a thick tone, and could not pronounce R or C, *dans un qualt d'heule je vons delai poulqui je suis venuiti*, but just let me take breath."

"Then, Monsieur, at the end of the quarter of an hour you have asked for, you will at least inform me what occasion brought you to my house?"

"Mademoiselle," replies Racan, "to thank you for four present."

"What present?"

"Your *L'Omble.*"

"My *L'Ombre*," says Mademoiselle de Gourney, who began to comprehend the language Racan spoke.

"Certainly, for your *L'Omble.*"

"Jamin," says Mademoiselle de Gournay, "undeceive this poor man. I have sent my book to no one but to Monsieur de Malherbe, and he did not deserve it, for his unfair criticism on my writings, and to Monsieur Racan, who has just left me."

"Who has just left you?" cried Racan. "I am Latan."

"You are Latan! I did not say Latan—I said Racan."

The unlucky poet made infinite efforts to tell his name, which was composed of five letters, two of which he could not pronounce, which he so strenuously distorted, that Mademoiselle de Gournay was unsuccessful in her attempts to comprehend it. Becoming impatient—

"Do you know how to write?"

"Do I know how to write! *Si je sais eteile?* Give me a pen and you shall see."

"Jamin give the gentleman a pen."

Jamin obeyed—gave a pen to the unfortunate visitor, who wrote as legibly as possible, in a large hand, Racan.

"Racan!" cried Jamin.

"Racan! Racan!" repeated Mademoiselle de Gournay.

"I am he," said Racan, enchanted at being understood, and supposing his reception would now be different.

"Look at him, Jamin; is he not a pretty fellow to take that name?" and Mademoiselle de Gournay became very furious.—"The other two," said she "were at least amiable and pleasant, but this fellow is a miserable buffoon."

"Mademoiselle, Mademoiselle, you amaze me! pray tell me what you mean?"

"I mean that you are the third Monsieur Racan who has presented himself here today."

"I know nothing of the others, But I know I am the true Latan."

"I don't know who you are," replied Mademoiselle de Gournay; "but I know you are the greatest blockhead of the three, and I will suffer no such tricks to be played on me. Do you hear, sir?"

Saying this in an impatient tone, she rose from her seat, and with a lofty wave of the hand, motioned him to depart.

In this extremity, Racan takes from his pocket one of his books, and presenting it—

"Mademoiselle," said he, "I am the real Latan; and to prove it take this book, and I will repeat the verses from beginning to end."

"Then, sir, you have stolen the verses of Monsieur Racan, as you have his name—and I declare, if you do not leave the house this instant, I will call for assistance."

"But Mademoiselle—"

"Jamin, cry out robbers."

Racan did not wait for the result, but flying to the staircase, descended with the swiftness of an arrow. The same day, Mademoiselle de Gournay learned the whole story. Judge of her mortification, when she found she had driven from her house the only one of the three Racans who was the true one. The next morning she borrowed a carriage and drove directly to M. de Bellegarde's where Racan lived. He was still in bed, and asleep, but the poor lady was in such haste to make her excuses to a man whom she esteemed so highly, that without listening to his *valet de chambre*, she ran hurriedly to his room, went strait to his bed and lifted up the curtains. Racan started out of his sleep, and seeing the face of yesterday, believed she was still pursuing him, and leaping out of bed ran into his closet. Safe there, and bolting the door, he listened to what she said, and in a few moments the whole affair was explained. Finding that she had not come to renew the attack, but to make excuses, and with the kindest intentions, he left his closet, and from that day she and Monsieur Racan were the best friends in the world.

THE SNOW OF AGE.

We have just stumbled upon the following pretty piece of mosiac, lying amid a multitude of those less attractive:

"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts."

The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is new as well as emphatic. The Scripture represents age by the almond tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white. "The almond tree shall flourish"—the head shall be hoary.

Dickens says of one of his characters, whose hair was turning grey, that it looked as if Time had lightly plashed his snows upon it in passing.

"It never melts"—no, never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward; they know not any retrograde movement.—The old man may sit and sing, "I would I were a boy again," but he grows older as he sings. He may read of the elixir of youth, but he cannot find it; he may sigh for the secret of the alchemy which is able to make him young again, but sighing brings it not. He may gaze backward with an eye of longing upon the rosy schemes of early years, but as one who gazes on his home from the deck of a departing ship, every moment carrying him further and further away.—Poor old man! he has little more to do than die.

"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blossoms upon the valley and mountain, but soon the sweet spring follows and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the tottering veteran; there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay; Its single flakes fell unnoticed and now it is drilled there. We shall see it increase until we lay the old man in his grave; there it shall be absorbed by the eternal darkness, for there is no age in heaven.

Yet why speak of age in a mournful strain? It is beautiful, honorable, and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when life and the world are so full of emptiness? Let the old exult because they are old; if any must weep, let it be the young, at the long succession of cares that are before them. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and rest. It is but a temporary crown, which shall fall at the gates of Paradise, to be replaced by a brighter and a better.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY.

The most beautiful and affecting incident we know, associated with a shipwreck, is the following:

The Grosvenor, and East Indiman, homeward bound, goes ashore on the coast of Coffraria. It is resolved that the officers, passengers, and crew, in number one hundred and thirty-five souls, shall endeavor to penetrate on foot, across trackless deserts invested by wild beasts and cruel savages, to the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope. With this forlorn object before them they finally separate into two parties, never more to meet on earth.

There is a solitary child among the passengers, a little boy of seven years old, who has no relation there; and when the first party is moving away he cries after some member of it who has been very kind to him. The crying of a child might be supposed to be a little thing to men in such great extremity; but it touches them, and he is immediately taken into that detachment; from which time forth this child is sublimely made a sacred charge. He is pushed on a little raft across broad rivers by the swimming sailors; they carry him by turns through the deep sand and long grass, he patiently walking at all other times; they share with him such putrid fish as they find to eat; they lie down and wait for him when the rough carpenter, who becomes his especial friend, lags behind. Beset by lions and tigers, by thirst and hunger, by death in a crowd of ghastly shapes, they never—oh, Father of all mankind, thy name be blessed for it!—forgot this child. The captain stops exhausted, and his faithful coxswain goes back and is seen to set down by his side, and neither of the two shall be any more beheld until the great last day; but, as the rest go on for their lives, they take the child with them. The carpenter dies of poisonous berries eaten in starvation; and the steward, succeeding to the command of the party, succeeds to the sacred guardianship of the child.

God knows all he does for the poor baby. He cheerfully carries him in his arms when he himself is weak and ill; how he feeds him when he himself is griped with want; how he folds his ragged jacket around him, lays his little warm face with a woman's tenderness upon his sunburnt breast, soothes him in his sufferings, sings to to him as he limps along unmindful of his own parched and bleeding feet. Divided for a few days from the rest, they dig a grave in the sand and bury their good friend the cooper—these two companions alone in the wilderness—and the time comes when they are both ill, and beg their wretched partners in despair, reduced and few in number now, to wait by them one day. They wait by them one day; they wait by them two days. On the morning of the third they move very softly about in making their preparations for the resumption of their journey, for the child is sleeping by the fire, and it is agreed with one consent that he shall not be disturbed until the last moment. The moment comes; the fire is dying; and the child is dead.

His faithful friend, the steward, lingers but a little while behind him. His grief is great. He staggers on for a few days, down in the wilderness, and dies. But he shall be reunited in his immortal spirit—who can doubt it?—with the child, where he and the poor carpenter shall be raised up with the words "Insomuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

THE MENTAL FACULTIES.

1. The *Perceptive* faculties are those by which we become acquainted with the existence and qualities of the external world.

2. *Consciousness* is the faculty by which we become cognizant of the operations of our own minds.

3. *Original Suggestion* is the faculty by which gives rise to original ideas, occasioned by the perceptive faculties or consciousness.

4. *Abstraction* is the faculty by which, from conceptions of individuals, we form conceptions of genera and species, or, in general, of classes.

5. *Memory* is the faculty by which we retain and recall our knowledge of the past.

6. *Reason* is that faculty by which, from the use of the knowledge obtained by the other faculties, we are enabled to proceed to other and original knowledge.

7. *Imagination* is that faculty by which, from materials already existing in the mind, we form complicated conceptions or mental images, according to our own will.

8. *Taste* is that sensibility by which we recognize the beauties and deformities of nature or art, deriving pleasure from the one, and suffering pain from the other.—*Dr. Wayland.*

NEW COPPER COIN. The new cent pieces will be issued from the Mint in the course of a few days. They are considerably smaller than the old cent pieces, and form a really beautiful and attractive copper coin. On one side is the head of Liberty, and the thirteen stars being omitted, the surface is plain and polished. The reverse is the same in design as the old cent, but brighter and much more finished. There is a certain amount of alloy mixed with the copper, and the perfection of the die gives to the coin a finish and elegance that has never heretofore been attained in our copper coinage. The new coin will be universally welcomed as a needed and creditable improvement.

THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. There are times, unquestionably, when pills are good things; but generally pillows are better. We are of opinion that the former have often got not a little credit, which fairly belonged to the latter. When a man is ill, the doctor tells him to go to bed, and be contented; probably he gives him a little taste of physic; but quiet, a recumbent posture, and temporary abstinence are, in very many cases, the successful remedial agents after all. Giving pills is the way the doctor has of turning the key upon his patient, keeping him at home, establishing healthful bodily functions, and opening his mind to good advice.

The Union and Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, '54.

TENTH VOLUME—Its Close.

The present number closes the tenth volume of our paper. The paper was established in 1845, and with the single exception of a fortnight suspension, occuring in the first month of its existence, to fill up the subscription list, the paper has been regularly issued week by week ever since During all this time it has been under our immediate supervision, and not a number has appeared that has not contained more or less of both editorial or selected matter arranged by our hand. In sickness as well as health, abroad as well as at home, we have watched over its columns and labored diligently and conscentiously to make its weekly visits acceptable to its patrons.

We have come to cherish a parent's fondness for our sheet and to feel that it is something more to us than the means or instrument by which we gain our daily bread and a support for those who are dependent upon us. Fancy invests with life, being, and we think of it not so much with the dull cold leaden thought of business as we do the object of garnered hopes and cherished affections. We have become a fixture in regard to it, and its name is endeared to us by the rememberance of many incidents of hope realized or disappointments which had taken place since its commencement, and which have connected themselves with its publication.

Ten Years—nothing when contrasted with the endless cycle of years, but no inconsiderable item when compared with the three score and ten alloted by the psalmist to man,—a brief period when spoken of in comparison with the common duration of a nations existence, but a seventh part of the life of man, and full a quarter of the time he may reasonably expect to be able to devote to the cares, perplexities, and the busy battle of life. Ten years, taken in the vigor and elasticity of manhood, and bringing us to the point where stands the dividing line which marks the ascending steps of youth and manhood, and the descending ones of progressing age.

The first number of the Union was issued in Jan. 1845. It was published in the upper story of the Moody & Thornton Block on the other side of the river. Mr. William Noyes was then associated with us in its publication, we having charge of its editorial columns, and he attending to its typographical execution. It continued to be printed in that place until August 1846, when the publication office was removed to Factory Island, in a building which had been fitted up expressly for the use of the publishers, by the Water Power Co. In Jan. 1848, the commencement of the fourth volume, we purchased Mr. Noyes' interest in the establishment and continued to publish it in the same place until Dec., 1848, when the building and a very considerable portion of the printing materials were destroyed by a disasterous fire which broke out on the opposite side of the street.—Through the kindness of the editor of the Democrat, not a single publication was lost, and we were soon installed in the office from which we had removed, two and a half years before, in the Moody and Thornton Block. It continued to be published there until Aug. 1852, when the publication office was removed to a building which was erected by us, in part, adjoining Post Office on Factory Island. This building was destroyed by fire in Jan. 1853, and we were again compelled to make some other arrangements for its publication, and we purchased the office of the Eastern Journal, of D. E. Somes, its proprietor, and connecting the two together we removed the material, saved from the fire, to our present office on this side of the river where the paper is now published. With most of these facts, many of our readers are familiar. We have on our subscription list some hundreds of names who commenced with us in 1845, and who have continued to take our paper regularly since. We feel not only obliged to them, but highly complimented by this adherrence to us during this period, and the more so because we know that in the progress of time, circumstances have arisen which have created differences of opinions among persons whose sympathies on politics were in unison when the paper commenced,

Within the ten years which the paper has been published, great improvements have been made in our place on both sides of the river. On the Saco side, streets have been opened and graded, the York Company have added a mill to their corporation and several blocks of stores including Deering's Block, Cataract Block, Cutts Block and other stores of less importance have been erected. The Post Office which was kept in a small wooden building near Dr. Berry's Apothecary shop on Main Street, and which subserved the purposes of both sides of the river, has been removed to York Square on Factory Island, and other changes and improvements have been made.

On this side of the river the changes have been still more marked. When our paper commenced its existence, Laconia Mill, No. 1, was just starting up and but little of the brick and stone work, which hassince developed itself, in beautiful Cotton Mills, and long ranges of boarding-houses was to be seen.

Two large mills have been added to the Laconia Corporation, the Machine Shop extensively enlarged, and great additions have been made to the Foundry establishment. The Steam Mills belonging to Thomas Cutts, and the mills for sawing lumber, belonging to Joseph Hobson, Jr., have been erected. The place now occupied by the three mills of the Pepperill Corporation, was an unsightly spot, designated by the somewhat vulgar appelation of Ram-cat Hills, and there were no buildings of any note, except the "Waterbury" Block, on Liberty Street.

The Alfred Street, Freewill Baptist, and Baptist Churches, the three elegant brick school houses, the Biddeford House block, Central block, Somes' block, and Hooper's block, with a large number of buildings of lesser note, have been built in the time.—Streets have been opened in all directions, private dwellings built upon them, and in every direction have the industry and enterprise of man been made manifest; and population has proportionally increased, running up from perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred in the village to six or seven thousand.

We have brought these facts together, because we supposed they might prove interesting to many of our readers, who have come here within the time which has elapsed since the commencement of our paper, to share in our prosperity, and who are looking forward to its future developement with hope. We have no time to follow out the reflections which these reminiscences give rise to, and spread them before our readers. We could speak of the changes which have occurred in social life, bring to mind those who have left to pursue the busy path of life elsewhere, and dwell upon the memories of those, alas, many! who have gone down in the pride and vigor of manhood, to sleep by the side of our beautiful river, in the sleep of death, friends to us when they lived, and endeared to us though dead—but we forbear. The sands of the tenth year of our paper's existence, have run out. Kind friends, generous patrons, we thank you for your continued good will towards our enterprise, and we hope to merit it still more hereafter. We shall commence our eleventh volume more cheerily than ever, and we are happy to say under more favorable circumstances than ever, to make our paper what we have endeavored to make it, useful and profitable to all who patronize it.

OUR MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

We copy the subjoined article from the N. Y. Independent. The circumstances which gave rise to it will be learned from its perusal. Its bearing upon our place, considered as a manufacturing community, will be readily seen. We have a growing population and the recent addition to the means for manufacturing here naturally causes some solicitude in reference to the future character of the manufacturing population which must continue to reside here. We are among those who believe that the interests of the owners of the Mills here will be promoted by a sedulous attention to the moral character of the operatives employed—that the scale of their profits may be learned from an enquiry into the intellectual and moral condition of those employed by them; and we go further and say that those who, either by the fortuitous circumstance of birth, or by the energy of their own industry are in a situation to furnish capital to carry on large business operations owe it to themselves and the community in which their works are carried on, to use their utmost endeavors to raise the character of their operative force. We are aware it may be said that these individuals have the right to regulate their own concerns—employ just such persons as they please, and we cheerfully admit this as a legal right, but they have no moral right to neglect those matters which conduce to the happiness and moral well being of the community in which their work shops and factories are situated. They should look well to the character of the labor they employ and not expect to have the approval of the world if they put ignorant and degraded labor, in competition with that which is more intelligent, and reared among more healthy moral influences. Our factories are, or have been, filled with the sons and daughters of our farmers, who have been reared amid the influences of the meeting house and the school house, and they cannot commingle and work with comfort beside those who are degraded and vicious, and whose tastes, and habits, and training are likely to make them so for life. But we did not commence with any expectation to follow the train of thought the subject suggests. It was our purpose rather to introduce the article from the Independent feeling that it contains hints and suggestions which, if followed out here, would promote the welfare of the community in which our lot is cast.

OUR MANUFACTURING TOWNS.

The graphic pen of Dickens has sketched the temptations and the miseries of factory life in Great Britain. His "Hard Times" gives as truthful a picture of the interior of great manufacturing establishments and of the grinding of the factory-system, as does "Nicholas Nickleby" of the interior of a Boarding-school, or "Bleak House" of the court of Chancery. In a densely-populated country, where manufacturing is overdone, where labor, trained only in particular branches, comes into perpetual competition with itself, and when the masses are without that education which inspires self-respect and commands the respect of others, and without that prospect of advancement which stimulates invention, scenes of ignorance, oppression, brutality and crime, such as he has pictured, can hardly be exaggerated. But there is one more of such evils that Mr. Dickens seems to have overlooked; that is, the general intemperance of the English operatives—a parent evil, toward which philanthrophy and legislation in that country are just beginning to direct their inquiries.—There are, too, exceptions to his Coketown, even in the manufacturing districts of England; establishments in which the comfort and welfare of the operative are consulted, as well as the profits of the proprietor. This we believe to be true of the manufactory of Titus Salt, Esq., of Bradford—the largest in England; of others in that town, and of some in Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Bormingham. There *are* proprietors, even in England, who treat their operatives as intelligent, moral beings, and not merely as so much mechanical force; and there are privileges accorded to operatives, as for instance the half Saturday holiday, at Bradford and elsewhere, which, if improved by them, would contribute greatly to their physical and moral well-being. Still the system as a whole works many evils to the operative.

From such pictures as that of Coketown, we turn with gratitude and pride to our New-England manufacturing towns. New-England furnishes no parallel to the picture that Dickens has drawn in a great manufacturing community, in which Mammon overrides all justice and morality. There is no *Coke*-town in New-England; and that may be one reason of the difference. For though we believe a coal region to be the natural centre of manufactures, we apprehend that the smoke and fumes of coke in the manufacturing towns of England have a depreciating effect upon health and morals. In such a dingy atmosphere uncleanliness and impurity find a congenial abode.

But in moral features, no manufacturing town in New-England is parallel with Dickens' Coketown. The Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, in his admirable book of personal reminiscences—"Mile Stones in Life's Journey"—remarks of his former pastoral charge; "There is in many quarters a disposition to underrate the population of our manufacturing towns. But a fair observation must satisfy any candid man, that those towns, certainly in New England, have their full share of intelligence and character. I mingled very freely with the operatives of every grade, and had a considerable number of them in the parish. It is simple truth to say, that "*I have never known a more exemplary class of persons.*"

This testimony is in the main confirmed by the ministers of Lowell, of Manchester, and other places whose population is to a great extent made up of operatives in the factories that have given to those cities their life. The statistics of morality in such places are altogether more favorable than in commercial cities. The substitution of foreign operatives for the daughters of New England farmers, and the introduction of theatrical entertainments into some of these cities, is fast deteriorating the population. But we think the average morality of such towns is above that of New York and Boston.

But there are other respects in which our factory system is far from being perfect. There is yet ample room for the elevation of operatives in the substantial comforts and the graceful amenities of life, and in general intelligence and morality.—The current of public opinion, guided by Christian philanthropy, sets strongly in that direction; but the great problem is, how to combine the highest productiveness of labor with the largest consideration for the physical, social, and moral wants of the laborer. This experiment is now making on a great scale, at the new Pacific Mills in the city of Lawrence, Mass. Those mills, when completed, will not only be the largest in the United States, but will exceed the dimensions and capacity of Mr. Salt's mill, at Bradford. The main building, when finished, will be seven stories high and eight hundred feet long, and will contain *one hundred thousand spindles*. The exterior of the quadrangle measure 1,600 feet in length. These buildings are all constructed with reference to the safety, health, and comfort of the operatives; ventilation, warming, and cleanliness being studied at every point. Some fifteen hundred persons will be constantly employed upon the premises, and the utmost pains is taken to admit into this large and close community only persons of respectable character. The rates of wages are as high as at any manufactory in New England, and the boarding houses of the operatives are built with a manifest regard to health and comfort. The town is laid out upon a liberal scale, with public walks, parks, and other sanatory arrangements.

The superintendence of the Pacific Mills is entirely in the hands of Christian men, who regard the moral culture of the operatives as of the first importance, both for the welfare of the operatives themselves, and for the success of the establishment. Among other plans for the benefit of the operatives, is one altogether novel, but of wise forethought and of much promise.

A large hall has been constructed over the offices of the company, for the express use of the operatives in social gatherings, concerts, lectures, etc., under the direction of the Superintendent.—This hall was recently opened with a social festival, and it was our privilege to deliver the first-free lecture within its walls, to a company of about six hundred. None but the operatives in the Pacific Mills, with their families, are admitted to the privileges of the hall. It was an interesting spectacle to see so large a company, fresh from the loom, gathered in their neat attire for a literary recreation, gratuitously furnished by the proprietors of the mills. The effect of these social and literary gatherings must be eminently happy upon the intelligence and good order of the operatives. It is an important step in the application of the principles of Christianity to the relation of employers to the employed, and shows that corporations are not necessarily those soulless, iron bodies, they are presumed to be. We trust that this example will be followed in other manufacturing towns. The general character of these towns already warrants the expectation, that they will yet become centres of moral and religious influence for the masses of society, as well as of industrial enterprise and material prosperity. The responsibility of those conducting such establishments is great, but the reward of fidelity will be sure.

Topographical Map of York Co., Maine.

A Topographical Map of York County is about to be published by J. L. Smith, & Co., if a sufficient number are ordered to warrant its publication. It has been correctly surveyed by experienced surveyors, locating all the roads, hills, lakes, ponds, public buildings, private residences, and even the *names* of the owners of property with their places of business, correctly marked upon the map, and in no instance omiting the names of those who order copies in advance. Messrs. Smith's are personally engaged in thoroughly canvassing the County and making all corrections necessary to make it one of the best County maps, and directories ever published in the New England States. They will exhibit a sample of their work by a map which they have first published of Hartford Co. Con.—at an expense of nearly ten thousand dollars which is giving unparrelled satisfaction to the subscribers.—We are assured by certificates from some of the ablest men in Hartford Co., that the enterprising publishers who have it in hand will make a map of York County that will give credit to the county and the publishers. It will be delivered as soon as thoroughly canvassed and corrected, to those who order in advance, at the rate of five dollars per copy—which considering the immense labor attending the survey and the limited sale—on account of its being entirely a local work, must be considered very reasonable.

It will be handsomely colored, mounted and bordered with views of natural scenery and ornamental buildings. Twenty of the principal towns and villages, on a large scale will be engraved upon the margin together with a business directory of the large places, if sufficient encouragement is given. It is most earnestly hoped that the enterprising citizens of this County will interest themselves in this work and thus secure to themselves and posterity a choice memorial of their homes.

THE TIMES AND OUR DUTIES. We publish another ingenjously written article under this heading, from the Temperance Journal, this week. Read it.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. W. P. Fessenden, U. S. Senator, and several members of the U. S. House of Representatives, for valuable public documents.

☞ G. A. C. Randall is selling his extensive assortment of Ready-Made Clothing and other Goods at cost. Bargains can be had there for thirty days. See his advertisement.

(*From the Temperance Journal.*)

The Times and our Duties—No. 2.

There are those who seem to believe that the American party can and will ignore the great question of Slavery aggression. By some this may honestly be entertained.—But no one who is acquainted with the mesning of history and the rationale of parties, and understands the present life and impulses of the American people, can sincerely hold such an opinion. No political party can exist and bear any practical fruit for good, that is not vitalized and directed by the real forces in society Platforms and tactics are as nothing except as mschinery and the mode by which an existing power works its way to its logical and only legitimate result. That power in a true republic comes from the hearts, the homes, the honest convictions of the people. No pulling of wires, or shuffling of cards, can enable a party worthy to exist, and claiming to be American, successfully to ignore the facts and principles on which a large majority of the people have the most positive opinions, and in regard to which they have formed the most determined resolutions. How, then, can the American party ignore the question? Shall we be told that it has been resolved to have nothing to do with Slavery, or Anti-Slavery? Such a resolution is fallacy. It will prove a delusion to every one who honestly entertains it. There are those who put it forward with specious pretences, with the intent to *cheat* the American people. In the great political contest of '56 and in the minor contests that are to precede it, decision will be given on one side or the other of the question of Slavery. It makes no essential difference what banners then float in the breeze, the principles, the issues, the results, of that contest most concern christians and freemen, and in reference to THEM they will ACT. The powers and the victories of the American party must aid Freedom or Slavery. The President and the Congress to be chosen in '56 must be in favor of Slavery aggression, or opposed. Two terrible outrages to freedom, to good faith, to moral right, to American patriotism, were committed in the passage of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 and the Nebraska Bill of 1854. On these outrages the people will pronounce solemn verdict. The President and the Congressmen must be taken from those in favor or from those against these moral and political abominations. If taken from those in favor of these measures, the decision is in favor or Slavery aggression. If from those opposed to these measures, the decession is on the side of Freedom.

If the National Council decides to have nothing to do with Slavery—to guard the Order against its agitation—it practically decides against Freedom.

Slavery has taken its long strides—has inflicted its direful outrages—has removed the landmarks and struck down the symbols of Freedom, and on soil by God and National faith consecrated to the highest civilization, set up the opportunities of despotism. A large majority of the people of the free States are about to arrest and punish the offenders and restore what has been so sacrilegiously taken. Any moving of machinery, or sounding of shibboleths, calculated to draw the attention of the people from this work of justice and selfdefence, must conduce to the safety of the political criminals and to the interest of that power which caused the crime. Of course all who aided in committing the outrages, or sympathized therein, *now* cry peace and good fellowship, for such a course is their safety. Silence helps conserve the wickedness and throw around it the sanctions of time. It it an old device of tyranny, which modern oppressors have not forgotten, to warmly engage the people in secondary matters, while they are quietly forging new chains and preparing new aggressions, to be used and pushed forward at an unspecting hour when no organized and well directed resistance can be made by the doomed victims. And it is another device of depotism in vogue from the times of Nimrod up to the days of the Czar, Louis Napoleon, the Southern slave-holders and their Northen minions, to keep the people divided and to cause their impulses, principles, and convictions to break their force against each other, instead of working together, flowing into one broad and resistless current of development and freedom. While the people thus neutralize each other and blast their own hopes, the oppressors enjoy the fray as amusement, and their works of wickedness go on unresisted. They are ever ready to sound the delusive watchwords—"keep out all side issues"—"ignore all agitating questions." So does the wolf plead for silence and wish the mouth of the faithful dog muzzled as he is about to rob the sheepfold, or is passing off to secure his prey to his whelps. He wishes to keep down all exciting questions, and not have the air made hideous by the barking of dogs or the crying of lambs. It is the policy of the slave holders and their Northen minions, to make Freedom and the American movement break their force on each other—to eat each other up—instead of working together as they should. They hope to make the American party prove itself the rear guard of depotism, to be haistly led in before the advancing army of freemen who are resolved to arrest the authors of the outrages of 1850 and 1854, and consign them to their political Botany Bay, and restore the National Capital to the purity it had ere it was polluted by the Goths and Vandals who have inaugurated slavery in the councils of the republic. They not only wish to use the American party as the rear guard to keep back the forces of freemen, but wish to use it as Napoleon is said sometimes to have used a portion of his soldiers in his Egyptian or Russian campaign, as an aggregate mass to fill up the stream or chasm with their bodies, by which the rest of his army could pass over in safety, to give him salvation and future victories.

The Slaveholders and their Northern abettors can have no real affinity with the legitimate purposes of the American party.—Slavery, as it exists in the Southern States, is feudalism, worn out in Europe, and transferred to the soil of a new world. It is an exotic plant in our civilization. The leading idea,—the inspiring thought—of the American party is and must be the American Genius—the ideal and the life of American civilization, in contradistinction to Asiatic, to European, and to all past civilizations.—The ideal and the life-giving force of American civilization is Freedom. The American party has arisen with such rapidity as a remonstrance and an aggressive force against those political elements of Romanism, suddenly transferred from Europe, that do violence to American Freedom and Protestant civilization. This feudal element, Slavery, and the political element of Romanism, are both plants from European soil, springing from a common germ,—despotism. They are FOREIGN to the idea and healthful life of American civilization, and, of course, opposed to the real spirit and legitimate purpose of the American movement. Not in spirit alone are slavery and the political elements of Romanism alike, but they have a common interest in great controlling issues that are already before the American people—they will work together by the common instinct of selfishness and danger.

The politics of Slavery and the politics of Romanism are firmly united and will remain so in the contests of coming years. The grand scheme which now gives mould and direction to the plans of Southern politicians and statesmen, is the annexation of Cuba, Hayti, several States of Mexico, and Central America, with a Catholic population of eight or ten millions. The Slaveholders want this immense territory for slave states. These millions of ignorant people, unacquainted with the spirit and working of our institutions, would make so much addition to the political strength of Romanism in this nation. This, added to what already exists in our cities and large towns, coeperation with its natural ally, the Slave Power—and here is a force dangerous to Freedom, to social reform, to everything in our civilization which renders it superior to the civilizations of the old world, and of former times. Slavery and political Romanism are allies, as much so as England and France in the Crimea and Baltic. They are the right and left wing of that army dangerous to Freedom, to Protestantism, and the legitimate purposes of the American party.

How can they be successfully opposed? By the firm alliance of the party of Freedom with honest men of the American movement. If the American party attempts to ignore the question of Freedom, and plays into the hands of Southern politicians, it will surely dig its own grave, and that right speedily. But let the American party and the Republican party be allies, forming the RIGHT and LEFT wing of that army which can be gathered in the Free States to rescue the Republic from its fallen condition, to punish the traitors, inaugurate Freedom in the national councils, and to commit the Government to that true American policy it received from Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and their illustrious compeers.

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.

The January Number of this best of the Monthlies, of its class, is received. Its articles retain all the freshness and vigor which have been thus far characteristic of the magazine. From the closing part of one of its articles upon "*Secret Societies—the Know Nothings*," we make the following extract; which seems to us to explain some of the causes which have given such signal success to the operations of the mysterious odrer:—

"It cannot be denied that for some years now, both whigs and democrats have prostrated themselves before the alien-votets, in a servile and disgraceful way. Holding the balance of power, as the latter did, between the two parties, there was no end to the concessions, the flummeries, and the substantial *douceurs*, too, by which they were courted. Honors and offices were heaped upon them with a profusion, which recalled the *debut* of some popular actress, and the showers of boquets which greeted her from her adoring friends. It was better to be an Irishman, or a German, than a native American; a Mac or O', to one's name, was the handle which lifted him to fortune—and an unpronounceable German patronymic was a passport to all kinds of political favor. No ticket was a complete ticket which did not contain a sop, in the shape of a candidate to the Irish interest or the German interest, and suppleness with which senators and governors bent themselves in that direction, set new lessons in the art of fawning—gave new formulas for the preparation of adroit lies. Is it a wonder, then, that the Americans themselves, shoved so wholly into the shadow, should get a little tired of the game? More especially, when the same influences, which introduced the foreigners into political office, were likewise introducing them into so many private places of emolument and trust? Not at all! But the foreigners were not to blame for it, or, at least, for nothing beyond a little natural presumption occasioned by their good luck. The dastardly and unprincipled demagogues, who wheedled them into excesses, are the offenders who should bear the brunt of the punishment. Let all those, too, who hereafter appeal to the citizens under any other name than Americans, come in for a share, and then we shall have 'America for the Americans,' in the truest and best sense of the phrase.

"In the late irruptions of Know Nothingism, which have come over the old parties like an avalanche from the Alps, whelming rider and horse, captain and cattle, in a common ruin, we are disposed to rejoice. We should do so, with a joy unfeigned, if we were sure that the effects of the *bouleversement* would be confined to the flatulent old hacks, the queasy and prurient old bawds, who have so long had the control of the old parties. We should be glad to see them and their machinery—their caucuses and primary assemblies, and regular nominations—pitched like rotten wood into the pit; we did laugh indeed, 'many a time and oft,' during the last fall, as we saw how invisible hands were pricking one after another of their windbags, and allowing them to exhale, amid looks of blank astonisment on the part of those whom their gassy contents had often floated into office; but we fear that the success of the Know Nothings may throw them into the hands of these very men, or if it does not, that their intoxication will carry them to lengths which we shall have to deplore."

The Magazine may be found at BOYDEN'S Periodical Depot. Price 25 cts.

The Kansas Fraud.

A letter from Gov. Reeder of Kansas to the Missouri squatters who invaded that territory for the purpose of controlling the election of delegate to Congress, declining to accede to their request that the Territorial Legislature should be chosen at the same time, has been published. The following extract proves conclusively that large numbers of the people of Missouri did go into Kansas to overawe and overvote the regular settlers, and stamps with falsehood the assertions of Nebrascal newspapers that no such fraud took place or was attempted.—After alluding to the meeting from which the report proceeded, the Governor says:—

The meeting *was not* of the "citizens of Kansas," as your proceedings will show if you will produce them. It was composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, and a few of the citizens of Kansas. Your own body, whom I am now addressing, contains two undoubted residents of Missouri, one of whom is your chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty, Mo. as he has done for years, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kansas consists of a card nailed to a tree, upon ground long since occupied by other settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The president of your meeting was Major John Dougherty, a resident and large land holder in Clay County, Missouri, as he has stated to me, since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state again, as he is a high-minded and honorable man, above all concealment or disguise. The gentlemen principally composing your meeting, came from across the river, thronging the wagons, in numbers variously estimated by different persons from 200 to 300; and after the meeting was over returned to their homes in the State of Missouri. These are facts as notorious here as any public occurrence can be, and every man who had eyes to see, and ears to hear, is cognizant of them. They were the subject of much remark, and the cause of deep dissatisfaction, and, even on the ground in the meeting, and in reply to the speech of your chairman, who was chiefly spokesman on the occasion, this invasion of our territory was companied by some of the *outnumbered citizens of Kanzas*, and has frequently since been made the subject of indignant complaint to me.

THE SECOND LECTURE.

The inclemency of the weather did not deter people from attending, in large numbers, to hear the second lecture of the series, on last Wednesday evening, given by Hon ANSON BURLINGAME. Central Hall was well filled, and the audience seemed well pleased with the performance of the lecturer. Mr. Burlingame is a progressive of the first water. The subject of his lecture was the "Progress of Society," and his object, to show by facts drawn from history, and compared with facts that now exist, that "the present is better than the past." We have not time or space for any synopsis of the lecture. Mr. B. is an eloquent speaker, has a rich and vigorous fancy, which seems to sustain almost exhaustless draughts, without apparent diminution. On the present occasion he spoke for an hour and a quarter without notes. It has been charged upon Mr. B. that his oratory was somewhat inflated in its character, and there is some ground for the accusation.—His exuberant fancy sometimes leads him to show forth the beauty of his rhetoric at the expense of that which is more solid and substantial. Yet there is stuff in him of the right sort; power which will develope itself stronger and stronger as he jostles along the journey of life. He has recently been elected to Congress, beating an old staid Boston Merchant, in the metropolis of New England; and he will carry with him to Washington, a place where something new is much needed, fresher ideas, and a heart beating for freedom, and we have no doubt that his backbone will prove stiff and strong when the day of trial comes.

CASSIUS M. CLAY COMING. It gives us great pleasure to state that since the above hastily prepared article was put in type, a letter has been received from the distinguished and eloquent champion of freedom *Cassius M. Clay*, accepting the invitation to lecture, and designating Tuesday, Jan. 2d, as the time he can be with us. We are instructed to say that the lecture will be on that evening. Should the sleighing continue good, and the weather fine, we shall expect to see a large delegation from the neighboring towns.

GREAT FALLS, Dec. 22, 1854.

MR. COWAN — *Dear Sir* — Will you be so kind as to publish in your paper the following, being the results of my Bible explorations in the County of York:—

Truly Yours,

WILLIAM TWOMBLY.

Names of towns.	No. of families visited.	No. of Families destitute.	No. of Bibles and Test's given.	No. of Bibles and Test's sold.
Berwick,	267	22	62	183
North Berwick,	243	11	40	143
South Berwick,	379	32	79	164
Elliot,	356	8	37	65
Kittery,	431	13	39	115
York,	496	40	104	212
Wells,	545	17	40	81
Kennebunk,	480	11	29	168
Kennebunkport,	545	6	25	177
Biddeford,	1323	106	125	372
Saco,	977	30	70	280
Lebanon,	380	9	21	99
Sanford,	407	17	31	71
Alfred,	217	5	11	46
Lyman,	214	4	16	51
Dayton,	130	1	4	19
Hollis,	300	12	18	65
Buxton,	477	22	24	69
Acton,	200	5	7	36
Shapleigh,	206	5	23	44
Waterborough,	317	21	51	58
Newfield,	215	9	7	34
Limerick,	237	1	9	47
Limington,	301	14	31	99
Parsonsfield, in part,	308	12	19	115
Cornish, in part,	52	5	10	10
	10,003	438	932	2,823

Total value of Bibles and Testaments distributed, ... $1,109 92

I found 10 Irish families supplied with Protestant Bibles. 12 Protestant families left unsupplied, not deeming proper objects of charity. I commenced my Bible explorations the 9th of December last, and have travelled 3,000 miles.

With these Bibles and Testaments I have left with each family two short, or 4 paged Tracks, one upon the Bible, and the other upon the Sabbath, or some other Religious subject, amounting in the whole to 106,000 pages. The money to purchase them, being $61 07, was obtained through the liberality of a few persons in the several towns, who gave a small sum each for this purpose. I have been generally received cordially by the ministers, churches, and people of all denominations, and in many instances no charge made against the Bible Society for my entertainment. Some of the Irish families who refused the Bible, assigned no other reason for so doing than that of the *Priest* being unwilling for them to do so. When I attempted to show them that they were doing wrong in substituting man for a guide, instead of the *Word of God*, they would reply that the Priest knew what was right, and they knew it. I told them I did not go to my minister to know what meeting I must attend, and what Bible I must read, &c., and that they must be more independent in the matter, that it was different in this country from the one they came from; here, every man could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, under his own *Vine* and *Fig Tree*, unmolested; to this they would reply, it is no use to have a Priest and not obey him.

Many of the Irish families received Bibles for themselves and Testaments for their children gladly. The heads of some of these families are members of our churches, and their children are attending our Bible and Sabbath Schools, and are daily associating with the children of our Protestant families, and are, I have no doubt, being assimilated to our manners, customs and laws, and with proper efforts of the faithful, self-denying Christian, many, very many will at no distant period become Protestants; for this, every professed follower of Christ should labor and pray; for without doubt, Providence has sent them to this country that we might do them good. Let us all welcome them to our shores, give them the Bible to read, and compel them to feel that we care for their souls.

The whole number of Roman Catholic families visited in the County, 120,; 93 of which reside in Biddeford; 62 of them refused the Bible, 50 of which reside in Biddeford. 21 of these families could not read.

LAW ENFORCED. Some of the Lyman and north Kennebunk-port temperance men have been applying some of the law's persuasive reasoning to the liquor venders in those places. Complaints were made last week before Dimon Roberts, Esq., who, after due evidence of their guilt being presented, gave sentence against the following persons, viz:

John Greene, of Kennebunk-port, adjudged a common seller, and bound over to Court in the sum of $200; also fined $10 and costs for one sale.

Horace B. Thompson, of north Kennebunk-port, adjudged a common seller, and bound over to Court in the sum of $200 and costs; also fined $10 each and costs, on four seperate complaints for sale. Horace will probably find that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Jacob Wakefield, Lyman, adjudged a common seller, and bound over in the sum of $200, and fined $10 and costs for one sale.

Appeals were made in all the cases of sale from the judgment, by A. B. Blake, Esq., who acted as counsel for the defendants. Our advice to the accused, is, to pay the fines and costs, Mr. Blake, his fees, and go and sin no more, lest a worse evil overtakes them. The independent farmers of Lyman are determined to pay no more taxes for pauperism caused by the liquor traffic; and, if we are not mistaken, the people of some other places are approaching a similar conclusion.

"THAT TEAM," AND ITS OWNER. Among the fine teams called into requisition by the good sleighing and the "merry Christmas" holidays, there is one observed of all observers in this region. It was but a few days ago we saw it for the first time: a sleek and gentle steed, which needs but the word of permission to go at any speed the fleetest have attained; a harness which dazzles the eye of the beholder; a sleigh upon which the best art of our excellent mechanics has been expended; and a robe of fine stone martin fur, which received the premium at the great Fair in the fairest of our eastern cities, together with wolf robes to shield the occupants. Why should not one stop to take a second look at an establishment so suggestive of all the comfort and merriment that from time immemorial has attached to sleigh-riding.

At the time we speak of a gentleman whose bearing appeared every way worthy of such a place, held the reins; but, until his near approach, we had no thought of meeting in him one of our neighbors. But such wes the fact. It was none other than one of our wholesale merchants—always noted for his social and kindly disposition, and for that industry and attention to business, which though avoiding all ostentation has placed his name at the head of our list of tax payers. Yes, that heart-felt smile and face upon which neither years nor business cares have yet made furrows, would be known by any one upon the Saco valley, as that of the Corn and Flour Merchant, Mr. JOHN GILPATRIC.

It was a pleasant thought that that fine team was driven by one who could well afford to own and drive it; that it was not obtained for a single day of vain parade, but was kept for the pleasure of one who had abundantly earned the means to enjoy the elegancies of life. It is a pleasure to see such men enjoying with their friends *otium cum dignitate*. Our younger men may well follow his example in this matter. —*Democrat.*

This very neat and well expressed compliment is worth at least a barrel of "Hiram Smith's best," and we very much mistake the character of the notice if he does not order one to be placed in the pantry of our neighbor, saying nothing of what he may see fit to do for ourselves, for giving this additional impetus to "that team and its owner." By the way, "enjoying with their friends *otium cum dignitate*"—what does all that mean? We suspect "thereby hangs a tale" which we printers may one day have the privelege of unfolding, to the very great gratification of our lady readers. When it comes we shall stand prepared to place it right before the public. In the meantime we would remind all, that our friend, "the corn and flour merchant," is very much indebted for his business prosperity to his liberality in patronizing the printers.

☞ The following, sent in a business letter, reached us on the 25th inst., from York:

A vessel of about seventy tons (I have not learned the name) went ashore yesterday morning, the 22d, near "Bald Head," in Wells—bound from Boston to Bath. A lady passenger was drowned. I am informed that after the vessel struck, a plank was placed from the vessel to the shore, and that she was placed upon said plank, having a rope in her hands, the other end being in the hands of one of the crew on shore, while upon the plank a sea washed her off—she held on to her end of the rope, while the man on shore let the other end slip through his hands. Her husband was still on board, and obtained a hold of the rope, when the poor woman being exhausted, let go of her end and was drowned. It was a bitter cold morning, and had she succeeded in reaching the shore, she would probably have perished before she could have reached any dwelling.

Biddeford is to be a city, and of course will emulate other cities. Mr. Small leads off in the matter of gift enterprizes; and since he is energetic, and always carries out what he undertakes, we can assure those who love such entertainments, that they might go farther and fare not half so well as in this about-to-be city.—*Democrat.*

This is all true about Mr. Small, but what on earth has so soon brought our neighbor round to look with such complacency upon these gift enterprises? Last week he pitched into us, rather indirectly we admit, about the publication of this same gift enterprize, and behold! it is now advertised in his paper with flaming capitals. Has he, too, yielded to temptation, as well as his reverened editorial brother, Dr. Cummings? Oh! the degeneracy of the times

ANOTHER FESTIVAL. We understand that the Ladies belonging to the Alfred st. M. E. Church, have arranged a social gathering, to come off in Central Hall, on Friday evening January 5, which we have no doubt will prove a joyous occasion. All interested are invited to attend.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

In the House, on Friday, Mr. Upham presented the petition of Michael Bailey, of Newburyport, praying for a pension for military service.

In the Senate, on Monday, the House bill for the relief of the heirs of Baron DeKalb, was taken up and appropriately referred. The sum reported by the committee was $90,000, but was finally fixed at $66,000. This bill was reported as long ago as 1819, and has been neglected or defeated at every session since. The grand-children of the Baron are his heirs, and they reside in France, and are in needy circumstances.

Baron DeKalb, a brigadier in the armies of France, came with Lafayette to the assistance of the struggling colonies in the war of independence; he fell a major-general in the service of the United States, after three years' service, in an action near Camden, in South Carolina, in 1780.

The present proposition is to give to the descendents of Baron DeKalb the seven years' pay granted by Congress during the revolutionary war, to the widows and children of those officers who died while in the service, with interest from the year 1819, when the heirs first presented their claims. There are other items constituting the sum total, among which is an arrear of pay that was due to Baron DeKalb at the time of his death.

In the House, on Monday, Mr. Barry of Mississippi, made a speech condemning the Know Nothings, and Mr. Banks of Massachusetts replied in their defence. On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. Rockwell presented a petition from David Sears, Abott Lawrence, and others, asking an appropriation for the Massachusetts Humane Society, on behalf of shipwrecked mariners on the Eastern coast. Mr. Brodhead made an eloquent appeal in behalf of his resolution for sending a steamer to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. Kane and his party, and it was passed.

In the House, there was little business of interest. Mr. Bayly, of Viaginia, gave notice of his intention to move the taking up of the Spoliation Bill on the 16th of January.

Wednesday, Dec, 20. SENATE.—Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Baptist Free Mission Society of New England, praying for repeal of the Kansas Nebraska bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law. He moved that they be laid upon the table, as Mr. Chase will soon call up his bill for prohibition of slavery in the territories. Mr. S. also presented a resolution that a committee of conference be directed to consider whether further legislation is necessary, and especially by amending the system of licensing, altering the terms of bounty on the banks, and cod fisheries, and extending this bounty to the mackerel fisheries.

HOUSE.—Gen. Whitfield, delegate from Kansas, was announced, and took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Maine, the committee on commerce was instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary for the better defining of the rights of the citizens of the United States, in ships, vessels or other property, purchased by them of citizens or subjects of foreign countries, under certain circumstances, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The House went into committee on the bill to suppress the circulation of small notes as currency in the District of Columbia. After some discussion it was laid aside to be reported to the the House.

On Friday, no business of importance was transacted in either branch.

A resolution was passed, after debate, directing the President to open a correspondence with the British Government, with a view to the erection of a light house at Cape Race, the United States sharing in the expense.

Both houses adjourned over until Tuesday, on account of Christmas.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. The U. S. mail steamship George Law, from Aspinwall on the night of the 16th inst., arrived at New York last Monday evening, bringing San Francisco papers of 1st inst., upwards of 200 passengers, and about $1,500,000 in specie on freight.

The Geo. Law connected with the steamer Sonora, which brought down to Panama upwards of $1,800,000 in specie on freight.

The George Law reports the U. S. steamer Princeton at Kingston, Panama, whence she would sail on the 12th for Aspinwall.

The U. S. steamer Susquehanna was to sail from Acapulco 12th inst., for Philadelphia via Vaparaisa and Rio Janeiro.

The U. S. steamer Mississippi was still at Benicia when the Sonora left San Francisco.

The news from California is even of less importance than usual.

The want of water at the mines continues to be severely felt. The season, thus far, has been unprecedently dry.

Considerable excitement was created at San Francisco on the 15th ult. by the issuing of a writ of habeas corpus to discharge certain Russian prisoners confined on board the Sitka, one of the vessels recently captured by the allied fleet at Petropauloski.

The writ was served upon the commander of the Sitka by a Deputy Sheriff, and the prisoners were to have been brought before the Court on the 27th.

On Sunday, the 26th, however, just after daylight, the Sitka hoisted anchor and sailed out of the harbor, probably for Vancouver's Island. Preliminary steps were taken before the Court on the following morning for issuing an attachment against the officer in command, should he again come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

The pilot boat Dancing Feather had returned from the wreck of the Yankee Blade, having succeeded in raising four boxes of treasure, amounting to $70,000.

Capt. Michael Powers, from Massachusetts, died recently at the American River, of starvation.

Notwithstanding the great scarcity of water, the mines continue to yield abundantly, and it was believed that the total product of the year would considerably exceed that of any former year. A monstrous lump was taken out by five men in Calaveras county recently, and weighed one hundred and sixty-one and a half pounds, valued at $38,916.

Platinum is being found in considerable quantities on the North Fork of the Trinity River, and is attracting much attention.

It is stated that a new and shorter route from Salt Lake to Carson River, by which the Humboldt is avoided, has been discovered. The road is well supplied with water and grass. It is 300 miles shorter than the Humboldt route.

FIRE. The dwelling house of Mr. Pelatiah Hussey, at North Berwick, was destroyed by fire last Sunday forenoon. The chimney had been on fire in the morning, and though the neighbors saw it, the family was not aware of it. The fire broke out while the family were at meeting, and it is supposed originated from the burning of the chimney. Insured $1200.

☞ Bayard Taylor, the great traveller, says that he prefers Mexico for the beauty of its scenery, Gennany for its society, California especialy for its climate, and the United States for its Government.

☞ The Free-Will Baptists in Maine number nearly 13,000 communicants, which is two-thirds as many as the Congregationalists, and as many if not more than the Calvinistic Baptists.

☞ The following, according to the recent census, shows the number of Native persons over 20 years old who cannot read and write, exclusive of Slaves, in 12 States.

Maine	2,134	Georgia	41,261
N. Hampshire	945	Mississippi	13,447
Vermont	616	S. Carolina	16,160
Mass.	1,861	Virginia	87,385
Rhode Island	1,248	Arkansas	16,908
Connecticut	1,298	N. Carolina	80,085
Total	8,097	Total	255,542

Here are the six New England States compared with six Slave holding States, whose white population is nearly equal to New England. Who says that Slavery is not a blessing?

In New England there is only one person over 20 years old who cannot read and write in every 400, of Native whites. In the aggregate of Slave holding States, there is one in 12.

In the National House of Representatives, the slaveholding States have a representation based on their property in Slaves, just equal to that of 1,922,586, freemen of New England; or about sufficient to offset the whole State of Ohio! yet there are only 347,525 Slave holders in the whole Union, which is less than the population of the little State of Connecticut.

KANSAS ELECTION. The following extract from a private letter from Kansas, dated Dec. 3, and published in the Salem Gazette, confirms the accounts already received of the manner in which the proslavery Kansas Delegate was elected.

"Our election for Delegate to Congress, transpired on Wednesday last. We cast abont 300 votes in all. There were but three prominent candidates in the field—I. A. Wakefield, the anti-slavery candidate, Judge Flenniken, the friend of the Administration, and Gen. Whitefield, the slavery candidate, a resident of Independence, Mo. Mr. Wakefield received about 200 votes here, and the others 100—these coming from settlers on the rivers, out of the city. But the result of the election is, that we have been overborne by a horde of ruffians from Missouri, who poured across the line, and deposited their illegal votes, and returned to their homes. There were about 2000 men who came in this manner from Missouri. It was the greatest outrage ever known in the history of elections in this country. Our candidate will contest the election in Congress. I saw about two hundred of these men from Missouri, pass over the road to the place above our town, to put in their votes, not daring to do it here, and the same men were seen going back in the evening of the day of the election."

FAILURE AND DEFALCATION. It was announced on Saturday that the Glendon Rolling Mills Company, at East Boston, had suspended payment, that Mr. Henry Brevoort, the superintendent of the mill, was a defaulter to a large amount, and had disappeared. Mr. Brevoort left on Monday week, and has not been since seen here.—On Wednesday the company received a letter from him, in which he stated that he was a defaulter, that he had sold iron, and had not accounted for the proceeds, but that the coal account was correct. He also stated that it would be useless to pursue him, for he would not be taken alive. The defalcation has been stated to be as high as $200,000. The notes of the company have not been in good repute for some time though the stockholders are men of wealth. —*Boston Daily Adv.*

LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship America arrived at Halifax on Saturday with 10 days later news from Europe. The news from the seat of war is not important. There has been some fighting but it has been productive of no important results.

The most important item of intelligence is the announcement that on the 2d of Dec. at Vienna, was signed a treaty of alliance between England, France and Austria—by which the latter is to make common cause with the former against Russia.

A letter from Count Nesselrode has also been published setting forth the terms on which the Czar will consent to negotiate.

☞ We learn that our friends the Pioneers, of Biddeford, give their annual Levee on New Years Eve., at Central Hall. Those of our friends who are fond of tripping th "light fantastic toe," as well as those who feel an interest in the welfare of our Fire Company, will be there,—for, as usual, it is to be a *splendid affair*.

BURLINGTON, VT., Dec. 20. *The Mercury*, at 7 o'clock this morning, stood at 16 degrees below zero.

We don't know how cold it was here at the same time, but we met an unknown boy in the street, hauling a hand-sled quite early, who said, as we passed, "It is *all fired* cold, don't you think so, Mr. Editor." That boy is a genius.

☞ There will be religious services at the Unitarian Church Saco, on next Sabbath evening, in commemoration of the nativity of Christ. The Church has been decorated with evergreen for the occasion.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says:

"Benton's pronunciamento against the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is considered a proposal for a coalition with the Whigs in the Missouri Legislature.

DOUBLE TRACK ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. Lieut. Maury, of the National Observatory, proposes a "double track across the Atlantic for steamers; or, in other words, that steamers bound to Europe shall invariably take a particular course, and those bound to the United States, another. This he thinks, would lessen the liabilities to collisions.

The N. Y. Evening Post has information of the discovery of another guano island, with at least a million tons on it. The locality is secret, but a company is organizing to bring the guano to market.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Thursday, Dec. 21.

At Market, 1225 Beef Cattle, 5400 Sheep and 275 Swine.

Beef Cattle—We quote extra $8,00 a $8,37; first quality $7,75 a $7,75; second quality $6,50 a $6,75; third quality $5,75.

Working Oxen—$80 a $135.
Cows and Calves—Sales from $24 a $50.
Sheep—Sales from $2 75 a $6 00.
Swine—At retail, from 4 a 6 cts.

BOSTON MARKET.—December 23.

Flour—Sales of Ohio and Michigan superfine, $9 25 fancy $9 87; Genesee extra, $10 50 a $10 75.

Grain—Southern Yellow Corn is Selling at 90, and White at 95. Oats, 58 a 61 cts. Rye, in lots, $1 45.

Hay—Eastern is selling at $20 per ton, cash.

CORN AND FLOUR. More than one half of the entire Stock of Corn and Flour in the village, is now in the Stores owned and occupied by JOHN GILPATRIC, which he offers to sell at New York prices, expenses added. The entire stock having been purchased before the recent rise, his profit is already anticipated; merchants from the Country will find it for their interest to call, as his prices hereafter will be so low as to entirely put in the shade all attempts to compete with him on prices.

Saco, Dec. 25, 1854. 52

THAT STANDARD MEDICINAL ARTICLE, the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, is recommended and used by many physicians. We have long used it in our families, and recommended it to others with benefit. It needs no other recommendation than that it is so often counterfeited.—*Amherst Cabinet, N. H.*

For sale in Biddeford by J. Sawyer; Saco, by J. A. Berry. Price 50 cents—Larger size $1.00.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

And all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villanously wicked as to concoct a spurious and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS, on the wrapper.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by his agents

AGENTS. J. Sawyer, S. S. Lord, Biddeford; T. Gilman, J. G. Rollins, Saco; A. Warren, Kennebunkr J. Consins, A. S. Luques, Kennebunkport: W. Littlefield, Wells; Sayward & Webber, Alfred; J. Merrill, Springvale; G. H. Snow, N. Berwick; J. G. Thompson, S. Berwick; H. A. Pike, Cornish; G. Gillman, Buxton; J. Brackett, W. Parsonsfield; J. Brackett, E. Parsonsfield. 2w51

MARRIAGES.

In Kennebunkport, Oct. 12th, by Hinsman Atkinson, Esq., Mr. Samuel Littlefield to Mrs. Ruth Littlefield, both of Kennebunkport.

In Sanford, Dec. 8th, by Rev. Mr. Waldron, Mr. Henry S. Roberts to Miss Cyntha P. Chick, both of Sanford.

In Sanford, Dec. 8th, by Asa Low, Esq, Mr. William Smyth to Miss Helen Clough, both of Sanford.

In Sanford, Dec. 8th, Mr. Simon Marray, of Shapleigh, to Miss Adaline Moore, of Sanford.

In Limington, Dec, 9th, Mr. William Frost, of Sanford, to Miss Julia Ann Clark, of Limington.

In this town, Dec. 27, by Rev. J. L. Stevens, Mr. George W. Chadwick to Miss Lucy A. Clark, both of Biddeford.

DEATHS.

In North Berwick, Dec. 19, John E. Grant, aged 17 years.

In Portsmouth, Dec. 19, Mrs. Nancy Perkins, aged 64, wife of Mr. Noah Perkins.

30 DAYS LONGER.

AT COST, AT COST.

ALL the goods in store No. 1, HOOPER'S BRICK BLOCK, corner of Liberty and Franklin streets, Biddeford, consisting of a large variety of

Ready-Made CLOTHING,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,

UMBREALLAS, &c.,

Will be offered at cost and less to close them all out by the first of February, 1855. To Gentlemen who have not yet bought their winter Clothing, this affords an opportunity for them to do so at less prices than were ever before offered in York Co.

RECOLLECT, No. 1 Hooper's Brick Block, Cor. of Liberty and Franklin Streets.

N. B. All persons indebted to me can have the PRIVILEGE of settling their bills with me for a few days longer, and are requested to do so immediately. G. A. C. RANDALL.

Biddeford, Dec 29, 1854. 4w52

Leather! Leather!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

500 SIDES SOLE LEATHER, just received direct from New York, for sale by lot, at Boston prices, and at retail at a small advance.

200 SIDES SLAUGHTERED WAXED LEATHER, for sale as cheap as can be bought in the State or elsewhere.

150 DOREN KID SKINS on hand, which are now offered at manufacturer's prices, the subscriber having been recently appointed Agent for this State of the largest Kid Stock Manufactory in New England.

Also, on hand, a large assortment of all kinds of

CURRIED LEATHER,

LININGS, BINDINGS AND FINDINGS.

☞ Manufacturers and dealers will do well to call and examine this stock before purchasing.

JAMES BEATTY,
Cor. of Main and Pleasant Sts.

Saco, Dec. 21, 1854. 52tf

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S

SEA-WEED TONIC.

For the Cure of Dyspepsia.

THIS remedy is composed of a compound preparation of a common Weed growing along the sea shore, and is a certain and infallible remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia and its accompanying diseases, to wit:

Sour and Sick Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Pain in the Side and Breast, Palpitations of the Heart, Ulcers, and Eruptions of all kinds, Chills and Fever, Gravel, and Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervousness, Weakness of the Limbs, Fainting Spells, and all diseases peculiar to females

Nearly every person is more or less afflicted with Dyspepsia or some of the diseases connected with it, and it is with feelings of pleasure that Dr. Schenck can announce to all such the discovery of the virtues of the Sea-Weed, which is just the remedy for their ailments. Dyspepsia, and the many diseases arising from it, is caused by the deficient secretion of the gastric juices, and weakness of the powers of the stomach. The effect of the Sea-Weed Tonic is felt soon after it is taken, as it supplies at once the principles of the deficient gastric juice, and the food is digested naturally. In fact the Tonic so nearly resembles the natural gastric juice, that chemists even find great difficulty in distinguishing them. It gives tone and strengthens the stomach, thus enabling it to secrete the proper quality and quantity of gastric juice, and Dyspepsia and all its diseases soon disappear.

It is a well-known fact, that none suffer like the Dyspeptic, for in addition to the Dyspepsia, there is often either Headache, Sour and Sick Stomach, Pain in the Side, Palpitations of the Heart, Chills and Fever, Gravel, Disease of the Kidneys, Nervous Weakness and Tremors, General Debility, Faintness, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste, Fever, Stoppages in Females, all or each of them arising from a disordered state of the stomach, and here is a newly discovered *remedy*, for the trifling sum of one dollar, that will cure all this train of disease.

Now, Dyspeptic, will you avail yourself of this remedy for so trifling a cost? or will you still suffer on? The choice is for you to make. The Sea-Weed Tonic is a pleasant bitters, giving a person a good appetite and good digestion; is put up in quart bottles, always agrees with the stomach, and *one bottle* generally affects a cure. Whenever the bowels are costive, the tongue furred, or the complexion sallow, a few of Schenck's Mandrake or Liver Pills are to be used. A box of these Pills accompany each bottle of the Tonic, and will be found in a recess of the bottle, covered with a label.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all bilious complaints, prompt to start the secretions of the Liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science, to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develope all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel—a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel, without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pill, will become fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

The Pills open the bowels and correct all bilious derangements without salivation, or the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion, and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of Pills, and the price of a quart bottle of the Sea-Weed Tonic and box of pills combined, is only one dollar. But separate boxes of pills can be had of any of the agents for 25 cents.

These remedies are prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. J. H. Schenck, proprietor of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, the well established remedy for consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c., &c., and the inventor of the celebrated Respirometer, for examining and detecting all diseases of the Lungs, Heart, &c.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Philadelphia.—Gilbert, Wentz, & Co, 177 North Third St. *New York.*—C. V. Clickner & Co., 81 Barclay St. *Boston.*—Redding & Co., No. 8 State St.—And every respectable druggist throughout the United States. 52—1yeop

Notice.

THE Members of the Third Class of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the Directors of said Company have ordered an assessment on said Class, payable on or before the twentieth of Jan'y next.

ABNER OAKES, Treas. of said Co.

So. Berwick, Dec. 18, 1854. 3w52

MONEY TO LOAN

ON WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, or with any good security.

SHAW & CLARK, Jewellers.

Biddeford, 1854. 52tf

Deafness cured however caused.

TESTIMONY. MR. EDITOR: Seeing an advertisement that the deaf might be relieved by applying to Dr. Boardman, No. 28 Eliot st., I was induced to leave home, and test the Doctors skill. I was so deaf that I was unable to hear ordinary conversation. To my astonishment in twenty minutes my hearing was perfectly restored. I recommend all deaf persons to try the Doctors new method of cure.

FRANCIS RICHARDSON, of Stoughton.

Letters, post paid, attended to. Remedies and apparatus sent by Express.

Boston, Dec. 20, 1854. 52 3m

G. C. BOYDEN,

DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

Periodicals, Sheet Music,

AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 6 Washington Block,

Corner Liberty and Washington Sts., Biddeford,

INFORMS the public that he has a great variety of SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS, AND BLANK BOOKS, embracing as large and varied stock as can be found in town.

Mr. Boyden intends to devote his time entirely to the Book and Periodical business, and at his place of business there will always be found all of the current Periodicals, Magazines, &c., together with the latest publications. His stock of

SCHOOL BOOKS

will comprise all of the books used in our Schools, and will be sold for cash at a very small profit.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

including Gift Books, Juveniles, and a great variety suitable for children and presents, will be found at his place.

FANCY GOODS!

Such as Elegant Boxes, Porte Monnaies, Combs, Card Cases, superior Cutlery, Perfumery, &c., will be found in great profusion in his store. Also, Stationery of every discription, including Note Paper, Bill Paper, Envelopes, Visiting Cards, and a large assortment of the common as well as the ornamental articles in this line.

Mr. Boyden invites attention to this stock, and he flatters himself that the character of his goods, as well as his disposition to accommodate all who wish for good articles, at fair prices will ensure him a full share of patronage.

N. B. Scientific Books, or works of a rare kind, if not found among his stock will be ordered immediately.

Biddeford, Dec. 22, 1854. 51tf

PRICES REDUCED.

THE subscriber being desirous of closing off his stock of Winter Goods, is prepared to sell his large stock of

Thibets, Plaid Thibets,

LYONESES, &C.,

at very low prices for a short time, and persons who are buying such Goods will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a few more of those

Large Bay State, Waterloo and Watervleit Long Shawls,

SELLING CHEAP.

In addition to the above he has the heaviest stock of CLOTHS ever offered in Biddeford, such as

German Broad Cloths, Doe Skins, Cassimeres, Satinets, &c.,

SELLING AT GREAT BARGAINS.

E. H. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1854. 6w51

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends, and the public, that he has removed *once more*, and may now be found at

4, Deering's Block, Factory Island,

which he has fitted up for permanent occupation, where he has just received a new stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Which are offered for sale at satisfactory prices

Also, a large assortment of genuine

Patent Medicines, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces,

And all articles usually kept by the Apothecary.

For the accommodation of those who may want medicines on the Sabbath, his Store will hereafter be kept open on that day from nine to ten o'clock A.M., and from four to five P.M., for the sale of Medicines *only*.

He would tender his thanks for the generous patronage heretofore received, and trusts by strict attention to the wants of his customers, and care and promptness in the dispensing of Medicines, to merit a continuance of the public favor.

TRISTRAM GILMAN.

Saco, Dec. 18, 1854. 51tf

Rail Road Coach Notice.

BOOKS for Passengers are kept at the Stores of Cummings & Boyden, Smith's Corner; B. K. Ross & Co., Liberty Street; and Charles E. Gorham, Dudley's Block, Water Street.

Passengers promptly called in season for each train.

FARE 12 1-2 CENTS.

MOSES VERRILL Driver.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Trains leave Biddeford Depot as follows:

For Portland at 9 15 A.M.	For Boston 9 05 A.M.
" " 11 20 A.M.	" " 3 35 P.M.
" " 6 45 P.M.	

N. B. Any business usually done with Coaches will be prompt y attended to by leaving orders at my Rail Road Coach and Livery Stable Office, Alfred St. M. B. TARBOX.

Biddeford, Dec. 12, 1851. 50tf

DR. W. H. HASKELL,

Offers his services to the public in every operation belonging to his profession He carefully and with the least possible pain performs all operations upon the natural Teeth, and inserts artificial ones, to the perfect satisfaction of all.

OFFICE—No. 9 Central Block, Biddeford.

Bowdoinham, Oct. 19th, 1854.

MR. HASKELL: Dear Sir,—I have worn a set of artificial teeth two years, made by you, and feel perfectly satisfied with them; they are a perfect fit, and I find them equally as good in masticating food as my natural teeth. They are said by my friends to look perfectly natural. Respectfully yours,

H. FULLER.

Dr. H. has filled, extracted, and set both pivot and plate teeth for me, and with pleasure I recommend him to all wishing the services of a Dentist.

51 M. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Bowdoinham, Me.

NEW GOODS!

FOR SALE AT

Nos. 1, 2 & 3, Crystal Arcade.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a well selected stock of goods, consisting in part of

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas,

and all other goods usually kept in a Hat, Cap and Fur Store, cheap for cash. Customers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

A. BLAISDELL.

Biddeford, Dec. 19, 184. 51tf

L. A. PLUMB,

Surgeon Dentist

AND PHRENOLOGIST.—Office on the corner of Liberty and Laconia sts. over Dr. Peirson's Apothecary Store, Biddeford. 51t

CREAM TARTAR, warranted PURE, for sale by T. GILMAN,

51tf Factory Island.

Blankets! Blankets!!

NOW OPENING, ONE CASE BLANKETS, different sizes, and selling low by

E. H. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1854. 6w51

Keeping up with the Times, or how it is Done at Oak Hall on a Tight Money Market.

READ. UPWARDS OF

$150,000 WORTH OF WINTER CLOTHING,

At the Following Low Prices, viz.:

$1½ TO 2. Good Pants, of various fabrics.

$2½ Cassimere, Doeskin, and Broadcloth Pants, at this low price, for a few days to reduce stock.

$2¾ Custom-Made Doeskin Pants, Canvass Bottoms, and made of as good material as the Pants for which you usually pay $5, closing sale of Winter Clothing.

$3 TO 5. Fancy Cass., Doeskin, and Cloth Pants, of very desirable patterns, being at least 25 per cent. less than the same are usually sold.

$8. A nice affair for a gentleman. Over garments, custom-made, usually sold for much more.

$10 TO 12. A Fine Custom-Made Overcoat or Sack, made from Drab, Blue, and Black Pilot Cloths, Broadcloth, and Beaver Cloths, for this low price. Will guaranty that the same garments are sold at from $18 to $20.

$3½ For an Office or Business Coat, to close out the stock.

$8 TO 12. Dress and Frock COATS, from Superfine Broadcloth and Doeskins, made up in good style and in a faithful manner. All will be sold at these low prices to close out stock.

$1 TO 1½. VESTS of the latest fashion for these low prices.

2 TO 3½. For a nice FANCY SATIN VEST. Also Black or Fancy Silk do., made up in the latest styles. Gentlemen's DRESSING GOWNS, very lowest prices.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

37½ to 150 cts.,		ASSORTED LOT OF SHIRTS & DRAWERS.
50 " 200 "		FINE SHIRT, LINEN BOSOMS and COLLRS
12½ " 50 "		FINE LINEN BOSOMS
5 " 17 "		" " COLLARS
25 " 150 "		STOCKS AND CRAVATS
25 " 100 "		SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS
10 " 50 "		SUSPENDERS
37 " 200 "		UMBRELLAS
6¼ " 17 "		TOOTH BRUSHES
6 " 100 "		HAIR BRUSHES

Together with a great variety of Fancy Goods, to be closed up cheap.

BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

$2 TO		5	OVER SACKS
$1½ "		4	JACKETS
$1 "		3	CASSIMERE CLOTHS and DOESKINS PANTS.
50 " 200	CTS.,	VESTS	
150 " 500	"	SUIT JACKET & PANTS	

Very truly the above are low prices. Purchasers, however, are requested to bring this advertisement with them, and they will then acknowledge the fact. We are determined to close up all the stock of Clothing. A copy of the new book, "Oak Hall Pictorial," gratis to every purchaser. 51—3m

OAK HALL,

34 North St., Boston.

R. R. R.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION! A GREAT MYSTERY EXPLAINED! In the year of our Lord, 1847, in our capacities of annalytical chemists, we discovered that by uniting certain vegetable agents, which had never before been used in medicine, we obtained properties possessing such a marvellous quick power over PAIN, that the moment it was applied to the parts affected with pain, all uneasiness ceased. The most torturing pains were relieved in an instant, and the most violent spasms and irritations were soothed, and the system restored to perfect ease in a few minutes. In 1849 we introduced this Remedy to the world under the name of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

It has been used by hundreds of thousands throughout the United States, giving instant ease to all troubled with Pain or Sickness. One application externally, or a few drops taken internally, will instantly free the sufferer from the most violent and terrible pains, and restore the weak, feeble, and prostrated frame to strength and vigor.

No person has ever used RADWAY'S READY RELIEF without deriving some special benefit in less than fifteen minutes after its use.

Let those who are now suffering any severe pains give it a trial, for in fifteen minutes they will enjoy ease and comfort. Radaway's Ready Relief was the first and is the only Remedy ever discovered that will stop the most torturing pains in a few seconds, and free the system from Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Nervous, and Miasmatic Disorders in a few hours. It will cure and protect the system against sudden attacks of

CHOLERA,	DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA,	CHOLERA MORBUS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	FEVER AND AGUE,
PNEUMONIA,	INFLUENZA.

Bear in mind, it is a Powerful Disinfectant, antacid, diffusive stimulant nervine anti-spasmodic, and counter irritant. The R. R. REMEDIES are medical discoveries of the present century. They are prepared on an entire new and original theory, "to stop pain instantly," and protect the human system against sickness or any sudden attacks. The doses required to be taken are small. A few drops of READY RELIEF exercises a powerful influence over diseased action.

IT HAS CURED

Rheumatism	in four hours,
Neuralgia	in one hour,
Croup	in ten minutes,
Diarrhœa	in fifteen minutes,
Tooth-ache	in one second,
Spasms	in five minutes,
Sick Head ache	in fifteen minutes,
Chill Fever	in fifteen minutes,
Chilblains	in five minutes,
Sore Throat	in four minutes,
Influenza	in one hour.

Spinal Complaints, Stiff Joints, Cuts, Bruises, Wounds, Frost Bites, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Tic Doloreaux, and all other complaints where there are severe pains, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the pain, and quickly cure the disease.

For the remarkable efficacy of R. R. R. Discovery No 2, and the complaints cured by Radway's Renovating Resolvent, see in next week's paper. R. R. R. Remedies are sold by Druggists everywhere.

H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, general agent for the State of Maine. AGENTS.—J. Sawyer, M. D., Biddeford; T. Gilman, J. C. Burnham, J. G. Rollins, Saco; A. Warren, Kennebunk; Silas Derby, N. L. Webber, Alfred. 49

NOTICE.

DR. J. P. GRANT, informs all indebted to him for medical services that his outstanding accounts must be settled without delay. His books, during the month of Jan'y, will be found at D. L. Mitchell's Drug Shop, Saco, formerly S. L. Goodale's, where all are invited to call and pay either the cash, or give a note. Those who are unable to pay, if they will signify their inability shall receive a receipt. After the expiration of January the accounts will be placed in other hands for adjustment.

Dr. Grant returns his thanks for past patronage, and is ready at all times to attend to the professional wants of either old or new callers. Office over Shannon's store, opposite Saco House, Saco Residence, Pleasant street, opposite Episcopa. Church.

December 21, 1854. 6w51

CARPETS.

A NEW assortment of Carpets, such as VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELLS, 3-PLY, SUPERFINE, EXTRA FINE, &c., &c., now opening.

E. H. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1864. 6w51

SILKS, SILKS.

A NEW lot of those RICH BROCADE SILKS of choice colors, just received.

E. H. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1851. 6w51

OIL CARPETS.

50 PIECES OIL CARPETING new and desirable patterns, 35 to 55 cts per yard, just received by E. H. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 18, 1854. 6w51

ELECTRICITY.

DAVIS' PATENT MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, a new and simple machine for application of electricity to any part of the body For sale by T. GILMAN,

51tf Factory Island.

SOAPS.

AMERICAN CREAM SOAP for washing, and a large variety of English, French, and American Soaps, for washing and shaving, for sale by T. GILMAN,

51tf Factory Island.

GREAT SALE OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

—AT—

SHAW & CLARK'S,

Crystal Arcade Building, Biddeford.

WE have constantly on hand as good an assortment of Fine Watches and Clocks, and Rich Jewelry and Silver Ware as can be found in the State, and would respectfully call attention to the following

LIST OF PRICES:

Ine Gold Chronometer Watches, Hunter cases,	50 to	$200,00
Fine Gold English Lever Watches, full jeweled,	50 to	200,00
Fine Gold English Lever Watches, warranted,	40 to	150,00
Gold Anchor Lever Watches, 18 Karat cases,	20 to	100,00
Gold Cylinder Watches, beautiful styles,	18 to	75,00
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Silver English Levers, favourite manufacture,	10 to	35,00
Silver Detached, or Anchor Lever Watches,	8 to	25,00
Silver 'Lpine, or Cylinder Watches,	5 to	20,00
Silver Verge Watches,	1 to	10,00
Plated and Gilt Watches of all kinds,	5 to	50,00
Second hand Watches, some good timers,	1 to	100,00
Gold Fob Chains,	10 to	50,00
Gold Vest Chains,	5 to	50,00
Gold Neck Chains,	1 to	10,00
Ladies' Guard Chains,	8 to	50,00
Ladies' Chataline Chains,	10 to	50,00
Silver Fob Chains,	2 to	5,00
Silver Vest Chains,	1 to	5,00
Silver Guard Chains,	1 to	6,00
Plated Chains, (all kinds)	50 cts. to	10,00
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Gold Seals, Stone,	1 to	10,00
Gold Seals, Box,	3 to	15,00
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Gold Rings, Children's,	25 cts. to	2,00
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Gold Bosom Pins, Stone,	50 cts. to	15,00
Gold Bosom Pins, scroll,	1 to	10,00
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ALVAN BACON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. —Office and Residence, South Street, Biddeford. 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,
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OFFICE—In Dearing's Block, opp. Gordon's Hotel

JOHN M. GOODWIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
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—DEALER IN—
BOOTS, SHOES, and RUBBERS.
No. 16 Factory Island, SACO.
All kinds of Boots and Shoes selling at reduced prices. 1y28

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OFFICE—On Main Street, opp. Pepperell Sq. Refers to Hon. Philip Eastman, Amos N. Boyd, Esq., Saco; Hon. W. P. Haines, Biddeford; Messrs James Brewer & Co., Boston, Mass. 11

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

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

The Life of P. T. BARNUM,
To be published early in December,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF,
In which he narrates his early history as
Clerk, Merchant, and Editor,
And his later career as a
SHOWMAN.
With a Portrait on Steel and numerous Illustrations, by Darley. In one Volume, 12mo.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR & TWENTY-FIVE Cts.

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The Publisher only repeats the public sentiment in announcing that this book will be one of extraordinary interest. Mr. Barnum's unparalleled tact and talent as a business man, the grand and liberal scale on which his prominent enterprises have been conducted, together with a happy temperament which can both give and take a hit of humor, have made his name a world-known "household word."

Adopting "nothing extenuate" as his motto, he presents the authentic history of "JOICE HETH," the "FEJEE MERMAID," the "WOOLLY HORSE," the "HERD OF BUFFALOES," and other Showman incidents, generally denounced as "HUMBUGS," while larger space is devoted to his connection with General Tom Thumb, and the **Triumphal Musical Campaign of Jenny Lind.** Incidents of travel, and interviews with the crowned heads and nobility of the Old World, and sketches and anecdotes in our own land; the entire history of the engagement of the Swedish Nightingale, and the exact receipts of each Concert; the purchase and management of the American Museum; life before and behind the scenes: the Traveling Circus of earlier times, and its adventures; the Traveling Menagerie of later date; Agricultural Experiments; Experience in Banking; Rules for Business and Making a Fortune; and innumerable additional enterprises and operations, afford the author an indefinite range of subject, and he will abundantly prove by his pen that he is something more than a Showman. We know, indeed, of no subject which affords greater scope for deeply interesting narrative than the

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF P. T. BARNNM.

S. F. Parcher & Co. are the only authorized Agents for this town, who have on hand a complete assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, Periodicals, &c. 49
Biddeford, Dec. 3, 1854.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Mrs. N. D. O'CONNELL
Informs her friends and the public, that she has replenished her stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, and she has now a complete stock of
ELEGANT GOODS,
embracing every variety of Caps and Bonnets of the latest Styles, with Ribbons to match. Under Sleeves, Ladies' Collars, and a rich assortment of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, &c. Cloak, Cape, and Dress Patterns, of the latest fashions, from New York and Philadelphia.
Mrs. O., has secured the services of an experienced Cloak and Dress Maker, and all work done in her establishment will be done neat, and at prices which cannot fail being satisfactory.
Old Bonnets bleached, pressed, and remodeled, in the best manner, and at short notice.
Mrs. N. D. O'Connell returns her thanks for the liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon her, and respectfully asks a continuance of the same, at her place of business on Liberty Street, next door to Salmond & Dutton's.
Biddeford, Oct. 12, 1854. 41—3m

WARREN'S
TURBINE WATER WHEELS,
MANUFACTURED at the Warren Manufacturing Company, Warren, Mass., are now in extensive use in New England, are constructed in the best possible form for using water with the greatest economy. They are equally adapted to all manufacturing purposes, and under all heads, and not affected by back water
For particulars, certificates, &c., address
38—3moe JACKSON WARREN, Wareham, Mass.

FLOUR.
THIS day landing from Schr. E. Smith,
100 Barrels Hiram Smith Flour.
100 " Spaulding double Extra flour.
100 " Hiram double extra flour.
200 " Manhatta extra flour.
150 " Ohio extra flour.
200 " Straight State flour.
By JOHN GILPATRIC.
Dec. 4th, 1854. 50tf

NOTICE.
THE Books and accounts of the late JAMES SMITH, Jr., are at the Biddeford Bank, where all persons indebted to his estate, are earnestly requested to call and make payment.
Forty per cent upon all claims against said estate, now due, will be paid on demand.
DORATHY SMITH, Administrator.
by R. M. CHAPMAN, Attorney.
N. B.—For Sale as above, a Safe, in good order, price $35. 41—tf

Fluid Extract of Valerian.
PREPARED in a superior manner from the best English Valerian Root, extensively used, and a most valuable Remedy in Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Wakefulness, and all diseases of the Nervous System. For sale by the ounce or bottle by tf—38
D. L. MITCHELL,
Druggist and Apothecary, Saco, Me

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

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

Burning Fluid,
CAMPHENE, and PHOSGENE GAS. Fresh supply just received, and for sale by
tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS
And other Valuable Real Estate.

THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, eligibly situated in the villages of Saco and Biddeford, will be sold by the proprietors, at prices and on terms favorable to purchasers.

The House Lots, about 400 in number, are principally situated in Saco, between the Railroad Depots of Biddeford and Saco—a portion of them above the Railroad, and a portion below, in a pleasant and healthy location, and commanding a fine view of both villages. They are advantageously situated for the residence of persons having business in either Saco or Biddeford, being within six minutes walk of Main street, and Pepperell Square, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mills of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet ong and 42 feet wide, resting on granite piers, and with sidewalks has been built across the Saco River, thus connecting the lots with Biddeford, and placing them within three minutes' walk of Smith's Corner. From this bridge a street is graded to the Railroad Crossing on Water street, which will be extended to Buxton Road. Other streets have been laid out, extending along the margin of the Saco River, and to Water street.

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

Besides the lots before mentioned, the proprietors have a dozen or more house lots for sale, on Spring's Island, contiguous to the bridge, and within two minutes' walk of the workshops and mills on said island. On one of the lots is a new Cottage house with a stable, which will be sold with the lot.

They will sell also in lots of from one to five acres, as may be wanted, a tract of land adjoining that which is reserved for house lots. Said tract consists of 44 acres, and is situated on the Western side of the Railroad, and runs to the Buxton road, the line striking that road within a few rods of the Saco Depot.

Warrantee Deeds will be given of all lots sold by the proprietors, A. H. Boyd, Saco; D. E. Somes, Biddeford; Josephus Baldwin and Lawrence Barnes, Nashua, N. H.; William P. Newell Manchester, N. H.

For further particulars, as to prices and conditions, inquire of D. E. SOMES, of Biddeford, Agent for the Proprietors. 5—tf

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, Bossoms, 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 acknowleged the best.
From the nicest of Turnrounds that always wil 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.**

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.
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"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., 36—1y
THOMAS EWBANK, Commissioner of Patents."

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.

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

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

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

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to republish the folowing British Periodicals, viz:
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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
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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
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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.
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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, FOOTHGATE 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

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 120 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

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

NEW
FALL GOODS
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,
No. 1 Washington Block.
JOHN M. GOODWIN
HAS just received from Boston and New York, a large and splendid assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, consisting in part of
SILKS. Rich Brocade, Rept, Changeable, Striped, Diamond and Plain Black Silks, Thibets, Lyonees, Merinos, Alpaccas, DeBieges, Delaines, Poplins, Persian Cloths, Cashmeres, Prints, Ginghams, &c., all very cheap.
SHAWLS. Cashmere Long and Square, Crape, Thibet, Waterloo, Bay State, and Scotch Shawls.
WOOLENS. French and German Broadcloths, and Doeskins of a superior quality; Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Beaver Cloths, Tweeds, Jeans, Under Shirts and Drawers, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
CARPETING. ALL WOOL, COTTON and Wool, Cotton, Hemp, and Oil Cloth Carpeting, very cheap.
Cotton & Linen Goods. Cotton Flannels, Stripes, Ticking, Brown and bleached Sheeting, Denims, Linens, Bosoms, bleached and brown Linen Table Covers, all Wool do., Diaper, Crash, Napkins, &c.
Boots & Shoes. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers
Crockery, Glass and China Ware.
We are now prepared to offer for sale the best assortment of Crockery, China and Glass Ware that can be found in this County.
All of the above goods have been selected with great care, and comprise the best assortment ever offered for sale in this market. Our motto is "a nimble sixpence rather than a slow shilling," and Cash down and no dunning.
JOHN M. GOODWIN.
1 Washington Block, opposite Pepperell Counting-room.
Biddeford, October, 1854. 40tf

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

GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS! GOOD NEWS!
DISEASES of the Chest and Lungs have been, with too much truth, characterised by an eminent writer as the opprobrium of medicine in this country, its victims are, for the most part, among the young, the beautiful, and the talented of both sexes;—the loss to the world thus occasioned, being almost incalculable. Any Medicine, therefore, the use of which relieves or cures such description of maladies, may be considered as a common blessing to mankind, and it becomes the duty of all to aid in disseminating the knowledge of its virtues. Of this character is the
Great European Cough Medicine,
OR UNIVERSAL COUGH MIXTURE.
Prepared by Rev. Walter Clarke, Cornish, Me.
In this community it is too well known to need any description or recommendation. Its fame is established. It is allowed to be the
BEST MEDICINE KNOWN,
for Coughs of every description, whether of children or adults. It is purely vegetable, perfectly safe, and often effectual after the most popular medicines have been tried in vain. Read the following certificates, selected from a multitude:—
From Mrs. Joshua Small, Cornish, Me.
For the encouragement of those who are suffering from Coughs and disorders of the Chest and Lungs, I hereby certify that I was for several months afflicted with a most dreadful cough, by which I was reduced to extreme weakness, and was entirely cured by a single bottle of the Universal Cough Mixture, prepared by Rev. Walter Clarke.
Signed, MRS. M. C. SMALL.
From Mrs. Mark Wood, Newfield, Me.
This certifies that I have used one bottle of Rev. Walter Clarke's Great European Cough Medicine, for a hard cough and soreness of the Lungs, to which I have been for some time subject, and which the medicine entirely removed. And I would cheerfully recommend all who are suffering from pulmonary complaints, which are so common in families, and all who are suffering from Coughs, Colds, &c., to use in future the Great European Remedy, or Universal Cough Mixture, fully persuaded that they will find speedy and permanent relief by its use.
Signed, LYDIA WOOD.
Remarkable Cure of Mrs. Hunnewell.
Mrs. Hunnewell, of Scarboro, Me., was two years and ten months afflicted with a most distressing Cough, extreme pressure of the Lungs, and other bad symptoms.—After trying physicians and patent medicines in vain, she was cured by two bottles of the Universal Cough Mixture.
Trial bottles, 25 cts.—Large bottles, containing the quantity of four small ones, 75 cents.
Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, Cornish, Me.
For Sale, in Saco by T. GILMAN. Biddeford, *Dr. Lord—Union Office.* Kennebunk, *S. Clark.* Kennebunk-port, *Currier.* Wells, *Daniel Littlefield, 3rd.*—Ogunquit, *G. Littlefield.* Cape Neddeck, *Gorrinner.*—Kittery, *Eld. Libby.* North Berwick, *Snow.* South Berwick, *Thompson.* Great Falls, *Stevens and J. James.* Milton Mills, *Fox.* Springvale, *Lord.* Alfred, *Conant.* Waterboro, *Allen.* Limerick, *Brackett.*—Newfield, *Wood.* West Newfield, *Loud.* South Parsonsfield, *Hilton.* And by agents in most towns in the State. 42—tf

House Lots and Houses
FOR SALE,
BY T. M. PEIRSON.

7 House Lots on Pool st.,	3 House Lots on Pike st.
2 " " " Oak st.,	4 " " " Middle st,
8 " " " Hill street,	3 " " " Hamlet "
2 " " " Pine "	8 " " " Guinea "
1 " " " Cottage st.,	6 " " " Prospect "
7 " " " Fore street,	3 " " " Back st.,
2 " " " Granite st.,	

3 acres of tillage land on Prospect street.
6 " " " " "
1 small house and 2 acres of land on Guinea street.
1 double tenement house on Line street.
1 " " " at Kings Corner.
1 House and Lot on Middle Street, Saco, known as the Dunn Estate. 2 lots on high st., Saco. 1 House and Lot on High st., Saco.
All are within 4 minutes' walk of the Mills.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Biddeford, Sept. 15, 1854. eop6m38

Fearing, Hersey & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS
—DEALERS IN—
Duck, Chains, Anchors, Cordage, Bunting, Ship Spikes, Windlass Gearing, Paints, Oils, Naval Stores, &c.
NO. 5 LONG WHARF,
OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
D. R. Hersey, S. J. Lincoln, H. L. Fearing. **BOSTON.** 41—3m

Wedding Loaves.
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE also all kinds of cake and pastry, Fruit, Confectionary and Fancy Articles constantly on hand and for sale by P. FOTHIER.
Tuxbury & Hill's Building, Maine St.
Saco, Feb. 3, 1854. 5

House Lots! House Lots!
THOSE who are in want of House Lots, or Land by the Acre, can have good bargains by calling on D. E. SOMES.
Biddeford, Feb. 3, 1854. 5—tf

Fresh
Tamarinds, Figs, Oranges, Lemons,
6 for sale by D. L. TOPPAN.

CLARKES' COUGH SYRUP for sale by
38 D. L. MITCHELL.

MARSHALL'S snuff, CHCOCK'S SNUFF, and DUTCH SNUFF. tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL.

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

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.

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

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

DR. BROOKS
CLOSED business in Saco five months ago in consequence of ill health, and he has given sufficient notice for settlement of accounts. But again he would say to all those having unsettled accounts against him to present them for immediate payment, and all indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first day of December next, without fail. The wise and prudent will not neglect, and thereby incur cost, for these accounts must be settled up. Dr. Bangs' patrons who have not yet paid, can pay Dr. Brooks.
Dr. Brooks hereby tenders to his numerous friends and paying patrons his sincere thanks for past favors. 44tf

House and Lot for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on the corner of Foss and Birch streets, on Biddeford Heights. The House was built five years ago, of the best materials, and was finished under the personal inspection of the subscriber. It is a one and a half story house, with ell and barn attached. It has six rooms, independent of closets and pantry on the lower floor, and two well finished chambers on the second floor, every room in the house is papered and finished in the most thorough manner. There is an excellent celler, under the whole house, with soft water therein, and a well of hard water near by.
The lot contains near 9000 square feet, a portion of it being a garden in which there are a number of rare fruit trees just coming into bearing.
For healthiness and convenience of location it is not exceeded by any residence in town.
For terms, of payment and price, enquire of L. O. Cowan, Union and Journal office.
LYMAN W. YORK
Biddeford, Nov. 14, 1854.

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.*

NEW ARRIVAL OF
CORN, FLOUR, Pork, Lard, Cheese, &c.
BOYD & STORER have just received from New York, per Schooner Post Boy, E. S. B. & Co's Akron Flour, Old Stone Mills do., and a prime article of Western Corn; 214 bush. Rye; 100 bbls. Pork and Lard; also, New York State Cheese, all of which will be sold at fair rates.
BOYD & STORER.
Saco, Nov. 8, 1854. 46tf

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

A. R. DAVIS,
TEACHER OF MUSIC.
No. 6, CENTRAL BLOCK.
N. B. Persons wishing to purchase good Instruments, will do well to call at the above number.
Biddeford, Sept. 22, 1854. 38—tf

PAINTS and OIL.
PURE White Lead, "Lewis" and "Union," Prime English Linseed Oil, Chrome Green, *pure,* dry, and in Oil, Chrome Yellow, Pure, Dry, and in Oil, Extra Prussian Blue dry, and in Oil, Chinese Vermillion, Scarlet &c., &c., just received and for sale at *low rates,* by
tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL

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.

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

LYMAN B. MILLIKEN,
BOOK-BINDER,
Having taken the bindery recently occupied by J. B. Kendall,
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

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

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—4t tf SCAMMAN & GRANGER

REMOVAL!