Democrat

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, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1856. VOLUME XII.—NUMBER 3.

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Poetry.

From Chambers' Edinburg Journal.

LOOK AGAIN.

BY JAMES KENWARD.

Say not that thy soul is weary
Of this world so false and vain;
Say not 'tis a vexed and dreary
Wilderness of crime and pain:
Much delight is in thy power—
Many a gem and many a flower—
Look again!

Think not joy will e'er forsake thee—
Youth's quick ardors long remain;
That sorrow cannot overtake thee—
Nothing evil ever stain,
Fear to lapse in such poor dreaming—
Trust not fortune nor all seeming—
Look again!

When the voice of haughty fashion
Bids or woos thee to her chain;
When some too-congenial passion
Latent in thy breast would reign;
Firmly stand in self-denial—
Take no dogma without trial—
Look again!

Leave unbreathed the harsh opinion—
Lightly judge not nor disdain,
Check unquiet Fancy's pinion,
Wit's sharp arrows oh restrain!
Ere a friend's misdeeds divulging—
Ere an envious mood indulging—
Look again!

Outward look and see creation,
Heaven's first fair stamp retain,
Then on human aberration
Humbly look and not in vain,
Virtue yet for thy discerning
There abounds—be ever learning
Pure to keep thine own light burning
In its fragile fane,
Good evoking, ill suppressing,
That will make the world a blessing—
Win the treasures worth possessing—
Inward look again!

Early search out what is duty,
Make the record full and plain;
Hand of Wealth, or eye of Beauty—
Poet's magic strain;
Selfishness, thy heart to foe—
Love to warm it into vice—
Tempting thee disdain:
When to sophists thou wouldst hearken,
While the rule of right they darken,
Look again!

Never let thy heart beat coldly,
Yet on impulse keep a rein;
Look o'er life's mixed chances boldly—
Join the busy working train;
March enduring—march forgiving,
Learn and teach the task of living,
Oft again.

Soon earth's twilight cold, uncertain—
Soon misapprehension's pain,
Bursts before Death's rising curtain—
Into radiance never-fading—
Glowing warmth and all-pervading—
Into Truth's eternal reign;
Then the soul in full fruition
Of her birthright's intuition—
Perfect love, and joy and vision—
Need not *look again!*

Agricultural.

AGRICULTURE IN THE PAST.

By Mr. CHAS. L. FLINT, Mass., Secretary of Agriculture, extracts from an address given by him before the Hampshire Co. Ag. Society.

First he gives a sketch of Greek farming, then of Roman, and at last some accounts of Pilgrim and Indian modes of culture.

The farm house stands well back from the road, and we wind up an avenue of silver firs or other graceful trees and find a building, large but by no means elegant or beautiful.

We are met at the door by a plain, unostentatious man, who, with true-hearted hospitality and manly pride, invites us to examine his house, his farm and his stock.

Entering the house and passing on through the hall, without stopping to examine the bags of grain and boxes with which it is filled, we find our hostess engaged in spinning or carding, tending the children and directing the servants. In the kitchen the maid has her pets as well as her mistress, and likes to see them under her eye, and the ducks and geese are racing in spirited emulation on the floor, while a pet pig or two adds variety and interest to the monotony of this department.

The first object, that attracts our attention in the yard, is the hen coop. Here the Grecks are at home. These barn door fowls were originally imported from India and Media, and for many years importations were made from Italy, Sicily and Egypt.—The coops are so constructed as to admit the smoke from the kitchen, which was supposed to be agreeable to hens.

On the other side of the yard are some of the finest pigs the world ever saw. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the Suffolks themselves equal the long and beautifully built pigs of Grecian history. Speaking of their value, we are told that a neighboring king lately paid no less than a thousand dollars for a single imported hog. The Greeks were more interested in the improvement of stock, than the farmers of Massachusetts are. Merinoes were sometimes bought in Spain, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars apiece.—Mules and oxen were commonly used for the plow, the horse being too costly and used mostly for the army and for pleasure.

Passing along the terraced walk to the fields, we notice the apple, the pear, the cherry, the plum, the quince, the apricot, the peach, the nectarine, and many kinds of nuts, as well as figs, lemons, citrons, date-palms, and almonds.

There is evidence, on every hand, of a high and perfect cultivation. Looking for the means by which it was brought about, we behold the awkward, old wooden plow, so constructed as to require great physical strength to keep it in the earth.

The Greeks usually plowed three times before planting; sometimes sub-soiled, and often mixed different kinds of soil, as sand with clay. They composted with great skill, saving everything with the most scrupulous care. They adopted a biennial system of rotation, of fallow and grain, which is the system still pursued in many countries in the South of Europe. They also paid great attention to the selection of the best seed for the succeeding crops.

The names of not less than fifty agricultural writers have come down to us, but there are only a few whose works have been preserved. "No man," says Xenophon, "can be a farmer, till he is taught by experience. Observation and instruction may do much, but praccice teaches many particulars, which no master could ever have thought to remark upon."

Turning now to Rome, we find that agriculture was as much honored there, as in Greece, being regarded as one of the noblest occupations of man. That was the age when the highest praise, that could be bestowed upon a man, was to call him a good farmer. He was thought to be highly honored, who was so commended. "The earth took pleasure" says Pliny, "in being tilled by the hands of men, crowned with laurels and decorated with triumphal honors."

Four hundred and fifty-nine years before Christ the farmer Cincinnatus left his plow to Dictatorship, amidst the shouts and exultation of Rome; raised an army and conquered a powerful enemy; and, at the end of sixteen days, returned to his little farm and resumed his work. So with many other men distinguished in Roman history.

The most common crop among the Romans was wheat, but they also raised rye, barley, oats, flax, lupines, millet, peas, beans and turnips. Much ground was devoted to the cultivation of the grape and the olive also.

The terse and sensible maxims of the Roman agricultural writers are worthy of remark, and many of them will be found as applicable to us, as to those for whom they were written. "What is good tillage?" asks Cato, the great Orator, Politician and General. "To plow!" he answers. "What is the second point? To plow! The third is to manure. As to the rest, sow abundantly, select your seed carefully, and keep the crop free from weeds through the season."

'Nature,' says Varro, 'has shown two paths which lead to a knowledge of farming—experience and imitation. Farmers, hitherto, by experiments have established many maxims and their posterity generally imitate them; but make experiments ourselves, not directed by chance but by reason.' In the collection and preparation of manures the Romans seem to have excelled, and there is no doubt it was made a prominent subject of study among them. The excrements of birds were held in the highest esteem, and the utmost care was taken to preserve and apply them judiciously. A compost heap was built near the house, in the form of a bowl to retain the water from the sink and the wash from the house, protected by a covering of brush or shrubs, and the manure of the stable and barn-yard was allowed to remain and ferment a year before being applied. A top dressing of guano, or the manure of birds ground fine, was thought to have a wonderful effect in reviving a sickly crop, and it was often applied to wheat.—They hoed and stirred the soil frequently about growing crops, and horse-hoeing was not very uncommon. Wheat was sometimes fed off, when young, to benefit the crop.

It is stated by Pliny that four hundred stalks of wheat, all grown from one seed, were sent to the emperor Augustus; and at another time, three hundred and forty to the emperor Nero, from Byzantium, in Africa, and the statement made of the soil was that "when dry, the strongest oxen cannot plow it, but after a rain, I have seen it opened by a share drawn by a wretched ass on the one side and an old woman on the other.' Not a very "strong team," one would suppose, for a modern subsoil plow.

Special attention was paid to the planting of trees to protect cultivated fields from high winds and storms, a practice much needed with us, since the indiscriminate destruction of forest trees in New England.—"Men should plant while young," says Pliny, "and not build till their fields are planted, and even then, they should take time to consider, and not be in too great haste. It is best, as the proverb says, "profit by the folly of others." This advice should lead us, at least, to give more attention to the planting of orchards and fruit trees.

Great attention was paid to the breeding of fine stock, particularly oxen, horses, sheep and goats, though their scale of points would seem to be open to many objections from the modern breeder, for Palladius says that "bulls should be tall, with very large limbs, of a medium age, rather young than old, of a stern look, small horns, a brawny and huge neck, and a confined belly." The points which Columella gives for cows, however, show much careful and discriminating observation and judgment, for he says they should be of "a tall make, lodg, with very broad head, eyes black and open, horns graceful, smooth and black, hairy ears, straight jaws, very large dewlap and tail, and moderate hoofs and legs."

Columella prescribes a very peculiar and curious treatment of oxen, in the following words:—"After oxen get through plowing, and come home heated and tired, they must have a little wine poured down their throats, and, after being fed a little, led out to drink, and if they will not drink, the boy must whistle to make them."

Virgil says the breeders of horses and oxen, should pay special attention to the build of the male, and that she should be large in all her parts. In selecting oxen for work, Varro says they should have "spacious horns, rather black than otherwise, a broad forehead, wide nostrils, a broad chest, and thick dewlap."

In modern times, England first claims our attention. France, Belgium, Holland, and Flanders followed, forced on by the necessity of sustaining a crowded and fast increasing population.

The first treatise on farming published in England was by Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, in 1524; followed by another, by the same author, in 1539. With these early attempts began the first germs of improvement in the community. About the year 1652 appeared the *Improver Improved*, a work full of judicious maxims and sensible advice. Soon after this, clover and turnips were introduced, and made a complete revolution in the agricultural system of England.

After the efforts of Jethro Tull with his drill husbandry, and his thorough tillage as a substitute for manures, at the beginning of the last century, there was little advance in agricultural science, with the exception of great attention paid to live stock by Bakewell and others, till the Board of Agriculture was established in the year 1793, under the charge of Sir John Sinclair.

The first settlement of New England was under circumstances of peculiar difficulty.—Wholly unacquainted with the climate and the soil, it was not to be expected that the early settlers would make rapid progress in agriculture. Casting behind them all that was dear to their hearts from early childhood, and consecrated by tender associations, they were to begin life anew. Their former experience could not serve them much. For months after landing, they had no beasts of burden to share their toils, and the woodman must work in the two-fold capacity of teamster and team. Afterwards, when a few cattle were obtained from England they were poorly fed on meadow hay and were liable to fall a prey to the wolves and the Indians.—The price was so high that it was impossible for a poor man to procure them. A long time after the pilgrims had established themselves in the country, a two year heifer sold for twenty-five pounds sterling. It is a curious fact that a red calf was much cheaper in those early days than a black one, because the wolves mistaking it for a deer were much more likely to kill it.

While stock was so high, a quart of new milk could be bought for a penny and four eggs at the same price.

The difficulty of procuring proper agricultural implement was an additional obstacle to improvement. No metal could be obtained but Taunton iron, made of bog ore, very brittle and liable, at any moment, to break and put a stop to a day's work. Steel was not then to be had.

On landing, the pilgrims found nearly all the plants then cultivated or raised as food by the Indians, such as corn, beans, pumpkins and squashes.

They were indebted to the Indian women for many hints as to the modes of farming adapted to the new circumstances in which they were placed.

From them the settlers learned the use of corn, and the manner and time of planting, weeding and shelling it. They dug small holes about four feet apart, sometimes using an instrument, which seems to have answered the purpose of a shovel and a hoe, and sometimes with nothing more convenient than large clam-shells. Into each of these they usually put a horse-shoe crab, and sometimes two, and planted four kernels upon it, covering the hills with the same instrument with which they dug the hole. After the corn was up, beans were planted in each hill and were supported by the corn.

In the interior, three or four small fishes served the purpose of a fertilizer. The practice of using any such materials was not universal. They were neat and clean in their cultivation, much more so than the settlers. Not a weed was allowed to grow, and they took special care to guard againt the destretion of the corn by insects and birds. The custom of hilling corn for its support was so general among the Indians, that to this day, the spots which they cultivated may be found in all parts of the country.

The picture of the farming of the Indians, which was the model of that of the colonists, would not be complete without a brief allusion to their mode of storing the products of their labor. The women dug large holes in the earth and carefully lined the sides with bark. Into these holes they threw the corn and beans, after having dried them in the sun, and covered them up level with the surface of the earth. There they were well preserved through winter. These excavated barns were concealed by the women from their lazy husbands, lest they should eat up all they had: yet however carefully all this was done, the hogs of the colonists sometimes unhinged their barn doors and helped themselves to the contents. One of these Indians barns was discovered by the pilgrims, at the time their granary was reduced so low as to contain only five kernels of corn to each individual.

Another plan of providing for their winter supply, was by making large boxes, shaped a little like barrels, of a kind of wickerwork. These barrels were kept in the wigwarm for the more immediate use of the family.

Wintering Farm Stock---Horses.

First among the duties of the farmer may be placed the care of his domestic animals. He must be often in the stable and stock-yard—horses, cattle, sheep and swine look to him for sustenance and shelter. A large share of the summer is spent in preparations for supplying their wants—in cultivating and gathering a stock of food against the inclement and unproductive winter. This season is here—now this supply must be given out from day to day, and from hour to hour, as their necessities require. They must have shelter from the cold and storm—their health and thrift need constant looking after, and constant labor at his hands. Various considerations have already been urged upon our readers, but the subject is one of wide scope and bearing, and not easily exhausted.

The horse is one of the most valuable servants of the farmer. His health and comfort, and consequent ability to labor, are worthy of particular attention. Good stables, warm, yet light and well ventilated, go far to promote this end. Proper care and cleanliness, and regularity in feeding, are also necessary. Hay and oats are the best and most readily available food for the horse, and are mainly depended on for this purpose. Other grains and fodder, also roots and fruit, may sometimes be employed to advantage. Straw, cut or chopped, and meal of corn or barley, wet and mixed together, are frequently used with fair results. Carrots are the best roots for horse feed, and are thought to be of great service in promoting the health and keeping up the appetite. Potatoes and turnips are sometimes used, but they should first be cooked, and then tend rather to fatten than strengthen a horse. Apples are readily eaten, and those who have given them to their horses speak favorably of their effects.

As a steady food for the horse, hay and oats are the best, but instead of a constant use of the latter, the occasional employment of carrots, apples, &c., will be relished by the animal, and promote his health and power of labor. Instead of grain twice or three times a day, give one feeding of these; if the hay runs short, try cut straw and meal, with oats and roots occasionally; for animals like to change from one kind of food to another as well as human beings.

Regularity in feeding is always desirable. Plenty of pure water should be supplied at least twice each day. When brought in from work, warm with exertion, the horse should be rubbed down and then blanketed, but we would not blanket a horse in a good stable as a general rule, except in extremely cold weather. A sharp-toothed curry-comb is the dread of a fine-skinned horse, and the brush and straw wisp answer the same purpose much better, if used as frequently as they should be. Mud should never be suffered to remain upon the legs of a horse; it is the cause of half the swelled legs, scratches, and other affections of the feet, with which they are afflicted. Want of air, light, and cleanliness, poor hay, and insufficient or indigestible food, are all fruitful sources of disease—and a proper attention to these points will be of far greater service in restoring and keeping up health and vigor, than the thousand and one medical remedies so often relied upon. Proportion the food, in amount and character, to the nature of the service required, and your team will not fail you, but will keep in uniform order, and be ready in the spring for the steady work then called for, and so important to the prosperity of the farmer.

These hints are intended to apply mainly to working horses—to those kept upon the farm for the ordinary purposes of the same. Colts and horses not in use, will not require the same amount of care, but their comfort and thrift should receive attention, as their future value depends largely upon the foundation now laid.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Plea in Defence of Swine.

Swine have at certain periods in the history of the world, being considered *unclean creatures, of gross habits, &c.* If they are *unclean and of gross habits*, their owners are more to blame than they. How can we expect to teach them better *habits*, while confined in cellars and other locations, where they are often compelled to wallow knee deep in mud and excrement, dragging out woeful existence in the midst of a perfect hot-bed of filth, respiring an atmosphere concocted from the decomposition of a pest hole. And their food, what shall we say of that? It is too beastly to describe, yet the cravings of an appetite not naturally morbid but otherwise, compel them to convert their stomachs into cess-pools. Some persons consider any system of management good enough for hogs. How then can we expect them to improve, either in habits or condition?—Hence if domesticated swine have lost their natural instincts and acquired filthy habits, the blame should fall on their keepers. We know from experience, that if young pigs are kept in clean locations—not brutalized—and fed on good wholesome diet, they will refuse to partake of some of the horrid stuff called swill. They will exercise the same sagacity in the selection of nice morsels, as the wild originals are known to manifest.

The idea originating with the Egytians, Jews and Mahommedans, that the use of swine's flesh was an abomination, and its touch pollution, is nothing more that prejudice—has no foundation in fact.

That it is the cause of *Scrofula* and leprosy, as some contend, we emphatically deny. For the very persons who most abhor pork, and consequently abstain from its use—the Jews—were the greatest sufferers from the above diseases. Then again, Jewish historians have informed the world that the strangers sojourning with them partook freely of pork, yet enjoyed immunity from scrofula and leprosy. Pork is the principal article of flesh food among the Romans, Greeks, Chinese, natives of the Archipelagon Islands, the *negroes* inhabiting the burning regions of Asia, and the more refined, straight haired of the northern.

England, a nation of *beef eaters*, consume an immense amount of pork. *America*, her eldest daughter, boasts of a host of *fat, hearty, good looking, smart* men, who subsist on pork and beans one day, and *beans* and *pork* the next, and on Sunday more *pork* and less *beans*. Now if pork is the cause of leprosy, we might expect to find among the latter a host of lepers; but the converse in the case, and American physicians do not profess to be *practically* acquainted with the disease. So that the uncomplaining and much abused creature we are writing about has, hitherto, been most awfully slandered, ill treated.

We contend therefore that the flesh of swine, properly fed, is nutritive, wholesome and pleasant to the taste, and its excellence is considered a great delicacy. Like other substantial food, however, it does not agree with some stomachs; but therein lies the fault and not in the pork. Still, it would appear to be in perfect harmony with *retributive justice* if the above diseases were the consequence of man's criminal neglect and indifference towards a class of animals that claim his care and protection, and on whom a great proportion of the human family are dependent for a subsistence. But this is not the case; the very worst kind of pork, fed in the most *objectionable* places is partaken of by most men with impunity.

It is our duty, however, as a journalist, to contemplate a subject in all its bearing, and not take a one-sided view of it. We have pictured the condition of a great proportion of swine kept in cities and fed on city garbage; we are conversant with the facts and written the truth. Still credit is due to our progressive husbandmen who are making improvements in this department of husbandry, and we hope ere long that the above abuses will cease. The errors we complain of are not so prevalent in the country as in our maratime cities. We contend that a *grunter* is not a *citizen*, never chews tobacco nor *smiles;* he is one of *nature's noblemen*—thrives best on roots and fruit, in the *universal* sty. The city air don't vitalize his blood—don't agree with him; down cellar locations, and narrow, *filthy* stys are abominations; they toughen muscles, tuberculize his lungs, and send him into a galloping consumption, from which nothing but the knife of the butcher can rescue him! and then:

"After sad usage and sore abuse,
He's salted down for sailor's use."

American Veterinary Journal.

Miscellaneous.

From the New Orleans Delta.

A Newfoundland Dog's Revenge.

I was always fond of dogs. Goldsmith, in his touching and eloquent plea for the dog, where in alluding to the sort of mania for dog-killing, which prevailed at the time of which he speaks, in consequence of an unreasonable apprehension of hydrophobia, says, among other fine things, that the dog is the only animal which will leave its own kind, voluntarily, to follow man.

It is true, and the truth should bind man to be the dog's protector.

The American brig Cecilia, Capt. Symmes, on one of her voyages, had on board a splendid specimen of the Newfoundland breed, named Napoleon, and his magnificent size and proportions, his intelligent head, broad, white chest, white feet and white-tipped tail, the rest of his glossy body being black, made him as beautiful as his peerless namesake, who would, no doubt, have been proud to possess him.

Capt. Symmes, however, was not partial to animals of any kind, and had an unaccountable and especial repugnance to dogs, as much so, as if all his ancestors had died of hydrophobia, and he dreaded to be bitten like his unfortunate predecessors.

This dislike he one day manifested in a shocking manner, for Napoleon had several times entered his room, and by the wagging of his great banner of a tail, knocked paper and ink off his desk. On the next occasion the captain seized a knife and cut the poor animal's tail off.

The dog's yell brought his master to the spot; seeing the calamity and the author of it, without a moment's hesitation he felled Captain Symmes to the cabin floor with a sledge hammer blow, which, had it hit the temple, would forever have prevented the Captain from cutting off any more dog's tails.

The result was that Lancaster was put in irons, from which he, however, was soon released. Capt. Symmes repented his cruel ded, on learning that Napoleon had once saved his owner's life.

The white shark as all my nautical friends are aware, is one of the largest of sharks.—It averages over twenty, and I have seen one over twenty-seven and a half feet long. It is generally considered to be one of the fiercest and most formidable of sharks.

But a few days elapsed after this catastrophe of poor Napoleon ere he became the hero of a most thrilling occurrence, the very tho't of which has so often filled me with horror. During the interval the noble beast was not at all backward in exhibiting his wrath to the captain by his growls whenever he approached.

In vain did his master, fearful for the life of his dog, essay to check these signs of his anger. Capt. Symmes, however, made the allowance, and offered no further harm to him.

One morning as the captain was standing on the bowspit, he lost his footing and fell overboard, the Cecilia then running about fifteen knots an hour.

"Man overboard!—Capt. Symmes overboard!" was the cry, and all rushed to get out the boat as they saw a swimmer strike out for the brig, which was at once rounded to, and as they felt especially apprehensive on account of the white sharks in those waters, they regarded his situation with the most painful solicitude.

By the time the boat touched the water their worst fears were realized, for at some distance behind the swimmer they beheld advancing towards him the fish most dreaded.

"Hurry! hurry men—or we shall be too late," exclaimed the mate. "What's that?"

The splash that caused this inquiry was occasioned by the plunge of Napoleon into the sea; the noble animal, having been watching the cause of the tumult from the Captain's fall, and heard the shout, and for a few moments had vented his feelings in deep growls, as if he was conscious of the peril of his enemy, and gratified in it.

His growls, however, were soon changed into those whines of sympathy which so often show the attachment of dog to man, when the latter is in danger. At last he plunged, and rapidly made his way to the now nearly exhausted captain, who, aware of his double danger, and being but a passable swimmer, made fainter and fainter strokes, while his adversary closed rapidly upon him.

"Pull, boys; pull for dear life!" was the shout of the mate, as the boat now followed the dog, whose huge limbs propelled him gallantly to the scene of danger. Slowly the fatigued swimmer made his way: ever and anon his head sunk in the waves, and behind him the back of the voracious animal told him what fearful progress he was making, while Lancaster, in the bow of the boat stood with a knife in his upraised hand, watching alternately the captain and his pursuer, and the faithful animal which had saved his own life,

There was a fixed look of determination in his face, which convinced all that should the dog become a sacrifice to the shark, Lancaster would revenge his death, if possible, at the risk of his own life.

"Good God! what a swimmer!" exclaimed the men, who marked the speed of the animal. "The shark will have one or both, if we don't do our best!"

The scene was of short duration. Ere the boat could overtake the dog, the enormous shark had arrived within three oars' lengths of the captain, and suddenly turned over on his back, preparatory to darting on the sinking man, and receiving him in his vast jaws, which now displayed their long triangular teeth.

The wild shriek of the captain announced that the crisis had come. But now Napoleon seemingly inspired with increased strength had also arrived, and with a fierce howl leaped upon the gleaming belly of the shark, and buried his teeth in the monster's flesh while the boat swiftly neared them.

"Saved! if we were half as smart as that dog is," cried the mate, as all saw the voracious monster shudder in the sea, and smarting with pain, turn over, the dog retaining his hold, and becoming submerged in the water.

At this moment the boat arrived at the spot, and Lancaster, with his knife in his teeth, plunged into the water, where the captain also had sunk from view.

But a few moments elasped ere the dog arose to the surface, and soon after Lancaster with the insensible form of the captain.

"Pull them in and hand me a bar," cried the mate, "for that fellow is preparing for another lauhch."

His orders were obeyed, and the second onset of the marine monster was foiled by the mate's plashing water into his eyes, as he came again, and but a few seconds too late to snap off the captain's legs, as his body was drawn into the boat.

Foiled the second time, the shark passed the boat, plunged and was seen no more, but left a track of blood on the surface of the water, a token of the severity of the wound from Napoleon.

The boat was now pulled towards the brig and not many hours elasped before the captain was on deck again, feeble from his efforts, but able to appreciate the services of our canine hero, and most bitterly to lament his own cruel act which had mutilated him forever.

"I would give my right arm!" he exclaimed, as he patted the Newfoundland, who stood by his side, "if I could only repay the injury I have done that splendid fellow. Lancaster you are now avenged, and so is he and a most Christian vengeance it is, though it will be a source of grief to me as long as I live."

A SHROUD OF GOLD. Hon. Thomas Ewbank of Washington, late Commissioner of Patents, communicates to the National Intelligencer some interesting information in regard to recent discoveries in the excavation of Peruvian tumeli. The information was received by Mr. Ewbank from W. W. Evans, Esq., engineer of the Arica and Tacua Railroad in Peru. Mr, Evans states that in making excavations for the railroads at Arica, hundreds of graves are demolished, in which are numerous Indian relics. The excavations are seventy feet deep, and as the soil is loose sand, as the work proceeds, everything from the top comes sliding down—dead Indians, pots, kettles, arrow heads, &c. Among other mortuary relics an Indian was started out of his resting place, rolled up in a shroud of gold. Before Mr. Evans had knowledge of the incident, the workmen had cut up this magnificent winding sheet and divided it among themselves. With some difficulty Mr. Evans obtained a fragment, and despatched it to Mr. Ewbank. Mr. Evans notices as a remarkable fact that in hundreds of Indian skulls which he has examined, not one has contained a decayed tooth. Mr. Ewbank thinks the weight of the entire shroud must have been eight or nine pounds, and had it been preserved, would have been the finest specimen of sheet gold that we have heard of since the time of the Spanish conquest. In some eloquent remarks upon the preservation of souvenirs of the departed, and the futility of attempting to secure the great dead from contact with their native earth, Mr. Ewbank says it is their form of features, and not the body or substance, of the dead, that should be preserved and adds;

"The mummies of Egypt are quarried for fuel, and whether those of the Pharaohs, their wives, their priests, or their slaves, are split open and chopped up with the same indifference as so many pine logs. The gums and balsams used in embalming them have made them a good substitute for bituminus coal; and thus the very means employed to preserve them have been the active agents of their dissipation. So it is when the materials of coffins have a high marked value; they are then seized as a hidden treasure, and their contents cast out as rubbish. Like heroes in the Eastern hemisphere, the descendants of Manco Capec were sometimes, if not always, entombed in such, and with considerable treasure besides, in vessels of gold and silver; hence we learn how the Spanish conquerors sought for, often found, and as often plundered rich Indian sepulchres."

THIS SIDE AND THE OTHER. A man who was up to a thing or two offered to bet that he could prove that this side of the river was the other side. This challenge was soon accepted, and a bet of $10 made, then pointing to the other side of the river, he asked:

"Is not that one side of the river?"

"Agreed," said the man.

"And is not this the other side?"

"Yes," said the other.

"Then," said the man, "pay me $10, for by your own confession, I have proved that this side of the river is the other side."

From the Chicago Times.

THE POSTAGE STAMP.

AN INCIDENT IN REAL LIFE.

Upon what small events does the happiness and even existance of individuals, often depend! Some years ago there lived in a small interior town in Ohio, a young woman, then but fifteen years of age. She was the heiress of a large fortune, held by trustees. The will of her father strictly enjoined upon her that she was not to marry until after she had terminated her twenty-first year. He had enforced this injunction by strong and earnest appeals to her affection, and by reminding her of the untimely deaths of two older sisters, who had married young, and died childless shortly after. But, with almost prophetic judgment of her future lot, he had added a stronger inducement to obtain her compliance with his request.—He had stipulated that, in case of her death or marriage before attaining the prescribed age, the trustees should by deed convey all his estate to some distant relatives. The young and handsome girl soon found herself the attractive centre of the attentions, the devotions, and the importunities of a score of young men of the neighborhood.—She was aware of the provisions of her father's will, and honestly intended to comply with his fervently expressed wish; but soon—too soon, indeed—was that injunction to appear harsh, unkind, unfortunate, unreasonable.

Three years after his decease, she then being eighteen years of age, she became acquainted at a festive party, with an individual, upon whose honor, faith and manliness her destiny from that hour was to depend. He knew her as a fair, accomplished girl, and as an heiress of half a million. He was but a visitor at that town. He remained there but a few weeks, but during that time succeeded too well in leaving a highly favorable impression of his worth upon the heart of the lady. He returned in one month announcing his intention to reside in that village. The vanity, not criminal, but a natural vanity of the woman was gratified; she recognized in this voluntary abandonment of his former home and friends, to take up his residence there, a tribute from his heart to her personal and mental attractions. He failed not in soon confirming that belief, and in protestation of deep affection, and urging the inevitable life of wretchedness he would endure in case of her rejection, as well as by the display of all outward accomplishments and bearing as a gentleman, he won her love, and obtained from her a promise of marriage. These proceedings had been secret, and were entirely unknown to her guardian, with whom she resided. The betrothment was soon followed by an urgent request for speedy marriage. In her hours of blissful communion with her lover, she had almost forgotten her father's command. It now came upon her with sudden and bitter force. She answered the proposal of marriage by stating that her father's dying command was that she should not marry till twenty-one. This he met by ridiculing the fears and superstition of a too anxious parent, and holding out to her the alternative of obeying an unreasonable request of a deceased parent made when she was a child, and when her capacity for forming a proper alliance could not be determined, or the distress, ruin and madness of a true and honest heart which could not exist if seperated from her.

Her next objection met with more serious consideration. She told him that she could not obtain her property until she was of full age. Though this was unexpected, and did not at all agree with the hopes and aims of the wily suitor, he was too well skilled in deception to betray his disappointment.—He therefore promptly interupted her in her explanation of the conditions of her father's will with the most solemn assurance that with him her fortune had not a feather's weight; that he loved her and that love would be as pure, and as strong, and as devoted had she been reared in poverty, instead of in the expectancy of wealth.—Again and again she sought to explain to him that with her marriage before the period fixed by her father, she would sacrifice all her expected wealth; but with the blindness which often overtakes and misleads avarice and the other base passions of human nature, he assured her that he knew all; that he was aware of everything; that he had enough for both, and was prepared to remedy to the extent of all he possessed, any inconvenience she might suffer pecuniarily, from disobeying her father's request. In telling her that he knew all, he meant no falsehood; he had made carefully disguised inquires, and by every one whom he addressed he was told that Miss C. would inherit her father's fortune at twenty-one, but not before. It did not suit his designs to unmask his motives, and in disguising with indifference his questions, he failed to ascertain the whole truth. Supposing her father's will was simply framed to prevent the fortune falling, in any way, however remotely, under the control of her husband before she reached that mature age, he desired by marriage to secure it ultimately.—He had good cause for speed; with him a prompt and secret marriage was essential, for, penniless, he could not much longer maintain appearances, or pay his board, for which he was largely in arrears.

His apparent disinterestedness at length prevailed over the daughter's obedience.—A false statement that her guardian had forbid him addressing her, with incessant urging that business required his presence in New York for several months, swept away all further objections to an immediate and secret marriage. They were married privately at a neighboring village, and to the bride's surprise, he advised her return to her guardian's house for a few days. He returned to his own lodgings, and at once, publicly, everywhere, and to all he met, announced his marriage. In a few hours, he called at the house of his newly wedded wife, and as he entered, the guardian, who had just heard of the marriage, also entered. He was sternly questioned as to the truth of the report; and he boldly avowed it, making no apology for the unauthorized act, but assuming the attitude of one who was entitled to admiration for a most successful maneuvre. He demanded permission to see his wife; she was called, and in their presence, the guardian bewailed the imprudence of their conduct, and for the first time, the heretofore daring groom learned that by her marriage the bride had forfeited the entire fortune of her father.

Baffled, disappointed, cheated, the late wooer stormed and raved; he turned upon the poor trembling woman, to whom, but a few hours before, he had pledged eternal love, and charged her with basely deceiving him. Overcome with grief, she fainted, and before she recovered he had left the house and the city. She heard no more of him for years. During all that time, with the incomprehensibility of woman's devotion, she had loved him. His name, which for many months had been coupled with reproaches and contumely, never passed her lips. She would not believe him the mercenary villain he had been represented.—She still clung fondly to the hope that all the love he had professed was real but weak, and broken in spirits, that hope seemed to keep her alive.

During March of last winter, the courts had set aside her marriage on the ground of fraud, and no one contesting her right, she became possessor of the magnificent fortune. The case was noticed in the papers, and some weeks after there came a letter to her. It was from her lover and husband. He had seen that notice of the annulment of her marriage. That was a relief to him, for he was on the eve of marrying again.—But as money was his main idea, disguised, he had visited the place, had heard her story repeated with no favorable reference to himself; had heard it more than hinted that she still retained an affection for him; but more than all he ascertained that she was now sole possessor of that fortune which had so strongly tempted him to wrong.—He returned, and addressed the letter we have mentioned. It was full of repentance; it proclaimed that his life since he had left her had been one of continuous misery.—He professed to be unacquainted with what had passed, and with great humility tendered again his love, declaring that as he had been the cause of her losing her wealth, justice required that he should share with her the fortune he had amassed in the growing city where he lived. Unknown to any one she answered that letter, accepting his love, forgiving and venturing excuses for his past conduct, and informing him that she was now prepared to give him that inheritance which had been to him the source of so much unhappiness. That letter of hers was destined never to reach him. To avoid any conjectures which might arise if seen to deposit a letter directed to that name, she induced by a liberal reward a neighbor's servant, whom she knew could not read, to take the letter to the post office. This servant, to get leave of absence took with her one of her misstress's children. To amuse the child, she allowed it to carry the letter; and the little one, pleased with the red stamp as they walked along succeeded in removing it. The letter was deposited in the office without a stamp, and never, of course, sent.

A few words more closes this brief history. A month later, the lady's former guardian, who was a politician, received a Chicago newspaper, which had been sent to him because it contained a political speech delivered in the city; after reading it he laid it down with some remark about the extraordinary growth of the city in which it was printed. The name of Chicago was heard by the lady; she took the paper, glanced over it, and, with a shriek, fell fainting to the floor. In that paper was the announcement of the marriage of her destroyer.

A FRIGHTENED DOG PROMENADING UNDER A LADY'S SKIRTS AND KEEPING STEP. The Buffalo Republic relates the following ludicrous adventure: "We were permitted for the first time in our life to accompany a handsome young lady, a day or two since, thro' our principle streets, she being daintily dressed, and wearing hoops. We could not get nearer than four feet of her, and consequently the conversation consisting of uninteresting scraps of commonplaces, was conducted principally in screams and halloes. During our passage towards the young lady's domicil, a small dog, attached to a small tin pail, in his fright ran against her, and disappeared under the voluminous folds of hooped silk. There he was, and what to do she knew not. Finally the dog became quiet, owing to the darkness in the region where he had disappeared, and the lady started with tremulous and frighted steps towards her home, little bow-wow keeping time to the music, and we reflectingly preceding her to inform the servants of the catastrophe.—She arrived there perfectly safe, and after a few minutes, during which time shovels, tongs and fire-brands were pushed under the pavillion, the dog was ousted from his place of refuge, and shot from his lair like a ball from a musket. The last seen of him he was executing some very interesting pirouettes with tin pan accompaniments, around the corner. The lady was not at all embarrassed by her unexpected companion, except that an occasional sound of the tin pan would attract the attention of the passers-by, who looked in vain for the cause. So much for the hoops.

☞ Bridget fared badly when she came to New York, and found to her inexpressible regret, that she had lost her certificate on the way across the sea. But her cousin Patrick supplied her with another, in the following words: 'This certifies that Bridget O'Flanagan had a good character when she left Ireland, but she has lost it on the ship coming over.'

The Footprints of Slavery.

The citizens of Trimble County, Ky., are greatly excited on account of a recent decision made in the U. S. district court for the district of Indiana, to the effect that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extends only to the middle of the Ohio river, and that on the Indiana side of the current the laws of Indiana are in the ascendant. The people have resolved themselves into a high court of errors for the purpose of reversing this decision, and have declared that the jurisdiction of Kentucky extends to low water mark on the northern shore of the river, the United States court to the contrary notwithstanding. The reason cited by the citizens of Trimble county for insisting on their line is certainly a very forcible one, and can hardly fail to induce the federal court to recede. They say that if the middle of the river is to be regarded as the line, it will no longer be safe for the people of the South to transport their slaves on the river, which is certainly true unless the decision of Judge Kane is to prevail—that the slave holders have a constitutional right to carry their slaves and their slave laws with them to all parts of the Union. Six slaves, three men, three women and one child, while crossing the Ohio from Bourbon County, Ky., with the design of emancipating themselves, had the misfortune to be upset; the women and the child were drowned, while the men were rescued and placed in the Maysville jail.—Thirty-one emancipated slaves, emancipated by a widow lady in Tennessee, passed through Atlantic, Ga., recently, on their way to Baltimore, where they were to embark for Liberia. The Legislature of Missouri having at its late session passed a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves, fifteen or twenty citizens of St. Louis have executed deeds of emancipation in behalf of favorite slaves, so as to invest them with the rights of freemen before the law takes effect. A bill has been introduced into the Georgia Legislature to allow a colored man named Daniel, formerly a slave, to own himself and wife and indulge in the Anglo-Saxon luxury of a surname. When the California gold fever broke out, Daniel took it in the natural way, and went to California, his master agreeing that he should have half he could earn. At the end of fourteen months he returned with $3,500 half of which he handed over to the master and with the other half bought himself and wife. If it is considered safe to trust such a man with the care of himself the bill will be likely to pass. A young man named Winslow was lately killed by a slave belonging to John Yaker in Lafayette County, Mo. Winslow had ordered the slave to make a fire, threatening to shoot him if he neglected to do it; in a short time Winslow was found murdered in a hedge and the slave was missing.—*Springfield Republican.*

The Chief Riding in a Rail-Car.

"Would to God that the Maine Law could have passed fifty years ago!" We turned to find an old lady on the seat back of us, venturing her wish in the midst of an earnest discussion between a Maine-law Yankee and a red-nosed member of the bottle fraternity. "Yes," continued the old lady, "fifty years ago. A husband would not then have gone down to a drunkard's grave, my daughters married drunkards and lived lives of sorrow, or my boys have died in jail and the mad-house. Look at me," and with something of fire kindling up in her old eyes, she laid her bony hand upon the arm of the liquor dealer, "and see a wreck of your accursed business. I was young, had enough of this world's goods, and my heart was full of happiness and hope. My God! Sir, how they have poured desolation into this old heart. I am often bitter, and do you wonder? Such as *you* robbed me of all my children, and at eighty years of age, I am alone—do you hear—*alone!* And let me tell you, this hand never wronged the least of God's creatures. But you, Sir, wronged *me*. You, Sir, talk about the domicil, and say it is sacred. God forgive me, but I remember the day when *my* home was entered by the constables and skinned of all. I remember when the Bible my mother gave me was taken away for drink. I remember the time when my first-born was laid in my arms from a drunken husband's hands, and its little life blood ran warm into my bosom from its wounds. Why, Sir," and the old woman half raised in her seat, "in God's holy name, did you come into *my* house to rob and kill? Was *that* constitutional? I have one child living—in the asylum—a *maniac*. It's all the work of your hands.—There *is blood there! Blood Sir!* Better, Sir, have a mill-stone around your neck than sell rum. The curse of the widow is upon you. It will follow you. The serpents you send out shall return to you and yours.—*Give me that bottle!*" Involuntarily, as it almost seemed, the liquor dealer handed the old lady the bottle which he held in his hand. She dashed it out of the car window, and slowly resumed her seat. The people who had crowded around while the train was stopping, to hear the conversation, slowly and thoughtfully dispersed to their seats, and the now cowering liquor dealer looked the very embodiment of humiliation and shame. With a deep sigh we turned away, our own faith made stronger by the Maine-Law sermon we had listened to. Ah! how many in our land would have escaped the bitterness of life had rum been banished in their day!—*Cayuga Chief.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

SENATE. At 10 1-2 A. M. the Senate went into convention.

Mr. Farley of Lincoln laid upon the table the following bills, to wit:—Bill repealing chapter 188 of public laws, approved March 17, 1855, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens; also bill repealing chapter 176 of public laws, approved March 16, 1855 relating to the naturalization powers of the Courts of this State.

The bills, having been once read, were referred, on motion of Mr. Farley, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Swasey,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled "an act additional concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction," approved March 16, 1855.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9.

HOUSE. A message was received from the Senate proposing a convention of both branches, at half past ten o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Secretary of State, and the House concurred. At the designated time the Senate came in and a convention was formed.

IN CONVENTION.

Messrs. Butler of Franklin, Hodson of Somerset, and Blaisdell of Cumberland, on the part of the Senate, and Coffin of Harrington, Wedgewood of Cornish, Archer of Bloomfield, and Hunton of Readfield, on the part of the House, were appointed a committee to receive and count votes for Secretary of State, and having attended to that duty reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	168
Necessary to a choice,	88
Caleb R. Ayer had	108
Alden Jackson,	60

And Caleb R. Ayer of Cornish, was declared elected Secretary of State for the current political year.

The joint standing committees were announced, and are as follows:—

On the Judiciary.—Barnes, Swasey, Hayden of the Senate; Talbot of Lubec, Morse of Bath, Fuller of Augusta, Morrow of Searsmont, Record of Danville, Wedgewood of Cornish, Lindsey of Norridgewock, of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Insurance.—Talbot, Reed, Rowell of the Senate; Blanchard of Yarmouth, McGilvery of Penobscot, Blanchard of Pittston, Emerson of Orland, Titcomb of Kennebunk, Irish of Union, Coffin of Cherryfield, of the House.

On Education.—Goodwin, Bean, Hodsdon, of the Senate; Sweat of Parsonsfield, Deering of Hampden, Pearson of Machias, Currier of Wilton, Brown of Kennebunkport, Trott of Woolwich, Gregg of Freeport, of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Thompson, Hathorne, Rowell, of the Senate; Lyman of Portland, Blake of Bangor, Patten of Richmond, Reed of Hallowell, Swazy of Bucksport, Putnam of Belfast, Duren of Calais, of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns.—Burrill, Shepard, Marden of the Senate; Brown of Windham, Sawyer of Stoneham, Goodwin of Detroit, Gould of Jackson, Pray of Lebanon, Smith of Kingsbery, of the House.

On Division of Towns.—Kezar, Ayer, Weston of the Senate; Miller of Howland, Burkett of Apleton, Watson of Corinth, Prince of Falmouth, Baker of Gorham, Howes of New Sharon, Tuttle of Canaan, of the House.

On Division of Counties.—Robinson, Kezar, Rowell, of the Senate; Andrews of Bridgton, Rich of Frankfort, Clark of Biddeford, Weed of Oldtown, Came of York, West of Lisbon, Owen of Leeds, of the House.

On Railroads and Bridges.—Farley, Thompson, Talbot, of the Senate; Rich of Frankfort, Emerson of Orland, Fuller of Augusta, Todd of Portland, Chase of Buckfield, Elden of Waterville, Collins of Letter H, of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Hodsdon, Crane, O'Brien, of the Senate; Eaton of Plymouth, Russell of Phillips, Daken of Carmel, Brown of Benton, Knight of Otisfield, Baker of Cornville, Nason of Lyman, of the House.

On Accounts.—Holland, Reed, Burrill, of the Senate; Stanwood of Augusta, Pike of Topsfield, Trickey of Cape Elizabeth, Lunt of Bowdoinham, Ham of Lewiston, Leach of Raymond, Hysom of Windsor, of the House.

On Claims.—Lowell, Ayer, Jones, of the Senate; Milliken of Unity, Barrows of Camden, Brown of Carroll, True of Norih Yarmouth, Hunton of Readfield, Merrill of Buxton, Hines of Turner, of the House.

On the Militia.—Ayer, Thompson, Barker of the Senate; Foster of East Machias, Cochran of Waldoborough, Lyman of Portland, Moore of Anson, Britton of Winslow, Silsby of Amherst, Hardy of Gouldsborough, of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Marden, French, Shepard, of the Senate; Brown of Benton, Hodgdon of Alton, Stanton of Poland, Felker of Concord, Curtis of Nobleborough, Cushman of Hebron, Archer of Bloomfield, of the House.

On State Lands and State Roads.—Butler, Jones Hodsdon, of the Senate; Cutter of Bangor, Morse of Bath, Bean of Brooks, Reed of Hallowell, Foster of East Machias, Patterson of Madison, Hewes of Masardis, of the House.

On Indian Affairs.—Weston, Junkins, Baker, of the Senate; Webster of Orono, Goodale of Wells, Wentworth of Knox, Hume of Robbinston, Sargent of Sedgwick, Hooper of Cambridge, Marr of Southport, of the House.

On Agriculture. Heagan, Burrill, Holland, of the Senate; Morrow of Searsmont, Hobart of Edmunds, Lancaster of Farmingdale, Brown of Livermore, Lyford of Mt. Vernon, Sharkley of Acton, Haley of Strong, of the House.

On Fisheries.—O'Brien, Marden, Crane, of the Senate; Treat of Eastport, Clark of Biddeford, Stinson of Deer Isle, Hunt of Vinalhaven, Davis of Milford, Wall of St. George, Mayo of Mount Desert, of the House.

On Manufactures.—Blaisdell, O'Brien, Lowell, of the Senate; Cochran of Waldoborough, Winslow of Westbrook, Wing of Brunswick, Pishon of Vassalborough, Walton of Gardiner, Neal of Berwick, of the House.

On the Insane Hospital.—French, Robinson, Farley, of the Senate; Merrill of Rockland, Sweat of Parsonsfield, Norton of Baldwin, Dennett of Kittery, Dingley of Auburn, Chamberlain of Dover, Vanghan of Farmington, of the House.

On the Reform School.—Swasey, Hayden, Butler, of the Senate; Scammon of Saco, Todd of Portland, Coffin of Harrington, Hammond of Sidney, Barker of Exeter, Fisher of Phipsburg, Hanscom of South Berwick, of the House.

On the State Prison.—Junkins, Lowell, Bean, of the Senate; Levensaler of Thomaston, Moore of Ellsworth, Burley of Linneus, Darling of Greenville, Hasty of Limerick, Norris of Wayne, Pool of Bristol, of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Hathorne, Heagan, Blaisdell, of the Senate; Dana of Wiscasset, Frost of Norway, Morton of Friendship, Chesley of Patten, Woodman of Whitefield, Hurd of Northport, Foster of Newry, of the House.

On Library.—Bean, Goodwin, Barnes, of the Senate; Record of Danville, Wedgewood of Cornish, Gilman of Sebec, Johnson of Bluehill, Wentworth of Dexter, Mitchell of Pownal, Taylor of Byron, of the House.

Papers from the Senate disposed of in concurrence.

Petitions referred.—Of Benjamin Bennett for repeal of chapter 521 of private and public laws of the State for 1855.

Mr. Talbot presented bills repealing chapter 188 of public laws, approved March 17, 1855, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens; and repealing chapter 176 of public laws, approved March 16, 1855, relating to the naturalization powers of Courts in this State. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Lyman of Portland, introduced the following order, That all petitions requiring order of notice, presented after the tenth day of February next, be referred to the next Legislature without debate.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Ellsworth, the order was laid upon the table, and Tuesday next assigned for its consideration and disposal.

On motion of Mr. Lyman,

Ordered, That so much of the Governor's Message as refers to the militia be referred to the committee on the Militia.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the organization of the Supreme Judicial Court, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Duren, of Calais,

Ordered, That the Land Agent be requested to lay before this House a statement of all debts due the State for lands, the amount due, and the names of the parties due from.

On motion of Mr. Scammon of Saco, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Reform School was referred to committee on that institution.

THURSDAY, Jan. 10.

SENATE. Mr. Barnes, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill repealing chapter 188 of Public Laws, approved March 17, 1855, regulating the suffrages of naturalized citizens; also, from same Committee, a bill repealing chapter 176 of the Public Laws, relating to the naturalization powers of the courts of this State. These bills were passed to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Swasey, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled "An Act for the further protection of personal liberty," approved March 17, 1855.

The Senate then went into convention—[See House proceedings.]

The Senate having returned, Mr. Barker of Hancock, offered the following:

Whereas, The citizens of the territory of Kansas have legally adopted a Constitution—republican in its character—and ask for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for the admission of Kansas with said constitution, whenever her application shall be presented through her accredited delegate.

After considerable debate, the resolve was laid on the table.

HOUSE. Those portions of the Governor's Message relating to education, and to the public lands, were appropriately referred.

Messages were interchanged for a convention at 11 o'clock, to choose a State Treasurer.

Bill to repeal the act of 1855, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, was received from the Senate passed to be engrossed, and was read twice.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to be engrossed, gave rise to a lengthy debate, which, at 11 o'clock, was suspended, and the House went into

CONVENTION.

A ballot for State Treasurer was had, with the following result:—

Whole number of votes,	173
Necessary for a choice,	87
Isaac Reed had	115
Joseph A. Sanborn had	58

The convention separated, and the suspended debate was resumed. The House finally, by a vote of 86 yeas, 57 nays, decided to engross the bill.

A number of petitions were to this section of the State.

FRIDAY, Jan. 11.

SENATE. Mr. Butler from the joint select committee, appointed to examine the report of the Commissioner of the Treasury, reported that they have examined the accounts contained in the books of the department, and found them to correspond with the Commissioner's Report; and found the vouchers and certificates correct, and perfectly satisfactory. The report was laid on the table.

Petition of A. K. Parris and 600 others, in relation to the Insane Hospital, came from the House referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Senate non-concurred in the reference of this petition, and referred the same to the committee on the Insane Hospital.

HOUSE. A communication was received from the Commissioner of the Treasury, transmitting certain claims, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Resolves respecting the admission of Kansas into the Union, [substantially the same as those introduced in the Senate,] were offered by Mr. Morse, of Bath, and after a lengthy debate were tabled, by a vote of 77 to 61.

Those portions of the Message referring to Agriculture, and to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, were appropriately referred.

Bill repealing the act annulling the naturalization powers of the State courts came from the Senate, passed to be engrossed, and having been twice read, under a suspension of the rules, on motion of Mr. Foster of East Machias, had its third reading and passed to be engrossed.

Report of committee on the statement and account of the Commissioner of the Treasury came from the Senate, re-committed, and the House concurred in the action of that body.

SATURDAY, Jan. 12.

SENATE. Mr. Barnes, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported bill, "An act additional concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction," with the recommendation that it should pass. The bill proposes to obviate the necessity of filing specifications, where the parties agree to proceed to trial without them. Read once rules suspended; read a second time, and passed to be engrossed.

The committee on the accounts of the Commissioner of the Treasury, to whom was yesterday re-committed their report, reported anew in regard to the disposition made of interest accruing on the funds of the State. The committee report that the Commissioner had told them that in one or two instances, such interests had been received by him, and not credited to the State. The Committee state further, that in this respect, the course of Mr. Sanborn is, as they have good reason to believe, precisely that pursued by his predecessors in the Treasury department for some years past.

A debate followed, and the reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. J. B. Hill, James Bell, and Jos. Baker, the Commissioners appointed, under Resolves of the Legislature, approved March 12, 1855, for the purpose of revising the public laws of this State, made report. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Passed to be enacted—An act repealing "An act regulating the suffrages of naturalized citizens." Adjourned till 2 1-2 o'clock P. M., Monday.

Passed to be enacted.—Acts repealing the act of 1855, regulating the suffrage of naturalized citizens; repealing act annulling the naturalization powers of Courts in this State.

Bill additional concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction, passed to be engrossed by the Senate, was read three times, the rules being suspended, and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Butler, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be requested to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for greater promptitude and accuracy on the part of city, town and plantation clerks, in making returns of votes now required by law.

On motion of Mr. Farley, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing chapter 183 of the public laws, entitled "an act relating to criminal proceedings, and to prevent unnecessary costs to the State," approved March 17, 1855.

The act repealing "an act in relation to the naturalization powers of the Courts of this State," came up on its passage to be enacted. Passed—yeas, 16; nays, 2.

Passed to be enacted.—An act in relation to the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction. Adjourned.

HOUSE. The Senate order for printing 700 copies of the report of committee on the report of Commissioner of the Treasury, was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Dana of Wiscasset, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of revising the free bill of justices of the peace in criminal actions.

On motion of Mr. Fuller of Augusta, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of amending an act entitled "an act for the regulation of Bowling Alleys."

Passed to be enacted—Bill additional concerning the Supreme Judicial Court and its jurisdiction. Adjourned.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Goodwin, *Ordered*, That the Secretary of State be directed to furnish for the use of the Senate, ten additional copies of laws of the State, from the year 1842 to 1855, inclusive.

Papers from the House disposed of in concurrence. Adjourned.

HOUSE. TUESDAY Jan. 15. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. E. Armitage.

Mr. Putnam, of Belfast, by leave, laid on the table a bill additional to chapter 298, of the laws of 1850, and to refer disputed cases under said act to an impartial tribunal; and the same was read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Foster, of East Machias, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of jurors and witnesses.

Mr. Blake, of Bangor, presented the depositions of James H. Burgess and others, to be used in the Oldtown contested election case. Referred.

THE WORKS OF NOAH WEBSTER.—It is supposed that with the exception of the Bible, the lexicographic works of Noah Webster have the largest circulation of any books in the English language. Nearly twelve hundred thousand copies of Webster's Spelling Book were sold by one firm in this city last year, and it is estimated that more than ten times as many are sold of Webster's Dictionaries as of any other series in this country. Four-fifths of all the school books published in the United States are said to own Webster as their standard. The State of New York has placed 10,000 copies of Webster's Unabridged in as many of her public schools. Massachusetts has, in like manner supplied 3248 of her schools, nearly all;—and Wisconsin and New Jersey have provided for all their schools.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

CONGRESSIONAL REPORT. The keenest retort of the present session of Congress was made the other day, by Mr. Gallaway of Ohio, upon Dr. A. H. Marshall of Ky. Mr. G. was referring to the clause of the Declaration of Independence, that speaks of securing liberty to us and our posterity.

Mr. Marshall—"Does the gentleman from Ohio mean to say that *negroes are our posterity?*"

Mr. Gallaway—"*I* have no posterity of that description myself, but I should not dare to say the same of *some other gentlemen.*"

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1856.

The Speakership.

The struggle for the Speakership still continues at Washington, and not the most most distant idea can be formed as to the time when it will terminate. Six times have the friends of Mr. Banks voted for the plurality rule, and they have voted for every motion, come from what source it would, which it was thought would hasten the organization of the House. They represent a large majority of the voters of the whole nation, and did the rule that "a majority should govern," apply, Mr. Banks would have been chosen weeks ago. But the unequal provision in the Constitution, which gives the slave holders a right to vote for their slaves, counting five slaves as equal to three white men, thus giving the Slave States near twenty members in the House of Representatives, enables them to keep things at a dead lock. The Speakership of the House, as such, is comparatively of little importance, but when it is known that the Speaker appoints all the committees, and that the business of legislation is mainly done by those committees, it being impossible for the whole body of the members to understand every subject of legislation, it is of great moment. And at the present time, when questions connected with the preservation of freedom itself are to be settled, the choice of Speaker is a matter of incalculable importance. It is not a struggle for a man, or for a party, but an antagonism of ideas, and a struggle for their ascendency—and the success of either is to shape public policy. On one hand is the idea that this government was not formed to extend and nationalize slavery, and the fact that such were not the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic; and on the other, doctrines which ignore the principles of freedom, and which would substitute for the views of the framers of the Constitution, such doctrines as have been promulgated by the most ultra of the slaveholding politicians. Such is felt to be the character of the struggle all over the country.

There are, saying nothing of the few impracticables, who, like the dog in the manger, will neither act themselves or allow others to act, three parties—but there are really but two principles at issue—those before named. We regard Fuller as a more deadly foe to freedom than Richardson himself, and the greater portion of his supporters, being Southern men, entertain such doctrines as are believed in by the supporters of Richardson. Why do they not come together and elect a Speaker?

The answer is obvious. The Richardson men, having committed themselves against the doctrines of the Americans, cannot support Fuller, who, it is claimed, is the candidate of the American party; and the Fuller men would not vote for Richardson, because, should they do so, twelfth section knownothingism would collapse at once, and in the collapse they be, most certainly, destroyed. It is to support a party that these twelfth section men vote as they do.—Were they intent upon elevating principle instead of party, they would, by voting for the plurality rule, aid in bringing about an organization. As the matter now stands, the House should be organized at once, and upon principle. If the principle of freedom is in the ascendent there, Mr. Banks, who, everybody allows, is perhaps the best qualified man for the station in Congress, should be elected; on the contrary, if the principle of slavery is in the ascendent, Richardson, who is its representative, should be elected. The adoption of the plurality rule would bring about the proper test; and hence those who resist its adoption, are chargeable with the delay. We can see no other way that the House can get out of its entanglement, but by its adoption—and it seems to be as conformable to the dictates of common sense, as the result, after its adoption, would be indicative of the sentiment of the members upon the great question which is uppermost in the public mind, and beside which all others fade into insignificance.

☞ In our remarks upon Gov. Wells' Message last week, we referred to his views in favor of a license law, and in order to bring the practical working of a law based upon the views expressed in the message, directly home to the common understanding, we made the following pertinent, as we think, illustration:—

"According to the Governor's theory, in our city, for example, mine host of the Biddeford House should be one of the privileged persons, together with perhaps some of the respectable apothecaries, while all the Ladd's, Woodsum's, Knox's, and O'Flannigan's, would be left out in the cold."

Before proceeding to the main object for which we have referred to this subject again, we wish to say that Mr. Nathan Noble has notified us that we slighted him in preparing our list, and that he desires to be added thereto, saying that while he is slightly suspicious he shall "be left out in the cold," he wants it to be understood that Governor Wells' message on the liquor question is not hardly the entertainment which he supposed he was assisting to get up when he worked for him last fall. He does not believe in the idea of making rumselling a monopoly, to be given to a few persons in the aristocratic circles, who have made money out of the business, but wants the law so arranged as to give all who desire to sell, an equal chance to make money out of the business. Nathan's notions are democratic—we commend them to the attention of the Wells men in the Legislature.

Now, having attended to Mr. Noble's request, we proceed to say that the little sentence given above, not designedly written to give offence, but only used to give greater force to the argument used to show the preposterousness of Governor Wells' views with respect to a license law, has given mortal offence to the keeper of the Biddeford House, who has ordered us to stop his paper, "for he won't have the damned thing in his house longer." Henceforward there is to be nothing of the right kind of papers in the hotel, to save it from destruction, and to inculcate proper morals and sound politics.—All is to be one dense black, putrid mass of rum and slavery reading. On this account we have a little reluctance to stopping the paper; but there is no help and we submit.—By no possibility can we get back the objectionable sentence for "what is writ is writ," any more than it would be possible for Mr. L. to get back the fine, imaginative things he said of us last fall. We have looked over the sentence carefully, "turned it every which way," and after deliberate consideration have concluded that Mr. L. in being indignant with us made a mistake, and that Governor Wells is the one upon which his wrath should be showered, for his wholesale implication on the character of innholders, by supposing that they would consent to be made liquor sellers at all. Only think of it—Gov. Wells proposes that good and respectable innholders, keepers of first class Houses, like him of the Biddeford House, should arm themselves with the toddy sticks, and like good and conscientious parents deal out the liquor to the children (*guests*) who gather round the decanters and learn their lessons of family government, from those who, Governor Wells says, stands towards travellers and guests in the interesting relation "of heads of families." We are not surprized that there should be irritation at this suggestion of Judge Wells, and especially with the keeper of the Biddeford House whom nobody supposes would be guilty of furnishing liquors on any principle, much less on that suggested by Governor Wells, by virtue of his standing in relation to his guests as a head of a family—but we are surprized that he should be angered with us for showing by a familiar illustration the complete absurdity of the Governor's notions, and this too in the most innocent manner imaginable. Why, we are as much opposed to compelling him to use the toddy sticks for travellers and guests, as he can be, and we hope before he will be driven to the business, by the blarney of Governor Wells about heads of families and all that sort of stuff, he will say, "tavern keeping go to thunder, I wont even to please Judge Wells be made a liquor seller." But to stop this *badinage* we felt compelled to have a little fun out of this matter. Mine host of the Biddeford House, so long as he is a class leader in the rum meetings, and is even now seeking promotion from the bishop, should not object to his opponents drawing their illustrations of the absurdity of the notions his friends entertain from familiar scenes. Governor Wells' idea of licenses does not suit us at all. We are democratic in our notions. If Rum selling is just and proper, everybody should have a right to engage in the business—on the contrary, if it is a public pest, as we believe it to be, "the parent of many sorrows, vices and crimes" as Governor Wells says intemperance is, nobody should be allowed to sell it as a beverage. We want no singling out in the business. From the respectable houses which sell, the worst influences proceed.—They are infinitely more to be dreaded than the low groggries, where the filth and squalor of the confirmed inebrate is perpetually teaching by its contrasts the lesson of sobriety. It is in the respectable Hotels that the appetite of our young men for liquor is formed, and where they are gradually prepared to graduate with all the honors of the class, to become the future frequenters of the low groggries.

Those who do not agree with us in our views of Gov. Wells' position, must not complain if in the arguments we use to combat it, we avail ourselves of every honest means to make it as nauseous in the stomachs of the people as it is in our own. We want no monopoly in the conscience searing, society destroying, death dealing, business of selling rum. If it must be done, let it be done openly, give every man a chance to make money out of it, and let there be efforts to so raise the standard of public sentiment against it, as to stamp with public censure every one who engages in it. We want no license law, allowing innholders and several others in each town to sell it as a beverage, thus giving to the business a sanction of respectability, legal though it be. We abhor and detest the very thought that law should be made to sustain a business which is at war with the best interests of society, and the perpetual and prolific cause of human woe, ignorance, degradation, and crime. We might say more on this subject, but we have not space. While we regret that anything we have said has given offense, though not designedly, we cannot forget that we have a duty to perform, and we mean to do it. We shall attack no man in his business or his reputation, indulge in no unjust suspicions, be the circulator of no base calumny, but if we desire to point our arguments in opposition to the license system, by illustrations easy to be understood, and by reference to things in our midst, we shall do so. We wish this to be plainly understood. There are those among us who have no claim for consideration upon our pen; and while we shall "nothing extenuate, or set down in malice," the course which they have taken, and the principles they support, alike demand perfect plainness of speech, and it will be given whenever in our judgment occasion requires it.

Maine Evangelist.

This is the title of a new Congregational paper, commenced in Portland, by Rev. S. C. Fessenden, and published weekly on a full sheet, at $2 per year. We intended to have noticed the Evangelist when it first came out, but overlooked it. It is not however, too late to commend it to the favorable notice of the public. We do not regard it as antagonistic to the Mirror, but as a worker in the same vineyard, where there is room for both. Its editor is a fearless and talanted man, outspoken in the cause of Christ, and devoted to the work of Christian and social reform. We bid him welcome to the editorial fraternity, and are glad to hear that his paper commences under favorable auspices for success. The following expresses the chief design of the "Evangelist:"

"We believe that all permanent moral improvement and reform, whether in individuals or communities, must come directly or indirectly, from the *faithful application* of the principles of the gospel to human hearts and human conduct. The first and great commandment is, thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart; and the second is like unto it, thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. We intend, as far as in us lies, to persuade men to obey both, by applying the principles of the gospel, as we believe our Savior intended they should be applied, to all the various relations of life. Our conviction is that a morality which denies the authority and despises the sanctions of the word of God, and a religion which practically ignores the obligations of morality, justice and humanity, are alike powerless to reform the world or save the soul."

BUY AN OVERCOAT. The attention of buyers of clothing is called to the advertisement of Messrs. Owen & Moulton, in this paper. Persons in want of an overcoat will find it for their advantage to examine the stock of Messrs. Owen & Moulton.

Supreme Court.

The session of the Supreme Court still continues at Alfred. We copy from the Democrat the following account of its proceedings last week.

CIVIL CASES.

John T. Paine vs. Moses Goodwin Jr.—This was an action upon a note of hand. The defense was usury. After the case had been submitted by the Plaintiff's counsel, the case was withdrawn from the jury and defaulted. H. G. Herrick and N. D. Appleton for Plaintiff; I. S. Kimball was originally engaged for Defendant.

Joseph Hobson vs. Inhabitants of Hollis. This was an action of assumpsit commenced by the Plf. to recover services for building a bridge on one of the roads of Hollis, which passed over a Pent Stock of the Plf., and was necessary to be built to protect the pent stock. The Defts. denied their liability and set up the fact that no contract was ever made with the Plf. to perform said labor. Verdict for Deft. E. E. Weld and J. W. Leland for Plf.; H. K. Bradbury and N. D. Appleton for Deft.

Louis O. Cowan vs. Wm. H. Wheeler.—This was an action upon a contract for the sale of the Kennebec Journal establishment. The evidence disclosed a proposition [in writing] on the part of the deft. to sell his interest in said establishment, giving plf. ninety days within which to accept. Within ninety days plf. accepted in writing, and made, as he contended, a tender of performance of his part of the contract, and demand upon deft. for the performance of his. Defence set up that the proposition was without consideration and not binding upon the deft. for want of it, and that no breach of the contract, if any there were, was shown; contending that tender of performance, and demand upon the deft. was premature, and that the deft. might well refuse at the time demand was made. Upon motion of the counsel for deft., and full argument of these questions, the Court directed a nonsuit. Exceptions were filed by Plf. N. D. Appleton and A. F. Chisholm for Plf.; T. M. Hayes for deft.

[The foregoing notice of the ruling of the Court in the case of Cowan vs. Wheeler, although perhaps verbally correct, might convey the opposite impression, as to the merits of the case, which any lawyer would entertain upon a knowledge of the facts. The ruling referred to being mainly on the authority of an old decision in Maine, made on the authority of an old decision in England, which has been since overuled in England, and in almost every other State and County, as subservive of justice and legal principles. We make these remarks with no intention of casting any reflection upon the Court, who probably felt bound by the decision referred to. The case, as was expected, goes up for final determination to the Law Court. ED. OF UNION.]

Permelia Field, libelant, vs. James Field, of Elliot. Divorce from bed and board decreed, with $120 alimony. Cause of divorce, extreme cruelty. S. B. Allen for Libelant; H. H. Hobbs for James Field.

Elizabeth Hammond, libelant, vs. Thomas Hammond. Divorce from the bonds of matrimony decreed, and the custody of Olive Hammond, the minor child of said parties, decreed to the Libelant. Cause of divorce—willful desertion. S. B. Allen, for Libelant.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

State vs. Ann Hewes. Assault and Battery. Plea, guilty. Sentence 10 days in county jail.

State vs. David R. Yeaton. This was an indictment for selling intoxicating liquor in Sanford, in this County. Verdict guilty. Asa Low for Deft.

State vs. David R. Yeaton. This was an indictment of the same character. Verdict, guilty. Asa Low for deft. In both the above cases motions in arrest of judgement were filed.

The next were 3 cases of *State vs. John Woodsum*, of the same character, for sales in Saco. Verdict of guilty in all the cases, and motion in arrest of judgement.

State vs. Jane Tuttle. This was an indictment against deft. for assault and battery on John Woodsum. Verdict, guilty. I. S. Kimball and J. W. Leland for deft. Sentence, 30 days in jail.

State vs. David Young, apellant—two cases. These were complaints for selling liquor, made to the Judge of Municipal Court of Biddeford, and appealed therefrom. Verdict guilty, on both.

State vs. Mannehan Morris, apellant.—This was a liquor complaint of same character, made to the same Court. Verdict, guilty

In all the above cases E. R. Wiggin, Co. Att. for the State.

Tea Party. Baptist.

The festival, arranged by the ladies of Rev. Mr. Keeley's, Baptist Society, held in Calef Hall on Wednesday evening, was one of the most successful of the season. The beauty and strength of both Saco and Biddeford, constituting a brilliant array of smiling faces and happy hearts were there, and the tables were laid with more than ordinary care, and loaded with the substantials of life. The hall was completely filled. Dr. Bailey, of Saco, presided and the company were entertained not only by speeches and with the enlivening strains of Hobbs' band, but with occasional songs from a choir of the best singers in the places. The occasion was one of real festive enjoyment. There were many good speeches made by the clergymen present, and others, and one which was so *unique*, yet characteristic, that we re-produce it from memory, for the benefit of our readers who were not present to hear it.—We regret that we are unable to give any accurate idea of the touching manner in which it was delivered. Our readers will, on its perusal agree with us, that it has the merit of singularity if destitute of appropriateness. It was delivered by Rev. Mr Gould of Biddeford.

The reverend gentleman on taking the stand remarked that he come before the company with painful feelings—with sensations of deep sorrow. A great calamity had occurred in the city of Biddeford, a calamity calculated to excite the liveliest feelings of sorrow, and to draw tears from all eyes, and he was there to announce it. There had been a death in that city, a sad, and sudden death—the death of a Tea Party, of that party which had been arranged by sympathizing hearts for to-morrow evening—a tea party, which, had it taken place, would probably have thrown the present occasion far into the shade, at any rate would have been more *highly colored*. Various reasons had been assigned for the death of this tea party—a death which must have been doubtless very afflictive to many persons, and especially to Mr. Thompson its reputed father. He was not fully informed as to the cause of its sudden death but he thought the most plausible reason assigned was that given by an old lady, to him since entering the hall, who gave it as her opinion that it died for want of food.

We have given this speech very nearly in the words of the reverend gentleman, and as he said little else it is fair to presume that he took the platform for the purpose of sneering at a movement in the behalf of one who was "guilty of having a skin not colored like his own." The singularity of the speech and its unsuitableness on such an occasion, not to mention other objectionable features it possessed, attracted much attention especially among the company present from the city of Biddeford, in which it was said this sad calamity had occurred, and it was alluded to, in fitting terms, though with no asperity of feeling by several gentlemen who made remarks after the gentleman had closed. It is perhaps proper to say that the facts respecting the waver of the talked of tea party were not generally known, and the reverend gentleman with that singularity of character, which he possesses, mistook street talk for facts, and forgetting the proprieties of time and occasion, related it. With respect to the tea party referred to, we have it in our power to say that it was not given up either for want of food in the city of Biddeford, or hands to prepare it, or hearts to sympathize in the object for which it was proposed, and that the matter may be more fully understood, we are happy to have it also in our power to say that its proposers in giving it up, out of friendly feeling to the Baptist society in Saco made other arrangements which has secured all of the objects which was expected to be attained by the proposed entertainment. It will hardly be contended that those interested had not the right to make choice of the way in which they should manifest a personal interest in one who has great claims upon all true, earnest, liberty loving hearts, and their sympathy for the cause to which he has consecrated his life.

This is all that need be said about this matter or the tea party. The company separated, their enjoyment not in the least lessened by the sad announcement made by the reverend gentleman, or the peculiar pathetic manner with which it was made.

Nominations by the Governor.

The following nominations were made by Governor Wells, January 9th:

Hancock County—John R. Redman, Sheriff. Warren King, Register of Probate.

Washington County—James Nichols, Sheriff. David G. Wilson, Register of Probate.

Oxford County—Ezekiel W. Clark, Sheriff.

Waldo County—Joseph Wheeler, Register of Probate.

Piscataquis County—Willard W. Harris, Sheriff. Lyman Lee, Reg. of Probate.

Androscoggin County—Lee Strickland, Sheriff.

Pen

made satisfactory progress. The survey of the Northwestern lakes has been prosecuted with energy. The snag-boats on the Western rivers have been sold.

The Pacific Railroad Expeditions have been successfully completed. It is decided that the most practicable economical route is that of 32· parallel. The Colorado Desert is not susceptible of culture. The Secretary is quite favorable to this route, setting forth its advantages in glaring colors. The practicability of sinking Artesian wells along the route was tested. The contributions to physical science included in the results of these surveys are exceedingly valuable.

The final portion of the report is an elaborate consideration of the military defences of our Pacific territory. It is argued that a railroad to the Pacific is indispensable, for the reason that it will be the only means of throwing relief into the Pacific country, in case of any collision with a maritime power, and our navy being inadequate to the convoy of the necessary number of storeships. A railroad communication is not only likely to be a paying enterprise, but it will have the effect of fortifying the Western coast against attacks from abroad. No stronger ground in favor of a Pacific road has been taken by any party not directly concerned in the speculation, than that which is assumed by Mr. Secretary Davis.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The Postmaster General's Report shows net increase of 862 mail routes during the past year; 24,770 offices in operation on the 30th of November; the total annual transportation of mails 67,401,166 miles, costing $5,345,238. The railroad services has increased 3-483,132 miles, and the coach and steamboat services has diminished, the first 12-12 percent, and the latter 30 per cent.

The expenditures of the department for the year have amounted to $9,968,342,29, and the receipts to $7,342,136,13. The excess of expenditures over receipts $2,626,206,16. Increase of revenue over last year 7 3-6 per cent.

Judge Campbell discountenances the continuance of the large appropriation every year to the Collins steamers. He says they have failed to keep their engagements with Congress, that the allowance paid by the British government for similar service is enough, and that he cannot but regard the continuance of the present increased rate of compensation, which in March, will amount to $1,650,000, as a mere gratuity, destroying all competition on a most important route, and like all such appropriations, attended by most pernicious influences.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. The tables on foreign trade show that the increase of dutiable goods imported during the year ending June 30, 1855, over the year ending June 30, 1845, is $126,185,900; do, of free goods, $18,352,926; decrease of specie and bullion, $411,430; showing a total increase of $144-028,396 in favor of 1855. The increase last year over 1850 is given thus—Dutiable goods, $65,746,688; of free goods, $18,348,934; decrease of specie, and bullion, $968,980; total increase, $83,144,642.

The foreign imports at all the ports of the United States (including, of course California and Oregon) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $261·382,960, against $305,780,263 for the preceding year, showing a decline of $44,397,293. The total exports from the United States to foreign ports, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, were $275,156,846, against $278,241,064 for the preceding year, showing a decline of only $3,084,218. It will be seen from this that, while for the year 1854 the imports exceeded the exports $27.539,189, for the last year the exports exceeded the imports $13,773,806.

The tables further show an increase during the last year of $10,102,864 in the imports of free goods, but a falling off of $51,253,807 in dutiable merchandise, and $3,246,550 in specie.

Of the total exports of specie for the last year, $53,957,418 were of domestic production, and $2,289, 925 of foreign. The shipments of domestic produce, exclusive of specie, were $22,469,369 less than for the preceding year, while there is an increase of $1,497,231 in the exports of foreign produce, and $12,565,510 in the exports of specie.

The Secretary favors the admission, duty free, of wool as a raw material together with chemicals and dye stuffs, but no interference with the article of iron. The Eastern manufactures, it is said, would be satisfied with this.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Mr. McClelland devotes a large space of his report to a consideration of the Indian question. After reviewing the present condition of the Indians he concludes that there is a necessity for kindness and forbearance on our part, and that there is a evident propriety in the attempt to civilize and christianize the red men. He alludes to the good accomplished by the missionaries, and declares it to be a duty to persevere in all humane attempts to preserve the race from extinction.

The statistics of this report cover much space; we give the principal figures.

Amount of land sold last fiscal year, acres,	8,720,474
Amount received therefor	$2,358,918.
Land surveyed in 1855, acres,	15,315,283
Lands sold	6,264,163
Land warrants issued	37,958,412
Virginia military land warrants	1,460,000
Pensioners	14,488
Pensions paid	$1,505,112
Patents issued since January, 1, 1855	1,800
Expenditures Nat. Ins. Hospital	171,341

A large amount of land is ready to be brought into market the coming year.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. The report of Secretary Dobbin is an extremely interesting document; but it lies in the fact which it furnishes solely, for it is excessively wordy, longspun, and slovenly written. The most essential part of it is the defence of the Navy Retiring Board. The defence of the Board is not particularly forcible, and all its value is negatived by the admission that important mistakes have been made, injustice been done to worthy officers, and that a necessity exists for correcting the errors the Board had fallen into. The Secretary calls the action of the Board 'a reform,' though no reforms whatever have been arrived at or effected, and the Navy is left in precisely the same defective condition it was before the retiring Board assembled. The only thing the Board accomplished was to put certain officers off duty and put certain other officers in their places, who, in a fearful number of instances, we have reason to believe, are no better than those they displaced.

Like all his predecessors, the Secretary earnestly recommends an increase of the Navy, and particularly an addition of steamships of a light draft of water. A great naval force, the Secretary hints, cannot be improvised by the tap of the drum; like a great army. He considers our navy too diminutive to contend with that of any respectable power, and too feeble to protect even our own harbors. The aggregate tonage of the United States in 1812, was 1,249,997 tons. For the year ending June 30, 1855, it was 5,212,000,105, and our sea coasts is now greatly increased in extent, and the damage which might be effected by a respectable enemy in six months would greatly exceed the cost of a navy sufficient to protect our commerce efficiently. The question of an increase of the navy the Secretary regards as one of peace rather than of war.

The Secretary enlarges at great length upon the apprenticeship system, which he had adopted as a means for furnishing a reliable body of seamen for the Navy, and gives the testimony of officers in its favor. But we look in vain for any original idea or suggestion in Mr. Dobbin's report; it is entirely destitute of anything of the sort, and exhibits no special knowledge of the service, beyond the figures which are furnished by the heads of bureaus. The old aristocratic plan, which has resulted in the state of affairs which rendered the action of the Navy Retiring Board necessary, is to be continued, and the Secretary adopts the old plan (which has worked so badly) of educating men to be common sailors, without the hope of bettering their condition by good behavior

The estimated expenses of the Department for the ensuing year are $13,524,505,37, which is less, by nearly $3,000,000 than the last fiscal year.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR IN MAYSVILLE, KY.—*Sports of the Young Kentucky Chivalry.* We take the following from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th;

"We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving day, a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the 'highest respectability,' were on a drunken spree at the 'Parker House,' in that place, and protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to arouse the barkeeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and succeeding in finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to*set fire to him in order to awaken him!* With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme.

No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks. The poor creature was the slave of Mr. Ball, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men 'respectably connected,' whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it, and spill the fiery fluid upon him. The young men are *rich*. They have agreed to pay Mr. Ball $1200 for the loss of his servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of this transaction without a shudder of horror, but that no movement has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the 'high position' of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement. We ask the citizens of Maysville, in the name of their honor, if these things can be true?"

THE BEAUTIES OF THE ROMISH PRESS.—The *Pilot*, a Roman Catholic Press in Boston, calls the Americans "common liars, defamers, and vagabonds."

Brownson says, "The time has come when catholics must begin to make their principles tell upon the public sentiment of the country."

The *Catholic Visitor* of Pittsburg, says:

"For our own part, we take this opportunity of expressing our delight at the suppression of the Protestant chapel at Rome. This may be thought intolerant, but when, we would ask, did we ever profess to be tolerant of Protestantism, or favor the doctrine that Protestantism ought to be tolerated? On the contrary, we hate Protestantism—we detest it with our whole heart and soul, and we pray that our aversion to it may never decrease."

The Catholic *Telegraph* of Cincinnati, says:

"The enemies (protestants) of mankind, may try to shake from their neck the pressure of the foot of Mary, and rob her of her prerogatives (immaculate conception) but in vain."

The Boston *Pilot* says:

"No good government can exist without religion; and there can be no religion without an Inquisition, which is wisely designed for the promotion and protection of the true faith."

The *Rambler* says:

"You ask if he (the Pope) were lord in the land, and you were in a minority, if not in numbers, yet in power, what would we do to you? That, we say, would benefit the cause of Catholicism; if expendient, he would imprison you, fine you, possibly hang you—but, be assured of one thing, he would never tolerate you for the sake of the 'glorious principles' of civil and religious liberty."

Brownson's *Review* says:

"Protestantism of every form has not and never can have anyrights where Catholicism is triumphant."

"Let us dare to assert the truth, and instead of pleading for our Church at the bar of the State, summon the State itself to plead at the bar of the Church, its divinely constituted judge."—*Ibid.*

"The sorriest sight to us is a catholic throwing up his cap and shouting, All hail democracy," (the government of the people, in other words, the American Republic.)

The above may suffice for the present.—The people can make their own comments.

COSMOPOLITAN ITEMS.—Estimates have been made of the length of the advertisements of the Cosmopolitan Association, as they appeared in the newspapers last year. Averaging each insertion at 10 inches, it was found that, all together, the advertisements would have formed a strip of paper, 2 1-2 inches in width, *fourteen hundred miles in length!* Some reading matter, that cost the Association a nice sum of money.

The Illustrated Catalogue is printed upon 360,000 sheets, 24 by 38 inches—giving an area of 328,320,000 square inches!—a few broad miles of printed matter! The schoolmaster must be abroad to instruct the people to read.

The postages paid to government and created by the Association, it is estimated, amount to $15,000 per year, including correspondence and catalogues, postal matter, magazines, &c.

Fourteen persons are now daily employed in the Western office, and eight in the Eastern office, mailing, corresponding &c. Catlogues have been forwarded to all the Postmasters in *all* the States of the Union—California, Oregon and Utah included! The number of Postmasters called into requisition is about 23,000—most of whom will act as agents of the Association.

The number of Honorary Secretaries already appointed in the principal cities and towns of the Union amounts to 1500.

By these items the reader may infer the extent and value of the operations of this Association. Predicting the future from the past an eminent success awaits it.—*Register.*

T. Gilman of Saco is the Hon. Secty. of this Cosmopolitan Association. Persons who wish to avail themselves of the plan of this association to obtain a readable magizine for the present year, and share in the distribution must do speedily, as Mr. Gilman will make his last remitance in a few days.

"ITS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME." When the resolution to appoint Mr. Boyce of S. C., Speaker of the House, was under discussion the other day, Mr. Simmons of N. Y., (who is an aged man and an eminent lawyer but an enormous snuff-taker) arose with at least a spoonful of snuff between his thumb and two fingers and said, "Mr. Clerk, (snuff) I can't vote for the gentleman from S. C., Mr. Boyce, (snuff.) I have served with him here before, sir, (snuff. He is a perfect gentleman, sir, (snuff) but I don't like his politics, (snuff.) I remember a speech he made in which he seid, (snuff) 'This Union will be dissolved; it is only a question of time when'—(snuff.) Now. Mr. Clerk, I can't vote for him, for I am for the Union." (Snuff, snuff, snuff.)

Mr. Simmons votes for Mr. Banks, as do all good union lovers. The men who threaten dissolution and bluster and tell what they will do if Slavery is not nationalized vote for Richardson.

RECALL OF MR. CRAMPTON. The Commercial Advertiser of the 14th, has the following editorial:

"We regret to be assured, from a source that precludes all doubt of the correctness of the information, that the President has instructed Mr. Buchanan to demand from the British Government the recall of Mr. Crampton, on the ground of his participation in the enlistment of men for the Crimea.

In common with a large proportion of our commercial fellow citizens, we have hoped that the reports to this effect hitherto made public were rather conjectures than well-ascertained facts, receiving the more general credence because of their probability. We are constrained to abandon that hope, and to give full credit to the statement which some of our contemporaries some days ago very confidently set forth."

DANCING. We regard dancing as a very innocent and beautiful amusement, when not indulged in to excess, and so believing, are always ready to say a good word for those who teach the accomplishment, provided always that the teachers are careful to regulate their schools so as to obviate the objections of late hours and other things which are sometimes brought against them. We have already spoken approvingly of Mr. Gee's School, and do so again, and hope that he may meet with that success which his merits, as a teacher and a gentleman, entitles him to.

News Items, &c.

☞ A lady said to a gentleman who had accompanied her and her sisters to church, "It rains—send for an umbrella." "Why," said the beau, "You are neither sugar nor salt, rain won't hurt you." "True, but we are—lasses," said the lady. Umbrella sent for.

LONG LOVE LETTER. The Fall River News tells a story of a young man in California, who wrote a letter to a young lady in that city, which comprised *one hundred and forty-six pages of letter paper.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS. It is reported here that England, rather than go to war with the United States on the Central American Question, will recede from her assumed protectorate over the Bay Islands, and her position on the Musquito Question.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECTED. Ex-Governor Bigler was to-day elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature, receiving 82 votes; the remainder of the votes were thrown scattering.

WHITE HOUSE VS. HOTELS. Twenty-three of the delegates of the National Democratic Committee, who assembled at Washington on the 8th inst., were lodged gratis at the White House, in order that they might be worked over by Forney, the executive thus defrauding the hotel-keepers of Washington. The Democratic Convention to meet at Cincinnati will be packed full of Pierce office-holdres, who will register the decrees of their master faithfully.

☞ The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press has the following:—

John Chout, President Pierce's Postmaster at Underhill Center, was arrested on the 27th ult., and brought before Justice Hollenback, charged with assault and battery on his daughter, a young lady 30 years of age. The offence committed by the young lady, for which she was beaten by her father, as appeared before the Court, was the reading of Know Nothing papers. He plead guilty and was fined four dollars and costs.

A CENTENNARIAN INDIAN CHIEF. His Excellency O'Brien Skandough, a Chief of the Six Nations, who was born in 1752, was in this city yesterday. This aged Chief, now 104 years of age, was sent to France to be educated, previous to the Revolution. He returned to this city after going through the medical school in Paris, in company with the young Marquis de La Fayette, whom he followed through the wars of the American Revolution, and did service in that campaign. He was at the battle of Brandywine, where he attended upon General La Fayette, binding up his wounds, received in the affair. During the war, he suffered a bayonet wound in the right lung, which even now causes him uneasiness in case he takes a cold. Although more than a century has passed over his head, he is still hale and strong, erect and of lofty port. His Masonic brethren greeted the aged chieftain, and contributed to his necessities; for although so old, he has not been al the time accumulating worldly gain. He was for many years at the head of the Six Nations, and a Chief of great influence.—*Rochester Democrat, Jan. 9*

SAD ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER. A sad accident happened on Thursday evening of last week at the residence of Dr. Wm. Morris, of this county. Dr. M. had purchased a small keg of powder, of some four or five pounds, brought it home, and put it down in one corner of his sitting room, throwing something over it to cover and hide it. While the family went out to supper, there were left in this room two little boys, his sons, two little twin daughters of some fifteen months old, and one or more negro children. One of the twins and one of the little boys were upon the bed asleep. The others were playing upon the floor. The little boy got some powder out of the keg, scattered some about the floor, and was amusing himself by throwing a few grains at a time into the fire. The powder on the floor caught fire and communicated with the keg, and the whole exploded. The little twin girl who was playing on the floor was horribly burnt, and probably is not now alive. The little boy who was playing with the powder was also badly burnt, and his recovery is very doubtful.

The little girl and boy upon the bed escaped unhurt, although the bedstead was torn to pieces and the bed driven up against the ceiling. The negro boy was badly burnt, and has probably lost his sight forever. The ceiling of the room was torn to pieces, three of the joists being broken in two by the concussion, the floor above being driven into a mass of loose boards, and the side of the house (which was built of logs) driven out some eight or ten inches from its place. The wonder is that every child in the room was not instantly killed.—*Frankford (Ky.) Commonwealth.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS will cure any disease of the Skin of the longest standing. William Frederick Anderson, of Yadkin, South Carolia, suffered for a long time from eruptions on the skin, his face, arms, and legs, were covered with little pustules and sores of a scorbutic nature,—for the cure of this unsightly and painful disfigurement, he tried a variety of remedies, which failed to benefit him. At last he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which very soon produced a favorable change, and by a few weeks' perseverance with these remedies, he was completely cured.—this famous Ointment will cure ulcers and old wounds of twenty years standing. 3

Sullivan's Water Proof Blacking being composed of the finest quality of oils, is rendered a leather preservation as well as a *water proof.* Give it a try. It can be had at wholesale at James Beatty & Co's., Boston, and at retail every where. Sullivan Blacking Co.,
3w2 120 Washington St. Boston.

"THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST." An inspired saying, fulfilled in G. W. Stone's Cough, Consumption, and Bronchitis Elixir, the best known remedy for coughs, colds, sore throats, &c. Whatever has been done can be done again—so the afflicted need not sink in spirit, but try at once this simple remedy, which has wrought prodigies of wonder. 4w1

Show this to the Afflicted!

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 10th, 1855.

MESSRS. SHAW & CLARK. Please write and let me know what you will send me six bottles of Doctor Smart's Cough Medicine for; I have taken one bottle and part of another; I was unwell—had a bad cough and raised a great deal of blood. The doctor told me that my lungs were very much affected and that I must die with consumption. I was advised to go into the country, so I went to Sanford, Me., where I was taken worse spitting blood; I didn't expect to get back to Manchester again. I heard a great deal of your medicine, and a young man sent and got some for me and it helped me so that I have gone to work again. I have tried to get it here, but cannot find any in the place, and I want you to write me and let me know what it will cost me when here, &c.

CHARLES HOSMER.

The above is an exact copy of Mr. Hosmer's letter, in our possession, and is only another proof of the value of this medicine. tf46

Mananoit Salve

Should be kept on the shelf, ready for use. Let Families keep it, let the Mechanic keep it, let the Merchant keep it, let every one keep it!! It costs but a trifle, and may alleviate much suffering.—All orders should be addressed to the Proprietor, J. P. SULLIVAN, 120 Washington Street, Boston

Price, 25 cents per box, and sold by the Agent, J. Diasmore & Son, General Agents, Skowhegan Maine.

From William Johnson, Hanover street, well known throughout the New England States as an extensive dealer in Botanic Medicines.

DR. HAYDEN:

Sir:—From my personal knowledge of the ingredients which compose your Improved Vegetable Purgative Pills, which I know to be made of the best and most costly material that can be procured, together with the high opinion which is entertained of their merits by those who have used them, I can safely recommend them as a valuable purgative medicine, and decidedly the best pills of which I have any knowledge.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,
4weop1 WM. JOHNSON.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 10.

At Market, 625 Beef Cattle, 2200 Sheep, and 1250 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 25 a 8 75. first quality, $7 75 a 8 25; second quality, $7 25 a 7 75; third quality, $6 25.

WORKING OXEN.—Sales from $78 to 130.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $25 to 42.

SHEEP.—Sales from $2 75,to 12 00.

SWINE.—At retail from 8 to 10c.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 14.

FLOUR.—Western common brands, $8 37 to 8 50; fancy, $9 00; extra, $9 25 to 10 25; Genesee Extra, $10 25 to 11 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 96c. Oats 50 a 52c. Rye, in lots, $1 20.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $23 per ton, cash.

Marriages.

In this city, Jan. 10th, by Rev. B. Foster, Mr. Ebenezer Scamman of Saco, to Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Biddeford.

In Dayton, Jan. 11th, by Daniel Hill, Esq., Mr. Israel Waterhouse, of Lyman, to Miss Miranda Dennett, of Dayton.

In Falmouth, Dec. 29th, by Rev. K. Atkinson, Mr. Ezekiel M. Knight, of Freeport, to Miss Maria Hemingway, of Yarmouth. By the same, Jan. 10th, Mr. Ammie Mitchell, to Mrs. Mary J. Coffin, both of Freeport.

In Saco, Dec. 17th, by Rev. C. H. Smith, Mr. John W. Simpson, to Mrs. Lucy E. Johnson, both of Hollis.—3d inst., by the same, Mr. George Evans of Limerick, to Miss Lucy Gordan of Saco. By the same, 8th inst., Mr. Almond Bradeen, to Miss Mary H. Marston, both of Saco.

In Limerick, Jan. 10th, by Rev. A. J. Nelson, M. Albion Bradbury to Miss Elizabeth L. Wentworth, both of Limerick.

Deaths.

In Saco, 5th inst., Charles Calvin, son of Harry and Kate Moore, aged 1 year 10 months, formerly of Eastport Maine.

In Greenville, 5th inst., Frank Monroe Cummings, youngest child and only son of Silas H. and Sarah Abigail Cummings, aged 2 years 2 months 7 days.

In Dixmont, Noah Edminster, a soldier of the revolution, in his 93d year.

Lyceum Lecture!

There will be a **Lecture** in Central Hall, on Wednesday eve., Jan. 23rd.

—BY—

MRS. E. OAKES SMITH.

—OF—

Brookline, N. J.

Subject;—"The Dignity of Labor."

Single Tickets, 20 Cents,
six for $1,00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock,—to commence at 8 precisely,
3 Per order of Com.

MORGAN & MORSE,
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS.
FEATHERS,
MATTRESSES,
Feather Beds and Bedding
of all kinds. Also, of
Transparent Window Shades,
UPHOLSTRY GOODS,
Curtain Materials,
Carmines, Lace and Muslins. Curtains. Bands, Loops, Cord and Tassels, of all kinds.
No. 1, 3 & 4, Somes' Block,
3tf BIDDEFORD, ME.

"GET THE BEST."
WEBSTER'S
QUARTO DICTIONARY.

WHAT more essential to every family, counting room, student, and indeed every one who would know the right use of language—the meaning, orthography, and pronunciation of words, than a good English DICTIONARY?—of daily necessity and permanent value.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED

is now the recognized Standard, "constantly cited and relied on in our Courts of Justice, in our legislative bodies, and in public discussions, as entirely conclusive," says Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER.

Can I make a better investment?

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.—sold by all Booksellers in Biddeford and elsewhere.

ALSO,

Webster's School Dictionaries.
4w—3

FURNITURE! FURNITURE.
MORGAN & MORSE,
No. 1, 3 & 4, SOMES' BLOCK,
Manufacturers, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
Rich Parlor, Cottage, Chamber and Pine Furniture of every variety, including suits finished in Landscape, Flowers, Gold and ornamental styles.
Also,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
WASH-TABLES,
Sinks, Extension and Cane Tables,
Wash Stand Toilets,
LOOKING GLASSES,
of the pure French Plates of all sizes.
Plates reset in old Frames at the lowest prices. 3tf

FEARING & CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS,
AND
Manufacturers of Cordage.
IMPORTERS OF
CHAINS, ANCHORS AND BUNTING,
Offer for sale at 8 LONG WHARF and 2 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON,
A LARGE Assortment of Duck, Cordage, Anchors and Chains, Bolt Rope, Twine, Bunting, Windlass Gear, Paints, Oils, Naval Stores, &c., &c.
Boston, Jan. 16, 1856. 3m3

NO. 1, 3 & 4, SOMES' BLOCK,
Morgan & Morse,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN
English, German, French and American
FANCY GOODS,
SILVER & SILVER PLATED WARE,
Gold and Gilt
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Pearls inlaid Mantle and Mosiac Clocks,
Dressing Cases,
WRITING DESKS,
Work Boxes of all kinds.
Books, Stationery,
ROOM PAPERS,
PAPER CURTAINS,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES, and all kinds of Yankee Notions.
Dealers and all others are guaranteed a saving of 20 per cent. 3t

It is cases like the following, and the fact that it cures after all other remedies have failed, that sells HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP and LIVER PILLS.

CATHARINA CAVANA,
Ninth St., opposite Melon, Philadelphia,
Says: her daughter, fourteen years old, had been given up by Physicians, but by using a bottle of Worm Syrup she passed

100 LARGE WORMS,

And was perfectly restored to health.

Mrs. Haines of Wilmington, Delaware, after five years of suffering, gained that relief from my

LIVER PILLS,

Which Physicians and Medicines had entirely failed to afford.

State of Maine Testimony,

JULY 11, 1854, Mr. WM. MACARTNEY, of West Waterville, writes,—"Send me two or three dozen mor Worm Syrup. It is bound to go here. It is a *first rate article*, and has not failed to give

COMPLETE SATISFACTACTION."

Jan. 2, 1855, he writes,—Send me three dozen more Worm Syrup. It is taking wonderfully here. Not only the worst cases of *worms are cured by it*, but it is thought to be a most

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.

For a variety of *other Complaints.* We have similar letters from more than fifty towns in Maine.

C. W. Atwell, Deering's Block, Congress St., Portland, General Agent for Maine. Sold by Geo. W. Pierson, Augustus Sawyer, and Dr. Luke Hill, Biddeford, and by Dealers in medicine throughout he country.

Morgan & Morse,
No. 1, 3 & 4, SOMES' BLOCK,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
China, Porcelain, Glass and Earthenware. Also, in Wooden, Hollow and Brittania Ware.

Housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call here before purchasing elsewhere, as we shall sell all the above for the Lowest Cash prices.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Ellen Barry has, without cause, left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. BARRY.

Biddeford, January 12th, 1856. 3w3

GREAT AMERICAN & FOREIGN OFFICE
FOR SECURING PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.

Agency for Business with the
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
WASHINGTON.

H. H. EDDY,
No. 76 State Street, opposite Kilby St., Boston.

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.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, surpassed by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that none is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the subscriber; and as SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works, and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers and Drawings necessary to the procural of patents in this and foreign countries prepared, and advice rendered on legal and scientific matters, respecting inventions, or infringements of patents. All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

Copies of claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington. Patents in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries, secured through agents of the highest respectability.

R. H. EDDY, Solicitor of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.

"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 for procuring Patents. There were few, if any persons acting in 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."

From the present Commissioner.

"AUGUST 17, 1855.—During the time I have held the office of Commissioner of Patents, R. H. Eddy, Esq., of Boston, has been extensively engaged in the transaction of business with the Office, as a Solicitor. He is thoroughly acquainted with the law, and the rules of practice of the Office. I regard him as one of the most capable and successful practioners with whom I have had official intercourse.

CHAS. MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

MORGAN & MORSE,
GENERAL
Auction & Commission
MERCHANTS!
Office and Sales Rooms, No. 1, 3, and 4, SOMES' BLOCK,
BIDDEFORD, ME.

REGULAR sales of Furniture, Paintings, Works of Art and General Merchandise, at the Spacious Sales Rooms every Saturday afternoon.

Furniture sold at the residence of families. Out-door sales in general. Cash advanced on Real Estate, Furniture, Bedding, Watches Clocks, Jewelry Dry and Fancy Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.

Account of sales rendered and returns made with promptness. tf3

At A Court of Probate held at Alfred, within and for the county of York, on the first Monday in January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six, by the Hon. Joseph T. Nye, Judge of said Court.

JOSIAH STIMSON, Guardian of Jeremiah J. Stimson, a minor and child of Jeremiah C. Stimson, late of Saco, in said county, deceased, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of the following described real estate viz: One-sixth part of the homestead farm and buildings of said deceased, situated in said Saco, subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased—and more particularly described in his said petition—that an advantageous offer of five thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars for the whole of said farm, including said right of dower, has been made by Henry Simpson of Saco, and John F. McKenney of Buxton, in said county, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, and said minor's proportion of the proceeds of sale to be put out on interest for the benefit of the said minor, and praying that license may be granted him to sell and convey the interest aforesaid, according to the statute in such cases made and provided;

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

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

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

STEPHEN LIBBY, Administrator of the estate of William Fletcher, late of Kennebunkport, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

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

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

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

SARAH STIMSON, Widow of Jeremiah C. Stimson, late of Saco, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

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

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

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

SAMUEL GROVER, named Executor in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of Eliphalet Grover, late of York, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

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

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

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

JANE MERRILL, named Executrix in a certain instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of John Merrill, late of Buxton, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

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

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

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

SALLY BRAGG, Widow of Peter W. Bragg, late of Newfield, in said county, deceased, having presented her petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:

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

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

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

LUTHER SANBORN, Administrator of the estate of Peter W. Bragg, late of Newfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

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

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

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

REBECCA HOPKINSON, Administratrix of the estate of Stephen Hopkinson, late of Buxton, in said county, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by

Variety.

VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,

OR, THE CUP OF COLD PISON.

The following horrible thing is the successor in public favor, to "Old Dog Tray," and "Pop goes the Weasel."

'Tis of a rich merchant who in London did dwell,
He had but one daughter, an unkimmon nice young gal:
Her name—it was Dinah, scarce sixteen years old,
With a very large portion of silver and gold.
Singing, to la lol la rol lal to ral lal la.

As Dinah was valiking the garden one day,
Her papa he came to her, and thus he did say,
"Go dress yourself Dinah, in gorgeous array,
And take you a husband both galliant and gay."
Singing, &c.

"Oh papa, oh papa, I've not made up my mind,
And to marry just yet I don't feel inclined;
To you all my large fortune I'll gladly give o'er,
If you'll let me live single a year or two more."
Singing, &c.,

As Villikins was valliking the garden around,
He spied his dear Dinah laying dead on the ground,
And the cup of cold pison, it lay by her side,
With a billet-doux a stating 'twas by pison she died.
Singing, &c.

He kissed her cold corpus a thousand times o'er,
And called her his Dinah, though she was no more,
Then swallowed the pison like a lovyer so brave,
And Villikens and his Dinah, both lie in one grave.
Singing, &c.

MORAL.

Now all you young maidens take warning by her,
Never not by no means disobey your governor;
And all you young fellows, mind who you clap eyes on,
Think of Villikins and Dinah and the cup of cold pison.
Singing, &c.

Leap Year—the Ladies.

Leap year has come again, when, by long-established custom, ladies are privileged to "pop the question." Crusty old bachelors go about in terror, giving a wide berth to every pretty girl they meet, and blessing heaven for the invention of hoops, which prevents the fair creatures seizing them *vi et armis*. Sweet little creatures, for whom coy twains have long sighed in vain, pluck up courage, and by a few gentle hints, which are no longer unlady-like, bring the modest youths to the point. Manœuvering mammas, thanking their stars that leap year comes once every four years, but secretly wishing also that it came every year, look for a fine harvest out of bashful lovers, and hurry their daughters "into society" that they may take advantage of the blessed time. Even papas, rubbing their hands in glee, rejoice over the privileges of leap year, as they calculate the annual cost of their daughters and the cent per cent they could make out of that money if saved. Lucky leap year! Propitious leap year! The inventor of the happy custom ought to have a statute raised to him by the ladies.—Or, if the inventor was a woman—for we doubt our sex having sagacity enough for such a splendid *coup de main*—they should honor her by a leap year festival, as the ancients honored Ceres.

We have always thought it cruel to our sex, that they had to take the initiative in that terrible process, "popping the question." It is said that Henry the Fourth, when he carried Cahors by assault, was in such a tremor of fright, it being his first conflict, that he fairly dropped his battle-axe at the gate of the town. But with all this physical fear, he had a brave soul; so, picking the weapon up, he turned to his troops, and crying "Cahors," struck manfully at the solid doors. At every stroke his knees trembled, but still he cried "Cahors," to stimulate his men, and still rained his blows on the iron ribbed oak. Many a poor fellow, in popping the question, has had as hard a struggle to keep up his courage. What shaking knees, what chattering teeth what fluttering hearts, what a choking in the throat, what a peculiar and indescribable "all-overishness" seizes on the bravest, when he attempts in cold blood to pop the question to some angelic miss, who is perhaps, secretly, as frightened as himself. It is only by crying to one's self "Now, or never, go it old boy," just as the great hero cried "Cahors, Cahors," that one can muster pluck to make the assault at all. Blessed, therefore, beyond all other mundane blessings are picnics, moonlight rambles, and especially cosy sleigh-rides, for somehow, on such occasions the question often pops itself. Yes, out it comes, like a champagne cork that cannot stand it any longer. He is a lucky dog who gets into this high-pressure condition. Ham, or beef, or even pudding may be taken cold, but popping the question never. We would as lief jump into the Deleware when ice was forming, as pop the question in set form and by deliberate purpose. The whole thing is monstrous. The woman, who have twice the fact of our sex, ought to do this business for us. They'll do it, we hope, this leap-year. If we were a bachelor, it would make our very mouth water to think of sitting up in state and have lots of pretty girls poping the question to us. Ah! the "good time is coming."

Don't be prudish, ladies, we beseech you, any longer. Matrimony is the best condition for us brutes of men as well as for your charming selves; and you will really be doing a service by seizing all stray batchelors of this leap year, and impounding them in matrimony. Some old rouge once said that marriage was like those wire rat-traps, where a hollow cone, the big end out, invites the victim to enter, by the smell and sight of toasted cheese within; but where, when he attempts to leave the sharp wires of the little end of the cone hint pointedly at the impossibility. The story is a wicked libel on matrimony, ladies, which is not a rat-trap, any more than you are toasted cheese. The man that don't know that matrimony is good for him is so far forth demented, and the sooner he is put into the husband's straight jacket the better for him. You have a prescriptive right to civilize our rougher natures. Franklin aptly said that the sexes were halves of a pair of scissors, and neither was good for much without the other. Children don't know what is good for them, neither do we men always. So, as leap year is here, make an onslaught, one and all, on the bachelors, and let it be as fierce as a farm-wife makes on her poultry at Christmas. It's the destiny of turkeys to be eaten, and of men to marry the girls. Forward march!—*Phila. Ledger.*

THE PERILS OF TEACHING GRAMMAR TO YOUNG DAMSELS. Mr. Editor,—I have been sendin' my darter Nancy to a schoolmaster is this naborhood. Last Friday I went over to the school just to see how Nancy was gittin' along, and I seen things I didn't like by no means. The school master was larnin' her things entirely out of the line of eddycation, and, as I think improper. I set awhile in the school house and heered one class say their lesson. They was a spellen, and I thot spelled quite exceedingly. Then cum Nancy's turn to say her lesson. She said it very spry. I was shockt! and determined she should leave that school. I have heered that gramer was an oncommon fine study, but I don't want any more gramer about my house. The lesson that Nancy sed was nothin' but the foolishest kind uv talk, the ridiclest luv talk you ever seed. She got up and the first word she said was, "I love!" I looked rite at her hard for doing so improper, but she went rite on and said, "Thou lovest, he loves," and I reckon you never heard such a riggermyrole in your life—love, love, love, and nothing but love. She said one time, "I did love."

Sez I, "Who did you love?" Then the scholars laffed, but I wasn't to be put off, and I sed, "Who did you love, Nancy? I want to know, who did you love?" The schoolmaster, Mr. McQuillister, put in and he said he would explain when Nancy finished the lesson. This sorter pacyfied me, and Nancy went on with awful love talk. It got wus and wus every word. She sed, "I might, could or would love."

I stopped her again, and sed I reckon I would see about that, and told her to walk out of that house. The schoolmaster tried to interfere, but I wouldn't let him say a word. He said I was a fool and I nockt him down and made him holler in short order.—I taukt the strate thing to him. I told him ide show him how hede learn my darter gramer.

I got the Nabers together, and we went to Mr. McQuillister and sent him off in a hurry, and I reckon tharl be no more gramer teechin' in these parts soon. If you know of any rather oldish man in your regeen that doant teach gramer, we wood be glad if you wood send him up. But in the footure we will be keerful how we employ men. Yong school masters wont do, especially if they teaches gramer. It is a bad thing for morils.

Yours till deth, THOMAS JEFFERSON SOLE.
—*Missouri Democrat.*

NEIGHBORS' QUARRELS. Most people think there are cares enough in the world, and yet many are very industrious to increase them. One of the readiest ways of doing this is to quarrel with a neighbor. A bad bargain may vex a man for a week; and a bad debt may trouble him for a month; but a quarrel with his neighbors will keep him in hot water all the year round.

Aaron Hands delights in fowls, and his cocks and hens are always scratching up the flowers of his neighbor, William Wilkes, whose mischievous cat every now and then runs off with a chicken. The consequence is, that William Wilkes is one half the day occupied in driving away the fowls and threatening to screw their long ugly necks off; while Aaron Hands, in his periodical outbreaks, invariably vows to skin his neighbor's cat, as sure as he can lay hold of him.

Neighbors! neighbors! why can you not be at peace? Not all the fowls you can rear, and the flowers you can grow, will make amends for a life of anger, hatred, malice or uncharitableness. Come to some kind-hearted understanding one with another, and dwell in peace.

Upton, the refiner, has a smoky chimney, that sets him and all the neighborhood by the ears. The people around, abuse him without mercy, complaining they are poisoned, and declaring that they will indict him at the sessions. Upton fiercely sets them at defiance, on the ground that his chimney did not come to them, but they came to his chimney.

Neighbors! neighbors! practice a little more forbearance. Had half-a-dozen of you waited on the refiner in a kindly spirit, he would years ago, have so altered his chimney that it would not have annoyed you.

Mrs. Thibets is thoughtless; if it were not so, she would never have had her large carpet beaten when her neighbor, who had a wash, was having her wet clothes hung out to dry. Mrs. Williams is hasty and passionate, or she would never have taken it for granted that the carpet was beaten on purpose to spite her and give her trouble. As it is, Mrs. Thibets and Mrs. Williams hate one another with a perfect hatred.

Neighbors! neighbors! bear one with another, we are none of us angels, and should not therefore, expect those about us to be free from faults.

They who attempt to outwrangle a quarrelsome neighbor, go the wrong way to work—a kind word, and still more a kind deed, will be more likely to be successful. Two children wanted to pass by a savage dog; the one took a stick in his hand, and pointed it at him; but this only made the enraged creature more furious than before. The other child adopted a different plan; for, by giving the dog a piece of bread and butter he was allowed to pass, the subdued animal wagging his tail in quietude. If you happen to have a quarrelsome neighbor, conquer him by civility and kindness; try the bread-and-butter system, and keep your stick out of sight. This is an excellent Christian admonition, "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grevious words stir up anger." Prov. 15: 1.

Neighbors! neighbors! live in love! and then, while you make others happy, you will be happier yourselves.

"That happy man is surely blessed,
Who of the worst things makes the best;
While he must be of temper cursed,
Who of the best things makes the worst."

"Be ye of one mind," says the apostle, "having compassion one for another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous; not rendering evil for evil or railing for railing; but contrawise blessing. 1 Peter 3: 8, 9.
—*Old Humphrey.*

CRADLE AND ARM CHAIR.—In his Thanksgiving sermon, sketched in the Tribune, Henry Ward Beecher said:

"No house is complete without two pieces of furniture, the cradle and the old arm chair. No house is full that hath not in it a babe, and a grandfather or grandmother. Life becomes more radiant and perfect when its two extremes keep along with it. The two loves which watch the cradle and serve the chair, are one. But how different in all their openings and actions. To the child the heart turns with more tenderness of love. To the aged parent, love is borne upon a sort of service of reverance. Through the child you look forward—through the parent you look backward. In the child you see hope, joys to come, brave ambition, and a life yet to be drawn forth in all its many-sided experiences. Through the silver-haired parent, you behold the past, life done, its scenes enacted, its histories registered. If God calls you to follow your child to the grave ere it has ceased to be a child, you send it to heaven that God may rear it for you, saying, take it, oh Father, too soon snatched away, and keep it; and keep *me* till the weariness of life is ended, and I go, too.

But when the parent goes, ripe in years, his life blameless, his fruit gathered and garnered, we give his form to earth, saying with gratitude, God be thanked that he hath so long lived, and so well; and God be thanked that he hath now departed. Go, my mother, to thy rest, and be sure that I will follow after thee, and soon overtake thee."

The Riddler.

A Question. No. 2.

There is a square cistern surrounded by water, ten feet from a square platform, which surrounds the water. Now the only means of reaching the cistern is by means of two plank 8 feet long, which are not to be spliced. How shall the cistern be reached?

Answer next week.

ANSWERS.

To Arithmetical Question of last week, given by H. H. B. of our city, as follows:

8 loaves eaten by 3 men would be 2 2-3 loaves each, and B eat all but 1-3 of a loaf of his, while A had 2 1-3 loaves left for C seven times as much as B. Consequently A had seven pieces of money and B 1.

Also, answered by L. L., Jr., of this city.

Answer to Enigma No. 3.—ACTON, LEBANON, GRAY, MINOT, DANVILLE, ROCKLAND, SACO.—Answered by Remus; U. C.

Dr. T. Haley, Having purchased the office and practice of Dr. Haskell so well and so favorably known, offers his services to the public in every department of his profession. He hopes by faithfulness and strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
OFFICE—No. 9, Central Block, Biddeford.
In leaving my office I with pleasure recommend my successor, Dr. Thomas Haley, as one every way qualified for the duties of his profession and worthy of the patronage of my friends and all who wish the services of a Dentist. He performs every operation in a neat and satisfactory manner.
W. H. HASKELL.

A. A. MOULTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BIDDEFORD.
Office, No. 6, Central Block, (up stairs, 1st left hand door.)
Residence, Gen. Warren House, Main St.
Dr. M. having had six years experience in the practice of medicine, and all its departments, now offers his professional services to the people of Biddeford and vicinity.
—REFERENCES:—
DRS. PEASLEE & CROSBY, Dartmouth College, DR. WOODBURY, Eastport Marine Hospital; Dr. KIMBALL, Lowell Hospital; DR. GARLAND, Lawrence, Massachusetts; D. E. SOMES, Esq., Biddeford; T. K. LANE, Biddeford House; ALEX. BEAMAN, Biddeford; REV. SAMUEL GOULD.

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

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

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW
SACO.
OFFICE—In Deering's Block, opp. Gordon's Ho

MARK J. DENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
3m SOUTH BERWICK, MAINE. 26

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

DAVID FALES,
COUNSELOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Hooper's Block, Biddeford, Me. 8tf

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

DR. J. SAWYER'S
Biddeford Dispensary,
No. 2 Biddeford House Block.
HERE will be found an unusually large and well selected stock of pure
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
Which will be dispensed with care and promptness. All necessary directions for their preparation and use, by an *experienced drug'ist.*
I shall keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
—ALSO—
Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Camphene, Sal Soda, Trusses, Canary Seed, Shakers' Herbs, Potash, Burning Fluid, Resin, Shoulder Braces, Hemp Seed, Pure Cream Tartar and Soda for bread, Cooking Extracts, for Flavoring, &c.
46tf J. SAWYER, Druggist.

Stillman B. Allen,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC,
And Commissioner for New Hampshire,
KITTERY, York County, MAINE.
WILL attend to Legal Business in the Courts of York and Rockingham Counties; and will pay special attention to the collection of demands and other business in Portsmouth and in Kittery, York and Eliot. He will also prosecute Pension, Bounty Land and other claims against the Government.
Refers to Hon. D. Goodenow, Hon. Wm. C. Allen and N. D. Appleton, Esq., Alfred, Me., and Wm. H. Y. Hackett and A. R. Hatch, Esqs., Portsmouth. 1y1
☞ *The highest cash price paid for Land Warrants.*

House & Lot For Sale.
ONE half of the double tenement House, situated on Green Street, in this city. Said House is well furnished, and is in every respect a desirable tenement.—There is a half of a barn which will be sold with the House.
Also, another lot on the same street with a new Stable thereon, and a cellar dug and walled ready to build upon. Said property will be sold very reasonable.
Apply to THOMAS UNDERWOOD.
Biddeford, Dec. 21, 1855. 4w52

FIRST PREMIUM
DAGUERREOTYPES.
No. 6, Central Block, Biddeford,
IS *the* place to get Miniatures as cheap as the cheapest, and warranted to be *better* than can be obtained at any other place in this county, or no charge will be made.
E. H. McKENNEY,
BIDDFORD.

CHARLES HARDY
HAS Twenty desirable House Lots within five or six minutes' walk of the Mills, which he will sell very low. Prices from $50 to $375 per lot. Most of these lots are fenced and in a high state of cultivation.
Also, a handsome field of Grass Land for sale. Terms to suit purchasers.
Biddeford, June 1st, 1855. 22tf

500
COAT and Pant makers wanted, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given; at No. 1 Biddeford House Block. A. BEAMAN.

Burning Fluid,
CAMPHENE, and PHOSGENE GAS. Fresh supply just received, and for sale by
tf—38 D. L. MITCHELL
BLEACHED Shellac, very white, for sale by
22 D. L. MITCHELL.
JUST received, a few cases of Gents extra wide CALF BOOTS. At Ross's Store Liberty St.

NEW HAT AND **FUR STORE.**
THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken taken the stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, and the store lately occupied by J. S. Stevens, and has added to the same a good assortment of custom made
BOOTS & SHOES!
ALSO, an entire new stock of
Rich Furs,
Which the ladies are invited to examine before purchasing, for I will now offer them a choice variety of Fur Goods at BARGAINS.
Ladies will be sure of getting FRESH FURS if they purchase at this STORE, as every article is new, having just been manufactured in the most thorough manner for the retail trade.
Gentlemen, also, can find the best of
Moleskin Silk Hats,
KOSSUTH HATS,
Nutria, Plush and Cloth Caps,
at the lowest prices.
No. 5 Deering & Co's. New Block,
FACTORY ISLAND,
(one door east Calef Block,) SACO.
HORACE THOMPSON.
Saco, Dec. 1855. 6w50

Furs! Furs!!

LADIES FURS, VIZ:—
Stone Martin Tippets and Cuffs, German & Russia Fitch Tippets & Cuffs, Hats & Caps of all kinds, Buffalo Robes &c, &c.
Wanted, Shipping Furs, for which *Cash*, and the *highest price* will be paid.
3,000 Mink Skins,
2,000 Fox Skins,
2,000 Coon Skins,
3,000 Muskrat Skins,
1,000 Cat Skins,
I. DAME & SON,
Saco, Dec. 28th, 1855. 6w52

FURS! FURS!!
Ladies wishing to purchase Furs will find it for their interest to call and examine the lot of furs I have just received, consisting in part of elegant
GERMAN FITCH,
Russia Fitch,
MOUNTAIN MARTIN,
and the various and fashionable kinds of
VICTORINES,
CAPES & CUFFS.
Being the largest and best stock of furs ever offered for sale in the city of Biddeford, very cheap for cash.
At No. 3 Crystal Arcade,
(next door to Messrs. Shaw & Clark's Jewelry Store.)
A. BLAISDELL.
Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1855. tf48

GRATIS!
Just Published: A New Discovery in Medicine!
A FEW WORDS ON THE RATIONAL TREATMENT, without Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Local Weakness, Nervous Debility, Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and Back, Indisposition and Incapacity for Study and Labor, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, aversions to Society, Love of Solitude, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Head Ache, Involuntary Discharges, Pains in the Side Affection of the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Sexual and other Infirmities in man.
FROM THE FRENCH OF DR. B. DE LANEY.
The Important fact that these alarming complains may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE is, in this small tract, clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to CURE HIMSELF PERFECTLY, AND AT THE LEAST POSSIBLE COST, avoiding thereby all the advertised nostrums of the day.
Sent to any address, gratis, and post free in a sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) two postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard Street, New York. 6mos53

DOOLEY'S
Merchants' Exchange Hotel,
STATE STREET, ... BOSTON.
ON THE EUROPEAN SYSTEM.
Rooms per day, 50 cents.
Lodging per night, 37½ cents.
Rooms per week, from $1 50, $2 00 to $3 00.
☞ A first class Restaurant is attached. This is the most convenient Hotel in Boston, for the man of business, being in the great centre of business.
Boston, Nov. 21st, 1850. 3m48

A Good Farm For Sale.
THE Subscriber being desirous of changing his situation, offers for sale his Farm on which he now lives, at a bargain, situated on the Portland Road, two miles from Saco village, containing about 175 acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land. It is a valuable Farm for the reason it is near a good market, easy transporting manure for the land, also the soil being easy to till and producing a good crop. If desired the Crop, Stock, and Farming tools will be sold with the Farm, at a fair rate, and possession given immediately, but if the Farm is sold seperately, possession given February next.
For particulars, call on the Subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES TRULL.
Saco, August 28, 1855. tf35

RUBBERS! RUBBERS!
Men's Rubber Boots, Rubber Shoes; Rubber Sandals, one and three straps; Ladies' long Rubber Boot and Shoes; Misses' long Rubber Boots and Shoes; Boy's Rubber Boots and Shoes. For Sale at
B. K. ROSS & Co's.
Liberty Street.
Oct. 1855. BIDDEFORD.

Ladies and Gents.
Hydromagen waterproof cork soles, and Medicated fur chest protectors, two very essential articles for health. For sale at
B. K. ROSS & CO'S.
Biddeford, Oct. 1855.

For Sale.
THE premises occupied by John Lunt on the Alfred Road, five miles from Biddeford Factory. The above consists of a house and barn and a good Blacksmith's Shop, a large garden spot and three acres of valuable land, for more information enquire as above. 36tf.

500 Coat Makers Wanted.
WANTED immediately, Coat and Pant Makers, at No. 12 Central Block, to whom constant employment will be given. C. E. HILTON.
Biddeford, Aug. 9, 1855.

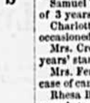
Piano Forte Instruction.
A YOUNG LADY, thoroughly acquainted with Piano Forte music, is desirous of obtaining a class. Enquire of the Editor of the Union.
Biddeford, Nov. 29, 1855. tf48
GENTLEMEN IN WANT OF GENTEEL CALF BOOTS, will find just the article at Ross's, at a very low price.—Also, every kind of men's boy's and youth's Boots and Shoes both substantial and fancy at their Store on Liberty Stree
HARDWARE, PAINT, OIL, GLASS, VARNISHES, &c., for sale by
GEO. I. GOODWIN,
MAIN STREET, SACO. 3m44

For "Plymouth Buck Gloves" and Mitts.
R. L. BOWERS & CO.
CLARKES' COUGH SYRUP for sale by
38 D. L. MITCHELL
HORSE-SHOEING. Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing. by J. N. ANTHOIN,
Alfred Street.
STONE TOOLS made to order, by
J. N. ANTHOIN,
Alfred Street.
3 GROSS Jaynes Medicines, received constantly on hand by D. L. MITCHELL.
Please call and get an Almanac for 1856, gratis.

SPLENDID DISTRBUTIOIN
—OF—
GIFTS!
Extraordinary Bargains,
AND A
PRESENT
With every Five Dollars worth
You Purchase!
—AT THE—
New York Store,
No. 1 Calef Block, Saco, Maine.
FISHER & SIEGMAN,
Having a very large Stock on hand, and wishing to reduce the same as speedily as possible, propose to give Every Customer who Purchases
Five Dollars Worth of
DRY GOODS
—OR—
CARPETINGS,
A PRESENT,
Varying in Price from 12 cents to $25,00.
We shall reduce the price on our goods, consequently customers will get goods cheaper than ever and have a *Handsome Present thrown in.*
The following is a list of the Presents to be DISTRIBUTED,

Cashmere Shawls,	Carpetings,
Ladies' Cloaks,	Rugs,
White Crape Shawls,	Lancaster Quilts,
Fancy Silks,	DeLaines,
Black Silks,	DeBages,
Striped and Figured do.	All Wool Plaids,
Velvet Capes,	Port Monaies,
Embossed Covers,	Lasle Thread Gloves,
Silk Handkerchiefs,	Woolen Hose,
Silk Veils,	Cotton Hose,
Undersleeves,	Fans,
Wrought Collars,	Kid Gloves,
Cashmere Gloves,	Linen Handkerchiefs,
All Wool Long Shawls,	Thibets and Lyonesses.

The sale will commence on
Tuesday, December 4th, 1855.
And continue till $15,000 worth of the goods are disposed of.
We wish purchasers to bear in mind that this sale is got up solely to sell off our stock, and feel confident that customers by calling at our Store and examining our prices, that this is the best chance ever offered in this vicinity to get goods low, besides receiving a handsome Present.
N. B. We wish Customers to understand that every additional five dollars worth purchased, entitles them to an additional Present. Call and see at
Fisher & Siegman's,
New York Store, No. 1 Calef Block, Saco.
Saco, December 3, 1855. 49

DR. BURLEIGH SMART'S

COUGH
MEDICINE
Is the ONLY Medicine which will cure a Cough *immediately*, without injury to the Patient. It operates on the blood and purifies the system after subduing the cough. Although recently introduced, the sale is unprecedented—taking the place of every other article of a similar nature. *Warranted to cure the worst cases.*
SHAW & CLARK, Proprietors,
BIDDEFORD, ME.
Also, for sale in Biddeford by James Sawyer, George W. Pierson, Augustus Sawyer, Saco, Tristam Gilman, D. L. Mitchell, Charles Murch, Alfred, Wm. H. Conant, Silas Derby, Sayward & Webber, Sanford, Timothy Shaw, Samuel Lord, John Merrill, Salter Emery & Co. Kennebunk, A. Warren, —— Currier, Newfield, S. H. Smith, M. Wood, Lebanon, Hanscom & Ricker, Acton, A. J. Lord: Shapleigh, W. A. Hall. tf50

NEW GOODS.

A splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER,
STEEL & PLATED DOWED SPECTACLES
POCKET CUTLERY &c.
Just received by
L. J. CROSS,
No. 1 Cataract Block,
tf50 Factory Island, Saco Me.

Piano Forte Instruction.
MR. C. H. GRANGER will resume his lessons upon the Piano Forte. Those who wish for his services will please apply at his house on Summer street.
Any one wishing to purchase a fine Æolian Attachment at a much reduced price, will do well to call and see one now for sale at the same place.
Piano Fortes tuned at short notice.
June 21st, 1855. tf—25
Cold! Colder!! Coldest!!!
Every grade of knit Under shirts and Drawers selling low at
R. L. BOWERS & CO.
For all kinds of Gloves and Mitts, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Scarfs, Cravats, Hosiery, &c.,
R. L. BOWERS & CO.

Central Hall.
THE subscriber having leased the above hall, is prepared to let the same for balls, parties, lectures concerts, &c.
S. F. PARCHER.
At M. M. Morse's, No. 10 Central Block, Biddeford.

Calef Hall.
THE Cornet Band having leased Calef Hall; are prepared to let the same for lectures, concerts, balls and assemblies.
Application can be made to Geo. D. Smith, at the store of Twambley & Smith, Main street, Saco. A. J. WOODMAN, Clerk.
Saco, Nov. 1, 1855.
HAVING returned to Saco, and resumed the Hardware and Paint Business, I shall be pleased to see my old and new friends at the store under the York Bank, Main Street, Saco.
GEO. I. GOODWIN.
BLACKSMITHING. All kinds done at short notice, by J. N. ANTHOIN
Alfred Street.

Valuable Mare for Sale.
A Chestnut Mare, large size, (weighs about 1300 lbs.) fine figure, perfectly broken, and kind, admirably suited to a carryall, or to work in a team. WM. LORD.
Kennebunk, Oct. 30th, 1852. 44

Rubbers! Rubbers!!
JUST received a good assortment of Haywood's Metallic Rubbers, the best articles in the market. At ROSS'S Liberty street.
OX-SHOEING, done at all times, by
J. N. ANTHOIN,
Alfred Street.
CURTIS'S HYGEANA,
—OR—
INHALING HYGAN VAPOR,
—AND—
CHERRY SYRUP,
for Asthma, Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs, price $3 per package, for sale by
10tf D. L. MITCHELL, Saco.

NO HUMBUG.
SELLING OUT!
A WHOLE STOCK OF
DRY & FANCY GOODS.
Waterman Brothers,
Biddeford, have concluded to change their business, and now offer to the ladies of Biddeford, Saco, and vicinity, a rare chance to buy goods at FIRST COST, and TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW COST. We have on hand a good assortment of
Thibets, Lyonesses, Plaid Cassimeres, Alpaccas, Black and Fancy Silks, Embroideries, Collars, Undersleeves, Bosoms, Linen and Muslin H'dk'rch'fs,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD BELOW COST.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
Broche Long and Square Shawls, Bay and Empire State Long and Square Shawls.
A good assortment of IRISH LINEN, very cheap.
Marseilles and Lancaster Bed Quilts,
FROM $.40 TO $4.00.
Domestic Goods.
We have a good stock on hand, and offer them to the purchasers at FIRST COST PRICE. Ladies, call at
WATERMAN BROTHERS,
No. 1 Empire Block,
And examine the goods before you buy elsewhere, and you will save money.
52tf WATERMAN BROTHERS.

1000 BOTTLES SOLD
In the City of Lawrence, at Retail, in 6 months!
A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE! THE GENUINE
Allied Ointment and Humor Syrup!!
THESE medicines are a sure and certain remedy for all kinds of humors, of however long standing, and when used according to directions, will effect a permanent cure in a short time, and with less expense than any other remedy. It is a scientific compound, eradicating disease and improving the health with a certainty beyond precedent or parallel. They cure Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, White Leprosy, Cancerous Humors, Ring Worm, Scald Head, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Piles, Barber's Itch, old Mercurial and Fever Sores, removes Pimples, Eruptions, Moth and Mildew from the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, without mark or scar. It draws Humors from the Stomach, Lungs, Head, and Eyes, improves the sight, when troubled with humors, and at once removes the difficulty. It is recommended by persons of the highest respectability, such as Mayor Warren, Dea. W. M. Kimball, A. W. Stearns, A. T. Sanborn, S. I. Thompson, J. H. C. Hayes, editor of Lawrence Courier, and a host of others who know of its efficacy.
Mrs. Jones, Methuen, was cured of Salt Rheum and Scrofula of 8 years' standing.
Timothy Covery, of Danvers, was cured of Scrofula.
Laban Borden, of Mellenry, Ill., was cured of Scrofula when hope had almost died within him.
Miss Welsh, of South Danvers, was cured of Scrofula.
J. S. Stafford, of Lawrence, testifies to two cures of Scrofula, of very aggravated nature, and being himself cured of a bad humor.
Lucy Redman, of Lawrence, was cured of King's Evil of long continuance.
Mr. Digney, of Salem, was cured of an old sore of 20 years' standing.
Samuel Welsh, South Danvers, was cured of sore leg, of 3 years' standing.
Charlotte Ryan, Lawrence, was cured of a bad humor occasioned by vaccination.
Mrs. Crosby, Lawrence, was cured of Erysipelas of 12 years' standing.
Mrs. Fernald, Lawrence, was cured of an aggravating case of cancer.
Rhesa Bronson, Fall River, was cured of humors of 6 years' standing, in 3 weeks.
James W. Hunt, of Lawrence was cured of Chronic difficulty of the chest, occasioned by humors.
S. I. Thompson, of Lawrence was cured of bad humor on the face.
Matthias Shore, New Bedford, was cured of bad humor on the face.
Mrs. I. Carlton, Lawrence, was cured of an unmistakable spider cancer.
L. B. Reed, Great Falls, was cured of Cancer, which had eaten through his lip.
M. A. Mann in Hancock was cured of cancer.
A lady in Leominster was cured of cancer in her stomach.
A lady in Derry was cured of cancer.
Mr. Carlton of Lawrence was cured of barbers' itch.
Mr. Churchill, Lawrence, was cured of barber's itch.
Mrs. D. S. Swan, of Lawrence, was cured of Humors Internal.
A. R. Hall, Lawrence, was cured of sick Headache, caused by humors in the stomach.
These are only a few of the thousand cases which might be adduced of its efficacy. They are all living witnesses, whose unsolicited testimonials will be found in the circulars accompanying the medicines, and may be had of all agents.
Sold wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. KENT, General Agent for the United States and Canadas, Nos. 5 & 6 Appleton Block, Lawrence St., Lawrence, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, Agents for Biddeford, Dr. J. Sawyer and A. Sawyer—and by agents everywhere. 1y15

New Styles
—OF—
JEWELRY.
MESSRS. SHAW & CLARK are now receiving from New York and Newark Markets, some new and splendid styles of
GOLDSTONE,
Mosaic and Cameo Jewelry,
Such as
Bosom Pins, Ear Ornaments, Rings, Studs for Cuffs and Bosoms, sleeve buttons
&c., &c., Together with large additions to our general Stock of
WATCHES CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER SPOONS,
SILVER,
Plated and Brittania Ware,
Spectacles, Solar Lamps, Candlabras China and Common Vases, Cutlery, nice Pearl and Common Card Cases, Portmonaies, and a General assortment of fancy articles, all of which we offer at **greatly Reduced prices.**
tf—43 SHAW & CLARK.

FOR SALE,
FOUR HUNDRED HOUSE LOTS,
And other Valuable Real Estate.
THE following described Real Estate, comprising House Lots, and other property, elegibly 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, Saco, and five minutes walk of the Machine Shop and Cotton Mill of the Laconia, Pepperell and Water Power Corporations of Biddeford. A substantial Bridge, 375 feet long 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.
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. 5tf

METALIC BURIAL CASES; Mahogany Walnut and Pine Coffins, for sale at ABRAHAM FORSSKOL'S Shop, Cross Street Saco, Me.
Jan. 7, 1854.
REMOVAL!
DR. MOORE has removed his office to Tuxbury & Hill's Building, East end of Factory Island Bridge. All orders promptly answered.
Saco, January 9th, 1854. 2tf

HATS, CAPS, AND TRUNKS.
For sale by the subscriber, a well selected stock of
SILK & MOLESKIN HATS,
Fall & Winter Styles.
MENS' SILK PLUSH,
FUR AND MOHAIR
Winter Caps,
CLOTH CAPS,
YOUTHS & CHILDRENS' HATS & CAPS,
and a great variety of
HUNGARIAN & KOSSUTH
HATS.
—ALSO—
Trunks, Carpet Bags,
Umbrellas,
BUCKSKIN MITTS,
GLOVES &c., &c.
All Cheap for Cash. A good assortment
—OF—
BOOTS & SHOES,
for sale as above named, by A. BLAISDELL.
At No. 3 Crystal Arcade, Biddeford,
Biddeford, Nov. 27, 1855. tf48

LADIES
WHO THINK O