PORTLAND DAILY PRESS.

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THE PORTLAND DAILY PRESS

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Address all communications to PORTLAND PUBLISHING CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LANE & AUSTIN,
Fresco Painting, House Painting and Paper Hanging.
Order slate at W. P. Hasting's Organ Manufactory, corner Exchange and Federal Streets. All orders promptly attended to.
C. M. LANE. C. S. AUSTIN.
feb17d6m Residence 154 Pearl Street.

W. C. CLARK,
103 FEDERAL STREET,
5 Doors East of Temple St.,
GAS AND WATER PIPING.
ap21 tf

W. H. SIMONTON,
—DEALER IN—
Hackmatack Knees, Ship Timber, Masts and Spars. Deck Plank and all kinds of Hard Wood sawed to Order
HOLYOKE'S WHARF,
COMMERCIAL STREET. mh3dtf

E. C. FARNSWORTH,
Teacher of
PIANO FORTE AND ORGAN
Enquire at Stockbridge's Music Store. fe21dtf

CHAS. J. SCHUMACHER,
Fresco Painter,
Office at Schumacher Bros., 5 Deering Block.
I respectfully inform my patrons, that I will be happy to attend to any jobs which may be entrusted to me, large or small, and that no one is authorized to take jobs in my name. mc6d3m

J. H. LAMSON,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
No. 152 Middle Street.
PORTLAND, ME.
Copying and enlarging done to order.
All the new styles, Berlins, Rembrants, Medallion he Porcelain, or Mezzotint card, and the retouched card, by which new process we get rid of freckles moles, wrinkles and all imperfections of the skin. Call and judge for yourselves.
☞ Motto—Good work at Moderate Prices. Aim to Please. may 20

PORTLAND MACHINE WORKS
Engineers, Iron Founders, Boiler Makers and Blacksmiths.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MARINE, STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
Agents for R. Ball's Wood Working Machinery, and Blanchard's Patent Boiler.
215 COMMERCIAL STREET,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
FOR SALE—One New Portable Engine, 40 horse power, built to order.
ap14 tf

DR. COLEMAN, DENTIST,
135 Middle Street, Portland.
apr1d3m

J. H. HOOPER,
UPHOLSTERER
Nos. 31 and 33 Free St.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Parlor Suits, Lounges, Spring Beds, Mattresses,
McDonough Patent Bed Lounges, Enameled Chairs, &c.
☞ All kinds of repairing neatly done. Furniture boxed and matted. oct5-'69TT&Stf

S. C. ANDREWS,
Counsellor at Law,
88 MIDDLE STREET,
(in Canal Bank Building,)
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Will practice in Androscoggin and Oxford Counties. dc6eod&wtf

COBB & RAY,
Attorneys at Law,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 42 1-2 Exchange Street.
Portland, Jan. 15, 1874. ja16d&w3m

MOTLEY & BLETHEN,
ATTORNIES AT LAW.
49 1-2 EXCHANGE STREET,
(Over Dresser & McLellan's Book Store.)
WM. H. MOTLEY. ALDEN J. BLETHEN.
mar5-3m

JAMES O'DONNELL,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
has removed to
NO. 84 1-2 MIDDLE STREET,
(2nd door below Canal Bank,)
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Commissioner of deeds for the several States.
feb10

Craig, Jackson & Brackett,
SUCCESSORS TO
Sheridan, Griffiths & Brackett,
PLASTERERS,
STUCCO & MASTIC WORKERS,
NO. 6 SOUTH STREET.
Whitening, Whitewashing, and Coloring.
Splendid assortment of Centre Flowers, Brackets, Trusses, &c.
ap3 eodtf

American Printers' Warehouse
19 SPRING LANE.
C. C. KIMBALL, Boston.
Every kind of Printing Material on hand or made to order. Every thing used in the art of printing furnished at short notice, and at the lowest cash prices. fe13d6m

MAGNUS A. R. LINDBERG,
Vice Consul of Sweden & Norway,
Office, No. 29 Middle Street,
Portland Tea Store, 2tawtf Portland, Me. mch7

Gas Chandeliers,
— ALSO —
Gas & Water Pipe Fixtures.
JOHN KINSMAN,
128 EXCHANGE STREET.
ap3 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. C. WARD,
Carpenter and Builder, 17 Union Street.
Store Doors, Sash, Window Frames and inside Blinds made to order. All building and jobbing promptly attended to. ap8d2w*

R. K. GATLEY,
Plasterer, Stucco and Mastic Worker,
Whitening, Coloring, Whitewashing, Cementing, &c.
No. 21 Union Street,
PORTLAND, ME.
CONTRACTOR FOR CONCRETE WALKS, DRIVES, STREETS, &c.
apr1eod3m

WM. M. MARKS
Book, Card & Job Printer
109 EXCHANGE ST.,
(DAILY PRESS PRINTING HOUSE.)
Every Description of work promptly and carefully executed, and at the lowest prices
ap22 tc

GEO. E. COLLINS,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
316 CONGRESS STREET,
is prepared to make all the various styles of Card Pictures, Rembrant, Medallion, &c., from Retouched Negatives. By this process we Get rid of Freckles, Moles and other imperfections of the Skin. For all of which no extra charge will be made. All work warranted to please. Call and examine for yourselves. mch16dtf

W. L. KEILER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
NO. 333 CONGRESS STREET,
RESIDENCE 6 MAY STREET.
Portland Me.
jy17 tf

REMOVAL.
GEO. D. JOST,
FRESCO PAINTER,
Office at F. F. Hale's, Cor. Cross and Free Streets.
All Orders left there will be promptly attended to.
mc9 d3m

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL,
Sheldon Springs, Sheldon Vermont
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths. Pure air. Excellent Table.
Write for Circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 714 Broadway, New York, 25 Tremont Street, Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low. Open May until December.
apr6eod5mo

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership Notice.

ROUNDS & DYER
have formed a copartnership for the carrying on of the business of
Coal and Wood Dealers
and have taken the stand formerly occupied by
JOHN T. ROGERS,
No. 160 Commercial Street,
HEAD OF UNION WHARF,
and intend to keep on hand a full supply of the best grades of
COAL AND WOOD.
CHARLES F. ROUNDS,
WILLIAM W. DYER.
ap2 dtf

CLIFFORD & CLIFFORD.
THE undersigned have formed a copartnership under the above style for the practice of law.
80 MIDDLE STREET,
PORTLAND, ME.
CHARLES EDW. CLIFFORD. WM. HENRY CLIFFORD.
ja20 3m

JOHNSON & CLARK,
No. 7 Clapp's Block, Congress Street.
MISS E. D. CLARK becomes a partner with me under above name from this date, in Millinery and Fancy Goods. I. P. JOHNSON.
March 18, 1874. mh20d1m

SOMETHING NEW!
FARRAND'S IMPROVED
Self-Folding Tucker and Adjustable Hemmer.
The most useful attachment ever invented for Sewing Machines.
A Valuable Improvement over all Others,
Doing away with creasing, measuring or folding by hand, thereby making a great saving of time and labor. It will tuck any thickness of goods, from *Lace to Broadcloth*. The Hemmer attached will hem any desired width from one fourth to two and a fourth inches. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
MRS. STEPHEN B. SMITH,
Sole Agent for Portland,
mh27d3m NO. 137 OXFORD STREET.

Morse & Bunce,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKERS,
No. 89 Federal St., Portland.
Having just purchased a new gold mounted hearse with a first-class stock of
Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Plates,
and all articles in the undertaking line are ready to serve the public in good style, promptly and at fair prices.
N. B.—Round end caskets of all sizes, covered with white or black broadcloth. Careful personal attention given to preparing the dead for interment.
N. W. Morse, Louis Bunce,
RESIDENCE, NO. 6 DOW STREET
mc30 dtf

COAL!
OF THE BEST GRADES. ALSO
DRY WOOD, SLABS AND EDGINGS,
— FOR SALE BY —
RICH & JUDKINS,
118 Commercial, foot of Exchange Street,
mh26 PORTLAND. eod

Locust Treenails.
100,000 best Rift Locust Treenails,
150,000 best Sawed White Oak do.
20,000 best quality Canada Knees.
—ALSO—
White Oak & Hard Wood Plank & Wedges
AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.
L. TAYLOR,
178 COMMERCIAL STREET,
mh12 PORTLAND, ME. dtf

GIVEN AWAY! SOMETHING NEW AND STARTLING! A SPLENDID PICTURE—suitable for framing—is presented FREE to every purchaser of a SINGLE copy of DEXTER SMITH'S PAPER, which also contains THREE DOLLARS' WORTH of the most popular SHEET MUSIC ever published. FOR ONLY FIFTEEN CENTS! Every Newsdealer, Bookseller and Music dealer in the United States and Canada sells DEXTER SMITH'S PAPER! GET JUST ONE COPY! Ask for "DEXTER SMITH'S" (CUT THIS OUT!) ap11d3t

CROASDALE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE
FOR SALE at a reduced price to close consignment, by CONANT & BAND, Wholesale Grocers, 153 Commercial Street.
fe27 eod&w2m*

TO LET.

TO LET!
Pleasant Rooms With Board,
no10eodtf At 30½ High St., S. S. KNIGHT.

Rooms to Let.
FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms to let in a central part of the city. Enquire of W. C. SAWYER & CO.,
ap4*eod2w 22 Market Square.

To Let.
A FURNISHED Tenement of six rooms, centrally located. Enquire at the office of J. H. FOGG,
ap9dtf 119½ Exchange Street.

Rooms to Let With Board.
TWO unfurnished Rooms for Gentleman and wife, without children. At No 4 Locust St. mc28tf

To Let.
WITH BOARD, large pleasant rooms. Suitable for families or single gentlemen.
At 52 Free Street. jn24*1w thsp tf

Room to Let with Board.
FURNISHED front ROOM with board, at 38 State Street, corner of Gray. no4dtf

For Rent.
TWO genteel Tenements on Green Street, containing six rooms each Sebago water and gas. Enquire of J. C. WOODMAN, 119½ Exchange Street.
fe23 tf

To Let.
LOWER tenement in House No. 114 Spring Street. Inquire of MATTOCKS & FOX, 53 Middle Street. fe4dtf

Rooms To Let.
TWO Gentlemen and their wives and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at 75 Free street. oc7tf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bakers.
W. C COBB, Nos. 28 and 30 Pearl Street. On direct route between New Custom House and Post Office, near the Market.

Booksellers and Stationers.
HOYT, FOGG & BREED, No. 91 Middle Street.

Book Binders.
WM. A. QUINCY, Room 11, Printer's Exchange, No. 111 Exchange St.
SMALL & SHACKFORD, No. 35 Plum Street.

Confectionery.
L. J. PERKINS manufacturer of plain and fancy Candies, 287 Congress St, Portland Me.

Carpenters and Builders.
WHITNEY & MEANS, Pearl Street, opposite Park.

Dye-House.
FOSTER'S Dye House, 24 Union Street.

Furniture--Wholesale and Retail.
WALTER COREY & CO., Arcade, No. 18 Free Street.
GEORGE A. WHITNEY, No. 56 Exchange St. Upholstering of all kinds done to order.

Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.
BENJ. ADAMS, cor. Exchange and Federal Streets.
HOOPER & EATON, Old Post Office, Exchange Street.
L. F. HOYT, No. 11 Preble Street. Upholstering done to order.

Furniture and Upholstering.
DAVID W. DEANE, No. 89 Federal St. All kinds of Upholstering and Repairing done to order.

Hair Goods and Toilet Articles.
J. F. SHERRY, No. 9 Clapp's Block Congress Street, opposite Old City Hall.

Horse Shoeing and Carriage repairing
Done the cheapest and best by S. YOUNG, at No. 102 Fore St.

Jewelry and Fine Watches.
ABNER LOWELL, 155 Middle Street. Agents for Howard Watch Company.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
J. A. MERRILL & CO., 139 Middle St.
J. A. MERRI A. KEITH.

Manufacturers of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags.
J. R. DURAN & CO., 171 Middle and 116 Federal Streets.

Masons and Builders.
N E. REDLON, 233 1-2 Congress St.

Paper Hangings, Window Shades, and Carpetings.
LOTHROP, DEVENS & CO., 61 Exhange Street and 48 Market St.

Pattern and Model Maker.
J. I. BARBOUR, 250 Fore Street, Cor. of Cross, Portland.

Photographers.
A. S. DAVIS & CO., No. 80 Middle Street.
J. H. LAMSON, 152 Middle St., cor. Cross.

Plumbers.
JAMES MILLER, No. 91 Federal Street.

Real Estate Agents.
JOHN C. PROCTER, No. 93 Exchange Street.

Roofers.
J. N. McCOY & CO., 28 Spring Street.

Sign and Awning Hanging.
S. YOUNG, No. 102 Fore Street. ja5d1y

Silver and Plated Ware.
ABNER LOWELL, 155 Middle Street.

Stair Builder.
S. F. LIBBY, Lo. 252 Fore Street, cor. Cross St., in Deleno's Mill.
G. L. HOOPER, Cor. York & Maple Streets.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.
J. W. & H. H. MCDUFFEE, Cor. Middle & Union Sts.

Wood Working Mach'y
Mill Engines, Etc.,
HILL, CLARKE & CO.,
Milk St. (Corner of Oliver), Boston,
Special Agents of
R. Ball & Co., Richards, London & Kelley,
and other leading makers.
ALSO DEALERS IN
BOILERS, PUMPS, IRON WORKING TOOLS, BELTING & SUPPLIES.
mc9 d8w

FIRST CLASS FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— AT —
LORD'S,
130 EXCHANGE STREET.
Please call and see him. Don't lay out a dollar until you have visited his establishment. 130—No other 1 hree—130.
ap2 d1w

S. MATHIAS
MERCHANT TAILOR!
98 EXCHANGE ST
The Largest & Finest Assortment.
A NEW AND SKILLFUL CUTTER.
THE LOWEST PRICES.
ap9 dtf

Stone and Rock Excavations.
THE undersigned having had an extended experience in rock and earth excavations, and the laying of sewers and drains of all kinds, would hereby offer his services to the citizens of Portland in that line. And also for the removal of earth and for filling for any purpose.
All orders promptly attended to.
Order Slate at No. 272 Middle Street, residence 24 Green Street.
ap9eod6w GARDINER DYER.

PORTLAND BAND,
BRASS AND STRING.
☞ All orders promptly attended to by applying to
J. COLE, Leader and Business Manager.
at 16 Brown Street or 19 1-2 Market Square.
mh19 dtf

RECEIVED THIS DAY
100 Tubs Choice Vermont Butter,
50 " " New York State,
— FOR SALE BY —
HODGDON & SOULE,
NO. 101 COMMERCIAL STREET
mh30 tf

REAL ESTATE.

F. G. Patterson's Real Estate BULLETIN.
Money to Loan.
ON first class Real Estate Security, in Portland, or vicinity—Rents collected, taxes paid, &c., on Commission. Houses bought and sold. Apply to F. G. PATTERSON, Dealer in Real Estate, Office 13 Fluent Block. oc4dtf

Real Estate in Cape Elizabeth for Sale.
A 1 1-2 STORY Cottage at Point Village, containing seven finished rooms, good cellar, well &c. Lot 100x150. Price $1800. Apply to J. LEAVITT, on the premises, or to F. G. PATTERSON, 13 Fluent Block. ap4d2w

FOR SALE.
Little Chebeague—The Most Beautiful of all the Islands of Casco Bay.

It contains one hundred and forty acres of land, thirty of which is covered with a beautiful Grove. The balance is the very best of tillage land. The buildings consist of
The Sunny Side Hotel,
a large, new house, completely finished and furnished throughout; large barn and farm-house, bowling alleys, ice house, and a dancing floor in the grove; never failing well of good water. The location of this Island, with its advantages for fishing and boating, its beautiful grove and building, renders it one of the most desirable places among all the Islands for picnics and parties.
For further information apply to WM. SENTER, No. 54 Exchange St., Portland. mc6eodtf

For Sale.
HOUSE 107 Cumberland Street. Enquire at the House from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., or at 29 Commercial Street during business hours of
mh30eodtf J. B. DONNELL.

For Sale.
A SMALL place, three miles from Portland, pleasantly located on what is known as the Foreside road, consisting of a story and a half House with ell, good barn with sheds attached, together with ten acres of good land. Said buildings are in good condition as to wood work. The above desirable property will be sold on easy terms. For particulars inquire at 21 Merrill, corner of Turner street, Portland. J. A. WELCH.
mh11 eodim*dtf

For Sale Or To Rent.
A SMALL PLACE on the Cape, within about one mile of Portland. Small house and stable, cuts six or seven tons of hay and is a splendid place for raising early vegetables, poultry, &c., or good chance for a brick-yard.
Also for sale cheap, 50 loads old muck in the city. Enquire of J. M. KIMBALL, at the old carriage repository, Congress St., Portland. ad10dtf

For Sale in the Town of Westbrook.
A FINE residence one-half mile from the Railroad Depots, Post-office, good Schools and Churches, six miles from Portland; House and Ell two stories thirteen finished rooms, double parlors with marble mantles, Wood-house and Stable connected—all in good repair, painted and blinded, Barn 40 x 60 on the premises; grounds contain 15½ acres, excellent land, well fenced, 30 apple and pear trees, ¼ acre choice strawberries, three good wells of water upon the place and good cistern in the cellar, cellar under whole House, fine cement bottom; grounds ornamented with fine shade trees. This is one of the finest residences in the county. Terms easy. Enquire of G. R. Davis & Co., Portland, or Otis Brown, Westbrook.
mar21tf

Farms for Sale.

Farm of 130 acres within 2½ miles of Portland. One half heavily covered with timber and wood, balance under good cultivation with sufficient pasturage. Well adapted for milk or market gardening. Good soil and southern exposure. Good house and barn. About three acres of Salt marsh goes with the farm.
Also, farm of 140 acres within three miles of Saco Post Office, two miles from Old Orchard Beach, borders on the P. S. & P. R. R., and a station is to be built within half a mile of the house. Large amount of timber and wood. One of the best brick houses in the city of Saco, two-stories, modern built, in thorough repair. Large barn and outbuildings. Dry and healthy location. For price and terms enquire of JOSEPH HOBSON,
Saco, Maine.
March 13, 1874. mc16eod&w1m12

FOR SALE.
Valuable Real Estate in Deering.
15 ACRES of Land, having 80 rods frontage on the main street, at Allen's Corner; a part of this is in a high state of cultivation. The whole can easily be made to cut 30 to 40 tons of Hay. This is a good investment, as it will pay a large interest now, with a prospect that in a few years it can be cut up into house lots and sold for ten times its present value. Enquire of
SMITH, GAGE & CO.,
92 Commercial Street, Thomas Block.
ap4 tf

For Sale.
$2000 WILL buy a good story and a half house situated on Halls court, between Chestnut and Cedar streets, 7 rooms, Sebago &c. Enquire on the premises.
apr4*2w ALBION BLACKSTONE.

House for Sale in Knightville.
1 1-2 STORY HOUSE in good repair; wood house and stable attached. Enquire of J. F. FOWLER, 7 Commercial Wharf. ap2d2w*

Tannery for Sale at a Great Bargain.
IN Deering (Stroudwater Village) containing 118 Vats, mostly covered. The buildings are in good repair. The Tannery is supplied with water by two aqueducts, the best of water for manufacturing purposes; the location is very good for purchasing hides and bark, being located within a few rods of the Canal and the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad. The bark is ground by water power. There are about 20 acres of land; the purchaser can have one acre to the whole. There is no doubt that the town would exempt the capital of the Tannery for some years from taxation. A large portion of the purchase could remain on a mortgage.
For particulars enquire of GEO. R. DAVIS, Real Estate Broker, or Jonathan Smith, on the premises.
mc21 d3m

FOR SALE
A TWO STORY HOUSE at Woodford's Corner, Price $2500, Enquire of GEORGE RACKLEFF,
mc20dtf Woodford's Corner.

Desirable Residence for Sale at Woodford's Corner.
SAID property is situated corner of Grove and Dalton Streets, about one mile from Portland, consisting of a 2½ story house, with an ell, piazza front, and containing 12 finished rooms with an abundance of closets, cemented cellar, cistern water, and best kind of furnace. A new stable, very convenient, 22 x 30. ¼ acre land well cultivated and finely arranged with shrubbery grape and strawberry vines and different kinds of fruit trees. Enquire of D. M. C. DUNN, 227 Middle St., Portland. mh19d1m

FOR SALE.
A LOT of vacant land, situated on the west side of High, between Pleasant, and Danforth, Sts. This lot has a front of about 61 feet and is about 194 feet deep, and plans have been drawn by How, for a block of seven or nine genteel and convenient residences, and adapted for the same. Enquire of EDWIN CHURCHILL,
No. 4 Portland Pier,
mar28 From 12 to 2 o'clock. P. M.

For Sale
HOUSE No. 42 Pleasant Street. Inquire at the House from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.
Portland, Oct. 13th. oct13dtf

FURNITURE
— FOR THE —
SPRING TRADE!
Can show the best and most desirable Stock in the City. This is a fact which buyers can see by going through the Warerooms. Consult your interests and do not buy a Dollar's Worth of Furniture until you have heard from us.
Walter Corey & Co.,
ARCADE,
18 FREE STREET,
PORTLAND.
ap9 eod1m

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the Norwegian Barque Ganymede, from Barrow, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by either Captain or consignees. RYAN & KELSEY,
ap9*1w 161 Commercial Street.

WANTS.

Wanted.
A FIRST CLASS FURNITURE PAINTER, one who understands graining, striping and ornamenting. GEO. A. WHITNEY & CO.,
ap11dtw No. 46 Exchange St., Portland, Me.

Wanted.
THE whole or part of a Store for a genteel business. Must be desirably located, either on Middle or Congress Street. Apply to JOHN C. PROCTER, 93 Exchange Street. ap10tf

Situations Wanted.
ALL persons in want of Scandinavian male help by the month or year can be supplied by calling at M. N. BRUNS, Show Case Manufacturer,
mar28-eod2m 19½ Market Square.

Pleasure Boat Wanted.
20 Feet, More or Less.
J. P. SMITH, 100 Exchange St.
me17 eodtf

Wanted.
BY a thorough accountant of many years experience, a situation as Bookkeeper. Good references can be given. Address I. S., Care W. C. Cobb,
ap10*1w 30 Pearl Street.

Girl Wanted.
A CAPABLE GIRL to do general housework. Enquire at
ap9*1w 25 CARLETON STREET.

Situations Wanted.
FOR two Swedes to take care of Horses or work in Gardens. Good recommendations given. Enquire of MAGNUS A. R. LINDBERG, Swedish and Norway Consul, 29 Middle Street. ap7tf

WANTED.
An experienced DRUG CLERK. Address Box 1924.
ap3 tf

Female Orphan Asylum.
WANTED, at the Female Orphan Asylum, a Protestant woman, capable and kind, as cook and to do general housework. Apply afternoons to MRS. JAMES T. McCOBB, No. 42 Park St.
ap11d2w

A Good Chance to Invest.
$40,000 WANTED, for five or ten years, at 7½ per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on property worth $100,000, now renting for $10,000 a year. This is a good opportunity to invest. Apply to WM. H. JERRIS, Real Estate Agent, Portland. mc26d3w*

A Second COOK wanted at 249 Congress Street.
mc26 dtf

Wanted.
SMART, active Woman to take charge of household duties in a boarding house. Address HOUSEKEEPER,
de17dtf Post Office, Portland.

Wanted.
AN APOTHECARY CLERK, one that has had two or three years experience. Address with reference,
mc3dtf BOX 945, Portland.

LOST.

TEAM STOLEN.
FROM Gray Corner on Wednesday evening, April 8th, a Gray Mare, Jenny Lind Carriage and Buffalo Robe. The mare was a little lame in one fore foot and the carriage is trimmed with light cloth on the inside. Any person giving information of the said team will be suitably rewarded.
W. L. DICKEY, West Gray.
ap10 d1w*

BOARD.

Wanted.
A YOUNG Man of good habits, wishes board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Must be near the City Building. Address
ap10dtf M., Press Office.

Board Wanted.
BY a young lady and her younger brother, aged 16 in a small family. Address stating terms,
ap11*1w BOX 1910.

Rooms Wanted.
IN a pleasant part of the city, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board.
Address E. B., 37 Brown St., Portland.
mav14tf

EDUCATIONAL.

SELECT SCHOOL!
At Casco Street Seminary,
Commencing Monday, April 20th.
Special attention will be given to small pupils.
For particulars enquire of
MISS T. M. PENDLETON,
ap13d1w* NO. 11 MYRTLE STREET.

St. Augustin's School for Boys,
45 Danforth Street, Portland, Me.
Rt. Rev. Henry A. Neely, D. D., Visitor. O. L. Billings, Principal. Send for Circular. oc10tf

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
J. F. SHELDON, Merchant Tailor,
HAS REMOVED TO
109 FEDERAL STREET,
where he has opened a large assortment of
Spring Goods of the Latest Styles.
ap13tf J. F. SHELDON, 109 Federal St.

REMOVAL.
J. C. PETTENGILL,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand Furniture, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c.
☞ Agent for the Davis Washer.
Making Furniture to order and repairing promptly attended to.
ja9tf 358 CONGRESS STREET.

MARTHA E. BUCKNELL, M. D.
Has removed her office to
No. 12 Fluent's Block.
Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M.
Residence No. 2 Elm Street.
ap1 d2w

Removal.
WILLIAM ROSS, Treasurer of the Portland, Bangor and Machias Steamboat Co., has removed his Office from 179 Commercial Street to Railroad Wharf at the landing of the Co's Steamer.
mar23 dtf

COAL!
2000 Tons Coal must be removed from Maine Wharf in order to make repairs.
Parties wishing to purchase large or small lots will do well to call and get our prices before purchasing.
RANDALL & McALLISTER,
NO. 60 COMMERCIAL STREET,
mc4 OPPOSITE CUSTOM HOUSE. tf

WM. SENTER & CO.,
54 Exchange Street,
AGENTS FOR
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
Would invite attention to the great reduction in the price of the well known movement marked
"AMN. WATCH CO."
which has been reduced nearly ONE HALF in price. This movement is adjusted to heat and cold, and with the reduction mentioned makes it the best and cheapest Watch for the money made in this or any other country.
We have them in Gold and Silver, open face and hunter cases.
apr6-2w

G. A. SUSSKRAUT
will keep constantly on hand at his store
No. 231 Middle Street
all the fashionable styles of
HATS, CAPS, &c.
ALSO—
MADE to ORDER at SHORT NOTICE,
MILITARY HATS & CAPS
of all descriptions in the very best styles and at
REASONABLE PRICES.
ap7 d3m

Colby's Book Store at 119 Exchange Street, will be closed from March 20th till sometime in May. Nathan Dresser Colby and James Albert Colby will then re-open with a new stock and "Old Man" Colby will "go abroad."
de4 tf

Medical.
DURING the absence of Dr. E. Clark I shall main at his office from 1½ to 3 P. M.
feb25d1w*tf G. A. CLARK

MISCELLANEOUS

FANCY GOODS
— AND —
SMALL WARES!
— AT —
WHOLESALE!

We have in Stock, and are now prepared to offer to the trade full and complete lines of

New Spring Goods!

We are SOLE AGENTS for the State of Maine of the justly celebrated

PALMER'S PATENT
Jacqueline Corset!

The most PERFECT FITTING CORSET ever offered to the public.

The peculiar style of cutting gives sufficient fullness at the bosom, without folding at the top, gradually and closely fitting to, and over the hips, is longer front and back than ordinary Corsets, and in fact, is the only Corset, cut in this form.

We are also SOLE AGENTS for the

TIGER & YUBA SILK!

In 50 and 100 yard spools, warranted fully equal to any silk, in the market, in quality, length and finish, and a full line of Tailors' Pure Dye Silk to which we particularly invite the attention of the Clothing trade.

Our lines of

Gloves and Hosiery,

are unusually full and attractive, special attention being given to this class of goods.

We have manufactured expressly for us a line of

SHIRT FRONTS,

which are selling at prices that have already made them popular.

We invite the trade, especially those who contemplate visiting the Boston and New York markets, to an examination of our Stock.

Merrill, Prince & Co.,
146 Middle Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
mc23 d1m

NEW GOODS!
New Firm! New Styles!
We would respectfully announce to our friends and the public generally that we have taken the store No. 55 Exchange St., 4 doors below Middle and on Wednesday, April 15th will open a full line of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, &c. Our stock of goods is entirely new and bought at the very lowest cash prices. No old shop worn goods, no old styles. We have the latest fashions in Clothing and Furnishing Goods. The newest, nobbiest and handsomest styles from Boston and New York markets. Goods shown with pleasure. Please call and see us, and we will convince you that we can give you prices as low as the lowest.
Austin & McKenney,
LORING D. AUSTIN. EDGAR E. McKENNEY.
ap10 dtf

YOU MAY KNOW
— THAT —
Spring has Come!
by looking at the
New Spring Goods!
— IN —
137 MIDDLE STREET.
☞ PLEASE LOOK.
W. C. BECKETT,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
137 MIDDLE STREET.
ap10 tf

CHOICE MOLASSES.
200 HHDS.,
40 TIERCES,
25 BBLS. Strictly choice Molasses for sale by
SMITH, GAGE & CO.,
ap10d2w 92 COMMERCIAL ST.

Clothes Cleaner!
Thomas Brown,
64 FEDERAL STREET,
Clothes Cleansed and Repaired on Short Notice.
Second hand Clothes Bought and Sold. ap4dtf

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1874

Gossip and Gleanings.

There was a young man in Chicago,
And he said: "O may I to you pa go,
And ask for your hand
And your houses and land?"
This timid young man of Chicago.

There was a young girl in Chicago,
And she said: "If you don't let my paw go
Your eyes I will scratch
And your hair I will snatch,
And swiftly I'll make every claw go.

A rooster in Quincy, Ill., has four legs and we suppose he is continually living to fight another day.

Bald mountain hasn't done so badly, after all, for it has labored and brought forth a coon.

April has regular habits to a fair extent this year; but they are the meanest regular habits ever heard of.

Several ladies, prominent in literary circles in Chicago, have formed an association which they have named the "Cary Club," in honor of the Cary sisters.

A Detroit man noting the fact that a man fell down dead while combing his hair, says: "And yet there are people who will persist in that dangerous habit."

"Anxious Parent."—We hardly know what attraction would be most likely to keep your children out of the street. Suppose you try a camel in the back yard.

Pitt, when dying, is said to have exclaimed "Save my country, Heaven!" but the last words of another great man, who died in Jamaica last week, were, "Bury me with my wig on."

One of the most delicate compliments ever paid to a man was that which spoke of the late Jonas Chickering, founder of the Chickering house, as "being like his pianos, grand, square, and upright."

Two or three more of Napoleon's Waterloo soldiers have just been discovered out West, and there are several districts yet to hear from. Reflecting upon the ridiculously low estimate made by English historians of the number of troops that served the Emperor on that memorable day, are not such facts as the above well calculated to make Sir Archibald Alison get up in his coffin and howl?

In The Laboratory With Agassiz.

BY A FORMER PUPIL.

It was more than fifteen years ago that I entered the laboratory of Professor Agassiz, and told him I had enrolled my name in the scientific school as a student of natural history. He asked me a few questions about my object in coming, my antecedents generally, the mode in which I afterwards proposed to use the knowledge I might acquire, and finally, whether I wished to study any special branch. To the latter I replied that while I wished to be well grounded in all departments of zoology, I purposed to devote myself specially to insects.

"When do you wish to begin?" he asked.

"Now," I replied.

This seemed to please him, and with an energetic "Very well," he reached from a shelf a huge jar of specimens in yellow alcohol.

"Take this *fish*," said he, "and look at it; we call it a Hæmulon; by and by I will ask you what you have seen."

With that he left me, but in a moment returned with explicit instructions as to the care of the object intrusted to me.

"No man is fit to be a naturalist," said he, "who does not know how to take care of specimens."

I was to keep the fish before me in a tin tray, and occasionally moisten the surface with alcohol from the jar, always taking care to replace the stopper tightly. Those were not the days of ground glass stoppers, and elegantly shaped exhibition jars; all the old students will recall the huge neckless glass bottles with their leaky, wax-besmeared corks, half eaten by insects and begrimed with cellar dust. Entomology was a cleaner science than ichthyology, but the example of the professor, who had unhesitatingly plunged to the bottom of the jar to produce the fish, was infectious; and though this alcohol had "a very ancient and fish-like smell," I really dared not show any aversion within these sacred precincts, and treated the alcohol as though it were pure water. Still I was conscious of a passing feeling of disappointment, for gazing at a fish did not commend itself to any ardent entomologist. My friends at home, too, were annoyed, when they discovered that no amount of eau de cologne would drown the perfume which followed me like a shadow.

In ten minutes I had seen all that could be seen in that fish, and started in search of the professor, who had however left the museum; and when I returned, after lingering over some of the odd animals stored in the upper apartment, my specimen was dry all over. I dashed the fluid over the fish as if to resuscitate the beast from a fainting-fit, and looked with anxiety for a return of the normal, sloppy appearance. This little excitement over, nothing was to be done but return to a steadfast gaze at my mute companion. Half an hour passed,—an hour,—another hour; the fish began to look loathsome. I turned it over and around; locked it in the face,—ghastly; from behind, beneath, above, sideways, at a three quarters view,—just as ghastly. I was in despair; at an early hour I concluded that lunch was necessary; so, with infinite relief, the fish was carefully replaced in the jar, and for an hour I was free.

On my return, I learned that Professor Agassiz had been at the museum, but had gone and would not return for several hours. My fellow-students were too busy to be disturbed by continued conversation. Slowly I drew forth that hideous fish, and with a feeling of desperation again looked at it. I might not use a magnifying glass, instruments of all kinds were interdicted. My two hands, my two eyes, and the fish; it seemed a most limited field. I pushed my finger down its throat to feel how sharp the teeth were. I began to count the scales in the different rows until I was convinced that that was nonsense. At last a happy thought struck me—I would draw the fish; and now with surprise I began to discover new features in the creature. Just then the professor returned.

"That is right," said he; "a pencil is one of the best of eyes. I am glad to notice, too, that you keep your specimen wet, and your bottle corked."

With these encouraging words he added—"Well, what is it like?"

He listened attentively to my brief rehearsal of the structure of parts whose names were still unknown to me; the fringed gill-arches and movable operculum; the pores of the head, fleshy lips, and lidless eyes; the lateral line, the spinous fins, and forked tail; the compressed and arched body. When I had finished, he waited as if expecting more, and then, with an air of disappointment,—

"You have not looked very carefully; why," he continued

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1874

EVERY regular attache of the PRESS is furnished with a *Card* certificate countersigned by Stanley T. Fullon, Editor. All railway, steamboat and hotel managers will confer a favor upon us by demanding credentials of every person claiming to represent our journal, as we have information that several "bummers" are seeking courtesies in the name of the PRESS, and we have no disposition to be, even passively, a party to such frauds.

We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are in all cases indispensable, not necessarily for publication but as a guaranty of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return or reserve communications that are not used.

WHERE was the vigilant Jayne, most successful of informers, while John Short was running his illicit whiskey still in Sing Sing Prison, making his fifty dollars a day, and defrauding the government of revenue? Here is a matter for Congressional investigation.!

IN the House yesterday Messrs. Page and Luttrell of California had a very disagreeable if not disgraceful season about mail contracts, during which it transpired that the former is a contractor. There is no law against a Congressman making the lowest bid for mail or other contracts, but one possessing the proper degree of delicacy on this subject would no sooner take a government contract than accept a bribe.

IN addition to our New York letter, which treats of the financial topics exclusively, we give place to a letter on this important subject by a gentleman who has had opportunity to study the question both as a legislator and a practical business man. Both of these writers are in favor of the speedy resumption of specie payments, but they would reach it by different roads. It is well to know the roads though we may never travel them.

THEFT of an umbrella, never considered a sin, has lately received royal endorsement. Sir Garnet Wolseley, commander of the British troops in Ashantee, appropriated one belonging to King Coffee, and has forwarded it to Queen Victoria, as "an humble tribute of dutiful respect and affection from Her Majesty's military and naval forces that took part in the war." The Queen has been pleased to accept the gift. The saddest feature of the case is that it was nothing but a cotton umbrella, and green at that.

THE Aboriginal temperance lecturer has been discovered in the person of Ganojohie Squawt, the once celebrated "Water Talker" of the Mohawks. It is a curious fact that Ganojohie signified "the pot that washes itself." Unfortunately our modern pale-face temperance lecturers have mostly departed from the etymological rule of the "Water Talker," and have left the washing of their pots to our State Legislatures, to the great discomfort and no small perplexity of those respectable bodies.

AFTER all that has been said, the Senate currency bill is not so much of an inflation measure as has been supposed. If the Secretary of the Treasury is inclined toward contraction there is nothing in the bill to prevent him from withdrawing the $26,000,000 reserve, and no provision in the bill to compel him to issue to the limit of $400,000,000. As to the increase of national bank circulation $46,000,000, the provisions of the new bill in regard to the amount and place of keeping bank reserves, increases the reserve of the present bank circulation, including the $46,000,000 proposed, $35,500,000, so that the amount of net inflation on the increase of bank circulation is only $10,500,000.

LAWRENCE STERNE, the author of "The Sentimental Journey," immortalized himself by weeping over the carcass of a dead ass by the wayside. Commissioner Meyer Stern, of the New York Penitentiary, appears ambitious to tread in the footsteps of his celebrated namesake, and bids fair to make himself famous by wasting his tears over quite as unworthy an object. He contends that Boss Tweed deserves better treatment and more luxurious quarters than his fellow convicts for the reason that "the habits acquired during many years of a life of comfort, ease and opulence would not permit his exposure to the same rigor and discipline which the other prisoners are necessarily subjected to." Could bathos farther go!

A PECULIARLY hideous grey cloth wrap, called "the Boston," is the latest fashion fancy in traveling costumes. As it has the Boston stamp, New England women are expected to eagerly accept it. But the Modern Athens in setting herself up as a glass of fashion is committing a grievous mistake, second only to the destruction of the Paddock elms. Her taste in literature and art is unexceptionable but her taste in traveling costumes is execrable. She attempts too much in taking all knowledge to be her province. She has given to the world the Atlantic Monthly and the heliotypes of the Gray collection, for which we are all grateful; but when she projects a new wrap she ignominiously fails. This highest triumph of modern civilization is not for her, and the New England axiom that the voice of Boston is the voice of God is subject to limitation in the direction of outer garments.

NEXT August Iceland observes the millenial anniversary of its colonization. In the year 874 Ingwalk, a Norwegian adventurer, landed on its shores, and established a settlement. Two hundred years later a band of refugees from Norway founded a Republic, and ordained that they should be governed by an Althing or Parliament. In the next century the Norwegian King overthrew the young republic and established his dominion. In the fourteenth century the country came into the possession of Denmark, under whose rule it has since remained. But the year 1874 brings with it other causes of rejoicing than the completion of a thousand years of national life. The King of Denmark has made notable concessions which restores to Iceland something of its national freedom. A constitution has been granted re-establishing the old Althing and creating an autonomy. The relations between it and the former governing kingdom will be much the same as those between Sweden and Norway,—independent nationalities owing allegiance to the same King.

THURSDAY morning Judge Blodgett of the United States Court gave, at Chicago, a decision of much importance to speculators in grain and provisions, touching the validity of the transactions known as "puts" and "calls." The case was one rising out of the farmers' "oat corner" of 1872. In the month of May of that year Peyton R. Chandler conceived the idea of making a corner in oats, and with that end in view purchased all the "cash oats" as they arrived in market, and took all the "options" offered him for June delivery, his purpose being to own all the oats in the market and compel those who had sold options in June to pay his price; that is, to settle with him, paying such differences as should exist between the price at which he purchased the options and the price he should establish for cash oats on the last day of June, when his options matured. As incidental to the transaction he sold what are called "puts" or privileges of delivering to him oats during the month of June for 41 cents a bushel. Meantime oats declined in the New York market, the corner was broken, the price fell as low as 26 cents, and Chandler failed. The holders of puts presented their claims, which could not be satisfied, and now bring action against the bankrupt estate.

The judge decided that such transactions are only wagers. The parties had no intention to deliver oats, but purposed only to adjust differences, so the contracts were essentially gambling contracts, and therefore void. He did not hold that every "option" or "put" was necessarily void, but only those contracts where no actual delivery is intended, which are really gambling contracts. The parties purchasing the "puts" knew they could not deliver the grain if Chandler sustained his corner, and the "puts were" virtually a bet that he could not keep up the price through June to his own figures.

Current Notes.

The Boston *Globe* suggests that it costs ten dollars a minute to keep on voting for Dawes, Hoar and Curtis. The question is does the fun pay for itself.

A Circus elephant took cold at Cincinnati the other day, and the doctor prescribed two gallons of whiskey. Who wouldn't be an elephant?

Daniel Webster some years since, in a speech upon the currency said: "Of all the contrivances for cheating mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money." Whatever differences of opinion there may be upon the foregoing declaration, there can be no dispute on another assertion of his: "Paper money is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the *rich man's field* with the sweat of the poor man's brow."

New York Letter.

The All-Absorbing Topic—Expansion and Contraction—The Delusion as to Debt—The Secret of the Movement for Expansion—Is the Sentiment of the West Misrepresented?—Butler's Financial Powder Ship.

NEW YORK, April 13, 1874.

The financial topic so largely transcends every other in importance that no apology seems necessary for its constant obtrusion upon your readers. So completely does it absorb general attention here, that our people seem] to have forgotten for the nonce all about local or State affairs. Even Chadband snivels unheeded through countless columns of piteous whining over the degeneracy of the times in the "independent dailies" and our modern Jeremiah, howl he never so dismally, in hebdomadal lamentations, is contemptuously pushed aside as an unmitigable bore.

In one sense it is a relief to have the public mind occupied with a theme which can be considered without any infraction of our sense of decency, and without the intermixture of personal scandal which is fast rendering some of the metropolitan newspapers unfit for the perusal of the rising generation.

There is no occasion however to deal with the merits of the subject in your columns. That branch of the argument has been fully sifted. It is especially noteworthy in view of all that has been said and written about the matter that the theory of expansion has been supported by one solitary plea—necessity; that a restoration of the currency to a legitimate standard is deprecated simply because it would give rise to temporary inconvenience. Occasionally one meets an enthusiast who professes the profound. est admiration fr paper money; who cherishes, with childlike faith the per capita chimera, and believes that it is the duty of the government to add nineteen dollars or thereabouts to the circulating medium whenever a child is born or an immigrant arrives, deducting therefrom in equal ratio for all mortuary inroads upon the population. This class, albeit respectable in character, and embracing many of those philosophers whose delight it is to demonstrate the superiority of human ingenuity over natural law—who endeavor to prove mathematically that debt and wealth are synonymous terms and that incurring the one is equivalent to acquiring the other—is not sufficiently unassailable in logic or powerful in numbers, to make any material impression in the debate. Far the largest and certainly the most potential division of the inflationist host frankly admit that a depreciated currency is an evil—that whenever money is below the par of gold it is to that extent debased and that its value should be raised by diminishing its quantity. But they exclaim "not now!". Wait till business has resumed its normal activity—till the country is better able to bear the strain of curtailment—till the work of purification can be effected without hurting anybody!" Now this is precisely as absurd as it would be for a patient to ask his Doctor to wait till he got well before he should take the medicine prescribed for his cure, or for the subject of a surgical operation to insist on a postponement of the use of the knife, until the wound was healed.

The exact truth of the matter is that fully nine-tenths of all the men who favor an increase of currency in any form regard it as a temporary expedient by which they hope to extricate themselves from present embarrassments, and leave the burden of the next crash to fall on other victims. There are a great number of stranded wrecks that were washed ashore in the great tempest of last autumn which their owners fancy can be set afloat, and sent on profitable voyages provided there are satisfactory indications of smooth seas and favoring breezes. They foresee clearly that sooner or later another storm will send them on the rocks again, with greater damage may-hap to vessel and cargo than before, but they are entirely confident of saving themselves from loss, by shifting it on to the under-writers.

I hear this motive avowed in guarded terms by pretty much every one of the comparatively few, who either actively or passively favor inflation. Nobody seems to have the smallest particle of misgiving as to his ability to get out at the last moment. Although the remains of the old debt are to be vitalized by the creation of a new one of much greater magnitude—although we must inevitably pursue the same dangerous course, with increased intensity, which carried us to bankruptcy before, such is the sanguine hopefulness of human nature, that the very men whose means were impaired or wholly lost in the last hurricane are eager to embark again upon the perilous ocean of speculation and expansion.

And yet it is by no means certain that the currents of adventure would take the same direction, as they have done in the past by whatever tricks of empiricism we might woo that fickle goddess fortune. Just as likely as not, the old hulks will be suffered to rot on the deserted beach, and newer craft of tighter seam and safer rig, may be launched and sent to sea, by fresher competitors in the voyage of enterprise. Indeed this seems highly probable for no appliances of oakum or paint will so effectually disguise a hull once dented and battered by the breakers, but that she will be recognized by her scars and condemned as unseaworthy.

But we are told that a dilution of the circulating medium must be consented to in deference to the united sentiment of the imperial West. Is there not room for doubt as to the tenacity and universality with which this delusive opinion is entertained in the West? Certainly no section of the Union has so deep a stake in the integrity of the currency. The industries of which manual labor forms the principal component must always suffer most by a redundant supply of paper money.

A majority of her representatives in both houses of Congress, to be sure, are ranged on the side of the expansionists. But may they not be in error as to the real wishes of their constituents? Such things have happened before.

When Mr. Pendleton of Ohio raised aloft the banner of repudiation in the form of a proposition to extinguish the national debt with a flood of greenbacks and sought to make it the shibboleth of the democratic party, we all remember with painful distinctness with what eagerness certain leading Republicans embraced that disgraceful heresy under the mistaken notion that it would be popular with the people. Naturally enough, when we look at the present advocates of the milder form of repudiation, now pressed under the guise of supplying additional currency for the wants of business we recognize almost to a man the same false guides who at that time sought to lure us to dishonor. We were told then that the West was base enough to sanction a measure which would have inflicted an ineradicable stain upon the national character. To the immortal credit of the Republican party it refused to palter with or be silent about a scheme so infamous but inscribed upon its ensign the strongest assertion which language could convey of the *inviolability of the obligation to pay the public debt in coin.* What was the result? Why, this same West, so slandered and maligned by men who were supposed to know its sentiments, responded with enthusiastic unanimity to the Chicago platform, and brought the demagogues who had misrepresented her, to discomfiture and mortification.

New England to-day contributes one voice and vote in Congress to the policy of inflation. It proceeds from the same representative that championed the greenback repudiation during the Johnson interregnum. He professed to defer to the opinion of the West then as he does now. It is at best, a low motive of action. But waivng for the moment the question of ethics, when and where did the doughty hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher acquire the faculty of divining the will of the West? His genius for blundering is in inverse ratio to his ambition. His failures in the field of politics are more conspicuous than those which marked his military career. He has gained a seat in Congress—he has lost everything else he has ever tried for—except Simmons—and that doubtful victory he owes to the magnanimity of the President in whose detraction he has aforetime exhausted the vocobulary of vulgar invective. The bare suspicion—groundless at that—of neutrality towards him has cost the ablest of his colleagues a seat in the Senate, and seriously impaired the popularity of Mr. Boutwell. The head of the Treasury Department has been damaged by the mere intimation that he was the object of Butler's blighting friendship and even Gen. Grant, whose preconceived opinions of men are remarkably tenacious and who took the Massachussetts warrior's exact measure when he drove the cork into the famous bottle at Bermuda Hundreds, and extinguished his military greatness by anapposite metaphor—is not exempted from malicious or unthinking criticism for merely throwing to him a bit of patronage which no one else happened at the time to be in quest of.

If it be alleged that some of the ablest Senators and Representatives of the West give color to the theory that the people of that region are hopelessly wrong in their financial views, it is a pertinent answer, that they *have* erred in their judgment of the the popular will on a material issue, and may again. Besides, there is a difference of opinion which may well give us pause. If Morton, Logan and Ogelsby are on the one side, so too are Sherman, Thurman, Chandler and Mitchell on the other. The latter gentleman, a democratic representative from Wisconsin, a banker of great influence, and high character, has declared himself for a sound currency in a speech which for historic research, terseness of expression, and manifest comprehension of every phase of the great subject will compare favorably with any utterance of the session.

Business men of the West of large experience deprecate any more watering of the currency, and every day of discussion and enlightenment is increasing the number of those who are arraying themselves on the right side. Consequently, notwithstanding the apparently irreversable opinion of the majority in Congress, the friends of a healthy financial system have grounds for courage and hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail. At any rate the consequences involved are so momentous that it behooves every man who can exercise any influence in the right direction to persevere to the last hour in upholding and disseminating the principles of political economy which must be engrafted upon our system of government before we can resume the career of prosperity so summarily checked by the paper collapse of the departed year. YARMOUTH.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Forty-Four Million Reserve--Will Figures Lie?

To the Editor of the Press:

In the reported colloquy between Mr. Burleigh and Gen. Butler which occurred in the House of Representatives during the recent debates on the currency question as published in the newspapers, Mr. Burleigh charges that the Secretary of the Treasury thought fit during the panic to issue twenty-six millions in greenbacks, which were then at 107; that he thereby reduced the value of the greenbacks 5 per cent. at once, making a loss of $35,000,000—there being seven hundred millions in circulation—and run the government in debt $26,000,000, making a total loss to the Government of $61,000,000. That "Gold, before the panic, was at 7 per cent. premium, and we were going along smoothly." This a very serious charge made against a Republican administration for the issue had the sanction of the President) by a Republican Representative, and if true, is proof of such weakness or corruption on the part of the administration as to merit for it the severest condemnation from men of all political parties. If not true, not sustained by the facts in the case, the charge ought not to have been made; and having been made, should in justice to the administration be corrected. And it is all the more important that this should be done, because the same ridiculous statement has repeatedly been made before, by Republicans and Democrats, and if not refuted may, by this constant reiteration become accepted as true. Now what are the facts in the case, and what the circumstances under which the twenty-six million dollars referred to was issued? It was issued during a financial panic almost unprecedented in the history of the country, many of the largest and apparently strongest banking and commercial houses in the country had been compelled to suspend, Savings banks, Trust Companies, and National Banks were closing their doors in the face of their depositors, and the banks which maintained the semblance of solvency were unable to redeem their liabilities with currency. The business of the country was completely paralyzed. Stocks, real-estate, merchandise, everything, was unsalable, and of only nominal value. Nothing was in demand except currency. Even gold was neglected, as few goods were being withdrawn from bond, and comparatively nothing was being paid for duties. At the very hight of the panic, when it looked as though the bottom was about to drop out of everything, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury were appealed to by leading financiers of New York and urged to use the funds of the government to relieve the pressure and restore confidence. These appeals were steadily and firmly resisted, as there was no lawful authority to use the public funds for such purpose, and the only relief voluntarily afforded by the government was by a continuance of the policy, heretofore adopted, of purchasing government bonds. Secretary Richardson was reputed to have said, at a conference with the financial men of New York, when urged to issue currency to stay the panic and relieve the business of the country, that it was not "his funeral." But he soon found that if the Treasury would not interfere with the business of the country, the business of the country might very seriously interfere with the Treasury. The paralysis of business had cut off the receipts of the Treasury to such an extent that he must do one of two things, viz.: Either draw on the forty-four million reserve, or allow the Treasury to suspend. He had on hand forty-four million dollars in currency, which he, and his predecessor, and the Attorney General believed he was authorized to issue; and the alternative was, to use it, or allow the Treasury of the United States to be proclaimed bankrupt throughout the world.—The wisdom of the act is to be judged not alone by the consequences which followed using the currency, but also by the consequences which would have resulted from not issuing it. Will any one figure out how much it would have cost the government, how much it would have cost the country, to have allowed the Treasury to have become bankrupt during the panic? The amount would be expressed by hundreds of millions. Now having made up one side of the account—the Dr.—let Mr. Burleigh complete the account by making the Crt side, and the balance be what has been made or loss by the operation.

Mr. Burleigh has been a ship-master. Suppose that during some terrible storm at sea, in order to save his vessel, he was obliged to cut away his masts and throw overboard part of his cargo, and then making for the nearest port, to expend ten thousand dollars in repairs, before he could proceed on his voyage. And suppose on his return home, his employers should, instead of commending him for his efforts in saving their property, conclude to "take an account of stock," and charge him with the damage to the ship, the loss of cargo and the cost of repairs, giving no credit for the ship itself and cargo saved. Would not Capt. Burleigh in such a case, after looking in his employers' face to see if they were serious, inform them there was a Cr., as well as a Dr. side to the account? But the case is stronger for the administration. It did not run the country in debt $26,000,000, nor one dollar by issuing the currency unless it was given away, which no one pretends. And the statement that the debt was increased by issuing the legal tenders is so ridiculously absurd that it could scarcely have been seriously made. The $26,000,000 issued was for the payment of expenses, which had become debts against the government, debts contracted under authority and direction of the laws of Congress. It was no more running in debt than it would be for a merchant who settles accounts which accrue in the course of his business, and which he has no available funds to pay, by giving his notes for the same amount.

The issue of the currency having been increased under these circumstances, and the Secretary finding his receipts insufficient to meet his current expenses, on the assembling of Congress laid the matter before them. He regarded the increase of the currency as a temporary expedient, resorted to only in an extreme emergency, and desired to retire the amount thus issued as soon as the means could be supplied by increased taxation. The Committee of Ways and Means very politely bowed him out of their Committee Room, with the advice, that he had better reduce expenses; although he was not spending a dollar that he was not compelled to by the laws.

Having reduced the amount charged against the administration from sixty-one million to thirty-five millions, let us examine this item and see if it can properly be allowed. It is said that by issuing the twenty-six millions the purchasing power of all the currency has been reduced thirty-five millions. In other words, that everything purchable has advanced five per cent. in consequence of the issue. The facts are otherwise. Everything in general, stocks, bonds, real estate, merchandise and even gold is lower now and has been during the last two months than for the month preceding the panic, as any one will see who will take the pains to compare the stock and gold lists, and prices currents of the periods referred to, During the panic, there was, as has been said, no price for anything. Gold, which is used principally for the payment of duties, was not wanted; because no one paid duties who could avoid it. Consequently the price of that commodity shared the general decline. To institute any fair comparison, we must compare before and after the panic.

The panic occurred about the middle of September, and gold had about up to that time, and for some time previous been at 114 to 116. The lowest point reached during September was 111⅛, and it was not until November that it reached to 107. But a much fairer comparison is between the same months of this and last year. Before and after the issue of the twenty-six millions. In March, 1873, gold ranged from 113⅞ to 113⅝. In March, 1874, it ranged from 112½ to 113⅛. In April, 1873, gold ranged from 1st to the 10th—lowest quotations—from 116⅞ to 118. During the present month from 1st to 10th it has ranged from 113½ to 113⅜. So that gold has been lower since the issue of the twenty-six millions by an average of about 4 per cent. than in the corresponding months last year. The purchasing power of the currency has therefore increased $28,000,000, and the fluctuations have been very much less, varying only three-eights of one per cent. during the first ten days of the present month, while in the same time in April of last year, it fluctuated about two per cent. The theory that the price of gold must and does rise and fall with the increase and decrease of the currency has not been demonstraied by the facts since the close of the war. Take for example a period soon after the war, when Congress had become somewhat settled and had been established on a peace basis.

On the 1st of April, 1866, we had, including compound interest notes, a paper currency of over nine hundred million dollars in circulation and gold was at 26 per cent. prem. During that year the currency was contracted more than one hundred million dollars, and gold had risen to 33 per cent. premium. Now will any one dend that a contraction of the currency one hundred millions reduced the purchasing power of what remained in circulation nine per cent. or seventy-two million dollars! If so the government lost one hundred and seventy two million by the operation.

Those who favor a return to specie payments are weakening their case very much by adhering to the theory that an increase of the currency necessarily reduces its purchasing power, and advocating contraction as the only road to resumption of specie payment, because the theory is not sustained by the facts in the case, and the policy of contraction after a fair trial, has proved a failure and has been repudiated by a majority of the people as represented in Congress. Gold, since the suspension of specie payments, has become merchandise, and like other merchandise, subject to the law of supply and demand, and it has not to any great extent if at all, being governed by the volume of currency. It has varied ten, twenty and even fifty per cent. in a single month, at periods when there was no change whatever in the volume of the paper currency. Sometimes this variation has been on account of a demand for legitimate use and sometimes on account of a speculative demand, but in either case the price was governed alike by the demand and had no relation whatever to the volume of the paper currency. The constant fluctuations in the price of gold without any change whatever in the volume of the currency, prove conclusively, that it is not regulated by the amount of paper in circulation, but is governed mainly by other and independent causes.

I am opposed to an increase of the legal tender currency in any event (and equally opposed to its contraction) or to any increase of the currency whatever, without provision being made for resumption of specie payments by the government. But I believe we can have such an increase of the currency as the growing business of the country north and east as well south and West requires, and provide at the same time for a steady, gradual and certain return to a specie basis.

I believe we shall best reach the result by a careful examination of our financial experience and of the needs of all sections of the country; and not by a blind adherance to pet theories, based upon the experience of other countries, at other times and under other conditions. It will not be reached by ignoring, or treating with contempt a large section of the country, which think themselves agrieved by a denial of privileges which other sections are enjoying, particularly when that section has become terribly in earnest on the subject and has the power to enforce its demands.

A Mysterious Letter.

SOUTH BERWICK, Me., April 13, 1874.

To the Editor of the Press:

About two weeks ago a letter was received by Mr. John Norman of this place, stating that his son, Sylvester Norman, was killed seven years ago last fall at the edge of a piece of woods, on the road leading from Berwick to his house, and there buried between two knolls. The letter requested that the facts should be published in the Maine State PRESS, a paper published at Portland. There was no name signed to the letter, and whoever wrote it said he was afraid to sign his name, and also stated that he received his information from the one that killed young Norman. The letter does not give the location of the place where the body was said to be buried so that it can be found, as there are woods on both sides of the road. The facts in the case so far as known are that ten years ago last fall Christopher, (Not Sylvester,) son of John Norman, aged seventeen years, was missed and nothing has been heard from him since. If the writer of the letter above referred to can give any further information that will lead to the discovery of the place where the body was buried, he will confer a great favor upon the afflicted family. All communications in regard to the matter addressed to S. J. Nason, South Berwick Junction, will be strictly confidential.

S. J. NASON.

Washington News and Gossip.

PRESERVATION OF WAR DOCUMENTS.

Senator Logan, chairman of the Military Committee, is considering a propostion looking to the preservation of the records of the war, by printing those portions which are essential to a full and impartial history. At the close of the war, Congress directed this work to begin, and quite a mass of records were copied and sent to the printers. Before they were put in type, for some reason not fully understood, all further steps were suspended. Twice since, the largest part of the records, including Confederate archives, have been seriously endangered by fire, and as none are in fire proof rooms or buildings, the risk of their destruction is very great. Aside from this, the customs and rules of the department do not permit any inspection of these records for other than official purposes. Several persons of standing, desirous of preparing a history of certain campaigns or battles, have found it impossible to obtain access to the proper official documents. This difficulty does not arise from any design on the part of the authorities to conceal them, but such a history is distributed through reports, collections of despatches, etc., belonging to the papers of the office, and such search as would be required cannot well be made for individuals Aside from the question of preservation of the. records, it is regarded as but just to all who served in and who supported the war to have its real inside history known. At this late day it is held that no one could be injured by such publication, except such as deserved to be, while the countless unjust things done would be rectified,

JUDGE HOAR'S AMENDMENT.

Is much approved by all hard money men. It is as follows:

"That from and after the first day of September, in the year 1874, nothing but gold and silver coin of the United States shall be a legal tender for the payment of any debt thereafter contracted; that from and after the first day of September, in the year 1874, every holder of United States notes shall have the right to exchange them at the Treasury of the United States in sums of $100, or any multiple thereof, for bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. a year, payable semi-annually, which bonds shall be redeemable after ten years from their date, at the pleasure of the United States, and payable at thirty years from their date, payable principal and interest in gold, and the notes so exchanged shall be cancelled and destroyed and not reissued, and no new notes shall be issued in lieu thereof."

News and Other Items.

The Bishop of Manchester, Eng., thinks cremation is not a very bad idea, and that urns for the ashes of the dead would be more picturesque than coffins.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy's new church is to be called the Amity Baptist church of the City of Chicago; one of the rules is that there shall be as few deacons as possible.

The Duke de Broglie, who manages France and its President, has Italian blood in his veins. His great grandfather was guillotined, and his grandmother was Madame de Stael.

Diocletian, the crusader, is not very much, if not sentimental. He says that "there is no influence so fixed in man's very fibres as the loving spirit of woman." This is a little dubious in meaning, but it sounds nice.

A New York paper objects to Wagner making an abattoir of voices in his operas, which may be called a foreign and rather delicate way of expressing what the critic intended to call a "bloody row."

King Amadeus was husted out of Spain, it is said, because he wished to improve the people, introduced Italian ways, disregarded the prejudices of the nation, was economical and unostentatious, and could not speak the language—but then he learned to "walk Spanish."

"Kaliforniska Skizzer och Noveller" is the name of Bret Harte's book, done up in Swedish. The Overland Monthly finds these two touching passages: "Struck a streak of bad luck" and "handed in his checks," translated, "He begun to play with bad cards," and "ended the game!"

Oliver C. Everett, of the class of 1832, has presented to Harvard College a portrait of Charles Sumner, painted in 1856 by Wm. Morrison, a young artist, who was prevented by death from adding the last touches. It was seen by Sumner himself and a relative, who pronounced it "the best picture that had been attempted, except one by Wight." The portrait has been placed in Gore Hall.

By the will of the late Wm. Johnson, admitted to probate in New Haven, Wednesday, $37,000 are charitably appropriated, as follows: To the Home Missionary Society, $11,000; American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $9000; American Bible Society, $10,000; Congregational Union, $3000; American Missionary Association, $4000, this sum to be applied, under the direction of the Executive Committee of said association, for the education of the ignorant, both black and white, in the Southern States of this Union.

STATE NEWS.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY.

The Lewiston Journal says on Friday evening, G. P. W. E. Pressey, assisted by C. H. French as G. H. P.; A. D. Smith, G. S. W.; N. G. Cummings, G. S. F.; T. Littlefield as Grand Treasurer, and O. G. Douglass, Grand Junior Warden, instituted a new encampment of Odd Fellows in Auburn. It is styled Pejepscot Encampment, No. 8. The following officers were installed: John Read, C. P.; C. C. Frost, H. P.; S. P. Miller, S. W.; Fred Kelley, R. S.; I. D. Johnson, F. S.; A. T. Bean, Treas.; J. S. Parker, J. W.; J. M. Steadman, G.

The Journal says Saturday forenoon a span of horses belonging to S. C. Bearce & Co., employed in drawing logs to the lower saw mill, broke through the ice near the boom above the gate house, and one of the animals was drowned before it could be got out.

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The Kennebec Journal says Marshal Sipher seized on Saturday, six barrels and three kegs of different kinds of liquors, at the storehouse on the wharf of the Star of the East, at Gardiner.

The Journal says that Boston capitalists, some of which are interested in Lewiston corporations, are negotiating for the purchase of the Sprague property at Augusta.

[Press Correspondence.]

A New York hotel man is negotiating with the heirs of the late John L. Heavey, for the purchase of the Elmwood lot in Waterville. It is proposed to build a hotel that will cost about $80,000.

Smith and Meader of Waterville, are erecting a mill, 50x95, three stories, for the purpose of manufacturing house frames. All the parts for an ordinary house can be had within a few days after the order is given. The building is entirely framed by machinery, and ready to be erected. It is provided with machinery to plane every part, even to posts and sills. It will be the only one of the kind in the State.]

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

It is expected the Penobscot river will be clear of ice this week.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

Mr. Augustus F. Cowan, a trader in Bath, died suddenly on Sunday, of congestion of the stomach. He was at church, apparently in his usual health, in the morning. The deceased was a brother to the late L. O. Cowan, Esq., of Biddeford.

The Board of Assessors at Bath, is not filled. The Times says the gentlemen elected in the first instance Messrs. Davenport, Fisher and Ledyard, having all declined to accept the honor, three other gentlemen were elected. Two of these, Messrs. Gannett and Swanton have sent in their declinations.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

[Press Correspondence.]

Saturday evening, a large number of the former pupils of the Eaton School met to consider the matter of a reunion, which was fixed for June 18th. This school has been in operation 20 years, and is now very successful.

WALDO COUNTY.

The keel of a bark of 550 tons has been laid in the Merrithew ship-yard at Searsport.

Friday morning last, between one and two o'clock, two large barns in Belfast, owned by Messrs. Woods & Baker, and filled with pressed hay, were burned to the ground. The fire was probably incendiary, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the surrounding property was saved. A house and stable owned by A. E. Pote, Esq., of Belfast, stood within a few feet of the burning buildings, but by the well directed labor of the citizens and the fire departmenti they were saved.

Miss Hattie S. Peller, aged about 18 years, an operative in a shoe factory in Belfast, was seriously injured Saturday, by her hair being caught in the machinery; and before she could be extricated a large portion of her hair was torn off, and the scalp raised and gashed. It is feared her skull is injured.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Some of the mills on the St. Croix have been running for a week past, and it is expected that all will be in operation in a few days.

IN GENERAL.

A patent has been granted Samuel W. Emery of Portland, for safety car. A re-issue has been granted John Mutty of Brewer, for feed-roller to circular saws.

Poverty of the Blood.

If the blood be thin and watery the whole system is improverished. The flesh is flabby, the muscles lack hardness, the nerves are relaxed, the internal organs but imperfectly perform their functions, the brain is inert, and, in short, the entire body is only half alive. The stomach is mainly responsible for this wretched condition of the human machine. Stimulate and tone the organ with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and a marked change for the better will soon be apparent. The result of improving the digestion with this potent and genial tonic will be the conversion of the food into rich, pure blood, and as the blood is the raw material from which flesh, muscle, brain, bone, and every membrane, tissue and ligament of the body are manufactured, all those components of the material frame will be gradually regenerated and invigorated. This is sound doctrine, and it is sustained by the logic of facts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPRING OPENING

—OF—

NEW GOODS

—AT—

ANDERSON'S,

3 DEERING BLOCK.

French and German Corsets.

Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets,

Madame Foy's and Jacqueline Corsets.

Fine Cotton Lisle Thread and Balbriggan Hosiery.

Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Striped Hose.

LADIES' HOSE TO MATCH SUITS.

New Shades in Trefousse and Jouvin

KID GLOVES.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Hoop Skirts, Tucked and Striped Skirts,

SUMMER UNDER VESTS,

Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs and Ruffings,

All at very Lowest Prices. at

ANDERSON'S,

3 DEERING BLOCK.

apr14 sn6w

Common sense says there is but one way by which a disease of the Lungs can be reached, and that is, through the Medium of

INHALATION,!

C. MORSE M. D.

apr4 1m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DR. A. W. FRENCH,

wishes to inform his friends and patrons that the partnership hitherto existing between himself and Dr. Johnson is dissolved, and that after April 1st he may be found at his new Dental Rooms,

291 CONGRESS STREET,

three doors above the Preble House. ap3en2w

Boy Wanted.

To learn the Apothecary business. Address, with references,

DRUGGIST, Box 1837, P. O.

mh27 sntf

Schlotterbeck's Moth and Freckle Lotion

A safe and sure remedy for removing Tan, Pimples, Moth Blotches, Freckles and Eruptions from the Skin, rendering it soft and fresh and imparting to it a MARBLE PURITY.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Prepared only by A. G. SCHLOTTERBECK & CO., Apothecaries and Chemists, 303 Congress street, one door above Brown. Portland, Me. au26sntf

We Reduce the retail price of Our Coal for deliveries In Town, Woodford's Corner, Libby's Corner and Knightville to $8.50 per ton—this for the best Coals, first quality in every particular, which fact is recognized by hundreds of CONTENTED CUSTOMERS resident in the places just named. WE SUGGEST that others requiring really CHOICE COAL, correct weight and an avoidance of all annoyances occasioned by undue haste, carelessness or inattention, call upon us and become purchasers.

me28sneodtf JOS. H. POOR & BRO.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SPRINGER

has removed her Studio to

ROOM 3, CLAPP'S BLOCK,

Where she will receive pupils in Object-drawing and Painting, as usual.

mar23 sntf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTED CIGARS!

IF YOU WILL SMOKE,

Go to ALLEN'S, No. 11 Exchange St., and get a very choice imported Havana cigar, "Felechina," 10 cts. each or 11 for $1.00.

CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS!

ap10 sn3w

To the Public.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals respectfully gives notice that ALONZO H. LIBBY, Constable whose office is at No. 89 Middle street, (up stairs) has been appointed Agent of the Society.

The public are therefore requested to give prompt information to him of any cruelty to animals that may come to their knowledge, and he will see to it that the offenders are brought to speedy and strict justice. Per order.

ap29 sntf

THE EUREKA

FAMILY BREAD!

Has been tried and is said to be fully equal to the Best Home Made Bread. Ask your Grocer for it. For sale from our Carts and from Bakery,

22 ANDERSON STREET,

RICE & CALDERWOOD.

jr30 sntf

COUNTY BONDS.

CITY. BONDS.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.

All carefully selected in the west, paying 10 to 12 per cent interest. Very safe as well as profitable.

CHARLES M. HAWKES.

96 MIDDLE STREET.

jun15 sntf

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies!

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, or when the phlegm or matter rips a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To aid the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food, and prevents souring. It assists the digestion, by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

Dr. Schenck can be consulted at the Quincy House, Boston, on Wednesday, March 25th, April 8th and 22nd, May 13th and 27th.

Advice will be given free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge is $5.00.

Schenck's Medicines are sold by all Druggists throughout the country.

Schenck's Almanac can be had of all Druggists, free. mel2eod&w1ysn11

Awnings, Tents, Flags, Boat Sails, Covers, Canvass Letterings, Decorations, &c.,

49 1-2 EXCHANGE STREET.,

F. A. LEAVITT.

mc3 eodsn

MR. G. F. LANE.

Would like a few more pupils in Vocal and Instrumental Music at 48 Spring St. Terms $20.0.

ap10 2wsn

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,—

THE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1874

CITY AND VICINITY.

THE PRESS

May be obtained at the Periodical Depots of Fessenden Bros., Marquis, Robinson, Brunell & Co., Andrews, Wentworth, Glendenning, Moses, Henderson, and Chisholm Bros., on all trains that run out of the city.

At Biddeford, of Pillsbury.
At Saco of L. Hodgdon,
At Waterville, of J. S. Carter.
At Gorham, of News Agent.
At Bath, of J. O. Shaw.
At Lewiston, of French Bros. and Stevens & Co.
At Kennebunk, of C. E. Miller.

New Advertisements To-Day.

ENTERTAINMENT COLUMN.
Fair and Apron Sale—Reception Hall.
Grand Ball—Lancaster Hall.
AUCTION COLUMN.
Administrator's Sale—F. O. Bailey & Co.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
Spring Opening—Anderson.
NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Proposals for Materials for Navy Yards.
Kingsbury & Jordan—Counsellors at Law.
For Sale—House.
Farm for Sale—Gardiner Flood.
Board of Trade Notice.
House for Sale—W. H. Jerris.
To Let—F. J. Rollins.
Rare Business Chance.
MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.
The steamer Chesapeake for New York.

Stated Meetings.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The regular meetings of the City Council take place he first Monday evening of each month.

The School Committee meet the fourth Monday evening of each month.

MASONIC

At Masonic Hall, No. 95 Exchange Street.

YORK RITES.

BLUE LODGES—Ancient Land-Mark, first Wednesday; Portland, second Wednesday; Atlantic, third Wednesday.

CHAPTERS—Greenleaf R. A. C., first Monday; Mt. Vernon, R. A. C., third Monday.

COUNCIL—Portland C. R. & S. Masters, second Monday.

COMMANDERIES OF K. T.—Portland, fourth Monday: St. Albans, second Thursday.

GRAND BODIES—Grand Lodge, first Tuesday in May; Grand Chapter, first Tuesday evening in May; Grand Council, Wednesday 3 P. M.; Grand Commandery, Wednesday evening.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Fourth Wednesday in every month.

ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITES.

LODGE—Yates Grand Lodge of Perfection, firs Friday.

COUNCIL—Portland Council P. of J., second Friday.

CHAPTER—Dunlap Chapter Rose Croix de R., third Friday.

CONSISTORY—Maine Consistory, S. P. R. S., fourth Friday in March, June, September and December.

I. O. O. F.

At Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 88 Exchange Street.

LODGES—Maine, on Monday evenings; Ancient Brothers, on Thursday evenings; Ligonia, on Friday evenings; Beacon, on Tuesday evenings; Ivy, D., of R., second and fourth Saturday.

ENCAMPMENTS—Machigonne, first and third Wednesdays; Eastern Star, second and fourth Wednesdays; Portland, first and third Saturdays.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Every third Tuesday in the month.

TEMPLARS OF HONOR.

At Templars' Hall, No. 100 Exchange Street.

COUNCIL—Maine, first and third Mondays in each month.

TEMPLE—Forest City, No. 1, every Wednesday evening.

MAINE CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION—Corner of Congress and Casco streets. First Thursday in each month.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Corner Congress and Casco streets. Every evening.

PORTLAND FRATERNITY—No. 353½ Congress street, Every evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Bramhall Lodge, No. 3 Thursday evenings; Munjoy Lodge, No. 6, Monday evenings. At their Hall, Clapp's Block, Market Square.

PORTLAND ARMY AND NAVY UNION—Corner Congress and Brown streets. First Tuesday in each month.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—Portland Division, No. 95; Sons' of Temperance Hall. Friday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS—Arcana, Monday; Mission, Wednesday; Forest City Saturday—in Williams' block, Congress street. Mystic, Thursday; Atlantic, Tuesday;—at Sons of Temperance Hall, Congress street. Iron Clad, Thursday, West End.

PORTLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 75—Corner Congress and Casco streets. Second Saturday in each month.

PAYSON LITERARY SOCIETY.—Meetings every Monday evening, Brown's Block, cor. Brown and Congress streets, at 7½ o'clock.

BOSWORTH POST G. A. R.—Meetings every Friday evening in Mechanics' Hall, corner of Congress and Casco streets.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA—Camp No. 1 convenes at Arcana Hall, Williams' block, corner of Congress and Chapel Sts., Tuesday evening; No. 2 at School House, Turner's Island, Cape Elizabeth, Friday evening; No. 3 on Wednesday evening and No. 4 on Saturday evening at Temperance Hall, No. 35½ Congress street.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Congress Hall Block. Second Monday in each month. Delivery of books, 2 to 6, 7 to 9, day and evening.

Superior Court.

APRIL CIVIL TERM, 1874. SYMONDS, J., PRESIDING.

MONDAY.—Peter Ross vs. John R. Patten. Assumpsit upon an account annexed in which the plaintiff claims to recover for services two hundred and forty-two days at five dollars per day, as foreman of a gang of workmen in building the Portland & Ogdensburg Railroad, upon which the defendant was a sub-contractor, and for materials furnished to the amount of $408.00, one yoke of cattle $200 and $240 cash, amounting in all to $2058. Since the suit was commenced the defendant has paid the parties that plaintiff was owing for the materials and also Pierce of Conway, of whom plaintiff hired the cash he claims to recover for as advanced so, that plaintiff has amended his claim by striking out these two items.

The defense is that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in building this portion of the road under the firm name of Patten & Ross. Secondly, that if the plaintiff was hired as foreman his claim is exorbitant both as to time and prices. Testimony in progress.

A. W. Bradbury for plaintiff.
Sargent for defendant.

Municipal Court.

BEFORE JUDGE MORRIS.

MONDAY.—John Howley vs. William S. Sampson. Forcible entry and detainer. Defence—action prematurely brought. Judgment for defendant.

Motley & Blethen. B. D. Verrill.

Brief Jottings.

Cloudy to-day and rainy to-night.

A large boiler was sent out from the Port-Company yesterday, for a paper mill in New Hampshire.

The Mercantile Library Association hold their annual meeting this evening.

To-night the grand benefit is given to the Grand Army Committee.

Exchange street was made hideous yesterday by the cries of two charcoal venders.

After yesterday's delightful weather we take back all we've said about April.

Portland business men travelling by our excellent steamboat lines, will now have two hours more in Boston, as the hour for sailing is now at 7 o'clock p. m.

Thomas Fisher is the man who shot the porpoise from the bridge.

Officer Barbour found a little boy on the street yesterday, three years old, who couldn't find where he lived. The officer found his home and took him to it.

The Aged Brotherhood are invited to attend the funeral of Bro. O'Brion this afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, Deering.

The engine houses were draped in mourning and the flags at half-mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the late Engineer Chase.

The Buxton Sugar Camp Association will celebrate its anniversary at the residence of S. Frank Adams, Esq., Buxton Centre, on the evening of April 15th. A large attendance of the members is expected to be present on the occasion.

A novel feature of the temperance gathering at Brunswick, Fast Day, is "crowning the banner," a floral and musical exercise, in which a hundred young people engage, under direction of a gentleman from Portland. Brunswick ladies also furnish a collation.

Francis Murphy of Portland, lectured last evening at Damariscotta Mills, and speaks tonight at Bath.

J. K. Osgood of Maine, reports that he has organized in Massachusetts 31 reform clubs, with 20,000 signatures. He will take up his residence in Maine soon.

The man who took the collar off that dog on Commercial street yesterday, can bring back the collar or come and get the dog. In either case he will be forgiven.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association was held at the ante-room of the City Hall last evening. Encouraging remarks were made by several gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any important business.

The Maine Shooting club did not do any business last evening.

A queer shaped anchor is to be seen on the Norwegian barque lying at Grand Trunk Wharf.

There were only two or three arrests yesterday for intoxication.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Trade this morning to discuss the currency question.

On the first page will be found some matters of interest respecting the Centennial.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—The funeral rites of the late John F. Chase took place yesterday afternoon from the First Baptist Church. A large concourse of people was present. The Fire Department attended in a body. The members of the Department, the Mayor, and the Committee on Fire Department met at the City Building, and forming in line, marched to the church. The casket contrining the body was placed in front of the pulpit, with a vase of flowers on either side. Near the head was the hat and belt of the deceased, draped in mourning. On the lid of ths casket was a cross and crown of rare and beautiful flowers, a present from the Fire Department. The friends and relatives were seated on one side of the centre aisle, with the firemen on the other. After the opening services, Dr. Shailer made a very touching mention of the deceased. He spoke of Mr. Chase's connection with the different organizations to which he belonged, and to his fidelity to them, each and all. In mentioning his connection with the church, he spoke very highly of his worth.

At the close of the service the procession proceeded to Evergreen Cemetery, where the remains were interred. The following is the order of the procession:

Chandler's Band, Washington Hook and Ladder Co., Engine Companies, No.'s 5, 4, Mayor and Committee on Fire Department, Engine Companies, No.'s 3, 2 and 1, Officers of Ancient Brothers Lodge of I. O. O. F., pallbearers, hearse and the mourners; Messrs. Littlefield and Cloyes from the Board of Engineers, and Messrs. Cummings and Pennell from the Relief Association, and brothers Robinson and Capen from the Odd Fellows acted as pall bearers.

The fire alarm was tolled during the moving of the procession.

The firemen went as far as Deering's bridge.

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—The following important sale of stocks and bonds was made by F. O. Bailey & Co., yesterday morning:

Twelve shares Canal National, par 100, at $137.68 and last year's tax to James Noyes.

One hundred shares Portland and Kennebec, par value 100, at 54 to W. E. Wood.

Ten shares Maine Central, par value 100, at 54 to W. E Wood.

Ten shares, same, at $54½ to C. Sweetsir, Saco.

Twenty five shares Portland Co., par value 100, at $84.50 to J. B. Brown & Sons.

Ten shares Maine Central at 54 to W. E Wood.

$3600, six per cent. Maine Central scrip, at 81 and interest to W. G. Davis.

$2500, Androscoggin and Kennebec six per cent. bonds at $85.50 to J. B. Brown & Sons.

$2000, Municipal City of Portland bonds at six per cent. at $96.50 to Joseph Walker.

$1000, Waldoboro town bonds in aid of railroad, at 88½ to J. B. Brown & Sons.

$500, Portland and Ogdensburg, six per cent. gold, at $88.50 to George Small.

$1000, Iowa Central first mortgage sevens, at $47.50 to W. H. Stephenson.

$1500, Leeds and Farmington Sixes at $86½ to W. E. Wood.

$1500, Cook county, Ill., Sevens, at $98 3-8 to W. E. Wood.

$1000, City of Cleveland, Ohio, Sevens, $99 4-8 to Swan & Barrett.

$4000, European and North American Sixes, (gold) at $69½ to C. Sweetsir.

$3000, same to same, at $68.

$1000. St. Joseph and Denver City, Western Division, gold eights, at $19, to W. E. Wood.

Parish Meetings.

The following parish meetings were held last evening, and business transacted as follows:

HIGH STREET.—J. R. Thompson, Moderator; Richard Abbott, Clerk; B. Thurston, David Keezer, C. C. Tolman, Orin Hawkes, G. C. Tyler, Parish Assessors; Philip H. Brown, Treasurer; $3500 was voted as the pastor's salary, and a vacation of ten weeks during the year at his pleasure; $1500 was voted to expend for music; $1600 for incidentals; $250 for sexton. An assessment of 20 per cent. was voted on the valuation, to pay the foregoing sums, and the Parish Committee were instructed to make a new valuation of the pews, and report at an adjourned meeting in two weeks.

FREE STREET.—Albion Little, S. A. True, C. B. Morse, Percival Bonney and H. A Hart were appointed a committee to provide supplies for the pulpit, and to attend to securing a pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST.—S. S. Rich, Chairman; W. Duroy, Clerk; J. B. Mathews, Treasurer. M. L. Stevens, E. P. Chase and Joseph Bradford, Finance Committee. The free seat system was reported a marked success; the receipts from this plan average $1100 more than taken by pew rents. They propose to raise $4650.

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that John E. Donell, Esq., who has been confined to his house with a violent fever, is recovering.

Miss Worthing who was injured Saturday night, is out of danger.

Mr. E. H. Tobey of the First National Bank, left for Denver, Colorado, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. William Atwood, Superintendent of the Kerosene Oil Company, left for a trip West last night.

Rev. W. S. Stockbridge of Woonsocket, R.I., will be called to the church in Deering.

It is understood that Manager Hatch will retire from his position on the Eastern Road about the first of May. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. S. Prescott. Mr. George Batchelder succeeds Mr. Prescott, and is succeeded by Mr. Trafton Hatch.

Charles Collins, who has been personating "Pete Hygley" in the Color Guard, was presented with a fine malacca joint.

Mr. Franklin C. Robinson of Bangor, has received the appointment of Assistant Professor of Applied Chemistry in Bowdoin College, from which institution he was graduated with high rank in the class of 1873.

WARD'S VARIETIES.—If the troupe now performing at Music Hall fulfill the promise of last night's entertainment they ought to find no difficulty in maintaining a variety theatre in this city. Their opening performance was excellent of its kind, and one of the best ever given in this city. Some of the feats put down in the programme are not excelled on any boards in the country, Columbus, the India rubber man, was wonderful in his contortions, the little folks of the St. Felix troupe were charming, and M'lle Cerito took the audience by storm in her bewitching transformation dances. Miss Eva Brent was pleasing as usual in her songs. Bryant is an immense ventriloquist, and Thomas and Heeney are fine clog dancers. The crowning feature, however, was the performance of Frank Gibbons in the astonishing act on the aerial bar, where he balances himself upon a ladder and chair, and finishes by a somersault fifty feet in the air. to a single cord. The entertainment concluded with the amusing comedy of "What is it?"

ARRIVAL OF THE CASPIAN.—The Allan mail steamship Caspian, Caspian Trocks. from Liverpool the 26th ult., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing 18 cabin and 155 steerage passangers. She was many days overdue, and much solicitude was felt.

The passage was one of the roughest ever experienced. From the day of sailing a succession of head winds and gales were encountered. On the 31st ult. a terrific hurricane set in, lasting twenty hours. None of the officers dared to station themselves on the bridge, and all of the men, except those actually needed, who were lashed to the shrouds, were ordered below. The captain took his station on the quarter deck. Three boats were washed away, and two badly smashed.

SCANDINAVIAN COMMUNION.—The Scandinavians held religious services at Reception Hall, last evening, Rev. Mr. Juul officiating. About four hundred people were present. The services were conducted in the Danish language and at the close of the preaching the sacrament of the eucharist was celebrated.

Mr. Juul leaves for New York to-day, but will preach here occasionally, until a regular minister is secured. A minister will be called soon, and a church and Sabbath School established. Mr. Juul wishes it to be understood that he is not in opposition to Mr. Smith, the Swede who preached here some time since.

SUICIDE.—John McLaughlin, a young man about twenty years old, son of Robert McLaughlin of Scarboro', committed suicide Sunday by holding his head under water in a pond near by his father's residence until he was suffocated. For a year past he has exhibited signs of derangement, and was undoubtedly laboring under mental derangement at the time he committed the deed. Coroner Gould was called, but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

SALE OF SUGAR.—F. O. Bailey & Co., sold 61 hogsheads and 6 tierces of damaged sugar yesterday afternoon, to the Eagle Sugar Refinery. Five hogsheads sold for 6 1-8 cents, and the balance for 7 cents.

GRAND ARMY HALL.—The "Gleaners" gave a very pleasing entertainment at Grand Army Hall last evening. The first play presented was the amusing farce of "Bamboozling," in one act, after which they gave "Box and Cox" which to say the least, was very funny. The entertainment closed with "That Rascal Pat." The hall was crowded to reletion, and every one was well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

WEDDING.—Mr. Magnus A. R. Lingberg, Scandinavian Consul at this port, was united in marriage yesterday afternoon to Miss McShane, by Rev. Mr. O. Juul of New York. The many friends of the happy couple wish them a long life of peace and prosperity. Scandinavian shipping in the harbor displayed bunting in honor of the event.

THE auction of the balance of the bankrupt stock of spring and summer clothing will be continued every evening this week and at private sale during the day at Abrams & Bro., under the U. S. Hotel. tu-th-&fri.

GOOD NEWS.—It comes late in the season to be sure, but better late than never. It will no doubt be a matter of gratifying intelligence to hundreds of consumers in this city and vicinity to learn that that Jos. H. Ricker & Bro. have decided to reduce the retail price of their first quality coals to $8 50 per ton, delivered. The Messrs. Poor are among the largest dealers in the city, and their coals have the reputation of being particularly free from slate and dust.—*Argus.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

THE Chesapeake leaves for New York this afternoon.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—By order of C. P. Mattocks, assignee, the entire stock of rooms 4 and 5 Free street, consisting of about $10,000 worth of ladies garments, suits, shawls from the finest lace and paisley, &c., the common square shawls, dress goods, elegant lace curtains, parasols, hosiery, &c, will be sold at auction commencing to-day and continuing until sold. This is a rare opportunity, and we say to the ladies improve it.

THE Eureka Spool Silks are full length.

As usual we invite all our friends to buy their clothing, custom or ready made, of Geo. W. Rich & Co., 173 and 175 Fore street. You can always get good goods at fair prices at this house. mch21 eod 1m

RIGHT side up. Clothing and gent's furnishing goods lower than any other party.
J. BURLEIGH,
89 Middle street.

AMERICAN Black Silks only $1.49 at Leach's, 84 Middle street. apr9 1w

FOR SALE on favorable terms, a valuable slate property, partially developed, with most encouraging prospects, in the eastern part of the State. Owners refer to S. T. Pullen, Esq Press office. je14-dtf

BY TELEGRAPH.

MATTERS IN MAINE.

Sudden Death—Vessel Ashore.

BATH, April 13.—Mr. Augustus N. Cowan, of this city, about 45 years of age, died suddenly at his residence last night. He was in usual health and attended church during the day, but not feeling well in the evening, went to his room to lie down and shortly after expired.

The schooner Cinaloo of East Machias, Capt. W. M. Robinson, lumber laden, went ashore near Hendricks's Head Light during the snow storm of Saturday night, staving her bow and filling her with water. Capt. Low of the steamer Comoset, went to her assistance and towed her to the marine railway at Boothbay for repairs.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Same Old Story.

BOSTON, April 13.—The twenty-second ballot for United Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes 219; necessary for a choice 110; Dawes 63; Hoar 52; Curtis 62; Adams 11; Sanford 4; Banks 7: Washburne 3; A. H. Bullock 13; Edward Learned 1; Judge Pi man 1; Whittier 1.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Times Washington special states that G. H. Hubbard and others have gone to Boston with authority to negotiate a compromise between the Dawes and Hoar factions in the Massachusetts Legislature.

The New England M. E. Conference.

At to-day's session of the New England Methodist Conference, Rev. A. J. Kynett, DD., representing the church extension society, spoke concerning the work of the society which he did not think had received due attention. There has been a misapprehension concerning the object and purpose. It is not a relief society as many seem to think, judging from the applications which are made for assistance in paying off church debts which evidently are not church extension. This work was organized by direction of the general conference of 1864. The legal incorporation was affected in March, 1865. The first money was received by the Treasurer in October of the same year, and the first appropropriation was made in the spring of 1866. During the eight years of active work ending January 1st, 1874, the Board has collected and disbursed $708,148.84, of which $187,424 belong to the loan fund, from which churches are aided only by loans. Of this loan fund $26,519.90 have been returned to the treasury and reloaned to other churches. The Board has aided in all 1,205 churches, most of them by donations, many by loans and some by both donations and loans. The total number of methodist churches 14,500, of which 5,037 have been built within the last seven years, so that about one-half of all the churches are more than one-fourth of all the increase since the work began have received aid from the Board.

NEW YORK.

The Case of Cruelty to a Child.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The case of Bergh vs. Connolly for inhuman tretment of a child named Mary Ellen, was continued to-day. The Supreme Court chambers were crowded to excess. There were twelve ladies in the court interested in the case, who all sat around the little girl, who was dressed very neatly and enjoyed herself with a large picture book, and at times chatted with the ladies, all nervousness having gone. Mrs. Connolly, after signing her deposition, shook hands with the child, who bade her good bye, saying, "Mamma, see the nice clothes I have got now."

Mrs. Mary Webb, matron at the police headquarters, who takes care of stray children, testified that she examined the child. Her clothing was very bad and exceedingly dirty. There was vermin in her hair, which appeared as if it was never combed. Her body was very dirty, taking three distinct washings to get rid of the dirt encrusted on her. There were several bruises on her body, which she stated was caused by blows from a whip inflicted by her mamma.

Mr. George Kellogg of the Board of Commissioners of Charities and Corrections then testified to the circumstances under which the child was given to Mrs. Connolly, after which the case was adjourned until Thursday.

The Attempt to Defraud Insurance Companies.

The police have succeeded in arresting Louisa Germs, the alleged accomplice of Dr. Uhlyg in attempting to defraud the insurance companies. While going through Dr. Uhlyg's papers yesterday, a memorandum was found with the name of Maria Leg on it, and in brackets the name of Louisa. At a late hour last night a trace of the woman was found and this morning she was found living with a family in 109th street. On being brought to the Central office she was recognized by several officers of the insurance company. She stated to Capt Irving that she was sick at 160 Eldridge street and was attended by Dr. Uhlyg, but denies that she was ever put in the coffin, and says the undertaker was present when the bricks were put in the coffin, and assisted in preparing the coffin for interment. She and Dr. Uhlyg's wife were in the room when the bricks were being put in, and it was the latter woman who went to the funeral so closely veiled. When the doctors were called in she says she had some soap in her mouth and pretended to have convulsions by the advice of Dr. Uhlyg. She was locked up and the police are now looking for the doctor's wife.

Serious Affray.

Early this evening two sailor boarding house keepers, James Curren and Fred Evans, who had a quarrel of long standing, met in the saloon No. 40 South street, when Evans, without speaking a ward, drew a large sized revolver, and discharged it at Curran, who was shot in the left side and very dangerously wounded. Evans was arrested.

Desperate Women.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Globe publishes a letter from Mt. Vernon, Ill., giving some account of the kind of crusading by the ladies. Friday last Mrs. S. S. Wilson, accompanied by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, went to the drug store of E. M. Shepherd and demanded to see the prescription on which her husband is in the habit of obtaining liquor. Shepherd being absent the clerk refused the demand, but advised them to see Dr. Porter and have him revoke the prescription. Mrs Wilson regarding this as a mere attempt at evasion, told the clerk if he did not give up the prescription she would blow his brains out, at the same time presenting a pistol at his head and appearing to be in great excitement. A parley ensued and finally Mrs. Wilson was induced to call on Dr. Porter, where, with her pistol drawn, she obtained a speedy revocation of the prescription. The ladies then proceeded to Shepherd's saloon, and Dr. Johnson's drug store, and with their weapons presented gave their orders, after which they went home, much to the relief of all the doctors and saloon keepers.

The Spring Trade.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Times says that the prospect of spring trade here in various parts of the country is brightening. The World does not think so and believes the present business depression is more than temporary.

WASHINGTON.

The District Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The District Investigating Committee heard the testimony to-day of A. M. Gibson, a newspaper correspondent, who stated that he heard the Superintendent of Public Works state to C. H. Parsons that he could control the contracts.

Bill to Abolish Moieties.

In the House to-day, Mr. Wood of New York introduced a bill to regulate the service of collection of customs, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. It enacts that no moties, perquisites or commissions shall be allowed collectors, naval officers, surveyors or other officers or employes of the Collector's Department, and all laws providing such are to be repealed; that all proceeds of condemnation by seszures shall be paid into the Treasury, that the District Attorney upon complaint shall make investigatigation into the facts before commissioners and then cause the arrest of the offenders; that compromises by special agent or district attorneys shall be unlawful, with penalties for felony, but the Secretary of the Treasury may remit when no intention of fraud was proven; that only single items of merchandise shall be forfeited, instead of the entire invoices; that all the settlements of duties shall, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of a protest, be final upon all parties; that suits for recovery must be commenced within two years; that books and papers must be ordered by a judge of the district court, add the boooks must be accessible at all times to the owners. All acts inconsistent with this are repealed, and this is to go into effect immediately.

The Sanborn Contract.

Wm. H. Kelsey, formerly member of Congress from New York, and more recently connected with the contracts to collect derelicit taxes similar to the Sanborn contracts, was the only witness examined this morning by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Kelsey stated that he had drafted the clause in the appropriation bill under which Mr. Sanborn's and other contracts were made. Messrs. Dawes, Beck, Niblack and Hale of Maine, discouraged the scheme, but Mr. Cole of California, Mr. Logan and Mr. Sawyer of South Carolina, favored it. He (Kelsey) thought it was a good law and did not hesitate to press it. He threw up his contract because he believed an official in Philadelphia favored the railroad companies. He had talked with Secretary Richardson and Solicitor Banfield and with Mr. Boutwell, but latter did not have much faith in the contracts, it being thought the law to elect abandoned property in the South might be so construed as to apply to the collection of derelic taxes all over the United States. Kelsey testified to holding interviews with Secretary Richardson and that Sawyer went with him (Kelsey) from Richardson's to Solicitor Banfield's office for the latter's opinion, which proved, like Kelsey's, to be such a construction of that law. He didn't know what interest Sawyer had in the business.

The Geneva Award Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee considered to-day the Geneva award bill. After discussion it was voted to insert a section to pay insurance companies the amount of their war premiums on vessels destroyed by Confederate cruisers. The committee did not dispose of the other sections of the bill.

The Taxation of Non-Resident Bank Shareholders.

The Chief Justice developed his first opinion on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day in a case from Illinois, touching the right of the State to tax non-resident national bank shareholders at the residence of the bank. Members at the bar who heard it and his brethren on the bench speak of it in eulostic terms. The court below decided that the tax could not be thus laid and the decree was against the Collector. That decree is here reversed, the Court holding that shares of stock in national banks are personal property. Under the national banking act they are a specie of personal property say the Court, which is in one sense intangible and incorporal, but the law which creates them may separate them from the person of the owner for purposes of taxation and give them a status of their own. This has been done, it is held, by the banking act.

Treasury Balances.

The following are the Treasury balances today:—Currency, $3,197,508; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,420,000; coin, $87,360,684, including coin certificates $35,652,200; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

Forty-Third Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition in favor of removing Hell Gate obstructions; also a message from Governor Dix and resolutions of the New York Legislature upon the resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Anthony reported a bill instructing the Congressional printer to pay prices for work the same as in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York and when possible to have work done by a private contract if cheaper. Placed on the calendar.

Resolutions were agreed to accepting for the Congressional library certain unpublished documents relative to the Carlist war of 1835—presented by the Carlist Germain.

The bill to authorize the issue of arms to the authorities of Nebraska was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Bayard submitted an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana, which was ordered to be printed. In a long preamble it sets forth that McEnery and Penn were duly elected Governor and Lt. Governor of Louisiana, and requests the President to issue a proclamation within ten days after the passage of the bill notifying the people of that State that all hindrance, obstructions or impediments on the part of the general government to a public and legal assumption of the office of Governor and Lt. Governor by those persons are withdrawn, so that they may without let or hindrance proceed to fill them.

Mr. Dorsey, from the District of Columbia Committee, reported a bill to establish the Potomac Park and Zoological Garden near the Capitol, and to incorporate a society to maintain the same, and a company to construct a street railroad there.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on the memorial of the Mercantile Insurance Co., of N. Y., to be reimbursed for $8000 in greenbacks insured in that company and lost at sea. The committee was discharged from further consideration.

Mr. Carpenter being entitled to the floor to call up the Louisiana bill gave way for a short time that the bill to provide for the incorporation of Railroad Companies in the territories might be acted upon The vote by which Mr. Waleigh's amendment was agreed to Friday was reconsidered and the amendment modified so that Congress might alter the amendment or repeal the act and then again agreed to it,

Mr. Bayard offered an amendment that any charter granted by the bill shall be revokable by the legislature of any State which may be formed out of any territory within the limits a railroad is located.

Pending discussion on this amendment, Mr. Carpenter asked that his Louisiana bill be made the special order for to-morrow after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Sherman said he was opposed to taking up the bill and hoped the sense of the Senate would be taken whether it should be considered or not. He thought the Senate should devote its time to other matters of more importance.

Mr. Carpenter said the Senator from New Jersey (Frelinghuysen) was prepared to speak on the bill and it should be taken up. However, if a majority of the Senate were determined to stand by the Kellogg government right or wrong, he admitted it would be bad policy to have any debate on the subject. The Senator from Ohio (Sherman) had come here with several financial conundrums which had occupied the Senate four months. The Senate would have been astonished if some Senator had expressed a desire to dispose of measures without debate.

Mr. Sherman said there were many bills on the calendar, and he was opposed to laying aside practical legislation to take up his bill. It would do the people of Louisiana no good, and he would therefore insist upon the consideration of matters of more importance.

Mr. Carpenter said it was a matter of importance where a State had been usurped and its government held by the usurper under the decree of a Federal Court. He was astonished at the indifference manifested by Senators on this subject. If the Republicen party to-day refuses to interfere when the usurpers hold a State by the throat it could not interfere in any similar case where usurpers might be Democrats. He was in New Orleans last May when there was great excitement and in a public speech he pledged himself to the people that if they would stop violence, and submit to the Kellogg government he would do what he could to present their case to Congress. They had kept their part of the contract, and he proposed to keep his.

Mr. Sherman said that no one would deny that the Senator had not kept his pledge already. He (Sherman) believed a large majority of the people of Louisiana had acquiesced in the condition of affairs in that State, and it was wise in them to do so, They would have an opportunity next fall to redeem their government, and Congress had better attend to its legitimate business and leave matters in Louisiana to right themselves. Any action by Congress now would only derange matters and make them worse.

Mr. Carpenter said the acquisition of the people of Louisiana was their submission to the authorities of the United States. Troops were there now and in case an attempt was made by the people to throw off the Kellogg government these troops would be put into action under an act of the Kellogg legislature. In regard to holding elections Kellogg could carry the State to-morrow by 20,000 or 30,000 majority.

Mr. Morton said the act had been repeated.

Mr. Carpenter replied he was glad to hear it. It was a step towards decency.

Mr. Morton said one of the chief disturbing elements in Louisiana at present was the fact that this bill was pending in the Senate. He believed a great majority of the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg government.

In the course of the details Mr. Carpenter said he didn't think the repudiation of debt by the Kellogg legislature was a beneficient measure.

Mr. West replied he had no desire at the present time to intrude a debate on the Louisiana question upon the Senate but some remarks made require a refutation by him. The Senator from Wisconsin had said the repudiation of the debt was no beneficient legislation. He (Wist) desired to say that the legislation was made at the suggestion of the Democratic party of the State. When the State should be committed to the Democratic party the bonds might as well be put in the waste basket. The people now beseeching Congress for a new election in Louisiana are the disappointed office seekers and men who have countenanced murder and assassination. He would not attempt to put bill on the table now but would show when the time come that the Kellogg government was a legal government of the State, and that the people there were quietly pursuing their vocations

Mr Carpenter gave notice that to-morrow, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to take up the bill.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the railroad bill.

Mr. Hoagar moved an amendment giving to the Legislature of any State which may hereafter be formed out of a territory in which a railroad authorized under this act may be located under the same power, over such corporation as it would have over one of its own creation. Agreed to.

Mr. Pratt offered an amendment making stockholders of any road organized under act, are individually liable for an amount equal to the amount of stock subscribed for by them, for all debts contracted by the road. Agreed to.

Mr. Ramsey offered an amendment that any such road or telegraph should transmit the mails and messages for the government of the United States for a compensation not to exceed that paid by private parties for similar service Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were concurred in.

Mr. Conkling offered a substitute for the liability clause of Mr. Pratt, "that every stockholder in every corporation to be formed under this act shall be liable for all debts of said corporation, contracted while he held the stock equal to the amount of stock of which he is the holder at par value thereof." Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, Yeas, 20; nays, 12.

The Senate concurred in House amendment to bill to authorize aliens to act as engineers and pilots which provides that they shall be previously resided six months within the United States.

The Senate then went into executive session and at 5.15 adjourned.

HOUSE.

A bill for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers and the free transmission by mail of newspapers, within the county of publication, was taken up and passed. Yeas, 178; nays, 41.

Mr. Wood of New York, introduced a bill to regulate the service of collection of customs, which was referred to Committee on Ways and Means. It enacts that no moieties, perquisites or commissions shall be allowed collectors, naval officers, or employes of the collector's department, and all laws providing such are to be repealed; that all proceeds of condemnation by seizures shall be paid into the treasury; that the District Attorney upon complaint shall make investigation into the facts before commissioners, and then cause the arrest of the offenders; that compromises by special agent or district attornies shall be unlawful with penalties for felony, but the Secretary of the Treasury may remit when no intention of fraud was proven; that only single items of merchandise shall be forfeited, instead of the entire invoices; that all the settlements of duties shall, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of a protest. be final upon all parties; that suits for recovery must be commenced within two years, that books and papers must be ordered by a judge of the District Court, and the books must be accessible at all times to the owners. All acts inconsistent with this are repealed, and this is to go into effect immediately. Text of bill is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act the following mail matter shall be allowed to pass free in the mail: First newspapers, periodicals, and magazines, reciprocally interchanged between publishers and not exceeding 16 ounces in weight, to be confined to a single copy of each publication. Second—Newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber, residing or receiving the same within the county where the same is published, but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers, unless postage is paid upon them at usual rates.

Mr. Hayes of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the free transmission by mail, of all seeds, cuttings, and plants sent by the Committee of Agriculture. The rules were not suspended. Yeas, 146; days, 84—not two thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Hazleton introduced a bill defining a legal day's work for conductors and drivers on the Washington street cars to be not exceeding ten hours; the wages of such conductors and drivers to be not less than the amount now paid. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Platt of Va., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to defer operations on any public building, authorized but not actually commenced, or to proceed with the same, as in his opinion it is for the best interest of the public service. The monies heretofore appropriated for that purpose, to remain available till the completion of the work for which they were appropriated. Rejected. Yeas, 129; nays, 96—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Stone of Mo., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution reciting the gross abuses and irregularities in the letting of mail contracts, and providing for an investigation thereof.

The motion to suspend rules was not seconded and the resolution was not entertained.

Mr. Beck of Ky., called attention to the fact that every Democratic member voted in the affirmative, and every Republican member in the negative.

Mr. Stowell of Va., a member of the Post Office Committee, said Mr. Stone had an opportunity of making his proofs before the committee, and the committee would give him a hearing to-morrow.

Mr. Packer of Pa., chairman of the committee, made a like statement, and said if the preamble was stricck out there was no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Page of California, remarked that a statement had been sent to the associated press in California, at the instigation of his colleague (Luthrell) that this investigation had been going on for weeks.

Mr. Luthrell, (excitedly,)—I know nothing about it and you have no authority for asserting it. You are very sensitive on this question.

Mr. Page stated that over two weeks ago, his colleague (Luthrell) went before the Post Office Committee, making certain charges, and was requested by the committee to make his charges in writing, and to sign them. He had come at different times, and afterwards, when there was no quorum present, and then the telegrams were sent to California, stating that Luthrell was endeavoring to get up this investigation, but could not get it; a statement which was wholly false.

Mr. Luthrell—No sir; it was true. My colleague is very sensitive. I stated to him and stated to the committee that serious charges had been preferred in regard to certain post office transactions, that I was not disposed to implicate the Postmaster General, but that there had been a post office ring formed, which was defrauding the government, and had defrauded it to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. I afterwards went before the committee as I agreed to, but my colleague did not appear, and there was no quorum. I make these charges on the authority of the very best men in my State, who would be ashamed of the action of their representative here to-day. I do not come here with "Leland Stanford's" collar round my neck,

POETRY.

A Crumbling Tower in the Campagna.

BY ALFRED AUSTIN.

There is a tall but crumbling tower that stands
Amid the lone Campagna's gloomiest waste,
Whose depths were dug by those Cyclopean hands
Which famed Cortona's massive circuit traced.
Above, its walls, like wrecks on littered strands,
Heaped more than built, rise up. Each age has traced
Its record on the masonry. Wouldst compare
Republic, empire, ruin?—Scan them there!

Its corner-stones are waifs from drowned fanes,
Its mortar, marble gods. Urn, statue, bust,
All that of porphyry temples yet remains,
Tumbled and trampled, shattered, ground to dust
Chipped, splintered, fouled, besmeared with wintry stains,
Into its chinks and crannies have been thrust,
Religions, dynasties, to patch a rent
In its rude mail, their sepulchres have lent.

AGENCIES.

S. R. NILES,
ADVERTISING AGENT.
Contracts for Advertisements in all Newspapers of all cities and towns of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.
Office No. 6 Tremont Street, Boston. Mr. Niles is authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS

T. C. EVANS.
ADVERTISING AGENCY & PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
106 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Dealer in Wood and Metal Type and all kinds of Printers' Materials. Advertisements inserted in any paper in the United States or Canadas at publishers' lowest prices. Send for estimates. Mr. Evans is authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

C. J. WHEELER,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENT
No. 5 Washington Building,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
s authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York.
Estimates furnished gratis for Advertising in all Newspapers in the United States and British Provinces. Messrs. Pettengill & Co. are authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS
FOR ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS.
Dealers in Printing Materials of every description, Type, Presses, etc.
Office No. 41 Park Row, New York. Messrs. Rowell & Co. are authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

BATES & LOCKE,
Newspaper Advertising Agents,
34 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
J. H. BATES, late of S. M. Pettengill & Co. D. R. LOCKE, o Locke & Jones, Toledo Blade.
Send for list of 100 choice newspapers. Messrs Bates & Locke are authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

DODD'S
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
121 *WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.*
Advertisements received for every Paper in the United States and British Provinces at the lowest contract prices. Any information cheerfully given and estimates promptly furnished.
HORACE DODD.
Mr. Dodd is authorized to contract for advertising in the PRESS.

MUSIC BOOKS!
Oliver Ditson & Co., during repairs of their building injured by fire, will occupy store No. 225 Washington St., where they have, as usual for sale, a very large stock of the best and most popular Music Books; among them:
THREE
Choice Volumes of Bound Music.
Price of each Book, Boards $2.50; Cloth $3; Gilt $4.
MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental.
WREATH OF GEMS. Vocal.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. The Best Vocal Duets.
Capital collection. 200 large pages, popular pieces, a great deal of music for a little money.
RIVER OF LIFE. Best Sabbath School Song Book.
American Tune Book.
Price $1.50, or $13.50 per dozen. Has 1000 Tunes and Anthems, not new, but selected as the favorites from all prominent Church Music Books published during the last half century.
Father Kemp's Old Folk's Tunes. Enla'd. $4 per doz.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS
For Piano, Cabinet Organ, Melodeon, Guitar, Banjo, Cornet, Fife, Accordeon, Clarionet, Flute, and Flageolet.
These convenient books cost but 75 cents each, and are concise, simple methods, with large quantities of pleasing airs for practice.
The above books sent postpaid, on receipt retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO. 711 B'dway, New York.
ap8 d&w2w

Nolcini's Cough Lozenges.
Unsurpassed for Cure of
Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc.
CLERGYMEN,
PUBLIC SPEAKERS
and SINGERS
recommend them after a test of fifteen years, as a remedy for Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat.
HON. GEORGE B. LORING, President of Massachusetts Senate, writes: "I have found them very useful in keeping the throat free from irritation during long public speaking."
REV. SAMUEL C. BLAKE, Pastor of East Church, Salem, having used various kinds of "Troches," desires, without solicitation, "to testify to the rare virtues of Nolcini's Cough Lozenges, as a relief for Sore Throat, resulting from a cold or the strain of public speaking.
"Worthy the attention of all persons afflicted with a Cough or any Irritation of the Throat and Lungs."
—GEORGE UPTON.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
HARRIS & WEBSTER, Sole Proprietors,
267 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

W. F. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
mc19 PORTLAND. TS&T1m

"RESURGAM,"
An Invigorating, Strengthening Cordial
FOR LADIES EXCLUSIVELY,
Prepared from the original formula of the late
DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL
—BY—
E. C. K. TODD, M. D.,
374 Tremont Street,
BOSTON.
Directions accompany each bottle.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR,
F. SWEETSIER, Wholesale Agent for Maine.
For sale by all respectable Druggists.
ja16 3m*

GRASS SEEDS!
2000 Bags Herds Grass Seeds.
1000 " Red Top "
500 " Michigan Clover Seeds.
500 " No. New York Clover Seeds.
400 " Ohio " "
200 " Pen Vine " "
150 " Alsike " "
25 " White Dutch " "
200 " Millet " "
200 " Hungarian Grass " "
200 " Orchard " "
Also, large assortment Vegetable and Flower Seeds.
For sale at the lowest cash price.
KENDALL & WHITNEY'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
PORTLAND, ME. tf
ie19

Hard Pine Timber
On hand and sawed to dimensions.
Hard Pine Plank, hard Pine Flooring AND STEP BOARDS.
FOR SALE BY STETSON & POPE.
Wharf and Dock, First, corner of E Street Office, No. State street, Boston.
my3eodly

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wood and Granite Blocks.

PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, May 1st, from parties who desire to contract with the City of Portland for laying **Wood Pavements** for the ensuing year. Proposals must state the price per square yard of pavement laid, the kind of treatment proposed, if any, and name of pavement to be laid; the City to make all excavations and furnish sand for foundations.

Also, from parties who desire to contract for **Granite Block Pavement** to be laid the ensuing year. Blocks to be "6 to 8" long, "7 to 8" deep, "3½ to 4½" wide; state price per square yard of pavement laid. The City to make all excavations and furnish sand.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals to be addressed

CHAIRMAN,
Committee on Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges.
ap13 dtd

BRICKS AND CURBSTONE.

PROPOSALS will be received until FRIDAY, May 1st, for the delivery of three hundred thousand, more or less, of good hard burned best quality sidewalk Bricks. To be delivered from time to time as may be required for use by the Street Department.

Also, for the delivery of three thousand lineal feet, more or less, of Granite Curbstone, to be cut 6 inches top "6 face and 24 back," end joints kept full at least 8 inches down, and to be from "16 to 20" deep, the Stone to be delivered on the Street as required by the Street Commissioner.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Address proposals to

CHAIRMAN,
Committee on Streets, Sidewalks and Bridges.
ap13 dtd

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of F. H. Fassett, Architect, until 12 M., May 2d, for furnishing materials and finishing rooms in the basement of the City Building in connection with Clerk of Courts' offices. Plans and specifications can be examined at the office of the Architect on and after TUESDAY next.

Per order
COMMITEEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
ap13 dtd

CITY of PORTLAND.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE

THE Assessors of the City of Portland hereby give notice to all persons liable to taxation in said city, that they will be in session every secular day from the first to the fifteenth day of April next, inclusive, at their room in City Hall, from ten to twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and from three to five o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving lists of the polls and estates taxable in said city.

And all such persons are hereby notified to make and bring to said Assessors true and perfect lists of all their polls and estates, real and personal, or held by them as guardian, executor, administrator, trustee or otherwise, on the first day of April, 1874, and be prepared to make oath to the truth of the same.

And when estates of persons deceased have been divided during the past year, or have changed hands from any cause, the executor, administrator, or other person interested, is hereby warned to give notice of such change; and in default of such notice will be held under the law to pay the tax assessed, although such estate has been wholly distributed and paid over.

And any person who neglects to comply with this notice will be *doomed* in a tax according to the laws of the State, and be barred of the right to make application to the County Commissioners for any abatement of his taxes, unless he shows that he was unable to offer such lists within the time hereby appointed.

☞ In no case will the possession of Government bonds be allowed as a plea in mitigation of a doom.

S. B. BECKETT,
WM. O. FOX, } Assessors.
S. B. HASKELL,
☞ Blank schedules will be furnished at the room of the Assessors.
Portland, March 28, 1874. d3w

To the Harbor Commissioners of Portland Harbor.

PORTLAND, April 7, 1874.

THE Portland Rolling Mills desire permission to build their wharf on the new line as fixed by the Commissioners, and to dredge in front of the same to the channel, and they ask your consent thereto. GEO. E. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

PORTLAND, April 8, 1874.

It is *Ordered*, That a hearing be had on the foregoing petition April 17th next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Portland Rolling Mills; and that the above petition, together with this order of notice, be published for seven days successively in two of the daily papers printed in Portland.

JACOB McLELLAN,
ALBERT MARWICK, } Harbor Commissioners.
C. H. FARLEY,
ap9dtd

CITY OF PORTLAND.

IN BOARD OF HEALTH, March 13, 1874.

ORDERED, that until otherwise directed, we do hereby designate the dump at the foot of Hanover street (City Stable lot) and the dump at the foot of Franklin and Smith streets as the places for deposit of rubbish, such as dirt, shavings, saw dust, ashes, cinders, soot, hair, shreds, manure, oyster or lobster shells, or any other matter of any kind (except dead animals) which may be removed from any house, cellar, yard, or other place within the city limits.

Approved April 21, 1873.

I hereby give notice that the "City Ordinances" relating to the deposit of rubbish in any Street, Lane, Alley, Court, Square, Public Place or unoccupied lot within the city limits, except the lots designated in the foregoing order, will be strictly enforced.

GEO. W. PARKER, City Marshal.
mh14 d3m

JOHN LUCAS & CO'S
CELEBRATED
GREEN PAINT!
J. Porter & Co., Boston,
Sole Agents for N. E.
SWISS GREEN,
Lightest and most Brilliant in the Market.
Light and medium Imperial French Green.
They have no Equal
For brilliancy of color, covering properties, lightness and durability.
It is only after years of experiments that the manufacturers have succeeded in producing these
Unfading Greens,
and so great has been the demand, that they have twice been compelled to enlarge their Works. Dealers and consumers will have no other after once using this make.
For sale by dealers generally and at wholesale by the sole Agents for New England.
J. PORTER & CO.,
35 INDIA ST., BOSTON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
Varnishes and Japans,
Ship Paints, Colors,
Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
J. PORTER & CO.,
35 India St., Boston, Mass.
ie17 eod6m

Providence Tool Co.
LEWIS OLIVER & PHILLIPS.
Wm. H. Haskell & Co. Rhode Island Nut Co
READING BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
A. W. GIFFORD & Co.,
Manufacturers of
Heavy Hardware and Railroad Supplies.
Marine Hardware & Ship Chandlery.
THE "PROVIDENCE" CLOTHES WRINGER
J. H. WORK, Agent,
44 Broad Street,
jn21deow1yr Boston Mass.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

SEALED Proposals will be received for erecting a two story brick Town House on the new Town House lot, Cape Elizabeth, according to plans and specifications, which may be examined at the office of the Selectmen on and after the 11th instant, from one to five o'clock P. M. Proposals may be made for the whole or separately for the granite, brick, wood work, &c., and will be opened after the 18th inst. The successful bidder will be required to furnish satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

THOS. B. HASKELL,
ELISHA N. JORDAN, } Selectmen of Cape Elizabeth.
FRED'K HATCH,
ap9 dtd&w1t

Notice.

THE western end of D Street, leading from Bridge Street to the water, in Knightville Village, is closed to travel until further notice. Persons passing over the same do so at their own risk.

THOS. B. HASKELL,
ELISHA N. JORDAN, } Selectmen of Cape Elizabeth.
FREDERIC HATCH,
Cape Elizabeth, April 8, 1874. ap9d&w1w

Sanford's Improved Refrigerators.
The three points of excellence which I claim, are, 1st; constant and thorough circulation of pure air; 2nd; dryness, no dampness mould nor taint; 3rd; no intermingling of odors; purity and active air, the elements of its success. Call, or send for circulars.
Manufactured and for sale by J. F. MERRILL, between Cross and Cotton sts., near Leavitt Burnham & Co.s Ice House, Portland, Me.
ie5dtf

For Sale Cheap.
ONE nice Express Wagon, or exchange for a horse. Also one nice Hack suitable for one or two horses. Enquire or address
D. F. KNIGHTS,
mc20*1m 31 Oxford St., Portland

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, Sept. 15th, Trains will run as follows:

Mail train for Gorham and accommodation train to Island Pond, 7.15 A. M.

Mail train 1.20 P. M. (stopping at all stations to Island Pond.) connecting with night mail train for Quebec, Montreal and the West.

Accommodation train for Gorham and way stations, 5.25 P. M.

Trains will arrive as follows.

Mail train from Gorham and intermediate Stations 8.50 a. m. Through mail train from Island Pond Montreal, Quebec and the West 2.50 p. m.

Accomidation train from South Paris and way Stations 6.15 p. m.

Passenger Offices
74 EXCHANGE ST.
—AND
DEPOT AT FOOT OF INDIA ST.
Tickets sold at Reduced Rates!
To Canada, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Saginaw, St Paul, Salt Lake City, Denver, San Francisco,
and all points in the
Northwest, West and Southwest
J. C. RUNNIVAL Agt.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY is in splendid condition, is well equipped with first-class rolling stock, and is making the best connections and quickest time of any route from Portland to the West.

☞ PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS attached to all through trains.

Baggage checked from Portland to Detroit and Chicago, and not subject to Custom House examination.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding $50 in value (and that personal) unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

C. J. BRYDGES, *Managing Director.*
H. BAILEY, *Local Superintendent.*
Portland Sept. 12, 1873.

PORTLAND & OGDENSBURG R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Monday, Oct. 20, 1873, and until further notice trains will leave, as follows:

Portland for North Conway at 7.45 A. M. and 1.30 P. M.

Portland for Upper Bartlett at 1.30 P. M.

Upper Bartlett for Portland at 7.00 A. M.

North Conway for Portland at 8.15 and 11.30 A. M.

The 7.45 train from Portland and 11.30 from North Conway will be Freight trains with Passenger car attached.

The 1.30 train from Portland and 8.15 from North Conway will have the following Stage connections:—

At Baldwin for Cornish, Porter, Kezar Falls and Freedom.

At Brownfield for Denmark and Brid ton.

At Fryeburg for Lovell and North Lovell.

Ticket office in Portland at Boston & Maine R. R. Station, where all trains of P. & O. R. R. arrive and depart.

J. HAMILTON, *Superintendent.*
Portland, Oct. 18, 1873. aug30tf

EASTERN & MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

COMMENCING DEC. 8, 1873.

Passenger trains leave Portland daily, for Portsmouth and Boston, (Sundays excepted) at *1.30 A. M. 16.15 A. M., †9.10 A. M., ‡3.15 P. M., 16.00 P. M.

Leave Bangor for Portland, Portsmouth and Boston at ‡8.00 A. M., *7.00 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portsmouth and Portland at *7.30, ‡8.30 A. M. †12.30, ‡3.15, *8.00 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portsmouth, Portland, Bangor, Houlton, Calais and St. John at *8.00 P. M.

Leave Boston for Portsmouth, Portland, Bangor and St. John at ‡8.30 A. M.

Leave Portsmouth for Portland at †10.00, ‡10.35 A. M.; ‡2.55 P. M., ‡5.05 P. M., *10.05 P. M.

Leave Portsmouth for Portland, Bangor, Houlton, Calais and St. John at *10.05 P. M.

Leave Portland for Lewiston, Bath, Rockland and Augusta at †7.00 A. M.

Leave Portland (via Danville) for Lewiston, Farmington, Waterville and Skowhegan at †1.00 P. M.

Leave Portland for Bath, Lewiston, Rockland, Augusta, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bangor at 1.05 P. M.

Leave Portland for Bangor, via Augusta, (Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,) at 12.15 a. m.

For Lewiston, Bath and Augusta at 15.20 P. M.

For Lewiston via Danville at †5.15 P. M.

Leave Biddeford for Portland at ‡8.00 A. M., returning at 5.15 P. M

The 6.15, 9.10 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. trains from Portland, and the 8.00 A. M. train from Bangor make close connections to New York by one or other of the routes from Boston. Passengers ticketed through by either route.

The 6.15 A. M. train arrives in Boston at 10.40 A. M., connecting with train for New York via Shore Line at 11.10 A. M. The 9.10 A. M. train arrives in Boston at 1.40 P. M. in season to connect with the train for New York, all rail, also with the 5.30 P. M. (steamboat) trains for New York via Fall River, Stonington and Norwich Lines. The 3.15 P. M. train arrives in Boston in season to connect with trains for New York via Springfield at 9 P. M

The 9.10 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. trains from Portland connect at Conway Junction with the Great Falls and Conway Railroad.

The 7.20 A. M. train from Boston arrives in Portland in season for passengers to take the cars of the P. & O. Railroad.

The 8.30 A. M. train from Boston connects with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec and all parts of Canada East.

Through tickets are sold in Portland and Baggage checked through to Houlton, Calais, St. John, Halifax, Dover, Foxcroft, Rockland, &c.

*Pullman sleeping car express train. N. B. This train runs Sunday Morning, *does not run* Monday morning.

†Accommodation train
‡Fast Express.

J. PRESCOTT,
Supt. Eastern Railroad,
I. L. LINCOLN,
Supt. First Div. M. C. R. R.
GEO. BACHELDER,
General Agent Eastern & M. C. R. R., Portland, Me.
de8 †

BOSTON & MAINE RAILROAD

PORTLAND TO BOSTON
VIA
Old Orchard Beach, Saco, Biddeford, Kennebunk, Wells, Dover, Great Falls, Exeter, Haverhill and Lawrence.
PARLOR CARS.

1873. Winter Arrangements. 1873.

Passenger Trains leave Portland for Boston †6.15, ‡9.10 A. M. *3.10 (Parlor Cars), *6 P. M.

Returning, leave Boston at *8.30 (Parlor Cars) A. M., †12.30, ‡3.30, *6.00 P. M.

Trains from Boston are due at Portland at *12.30, ‡5.00, †8.10, *9.55 P. M.

For Manchester and Concord, N. H., via C. & P. R. R. Junction, †6.15 A. M., *3.10 P. M.

For Lowell—All trains connect at Lawrence with trains for Lowell.

For Manchester and Concord via Lawrence 9.10 A. M.

For Rochester and Alton Bay †6.15, A. M., *3.10 P. M.

For Milton and Union Village 6.15 A. M., *3.10 P. M.

For Old Orchard Beach, Saco and Biddeford †10.25 A. M.

Returning, leave Biddeford at †11.20 A. M.

For Scarboro, Old Orchard, Saco, Biddeford and Kennebunk †2.30 P. M.

Returning, leave Kennebunk †7.30 A. M.

For New York, Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington,
AND ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND WEST.

The †6.15 A. M. train arrives in Boston at 10.45 A. M., connecting with train for New York via Shore Line at 11.10 A. M.

The ‡9.10 A. M. train arrives in Boston in season to connect with the 3.00 P. M. train for New York via Springfield; also with 5.30 P. M. (steamboat) trains for New York via

Fall River,
Stonington and Norwich Lines

The *3.10 P. M. train arrives in Boston at 7.10 P. M., connecting with trains for New York via Springfield at 9.00 P. M., and Shore Line at 9.30 P. M.

Passengers ticketed and Baggage checked through by either route.

All Trains stop 10 minutes at Exeter for refreshments at First Class Dining Rooms.

Passenger Station in Boston, Haymarket Square.

Passenger Station in Portland, Commercial street.

Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. passenger trains arrive at and depart from this station.

Freight received at Portland & Ogdensburg R. R. Freight Station, West Commercial street, until 5 P. M.

Family package Tickets between Portland and Boston for sale at 25 per cent. discount.

Freight station in Boston, Causeway street.

†Accommodation.
*Fast Express.

JAS. T. FURBER, Gen. Supt., Boston.
PAYSON TUCKER, General Agent, Portland
Boston, Dec. 6, 1873. tf

STONINGTON LINE!
FOR NEW YORK,
AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
This is the only inside route Avoiding Point Judith.
Seamboat Express trains leaves Boston from Boston & Providence R. R. Depot daily, except Sunday at 5.30 P. M. connecting at Stonington with the entirely new and superb Steamer Rhode Island, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and with the elegant and popular Steamer Stonington every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in New York always in advance of all other lines. Baggage checked through.
Tickets procured at depots of Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads and at Rollins & Adams 22 Exchange St., and W. D. Little & Co., 491 Exchange St.
L. W. FILKINS. D. S. BABCOCK.
Gen. Pasenger Ag't. New York. President.
d1v

KNOX & LINCOLN RAILROAD.
Direct rail route to Wiscasset, New Castle, Damariscotta, Waldoboro, Warren and Rockland.
No change of cars between Portland and Rockland.
Steamers leave Rockland for all points on the Penobscot river, Machias, Mount Desert Vinal Haven, Hurricane and Dix Islands.
Leave Maine Central Depot, at 7.0 A. M., and 1.00 P. M.
Stages connect at Rockland, for Camden, Lincolnville, Northport, South Thomaston and St. George, daily. At Rockland for Union, Appleton and Washington, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
At Thomaston for St. George daily.
At Warren for Jefferson and Whitefield, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.
At Waldoboro' for North Waldoboro', Washington and Liberty daily.
At New Castle for Bristol and Pemaquid, daily.
Freight Trains daily and freight taken at low rates
jy29dtf C. A. COOMBS, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

PORTLAND & ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Passenger trains leave Portland for Rochester and intermediate stations at 7.30 A. M., and 1.30 P. M., making direct connection at Rochester with trains for Boston, over Boston & Maine and Eastern Railroads. Also connect at Rochester with Dover and Winnipiseogee Railroad for Alton Bay, and with Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad for Conway.

Leave Rochester for Portland and way stations at 7.20 A. M. and 12 M.

The 12 o'clock train making direct connection at Rochester with trains from Boston, leaving Boston via Boston & Maine, and Eastern Railroads.

Leave Portland for Gorham at 4.00 P. M.
Leave Gorham for Portland at 4.45 P. M.
Leave Portland for Saco River at 6.20 P. M.
Leave Saco River for Portland at 5.30 A. M.
Stages connect as follows:
At Gorham for West Gorham, Standish, and No. Limington, daily.
At Buxton Centre for West Buxton, Bonny Eagle and Limington, daily.
At South Waterboro for Ross Corner and Dam's Mills daily.
At Centre Waterboro' for Limerick, Parsonsfield daily.

WILLIAM H. TURNER, *Superintendent.*
oc6tc

EASTERN RAILROAD
—AND—
PORTSMOUTH & DOVER R. R.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

Passenger trains leave **Portland** for **Portsmouth** and **Dover** daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Leave **Dover** for **Portsmouth** and **Portland** at 7.45, 10.45 and 4.25 p. m.

A freight train will leave Portsmouth for Dover, and Dover for Portsmouth daily.

fe6dtt J. PRESCOTT, Superintendent.

NEW BRITAIN PURE WHITE LEAD
AFTER ample experience in practical use, this lead is now conceded to be all that is claimed for it, and is guaranteed fully equal to any in the market.
It is STRICTLY PURE, containing nothing but fine white lead and the best refined linseed oil.
It is unexcelled in BODY.
It is unsurpassed in PURITY OF COLOR.
It is of EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSIVENESS.
STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 20 State St., Boston.
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