Clerk of Courts

The Union and Eastern Journal.

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

LOUIS O. COWAN, Editor and Proprietor. BIDDEFORD, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857. VOLUME XIII—NUMBER 4.

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MARCUS WATSON, Printer.

Poetry.

The Passing Cloud.

That shadowy cloud upon the sky
Of summer seems to sleep,
Like some fair dream in beauty's brain;
But soon will melt before the eye,
And mingle with the deep
Of air, like ships upon the main—
It is no empty phantom, brief and vain.

For Genius, pensive on the hills
Of earth, observed the bright
But transient vision, ere it went,
And caught its beauty, which now fills
The soul with rare delight.
Enchained in hues divinely blent—
A joy forever fadeless and unspent.

And nature radiant, thus appears
Before the eyes of men,
With graceful form and beauteous mien—
In dewy flowers and shining spheres—
Inviting brush and pen
To catch her glory's changing sheen,
By art transformed to an immortal scene.

The cloud is gone—the sky is blue,
And not a shade remains;
But whither gone that airy sprite,
That creature of the morning dew,
That ghost of the fallen rains,
Though far beyond our feeble sight,
Its form o'er earth still floats in beauty bright.

So passes through our life some soul
Of most ethereal mould,
Though born on earth, it seeks the skies,
Where stars of light untarnished roll,
And suns sit throned in gold;
For God within it, bids it rise,
Till, lost in heaven, it leaves our longing eyes.

Let not the grosser world complain
That such ne'er till the soil;
Enough there are who plow and mine,
Who thresh the earth for golden grain,
Enough for dusty toil;
But such we need to come, and shine
On all our earthly cares with light divine.

Go, airy cloud, through summer light,
And seek a purer clime;
Thy passing shall not be in vain,
Though far in yonder azure height,
Ethereal and sublime;
Go, follow in the sun's bright train,
And flame ensdiate o'er the evening main.

Go, heavenly soul, and seek a sphere
Beyond the shades of earth,
Of sinless life and pure delight;
Go, tell thy God that mortals here,
Though darkened in their birth,
Have got a glimpse of upper light,
And dreams of dawns beyond this dreary night.

N. Y. Evening Post.

Agricultarul.

The Hog Cholera.

A fatal malady has prevailed among hogs in the Ohio Valley during the last six months. It is computed that between 60 and 70 thousand have fallen victims to the destructive distemper within the radit of a hundred miles surrounding Cincinnati. The disease is considered incurable, having baffled the most critical investigation into its nature, and as steadily resisted all remedial agents. The malady has been vaguely denominated "cholera," from the failure to discover its true character, and upon that principle, which, a few years ago, prompted mankind to apply the same term to all ills which resembled "cholera" in the human body, and which they did not comprehend. The distemper of which we treat is similar in some of its operations to cholera, and in others it resembles erysipelas.

Mr. Thomas Gaff, proprietor of the extensive distilleries and hog pens appurtenant, at Lawrenceburg, and who has lost about four thousand hogs this season by the hog distemper, has devoted his time patiently and indefatigably in seeking to fathom the profound and alarming mystery, but with indifferent success. His examinations, observation and experiments, however, have satisfied him that the malady is infectious.

He at first attributed the disease to the "still-slop," with which his stock was fattened, although he entertained many doubts from the fact that cattle fed on similar food were not affected. He, however, instituted inquiries among farmers remote from distilleries, and who fed their hogs on corn exclusively, and found the mortality equally great in their droves. He then procured five perfectly healthy hogs and enclosed them in a "hospital pen," where many others had died. He fed them exclusively on corn and water. In a few days they sickened and speedily died, thus proving the infectious character of the disease. He also observed that hogs belonging to farmers along the road on which the dead distempered hogs were hauled to be thrown away, were swept off by scores, thus confirming his previous test.

Dr. Sutton, an eminent physician of Lawrenceburg, meantime, was called to investigate the phenomenon. Hogs were attentively observed from the earliest stages of the distemper, until dissolution; while others afflicted, were killed and examined thro' all the stages, but without affording any clue exposing the origin of the disease, or developing any facts that could suggest appropriate remedies. The first symptoms are manifested in the staggering motion of the hog, which is succeeded with violent purging, with spasms. The disease then extends to the throat, which inflames and swells until the hog stifles and dies. In this respect, the disease may be said to resemble erysipelas. In fact, as it is from this cause chiefly that death is produced, the malady seems more nearly allied to erysipelas in the throat than to cholera. Mr. Gaff further observes that young 'stock' hogs are more easily infected than full grown and fat ones; and that a hog recovering from the distemper, may afterwards run with impunity among hundreds of the sick and dying, without danger of a second infection.

Those hog pens which appear to have suffered most, are located chiefly in and near the two Miamis, or other similar streams in this State or Indiana. The pens of Milford, Deerfield, at Pease & Co.'s distillery, near Dayton, have been swept almost clear of their stock, and their seems to be no cessation in the ravages of the fatal distemper. Many have supposed that the advent of cold weather would develope beneficial results, but no reports respecting its influence have yet reached us.—*Cincinnati Times.*

RAISING DOMESTIC TURKEYS. A writer in one of our agricultural journals says:

It is my opinion that farmers can raise a pound of fowl easier and cheaper than a pound of pork. Heretofore I have been unfortunate in raising turkeys, but this season I adopted a diffirent mode—a plan of my own invention—by which I have been very successful. Others may have adopted the same course, but not to my knowledge.

Young turkeys are apt to die before they attain the age of three weeks. I came to the conclusion that the fatality among them was caused by vermin, heavy feed, and cold, damp weather. My method this season has been this: Take the eggs of the first laying and set under barn-yard hens; the second laying let the turkeys hatch. Two or three days before hatching sprinkle the nest and the fowls themselves with a little fine powdered sulphur. When the young were hatched I took a little sulphur, gunpowder, and lard mixed, and greased their heads and necks to keep off the vermin while the young brooded. In eight or ten days repeat the dose and put on another coat.

Mode of feeding: I took equal quantities of wheat bran, and Indian meal, and wet with sour or lappered milk, with a good lot of fine-cut schives once in two or three days in with it, and fed them with till a month or six weeks old; then lessen the plan.—Feed them early in the morning to keep them rambling in the wet grass or dew.

Such has been my method of feeding and management, and I have lost only two out of forty hatched. Ducks managed in the same way—lost three by accidental causes out of thirty-five hatched. One, only, died while young. Chickens in like manner, with greased heads and sulphured nests—lost three in about sixty. This is my mode and my success.

HORSE RADISH.—Inquiries are often made as to the most successful mode of growing horse-radish, and having had some experience in the business, I will, with your permission, communicate the process which I have found to be the most generally successful. The soil most congenial to the horse-radish, is a moist, deep soil, replete with *humus*, but not wet. The land should be thoroughly plowed and reduced to a fine tilth, and have a sufficiency of old, well decomposed manure well worked in. It should then be ridged in ridges three feet apart one way, and the roots—about half an inch in diameter—cut into pieces one inch in length, and planted in the ridges, two feet apart, and but one piece in a place. The covering should not be deep—say one inch, and the after culture be the same in every respect as that of potatoes. The crop may be pulled after the severe autumnal frosts, stripped carefully of their fibres, and either marketed or deposited in the cellar for winter or spring use.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE GRAPE. The Concord grape, which caused so much discussion upon its introduction four or five years ago, is settling down to a place among standard fruits in northern gardens. A Connecticut fruit grower says that the Concord ripened with him this year on the first of September, while the Diana did not mature until the 16th, and the Isabella was delayed until the last of the month. The Concord is bound to be a great favorite.

BUSINESS OVER THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. By the courtesy of J. S. Miller, Esq., the efficient Goods Manager of the Portland section of this Road, we are put in possession of the following table, showing some of the leading articles brought to Portland by the Grand Trunk Railway in 1856.—

Cord Wood (No. of cords)	9,786
Piles	9,767
Sugar Boxes	131,512
Clapboards	764,078
Shingles	3,590,000
Laths	3,678,200
Headings	123,190
Staves	166,356
Hay, (lbs.)	2,972,940
Wheat, (bushels)	25,773
Oats, "	252,562
Barley, "	20,068
Peas, "	18,120
Flour, (bbls.)	97,347
Lumber, (feet)	23,936,300

There is a large falling off in the receipts of lumber by the Road, as compared with the previous year, but a considerable increase in several of the other items mentioned.

HORRIBLE. It is said to have been ascertained that Lorenzo B. Shepard, the distinguished lawyer and politician, who died some months since at New York, and whose funeral obsequies were so magnificent, was buried alive. It will be recollected that Mr. Shepard was found dead (apparently) in his bath, and was buried three days afterwards. The tomb in which he was placed being opened recently to admit another body, it was noticed that the coffin lid appeared not securely fastened, and upon further investigation the body was found turned and bathed in blood, and the coffin lid partiolly forced off. It appeared that in the fearful agony of his revival Mr. Shepard had struggled so violently as to burst a blood vessel.

☞ The whole number of the militia of the U. S. for 1856, is given as 2,421,163.

Miscellaneous.

The Soldier's Sweetheart.

An Old Fashioned English Love-Story, but a good one, which ends well.

There was once a grand banker in London, who had a very fine house in Portland Place, and very dirty old house in the city; and if the latter looked the image of business and riches, the former looked the picture of luxury and display. He himself was a mild man, whose ostentation was of a quiet, but not the less of an active kind. His movements were always calm and tranquil, and his clothes plain; but the former were stately, the latter were in the best fashion.—Holditch was his coachmaker in those days; Ude's first cousin was his cook; his servants walked up stairs to announce a visitor to the tune of the Dead March in Saul, and opened both valves of the folding-doors at once with a grace that could only be acquired by long practice. Everything seemed to move in his house by rule, and nothing was ever seen to go wrong. All the lackeys wore powder, and the women-servants had their caps prescribed to them.

His wife was the daughter of a country gentleman of very old race, a woman of good manners and a warm heart. Though there were two carriages always at her special command, she sometimes walked on her feet, even in London, and would not suffer an account of her parties to find its way into the 'Morning Post.'

The banker and his wife had but one child, a daughter, and a very pretty and very sweet girl she was as ever my eyes saw. She was not very tall, though very beautifully formed, and exquisitely graceful. She was the least affected person that ever was seen; for accustomed from her earliest days to perfect ease in every respect—denied nothing that was virtuous and right—taught by her mother to estimate high qualities—too much habituated to wealth to regard it as an object—and too frequently brought in contact with rank to estimate it above its value—she had nothing to covet, and nothing to assume. Her face was sweet and thoughtful, though the thoughts were evidently cheerful ones, and her voice was full of melody and gentleness. Her name was Alice Herbert, and she was soon the admired of all admirers. People looked for her at the Opera and Park, declared her beautiful, adorable, divine; she became the wonder, the rage, the fashion: and everybody added, when they spoke about her, that she would have half a million at least.

Now, Mr. Herbert himself was not at all anxious that his daughter should marry any of the men that first presented themselves, because none of them was above the rank of a baron. Nor was Mrs. Herbert anxious either, because she did not wish to part with her daughter. Nor was Alice herself—I do not know well why. Perhaps she thought that a part of the men who surrounded her were fops, and as many were libertines, and the rest were fools, and Alice did not feel more inclined to choose out of the three inferior grades of our nobility. There was, indeed, a young man in the Guards, distantly connected with her mother's family, who was neither fop, libertine, nor fool,—a gentleman, an accomplished man, and a man of good feeling—who was often at Mr. Herbert's house: but father, mother, and daughter, all thought him quite out of the question; the father, because he was not a duke; the mother, because he was a soldier; and the daughter, because he had never given her the slightest reason to believe that he either admired or loved her. As he had some two thousand a year, he might have been a good match for a clergyman's daughter, but could not pretend to Miss Herbert. Alice certainly liked him better that any man she had ever seen, and once she found his eyes fixed upon her from the other side of a ball-room, with an expression that made her forget what her partner was saying to her. The color came up into her cheek, too, and that seemed to give Henry Ashton courage to come up, and ask her to dance. She danced with him on the following night, too; and Mr. Herbert, remarking the fact, judged that it would be but right to give Henry Ashton a hint.

Two days after, as Alice's father was just about to go out, the young guardsman himself was ushered into his library, and the banker prepared to give his hint, and give it plainly, too. He was saved the trouble, however; for Ashton's first speech was, 'I have come to bid you farewell, Mr. Herbert. We are ordered to Canada, to put down the evil spirit there. I set out in an hour to take leave of my mother, in Staffordshire, and then embark with all speed.'

Mr. Herbert economised his hint, and wished his young friend all success. 'By the way,' he added, 'Mrs. Herbert may like to write a few lines by you to her brother at Montreal. You know he is her only brother; he made a sad business of it, what with building and planting, and farming and such things, so I got him an appointment in Canada, just that he might retrieve. She would like to write, I know. You will find her up stairs. I must go out myself. Good fortune attend you.

Good fortune did attend him, for he found Alice Herbert alone in the very first room he entered. There was a table before her, and she was leaning over it, as if very busy, but when Henry Ashton approached her, he found that she had been carelessly drawing wild leaves on a scrap of paper, while her thoughts were far away. She colored when she saw him, and was evidently agitated; but she was still more so when he repeated what he had told her father. She turned red, and she turned pale, and she sat still and she said nothing. Henry Ashton become agitated himself. 'It is all in vain,' he said to himself. 'It is all in vain. I know her father too well;' and he rose asking where he should find her mother.

Alice answered in a faint voice, 'In the little room beyond the back drawing-room.'

Henry paused a moment longer; the temptation was too great to be resisted; he took the sweet girl's hand; he pressed it to his lips and said, 'Farewell, Miss Herbert, farewell! I know I shall never meet any one like you again; but at least it is a blessing to have known you—though it be but to regret that fortune has not favored me still farther. Farewell! farewell!'

Henry Ashton sailed for Canada, and was of some service there. He distinguished himself as an officer, and his name was in several despatches. A remnant of the old chivalrous spirit made him often think when he was attacking a fortified village, or charging a body of insurgents, 'Alice Herbert will hear of this!' but often, too, he would ask himself, 'I wonder if she is married yet?' and his companions used to jest with him upon always looking first at the woman's part of the newspaper—the births, deaths and marriages.

His fears, if we can venture to call them such, were vain. Alice did not marry, although about a year after Henry Ashton had quitted England, her father descended a little from his big ambition, and hinted that, if she thought fit, she might listen to the young Earl of ———. Alice was not inclined to listen, and gave the Earl plainly to understand that she was not disposed to become his countess. The Earl, however, persevered, and Mr. Herbert now began to add his influence: but Alice was obdurate, and reminded her father of a promise he had made never to press her marriage with any one. Mr. Herbert seemed more annoyed than Alice expected, walking up and down the room in silence, and, on hearing it, shut himself up with Mrs. Herbert for nearly two hours.

What took place Alice did not know; but Mr. Herbert insisted that the Earl should be received at the house as a friend, though he urged his daughter no more; and balls and parties succeeded each other so rapidly, that the quieter inhabitants of Portland Place wished the banker and his family where Alice herself wished to be—in Canada. In the mean time Alice became alarmed for her mother, health was evidently suffering from some cause; but Mrs. Herbert would consult no physician, and her husband seemed never to perceive the state of weakness and depression into which she was sinking.

Alice resolved to call the matter to her father's notice, and as he now went out every morning at an early hour, she rose one day, sooner than usual, and knocked at the door of his dressing-room. There was no answer, und unclosing the door, she looked to see if he was already gone. The curtains were still drawn, but through them some of the morning beams found their way, and by the sickly light, Alice beheld an object that made her clasp her hands and tremble violently. Her father's chair before the dressing table was vacant; but beside it lay upon the floor something like the figure of a man asleep.

Alice approached, with her heart beating so violently that she could hear it; and there was no other sound in the room.—She knelt down beside him—it was her father. She could not hear him breathe, and she drew back the curtains. He was pale as marble, and his eyes were open but fixed. She uttered not a sound, but with wild eyes gazed round the room, thinking what she would do. Her mother was in the chamber at the side of the dressing-room; but Alice, thoughtful, even in the deepest agitation, feared to call her, and rang the bell for her father's valet. The man came and raised his master, but Mr. Herbert had evidently been dead some hours. Poor Alice wept bitterly, but still she thought of her mother, and made no noise; and the valet was silent too; for in lifting the dead body to the sofa, he had found a small vial, and was gazing on it intently.

'I had better put this away, Herbert,' he said at length, in a low voice; 'I had better put this away before any one comes.

Alice gazed at the vial with tearful eyes. It was marked 'Prussic acid—poison!'

This was but the commencement of many sorrows. Though the corner's jury pronounced that Mr. Herbert had died a natural death, yet every one declared he had poisoned himself, especially when it was found that he had died utterly insolvent: that all his last great speculations had failed, and that the news of his absolute beggary had reached him on the night preceding his decease. Then came all the horrors of such circumstances to poor Alice and her mother; the funeral; the examination of the papers: the sale of the furniture; the tiger claws of the law rending open the heart in all its dearest associations; the commiseration of friends; the taunts and scoffs of those who had envied and hated in silence. Then for poor Alice herself came the last, worse blow, the sickness and death-bed of a mother—sickness and death in poverty.

The last seen was over; the earth was cast upon the coffin of Mrs. Herbert, and Alice set with her eyes dropping fast, thinking of the sad 'What next?' when a letter was given to her, and she saw the hand writing of her uncle in Canada. She had written to him on her father's death; and now he answered full of tenderness and affection, begging his sister and niece instantly to join them in the new land which he had made in his country. All the topics of consolation which philosophy ever discovered or devised to soothe man under the manifold sorrows and cares of life are not worth a blade of rye-grass in comparison with one word of true affection. It was the only balm that Allice Herbert's heart could have received; and though it did not heal the wound, it tranquillized its aching.

Mrs. Herbert, though not rich, had not been altogether portionless, and her small fortune was all that Alice condescended now to call her own. There had been, indeed, a considerable jointure, but that Alice renounced with feelings that you will understand. Economy, however, was now a necessity, and after taking a passage in one of the cheapest vessels she could find bound for Quebec—a vessel that all the world has heard of; named the St. Lawrence—she set out for the good city of Bristol, where she arrived in safety on the 16th day of May, 183—.

I must now, however, turn to the history of Henry Ashton.

It was just after the business in Canada was settled that he entered a room in Quebec, where several of the officers of his regiment were assembled in various occupations—one writing a letter to go by the packet which was just about to sail, two looking out of the window at the nothing which was doing in the streets, and one reading the newspaper. There were three or four other journals on the table and Ahston took one of them. As usual, he turned to the record of the three great things in life, and read, first the marriages—then the deaths; and, as he did so, he saw, 'Suddenly, at his house in Portland Place. William Anthony Herbert, Esq.' The paper did not drop from his hand, although he was much moved and surprised; but his sensations were very mixed, and although, be it said truly, he gave his first thoughts—and they were sorrowful—to the dead, the second were given to Alice Herbert, and he asked himself, "Is it possible that she can ever be mine? She was certainly much agitated when I left her!"

"Here's a bad business," cried the man who was reading the other newspaper. The Herberts are all gone to smash; and I had six hundred pounds there. You are in for it too, Ashton. Look there! They talk of three shillings in the pound."

Henry Ashton took the paper and read the account of all that had occurred in London and he then took his hat and walked to head quarters. What he said or did there is nobody's business but his own, but certain it is that by the beginning of the very next week he was in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fair winds wafted him soon to England; but in St. George's Channel all went contrary, and the ship was knocked about for three days without making much way. A fit of impatience had come upon Henry Ashton, and when he thought of Alice Herbert, and all she must have suffered, his heart beat strangely.

One of those little incidents occurred about this time that make or mar men's destinies—A coasting boat from Swansea to Weston came within hail, and Ashton, tired of the other vessel, put a portmanteau, a servant, and himself into the little skimmer of the seas, and was in a few hours safely at the pleasant watering place of Weston super Mare. It wanted yet an hour or two of night, and therefore a post chaise was soon rolling the young officer, his servant, and his portmanteau towards Bristol, on their way to London. He arrived at a reasonable hour, but yet some of the many things that fill inns had happened in Bristol that day, and Henry drove to the Bush, the Falcon, and the Fountain, and several others, before he could get a place of rest.—At length he found two comfortable rooms in a small hotel near the port, and had sat down to his supper by a warm fire, when an Irish sailor put his head into the room, and asked if he were the lady that was to go down to the St. Lawrence the next day? Henry Ashton informed him that he was not going back again; upon which the man withdrew to seek further.

Ten, eleven, twelve o'clock struck, and Henry Ashton pulled off his boots and went to bed. At two o'clock he awoke feeling heated and feverish; and to cool himself he began to think of Alice Herbert. He found it by no means a good plan, for he felt warmer than before; and soon a suffocating feeling came over him, and he thought he smelt a strong smell of burning wood. His bed-room was one of those unfortunate inn bed rooms that are placed under the immediate care and protection of a sitting room; which like Spanisha Duenna, will let nobody in who does not pass by their door.—He put on his dressing gown therefore, and issued out into the sitting room, and there the smell was stronger; there was a considerable crackling and roaring too, which had something alarming in it, and he consequently opened the outer door.

All he could now see was a thick smoke filling the corridor, through which came a red glare from the direction of the staircase; but he heard those sounds of burning wood which are not to be mistaken; and, in a minute after, loud knocking at doors, ringing of bells, and shouts of "Fire! fire!" showed that the calamity had become apparent to the people in the street. He saw all the rushing forth of half naked men and women, which generally follows such a catastrophe; and the opening all the doors of the house, as if for the express purpose of blowing the fire into a flame. There were balloonings and shoutings, there were screamings and tears; and what between the rushing sound of the devouring element, and the voice of human suffering or fear, the noise was enough to wake the dead.

Henry Ashton thought of his portmanteau and wondered where his servant was; but seeing, by a number of people driven back from the great staircase by flames, that there was no time to be lost, he made his way down by a smaller one, and in a minute or two reached the street. The engines by this time had arrived; an immense crowd was gathering together, the terrified tenants of the inn were rushing forth, and in the midst Henry Ashton remarked one young woman wringing her hands, and exclaiming, "Oh, my poor young mistress! my poor young lady!"

"Where is she, my good girl?" demanded the young soldier.

"In number eleven," cried the girl. "In number eleven"; "her bed-room is within the sitting room, she will never hear the noise."

"There she is," cried one of the bystanders, who overheard, "there she is, I dare say.

Ashton looked up towards the house through the lower windows of which the flames were pouring forth; and across the casement which seemed next to the very room he himself had occupied he saw the figure of a woman, in her night dress, pass rapidly.

"A ladder! he cried, "a ladder, for God's sake? There is some one there, whoever it be!"

No ladder could be got, and Henry Ashton looked round in vain.

"The back staircase is of stone," he cried, she may be saved that way!"

"Ay, but the corridor is on fire," said one of the waiters; "you'd better not try, sir; it cannot be done."

Henry Ashton darted away—into the inn, up the staircase; but the corridor was on fire, as the man had said and the flames rushing up the very door of the very rooms he had just tenanted. He darted on however recollecting that he had seen a side door out of his own sitting room. He dashed in, caught the handle of the lock of the side door, and shook it violently, for it was fastened.

"I will open it," cried a voice from within, that sounded strangely familiar to his ear.

The lock turned—the door opened—and Henry Ashton and Alice Herbert stood face to face.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, catching her in his arms. But he gave no time for explanation, and hurried back with her towards the door of his room. The corridor, however, was impassible.

"You will be lost! you will be lost!" he exclaimed, holding her to his heart.

"And you have thrown away your own life to save mine!" said Alice."

"I will die with you, at least!" replied Henry Ashton; "that is one consolation.—But no! thank God, they have got a ladder—they are raising it up—dear girl you are saved!"

He felt Alice lie heavy on his bosom, and when he looked down, whether it was fear, or the effect of the stifling, or hearing such words from his lips, he found that she had fainted.

"It is as well!" and as soon as the ladder was raised, he bore her out, holding her firmly, yet tenderly to his bosom. There was a death like stillness below. The ladder shook under his feet; the flames came forth and licked the rounds on which his steps were placed; but steadily, firmly, calmly, the young soldier pursued his way. he bore all that he valued on earth in his arms, and it was no moment to give one thought to fear.

When his last footstep touched the ground a universal shout burst forth from the crowd, and even reached the ear of Alice herself; but, ere she could recover completely, she was in the comfortable drawing room of a good merchant's house, some way farther down the same street.

The St. Lawrence sailed on the following day for Quebec, and as you well know, went down in a terrible hurricane which swept the Atlantic in the summer of that year, bearing with her to the depths of ocean every living thing that she had carried out of England. But on the day that she weighed anchor, Alice sat in the drawing room of the merchant's house, with her hand clasped in that of Henry Ashton; and ere many months were over, the tears for those dear beings she had lost were chased by happier drops, as she gave her hand to the man she loved with all the depths of first affection, but whom she would never have seen again, had it not been for the strange incidents which preceded and attended the occurrences of that fearful night.

Annoyance to Travelers.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:—

"There is one fashion which I complain of, especially as a traveller, which is the extreme, unmeaning homage, that is paid to the *sex*, regardless of age and condition.—Thus you will often see an old man of sixty or seventy, turned out of his seat to make room for a nice, buxom, bread-and-butter miss of fourteen or fifteen, though he may have been traveling for successive days and nights, and she only a few hours; or, though he may be sick, and she, in the fullest enjoyment of good health. Such politeness is simply ridiculous; it is the absence of good breeding in a girl to accept it, and the height of self-sufficient impertinence to demand it. A case of this sort occurred to myself.

After traveling three nights and days in the cars, and having, as I thought, firmly secured my seat at a convenient distance from the stove, I found myself, after returning from what the conducter of the cars called 'dinner,' ejected from my seat by a couple of way passengers, one a young man of about eighteen or nineteen, the other a girl, in my judgment, about thirteen or fourteen years old. "My good friend," said I to the boy, "will you let me get into my seat?" "I am here with this lady," was the pert reply. "Well, then, I must beg the young lady to rise and give me my shawl, on which she is now sitting, and in addition to that, I must beg to retain my seat.'

The young lady turned her head away, and neither moved nor minded me at all.—Again I entreated of the boy to let me have my seat, stating that I had not been in bead for three days, and that he was only a way passenger. The boy retaining still his seat, I gently seized his arm, and assured him that I should try to eject him by force, if he did not give up his seat voluntarily. "You cannot sit by this lady, sir," he exclaimed. "O, yes, sir," I replied, "she is a mere child, and I am old enough to be her grandfather."

This at last roused the ire of the young lady. "I am no child, sir," she ejaculated, with a violent toss of the head. "Then you are a girl," I said, by way of correcting my mistake. "Not a girl, either," she cried, curling her lips and turning up her nose with inexpressible disdain.

Then, jumping on the lap of the young man by the side of her, the young woman allowed me to regain possession of my shawl and seat. The tale is told. You may imagine how I blushed.

The Beggar's Revenge.

The king's proud favorite at a beggar threw a stone;
He picked it up, as if it had been for alms thrown.
He bore it in his bosom long with bitter ache,
And sought his time, revenge with that same stone to take.
One day he heard a street mob's hoarse commingled cry;
The favorite comes!—but draws no more the admiring eye.
He rides an ass, from all his haughty state disgraced,
And by the rabbles mocking jibes his way is traced.
The stone from out his bosom swift the beggar draws,
And flinging it away, exclaims: "*A fool I was!*
'Tis madness to attack, when in his power, your foe,
And meanness then to strike when he has fallen low."

Alger's Poetry of the East.

GIRL'S BOARDING SCHOOLS. The Medical Journal is down upon the fashionable Protestant nunneries or prisons, commonly called boarding schools. Many parents regard these schools as almost essential to a finished education, and girls passing into their teens look forward to them as an earthly elysium. The Journal finds little to recommend, and much to condemn, in these institutions. It says:

"A few weeks ago, we were called upon to see a young girl suffering from general debility, neuralgic pains, vertigo, and headache. She had just returned from a boarding-school in a neighboring city, where she spent only a month, before her health, previously good, failed. On inquiry, we found the routine of the school to be as follows, and to be certain of the correctness of her account, we have made inquiries of others familiar with its management:

The pupils rise at five in the morning.—They study from 5 to 7 o'clock. From 7 to 8 o'clock they have breakfast. From 8 in the morning to 2 P. M., is spent in the school-room, a period of six hours. At 2 they have dinner, and from 3 to 5 are allowed to walk or take other exercise. From 5 to 6 they have tea, and then study from 7 to 9 when they are sent to bed.

Their diet is light and substantial, and their appetites under such a regimen are as feeble as the diet.

Now, here the day of a young, growing and spirited school girl is divided into periods of seven hours for sleep, three for meals, two for exercise and twelve for study. Every person under full adult age needs eight or nine hours' sleep, and in order that sleep should be healthful and refreshing they require at least six hours of recreation and active exercise.

The time for meals is sufficiently ample in the instance here mentioned, but to allow only two hours for exercise, and that in the afternoon, when heat and fatigue dispose them to rest, is positively murderous. And twelve hours' study per day is at least five hours too much for any young person. A child in full, vigorous health, will acquire more knowledge in six hours daily, than in twelve, for full health and mental vigor are incompatible with the discipline we have described.

This system of education takes young, robust, romping girls, and transforms them to slow, languid worthless women. To acquire skill on the piano, a little bad French and a namby-pamby knowledge of the 'English branches,' they sacrifice health, energy, all capacity for the duties of womanhood, and not unfrequently life itself."

Hints for Mothers.

There is no disputing this fact; it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, bawling, scolding woman, will have vicious, bawling, fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, 'I'll box your ears—I'll slap your jaws—I'll break your neck,'—is known as thoroughly through her children, as if her unwomanly manners were openly displayed in the public streets!

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in an omnibus—that noble institution for the student of men and manners—between a friend and a school-master.—Our teacher was caustic, mirthful and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the 'buss' in a 'roar.' The entire community of insiders—and whoever is intimate with these conveniences, can form a pretty good idea of our numbers—inclusive of the 'one more,' so well known to the fraternity, turning their heads, eyes and ears one way, and finally our teacher said:—"I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled fists, and lungs, at his playmate, if he looks at him askance, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweet-meats and coax him with promises, but if she gets mad, she fights. She will pull him by the jacket; she will give him a knock in the back; she will drag him by the hair; she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her red face in lambent flames, that curl and writhe out of the corners of her eyes.

'And we never see the courteous little fellow, with smooth locks and gentle manners—in whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say 'that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and her ways are soft, loving and quiet.—If she reproves, her language is, 'my son'—not 'you little wretch—you plague of my life—you torment—you scamp!'

'She hovers before him as the pillar of light before the wandering Israelites, and her beams are reflected in his face. To him the word mother is synonymous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life, the face that with holy radiance shines on his canvas, will be the mother-face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles, and soft, low voice, will bring 'mother's' image freshly to his heart. 'She is like my mother,' will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eyes grow dim, will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

'But the ruffian mother—alas! that there are such!—will form the ruffian character of the man. He in his turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and remembering the bawling and the cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he shall be master. And master he is for a few sad years, when he wears a widower's weed, till he finds a victim 'number two.'

We wonder not that there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society—they have all been trained by women who knew not nor cared for the holy nature of their trust. They have been made bitter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will get vent and lodgement somewhere. Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he cannot reach you, vent his passion by beating the floor, the chair, or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes, he will have become a little bully, with hands that double for fight as naturally as if especial pains had been taken to teach him the art of boxing.

Mothers, remember that your manners mould the child.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

A Street Incident.

A full rigged maid of fashion, with hoops all boldly set, moved up the sidewalk gaily, observed by all she met. The walk was very wide, but the hooped skirts were much wider, and 'twere useless e'en to think of walking up besider her. Her cheeks were "red as roses," her face was all a-smile, and her tread it was as dainty, as though earth were all "too vile." It was her hour of triumph, and she did'nt seem to know that a coasting sleigh was coming at a speed not very slow. But it came, and ere she knew it, her "props" were knocked away, and she was going down street with a boy upon his sleigh. The wind it blew quite roughly, turning all the hoops aback, and of partly smothered screams there wasn't any lack; while the maiden didn't know what she was or wasn't about, her person much resembling an umbrella inside out.

The passers stopped and wondered, as the swiftly speeding sleigh devotedly kept onward, rushing past and fast away. The boy cried "road," and liked it, and safely "shied" his sled, with his own feet pointing backward, and the maid's thrown out ahead. They gained the level safely, and the maiden, full of wrath, looked back in angered silence upon their traveled path.—"You good-for-nothing scamp," said she, "I've a mind to shake you well." "Your face was covered up, mem, and you know *I* never'll tell," said the coasting lad, quite boldly, and in a jovial mood he bowed and said, "Good morning, mem; *you held your feet up good—you did.*"—*Springfield Republican.*

FREEZING TO DEATH. That to be frozen to death must be frightful torture, many would consider certain, from their own experience of the effects of cold. But here we fall into the usual error of supposing that the suffering will increase with the energy of the agent, which could only be the case if sensibility remained the same. Intense cold brings on speedy sleep, which fascinates the senses, and fairly beguiles men out of their lives. The most curious example of the seductive powers of the cold, is to be found in the adventures of the botanical party, who, in Cook's first voyage, were caught in a snow storm on Terra del Fuego. Dr. Solander, by birth a Swede, and well acquainted with the destructive deceits of a rigorous climate, admonished the company, in defiance of lassitude, to keep moving on. "Whoever," said he, "sits down will sleep—and whoever sleeps will perish." The doctor spoke as a sage, but he felt as a man. In spite of the remonstrance of those whom he had instructed and alarmed, he was the first to lie down and die.

The same warning was repeated a thousand times in the retreat from Moscow. Allison, the historian, to try the experiment, sat down in his garden at night, when the thermometer had fallen four degrees below zero, and so quackly did the drowsiness come stealing on that he wondered how a soul of Napoleon's unhappy band had been able to resist the treacherous influence.—*London Quarterly.*

☞ Col. Bissell, the Governor elect of Illinois, has written a letter in regard to the clause in the constitution of his State which forbids any one who has been concerned in a duel, to hold any office of honor or profit. He concludes thus:

"The clause in the constitution, evidently manifestly and palpably means to operate, and can only operate upon persons who have contravened the duelling laws *within* this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the the prohibition immediately preceding it, and means that the person about to be sworn shall not have been connected with a duel within this State. Holding this view conscientiously; a view affirmed by nearly all, if not all the ablest jurists of the State, and sanctioned by the verdict of the people at the ballot box, I shall, even though I consider that I had accepted what the law of the District of Columbus might regard as a challenge, (a point which I do not discuss) unhesitatingly, and with a conscience clear of wrong before God and man, take the Constitutional oath, should I live until the time appointed for my installation."

Col. Bissell has arrived at Springfield and taken possession of the Gubernatorial mansion, which has been vacated by Gov. Matteson.

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1857.

FOR PRESIDENT 1860,
JOHN C. FREMONT,
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM. L. DAYTON,
OF NEW JERSEY.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 16, 1857.

Gov. Hamlin was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for the the term of six years, from the fourth of March, A. D. 1857, in both branches, to day; and Amos Nourse, of Bath, to fill the unexpired vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Hamlin. Mr. Hamlin was nominated on the first ballot in the Republican Caucuses of both branches, held on Wednesday night. In the House Caucus he received 73 votes to 40 given for Lot M. Morrill, and 4 Scattering. In the Senate 23 votes to 6 for Lot M. Morrill. For the short term no nomination was effected Wednesday evening.—Amos Nourse was nominated on Thursday evening. The vote nominating him was as follows: House, Amos Nourse, 66, Noah Smith Jr., 39, Scattering, 15. Senate caucus, Amos Nourse, 15, Noah Smith, Jr., 6, F. O. J. Smith, 3, Scattering, 4.

The election of Mr. Hamlin, for several weeks, has been regarded by most republicans as certain. The large vote given in caucus for Lot M. Morrill should not be taken as any indication of unfriendless to Mr. Hamlin, but simply as an expression of personal attachment to Mr. Morrill, and the carrying out of an opinion which some of the members entertained, that party policy would be promoted by keeping Mr. Hamlin for several years in the gubernatorial chair. The great reasons urged by Mr. Hamlin's more active friends were that the State would be a gainer by his Congressional experience, and the knowledge he had gained of its commercial wants by reason of the position he has held in the Senate of the United States, as Chairman of the Committee of Commerce, and that it was impolitic to take any one from Congress whose labors in the cause of the republican party had been so efficient. The argument of sending a tried and experienced man, one who has personal weight and influence is a hard one to get over, and it is by no means certain, that in this case, notwithstanding the peculiar fitness of his competitor, Mr. Morrill, it was improper for the Legislature to heed it, in returning Mr. Hamlin again to the Senate. It is gratifying to know that in the settlement of this question, no bitterness has been engendered, or spirit evinced calculated to disturb the harmony of the Republican party of the State. The differences of opinion that existed were such as would naturally arise, but so long as they have led to no bad results, very little need be or will be said about them. Mr. Hamlin has had fourteen years of experience of Congressional life, has a matured intellect, and a calm, cautious judgment. He is in the meridian of life, now only *forty-seven years of age*, and has the intellectual and physical strength to serve the State in the most satisfactory manner. Whatever doubts there may have been as to the expediency of taking him from the Gubernatorial chair, there is no Republican who will not cheerfully admit that the choice is in all respects a fitting one, and so far as a seat in the Senate is concerned, the best that could have been made.

It is generally understood here, that Mr. Hamlin will not vacate the Governor's chair until some weeks have passed, and not until the most important duties of the office growing out of the change in the State administration have been performed. He will probably resign the latter part of February, and in season to be present at the session of the Senate, which will be held to act upon Mr. Buchanan's nominations for his cabinet and such other matters as the new administration may bring forward to be acted upon.

Mr. Nourse, who is elected to fill out the short term was formerly a Democrat, but has always held decided opinions against the perversion of the powers of the general government to extend Slavery. Some years ago he was nominated to the office of Collector of Bath, and his views in this particular were seized upon by Southern Senators, and he was rejected by their votes. He is a man of decided ability, a good scholar, and will represent the State acceptably. He starts immediately for Washington.

In this connection it is not improper to mention with approbation, the course which the Hon. Lot M. Morrill has pursued with reference to the Senator question. The Kennebec Journal well observes, "that the large vote he received in the Republican caucuses for the long term of the U. S. Senate, is a sufficient attestation of the strong hold which he has upon the regard and confidence of the party."

And it says, with equal truth and propriety. "Mr. Morrill's whole course and bearing in reference to this Senatorial question, has been marked by the magnanimity which so eminently distinguishes his character. He has regarded the position as one which should 'neither be sought for nor declined,' and for this reason, while not insensible to the honor which it confers, he has been entirely free from making any effort in his own behalf. The vote which he received is therefore a voluntary, unsolicited expression of confidence from a very large proportion of the members of the present Legislature. And no man is more deserving of this expression, than LOT M. MORRILL. Devoted with peculiar ardor to the principles of the Republican party, and being one of the most fearless, able and popular defenders of those principles he stands in a position where the party can most honor itself, by honoring him. Few men in New England have a more brilliant future before them."

There is truth in every word the Journal utters in relation to Mr. Morrill. The popularity which he has attained is not that which he has run after, but that which has sought him, and which is the natural result of unquestionable ability and unswerving integrity. L. O. C.

AUGUSTA, Jan'y 20, 1857.

The revision of the laws is to occupy a good portion of the time and attention of the Legislature. The two commissioners that have been at work on them the last year and that of the year before, have got them in good shape for the action of the Legislature, but questions respecting the expediency of retaining this provision of law, or that section, will arise and elicit discussion. Judge Shepley has bestowed much labor on his revision, but with all his industry and legal acumen, and desire to render his work perfect, it would be strange indeed, if, in all its parts, the work is complete.

The committee to which has been referred his revision, is a very able one, and undoubtedly will press the work of legislation on them forward as fast as possible.

Among the subjects presented for the consideration of the Legislature, is a petition from the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, asking an increase of their salaries. The general feeling, among the members, is, I think, favorable to the increase. Their salaries now cover travelling expenses, board, &c., and taking into consideration the great augmentation of prices of living, there are certainly good reasons for the increase. In connection with this subject of compensation to State Officers, there is an impression among all classes, that the salary of the Governor of the State is much less than it should be, and that the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature is too meagre. The Governor's salary $1500, was established when the Constitution was adopted as was also the compensation to members of the Legislature. At that period a dollar was worth nearly double what it is at present. The Governor's salary is not now sufficient to justify him in keeping house in Augusta, and living in such a manner as is suitable to maintain with dignity the position he occupies. Hence, our Governors have resorted to the Hotel, and their reception room has been and is a commonly furnished room in a public house. The interest of the State would be promoted by giving the Governor a salary to enable him to live decently, and afford him the means of exercising the virtues of hospitality, and giving occasional social parties. Some of the States, we believe most of them, that have a laudable State pride, have a House for their chief magistrate, furnished, and the Governor and his family stand at the head of social life. In all this there is a commendable State pride worthy of imitation.

The pay of the members is beggarly enough. After the Session, if respectable board has been had, the members may have enough to pay their traveling expenses home, but not much more. There are many members, men who are not extravagant either, who are glad if their pay is sufficient to cover their expenses. It is true, that occasionally there is one who manages, by finding cheap board, and denying himself the comfort of a single room and a fire, to save perhaps a dollar a day, but the number is small, and very few men who are suitable to be representatives are such niggards as to practice so severe economy. The pay of the Governor should be raised to $2500, and that of members to $3 per day. Under the provisions of the Constitution this cannot be done to affect the Governor and the members of the present Legislature, but it should be done for the benefit of those who are to govern the State hereafter. The people would approve of it.

The severe storm of Sunday night, and Monday, blockading the roads, and preventing the cars from running, has kept most of the members who went home on Saturday, from returning, and the House being thin, no business of importance has been done. Two feet of snow at least must have fallen here during the storm, and it piled up beautifully. L. O. C.

State Treasurer's Report.

We have received the report of Hon. Isaac Reed, Treasurer of Maine, on the transactions of the treasurer for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856. From this report it appears that the receipts and disbursements for the year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1855	$39,130 37
From all other sources	593,312 04
Total	$632,442 41
Disbursements	486,165 00
Balance in Treasury, Dec. 31	146,277 41

The following are the principal sources of Receipts:—

100 shares Augusta Bank (par value)	$8,000 00
Premiums on ditto	500 00
State bonds sold	180 000 00
Premiums on ditto	3,668 49
State taxes collected	211,384 68
Tax on banks	75,835 77
Land Agent for stumpage, &c	3,939 00
" " " school fund	7,329 00
" " " use of State	94,236 30

The following are the principal disbursements:

Costs in criminal prosecutions	$21,189 08
Rolls of accounts	21,819 28
Salaries of State officers	28,553 29
Coupons	37,940 00
Pay rolls of Legislature & Council	47,517 25
State bonds paid	138,000 00
Insane Hospital	10,000 00
Reform School	25,162 00
Indians	8,835 00
Agricultural	5,829 72
State Prison	10 749 88

Other smaller sums make up the full amount of disbursements.

The whole school fund was	$80,128 70
Pd out 240,968 scholars, 33 cts. ea.	79,701 11

Of the Trust Funds in the hands of the Treasurer, there is the permanent school fund, from sale of lands, now amounting to $136,346 55. Money received for stumpage and grass on "reserved lots," $103,151 00; Penobscot Indians' Fund, $53,060 31; Passamaquoddy do., $21,700 00; County Taxes $3,803 04.

The sum of $30,000, on State Bonds, will be payable March 1, 1857.

The Report occupies about 9 pages, and contains no suggestions or recommendations; but presents merely a clear and succinct statement of the present condition of the State Treasury, and of the receipts and disbursements during the year.

BENTON ENDED. Another is added to the list of the great defeated. Benton is politically no more. All his endeavors have ended in nought, and a seat in the Senate is now beyond hope or peradventure to him. Peace to his ashes.

☞ Our readers are referred to the advertisements of Messrs. Hazelton & Howard, Saco, who keep a large variety of choice family Groceries.

Adjutant General's Report.

We have received the report of Adj. Gen. Atwood, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856, containing a full statement of the condition and number of the military companies of Maine illustrated with tables, together with such suggestions as are of interest to those engaged in military affairs. From this report we learn that the whole number of enrolled militia is 71,114. The number reported at the May Inspection was 1,913, and at the Fall encampments, was 2,334. During the year 184 commissions have been issued and 208 officers discharged. Forty-seven companies have been disbanded and eighteen organized. There are four Regiments in the State, one of which has been organized within the year. A Brigade organization has been effected in the Ninth Division, together with a battalion of Artillery. A battalion of Cavalry has been organized in the Fifth Division.

THE WEATHER AND STORM.—Sunday last was an intensely cold day—the mercury ranging from 6° to 20° below zero throughout the day in different localities in the State—during Sunday night a furious storm commenced—the snow drifting in huge masses in all directions suspending travel of all kinds, and mails, untill the storm subsided and the roads and tracks could be cleared. The rage of the storm and the depth of snow were still greater West as the following accounts show.

Boston, Jan. 19.—One of the heaviest storms we have experienced in this vicinity for twenty years past, visited us on Sunday, during the entire day, the weather was intensely cold, with the wind from North.—Towards evening the wind changed to North-east, and blew with great violence, continuing until Monday. Snow fell very fast from six o'clock Sunday evening until Monday afternoon, giving us about three feet on a level. The snow is much drifted in all the streets—in fleet street it is 10 feet high, and along commercial street from 5 to 8 feet; in Washington and Hanover streets from four to six feet, and this may be taken as a fair criterion of the whole. All the horse railroads are covered, and omnibuses supply the places of the cars. Railroad communication outside of 20 miles from the city is totally suspended. On the Eastern and Boston and Maine roads no trains attempted to leave this forenoon except to plough out the tracks. The same may be said of all the roads leading out of the city. The Sunday night mail train which left at 8 o'clock P. M., had not reached Worcester this morning. Much anxiety is felt for the shipping, but so far we learn of only one disaster

New Haven, Jan. 19.—The themometer at 7 o'clock was 6° below zero. A severe gale prevailed last night, blowing down Rev. Mr. Eutis' Church steeple next to the depot. It went through the roof crushing the galleries and seats on the first floor. Damage about $5000

Albany Jan. 19.—The roads are all blocked up. Themometer 21° below zero

White River Junction, Vt., Jan. 19.—The thermometer was 27° below zero.

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The thermometer stood at 37° below zero.

CAMERON AND FORNEY. It seems that Mr Forney's friends in the Pennsylvania Legislature take his defeat very much to heart. They are protesting vehemently against the legality of the operation, which is the more noteworthy because they themselves, backed up by the Pennsylvanian, insisted on having the election take place on that day without waiting for all the usual formalities in regard to the appointment of a teller The argument was this: "We must have the election to-day because the law requires it, and it is not really essential to the proceeding to have a teller elected a day previous to the ballot for Senator." But they were confident of success, and that made a world of difference. Now that they are defeated, they are protesting against their own sound and satisfactory argument.

It appears that Gen. Cameron received all the opposition votes, and also three from those who were classed as Buchanan men. The seven votes for Gen. Henry D. Foster were cast by Buchanan men who would not vote for Forney, and resented Buchanan's interference in Forney's behalf. Gen. Foster is a member of the Legislature and voted for a Mr. Wilkins, so that the majority against Forney was seventeen.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. In making up our report of the doings of the Legislature, we give only such a part as we think will be of interest to our subscribers. There is in the proceedings of Legislative bodies much which is comparatively unimportant, excepting to individuals, and much that relates only to the form and method of doing business.' While we have not space for everything, we shall endeavor to winnow the chaff from the wheat, and give in our reports all the information it is necessary for our readers to have in order to obtain a fair idea of what is done from week to week by our public servants.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES. The legislative Committees seem to have been selected with care and with a view to the working qualities of members. The Judiciary Committee is an able one, and we may say the same of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.—We notice that the chairman of several of the most importont committees are York men. Mr. Scammon of the Senate is Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the laws, and on the Qeform School; Mr. Dane of the Senate, Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking; Mr. Adams of Newfield, Chairman of Committee on Accounts; and Mr. Banks of our City, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures on the part of the House.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE. Central Hall was compactly filled at an early hour, Sunday evening last, notwithstanding the severity of the weather was intense, by a crowd that had assembled to hear an address from Rev. E. W. JACKSON. Mayor SOMES presided. The subject of the lecture was Temperance, which was treated in a manner highly creditable to its advocate, and most satisfactory to the large and appreciating audience, as we could well judge from the close and fixed attention given, and from the noiseless response which the utterance of truthful sentiments received.

The lecturer briefly animadverted upon the appalling evils of inebriety,—its calamitous and miserable concomitants—crime, pauperism, insanity, domestic infelicity, and the whole train of consequent evils

The crime of rumselling (technically it could not thus be termed, when the traffic was legalized, but rather an outrage) received a just and merited rebuke, and all who had countenanced it, or assented to it, were, as was Saul for "consenting to the death of Stephen," "*verily guilty*," and must share the responsibility with the rumseller.

The fearful and alarming increase of intemperance in the State, as shown from incontrovertable facts gathered from the most reliable sources of information, was noticed by the lecturer as a matter of grave importance, deserving the careful consideration of the christian, the philanthropic, and all good citizens.

The different legal remedies that had been applied for the suppression of the rum traffic were reviewed and examined with great candor and fairness in the light of history and experience for two hundred years past, down to present, and the only just conclusion that could be arrived at, was that prohibition and not license was the only legal remedy that could be relied on as an efficient and successful bearier to stay the fearful tide of intemperance desolating the land.

We have not attempted a sketch of the lecture, but an allusion to some of its principle points. Mr. J. in concluding his remarks referred to the interest the subject was eliciting in Portland and other places, as evinced by large gatherings of the people at stated meetings for the discussion of the subject.

☞ The following is a brief letter from Gov. Robinson, addressed to Mr. Thomes, formerly a citizen of Biddeford, late from Kansas. We publish it for the benefit of any designing emigration to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 15, 1857.

Friend Thomes: Yours of 11th is received. It would afford me great pleasure to visit Biddeford and Augusta, but it appears now impossible. I trust the Legislature will authorize the Governor to use a large sum, provided there should be occasion.

All was quiet when I left K. If any from Maine intend to settle next spring in Kansas, they would do well to go this winter and secure claims on the Shawnee lands, as they are worth ten dollars an acre more than any other land now open for pre-emption.

There is no difficulty in getting to the Territory now. I shall probably start about the first of February.

Shall be in Boston again next week I think. In haste, very respectfully.

C. ROBINSON.

MR. SUMNER. Notwithstanding the numerous reports to the contrary, it would seem that Mr. Sumner will not immediately return to Washington. The Providence Journal says:—

"It is the advice of some of Mr. Sumner's friends that he resign his seat for the remainder of the present term, and seek, in perfect retirement, the means of restoration. His slow and imperfect convalescence from the cruel injuries inflicted upon him, has given rise to the most serious apprehensions; and it is believed that only uninterrupted repose can place him in a condition to resume his public duties."

It is to be earnestly hoped that Mr. Sumner will be dissuaded from entering upon the arduous and exciting duties of his office until his health is fully re-established. From the nature of his injuries, it is the opinion of good medical authority that any undue excitement would bring on a relapse, from which he would never recover.

NEW FIRM. Messrs. Storer & Hanson, as will be seen by their advertisement in this paper, have opened a new Grocery store in Saco, corner of Main and Free Streets As we learn, the store has been fitted up in good style and supplied with a good stock of groceries.

A box of Figs from this store, left by one of the firm upon the Editor's table in his absence, have been tested by his family, others sharing the luxury, and are found to be of *rare excellence*. We are authorized to present the thanks of all concerned to the Messrs. Storer & Hanson for their present, and wish them a full tide of prosperity in their business.

BUCHANAN AND CAMERON. The Hartford Courier says:—

In 1845, when Mr. Buchanan resigned the office of Senator to go into Polk's Cabinet, the democrats, who had a decided majority in the Legislature, nominated in caucus, George W. Woodward as his successor, but on going into ballot, the Legislature elected Simon Cameron—the whigs and a portion of the democrats uniting on that gentleman. It was well understood at that time that Mr. Buchanan had thrown his influence against Woodward, who was a rising young man, that he did not care to see elected to so prominent a position. Cameron, who is by trade a printer, and who for some years published a paper at Harrisburg, was considered a shrewd tactician and manager, and had been serviceable on more than one occasion to Mr. Buchanan, and had received even earlier favors than that of Senatorship in return. During his Senatorial term, Cameron sustained himself with credit, and the friendship between him and the Secretary of State continued unbroken, until Cameron favored the election of Gen. Cass. This, of course, was an unpardonable offense, and the two became alienated,—and the estrangement has continued to grow greater. In the late canvass, Cameron supported Col. Fremont.

BURGLARY. We learn from the Maine Democrat, that sometime between Saturday night, 11th inst., and the following Monday, the Hard Ware Store of Geo. I. Goodwin, under the York Bank, Saco, was entered by false keys, and a brick, fire-proof safe broken open, containing, besides account books, small trunks and valises, belonging to several persons, all of which were broken open. The only loss was some $40 in change, belonging to Mr. Goodwin. His excellent stock of goods were left undisturbed. The robbers evidently were in search of that which they failed of obtaining to any great amount.

THE CAMELS ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.—The accounts received from Texas in relation to the experiment of domesticating the camel for use in the army of the United States, on the South-western Plains, continue to be most encouraging. The animals are in the care of a company of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, stationed at Camp Verde, Texas, where large stables have been recently erected by the troops for their accommodation. It has already been ascertained by repeated experiment that more can be done in the way of transportation by six camels in five days than by six two mule teams in ten days. The camels make a trip from Camp Verde to San Antonio (sixty miles) and return in six days, with more load than the two wagons can possibly carry, and the wagons usually take ten or twelve days for the trip.

DR. KANE. This distinguished Artic explorer is at present in Havana. A letter from thence says he arrived there from England on Christmas day, but was very low from the effects of a stroke of paralysis on the passage out. He seemed a little better since landing, but his physicians think that it is very doubtful if he ever leaves there.

☞ Andrieu, with his Great Panoramas, and the eminent Comedian, MR. SPEAR, will give an entertainment at Central Hall, Friday and Saturday evenings. Saturday, a 3 o'clock, an exhibition for Schools.

Legislative Proceedings.

Monday January 12. No business of public interest done. On Tuesday the Kennebec Journal was made State paper and an Attorney General, Adjutant General elected in connection of both branches. The vote for Attorney General was as follows:

Whole number of votes,	169
NATHAN D. APPLETON has	144
George Evans,	22
Scattering,	2
For Adjutant General.	
Whole number of votes,	157
JAMES W. WEBSTER, has	232
Darius Alden,	28
Scattering,	2

Edward Fox of Portland was also elected Councellor in place of Isaac Lincoln deceased.

Wednesday Jan 14. The Joint Standing Committees provided for the Rules and Orders, were received from the Senate, and having been joined on the part of the House are as follows:

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Judiciary.—Messrs. Herrick, Chapman, and Chandler of the Senate; Deblois of Portland, Talbut of Lubec, Vinton of Gray, Woodman of Bucksport, Danforth of Gardiner, Gilbert of Bath, Crosby of Dexter, on the part of the House.

On Mercantile affairs and Insurance.—Messrs. Magoun, Ring, Davis, of the Senate; Fox of Portland, Doering of Hampden, Hobson of Saco, Sampson of Manchester, Weeks of Alna, Gammon of Phillips, Talbot of Addison, on the part of the House.

On Education.—Messrs. Hoyt, Wasson, Twitchell, of the Senate; Pierson of Machias, Garcelon of Lewiston, Morrison of Farmington, Brown of Kennebunkport, Hathaway of Bloomfeld, Moulton of Porter, Ingalls of Bridgton, on the part of the House.

On Banks and Banking.—Messrs. Dane, Brown, Connor, of the Senate; Hersey of Bangor, Duren of Calias, Drummond of Waterville, Warren of Buxton, Marshall of Belfast, Brown of Solon, Hobson of Saco, on the part of the House.

On incorporation of towns.—Messrs. Sargent, McGilvery, Hallowell, of the Senate; Chadbourne of Perry, Merrill of Lee, Wells of Clinton, Chandler of Chesterville, McKenney of Limington, Lane of Poland; Weeks of Jefferson, on the part of the House.

On division of towns.—Messrs. Chapman, Woodbury, Sargent, of the Senate; Pool of Bristol, Hobbs of Waterford, Tenney of Chelsea, Gowen of Eliot, Pitcher of Belmont, Lombard of Wales, Hinds of Dover, on the part of the House.

On Division of Counties.—Messrs. Webb. Wallace, Hobbs, of the Senate; Blaisdel of Frankfort, Guptill of Berwick, Rowell of South Thomaston, Lewis of Sangerville, Huff of Alexander, Fletcher of Lincolnville, Brown of Milford, on the part of the House.

State lands and State roads.—Messrs. Hersey, Smith, Scammon of the Senate; Strickland of Bangor, Foster of East Machias, Moore of Ellsworth, Williamson of Starks, Morse of Paris, Littlefield of Alfred, Walker of Harrison on the part of the House.

On Indian affairs.—Messrs. Hallowell, Hobbs, Wallace, of the Senate; Woodbury of Litchfield, Weed of Oldtown, Leavitt of Windham, Murch of Dayton, Sillsbee of Aurora, Albee of Forks, on the part of the House.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Lothrop, Scammon, Smith, of the Senate; Hammett of Howland, Hall of Gorham, Leavitt of Pembroke, Allen of Thomaston, Pottle of Salem, Parlin of Winthrop, Coffin of Waterboro.

On Fisheries.—Messrs. Ring, Sargent, McGilvery of the Senate; Dunning of Harpswell, Stone of Brewer, Webber of Castine, Baker of Wiscasset, Leadbetter of North Haven, Dennett of Kittery, Pike of Eastport, on the part of the House.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. West, Chandler, and Dane, of the Senate; Banks of Biddeford, Dingley of Auburn, Day of Waldoboro, Church of Devant, Brackett of Westbrook, Given of Brunswick, Deering of Denmark, on the part of the House.

On Railroads and Bridges.—Messrs. Brown, Lothrop, Hoyt, of the Senate; Drummond of Waterville, Garcelon of Lewiston, Strickland of Bangor, Chadbourne of Perry, Bicknell of Augusta, Fletch of China, Clark of Wells, on the part of the House.

On Interior Waters.—Messrs. Connor, Hallowell Woodbury, of the Senate; Hichborn of Prospect, Adams of Newfield, Dunning of Charlestown. Dunn of No 11, Stinchfield of Lincoln, Hobbs of Falmouth, Houdlette of Dresden, on the part of the House.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Wallace, West, Smith of the Senate; Adams of Newfield, Merrill of Harmony, Houghton of Greenwood, Smith of Hudson, Ford of Monroe, Chadbourne of Standish, Burleigh of Linnes, on the part of the House.

On Claims.—Messrs.—Woodbury, Lothrop, Chandler, of the Senate; Pierce of Montville, Bracket of Acton, Deveraux of Penobscot, Patten of Pittsfield, Bickford of Newburg Weeks of Roxbury, Hunter of Clinton Gore, on the part of the House.

On Militia.—Messrs. Phinney, West, Berry, of the Senate; Milliken of Camden, Hamblen of Portland, Linscott of Jay, Stewart of Newport, Lord of Detroit, Holt of Turner, Carr of Palermo, on the part of the House.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Twitchell, Burbank, Webb, of the Senate; Davis of Buxton, Roak of Durham, Gould of Casco, Whittaker of Trenton, Smith of Belgrade Stone of Union. Copp of Liberty, on the part of the House.

On Insane Hospital.—Messrs. Burbank, Graves, Jones, of the Senate: Gracelon of Lewiston, Wells of Freport, Moulton of Scarboro, Longfellow of Beddington, Barron of Topsham, Robinson of Sumner, Bennett of Troy, on the part of the House.

On State Reform School.—Messrs. Scammon, Oak. Wasson, of the Senate; Vinton of Gray, Deering of Hampden, Sawyer of Minot, Rice of Monson, Kimball of Bethel, Joy of Surry, Richardson of Tremont, on the part of the House.

On State Prison.—Messrs. Jones, Hersey, Magoun, of the Senate; Moore of Ellsworth, Tolman of Rockland, Burr of Mercer, Andrews of Mammouth, Buxton of Warren, Rollins of Livermore, Campbell of Medford, on the part of the House.

On Public Buildings.—Graves, Berry Phinney, of the Senate; Came of York, Gross of New Gloucester, Little of Vienna, Lewis of Boothbay, Merriam of Garland, Clinton of Bowdoin, Cragin of Embden, on the part of the House.

On Library.—Messrs. Davis, Herrick, Oak, of the Senate; Johnson of Augusta, Butler of Sanford, Bryant of Webster, Martin of Rome, Jewell of Phipsburg on the part of the House

3000 copies of the Governor's address were ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Report of the Joint Select Committee, to contract for the public printing came from the Senate, with the accompanying contract made with Stephens & Blaine accepted, and the contract approved.

Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering Section 50 and 77 of Chap. 1 of acts and amendments of 1841 relating to banks and banking.

Mr. Deblois of Portland, presented the petition of the Justices of the Supreme Court for increase of their salaries, and the same was read and referred to the Judiciary committee.

Thursday Jan. 15. Both Branches concured in the passage of the following order.

Ordered, the House concurring, that the Committee on Banks and Banking be directed to inquire into the condition and standing of any and all Banks applying for recharter, and report their conclusions on each application separately, by bill or otherwise.

Hon. Ether Shepley revisions of the Statutes was received and referred under the following order.

On motion of Mr. DEBLOIS, of Portland,

Ordered, That the report of the Commissioner appointed by Resolves to provide for the further revision of the Public Laws, approved April 1, 1856, be referred to a committee consisting of sixteen members to be selected from the House, with such others as the Senate may deem proper to join. Passed, and Messrs. Deblois of Portland, Talbot of Lubec, Danforth of Gardiner, Woodman of Bucksport, Adams of Newfield, Fletcher of China, Drummond of Waterville, Holt of Turner, Hobbs of Waterford, Brown of Solon, Crosby of Dexter, Dunn of No. 11. Gilbert of Bath, Johnson of Augusta, Pierson of Machias, and Foster of East Machias were appointed a committee.

Senate concurred and joined Messrs. Scammon, Davis, Magoun, Oak, Chandler, Woodbury, Chapman and Wasson. Adjourned.

The House passed an order assigning Friday at 12, for the election of Senators in the United States.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE. Resolve from the House prescribing the time, manner, and mode in which the two branches will proceed in the election of U. S. Senators—this day at 12 o'clock, being fixed as the time—was passed in concurrence, and on motion of Mr. MAGOUN, a message was sent to the House, notifying that body of its passage in concurrence.

On motion of Mr. DANE,

Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed to notify the several Banks in this State, that all those which wish to apply for a renewal of their charters, are requested to do so, on or before the 10th of February next.

At 12 o'clock, the hour fixed for balloting for U. S. Senators, on motion of Mr. MAGOUN, a committee consisting of Messrs. Magoun, Brown and Oak was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for U. S Senator for the short term. Having attended to that duty the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	29
Necessary to a choice,	15
AMOS NOURSE has	28
N. G. Hitchburn,	1

And Amos Nourse was declared duly elected on the part of the Senate. On motion of Mr. MAGOUN, a message was sent to the House, notifying that branch of the choice on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. HALLOWELL, a committee consisting of Messrs. Hallowell, Graves and Smith was appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a U. S. Senator for six years from and after the 3d of March next. Having attended to that duty, the committee reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	29
HANNIBAL HAMLIN had	29
Nathan Clifford,	1

And Hannibal Hamlin was declared elected on the part of the Senate; and on motion of Mr. HERSEY a message was sent to the House, notifying that branch of the result of the ballot.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from Nathan D. Appleton, Attorney General elect, signifying his acceptance of the office.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. WOODMAN of Bucksport,

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire if any and what alterations shall be made in that part of the law regulating attachments of Real Estate and immovable personal property which requires the attaching officer to state in the copy of his return filed with the Town Clerk or Register of Deeds the sum sued for in the writ, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. BROWN, of Kennebunkport,

Ordered, That the committee on Fisheries be directed to inquire into the expediency of requesting our Representatives and Senators in Congress to use their influence against the repeal of the law, giving bounty to vessels engaged in the cod fisheries, and report by resolve or otherwise.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. Garcelon of Lewiston, Banks of Biddeford, Foster of East Machias, Danforth of Gardiner, and Buxton of Warren, as the Committee on the part of the House to consider order passed yesterday on motion of Mr. GARCELON relative to the import duties of the United States.

On motion of Mr. GILBERT of Bath,

Ordered That the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture be directed to inquire into the expediency of legislative action to encourage the use and practice of the undraining of soils. And it is further Ordered, That the same committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of such an alteration of the law as to withhold the aid of the State from such Agricultural Societies as shall introduce into their exhibitions, fairs or other shows, horse races or other trials of speed horses or horsemanship.

At the hour assigned the House proceeded to ballot for a Senator to Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin.

Messrs. Vinton of Gray, Chadbourne of Perry, Tolman of Rockland, Hersey of Bangor, Hall of Gorham, were appointed a committee to receive the votes. Each member being called in order by the Clerk deposited his vote with the committee.

The Committee reported,

Whole number of votes,	142
AMOS NOURSE has	118
Nathan Clifford,	21
George Evans,	3
Blank,	1

And Hon. Amos Nourse of Bath was declared duly and constitutionally elected Senator in Congress for the unexpired term.

The same committee were charged with receiving the votes for a Senator in Congress for the term commencing with March 4, 1857.

They reported,

Whole number of votes,	140
HANNIBAL HAMLIN has	115
Nathan Clifford,	21
David Brónson,	3
Stattering, and blank,	2

The report was accepted and Hannibal Hamlin declared constitutionally elected Senator in Congress for the term commencing with the 4th of March 1857.

The Senate was notified of their election by message, and a message was also sent to the Governor and Council communicating the same to that branch of the Government. Adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan 17. No business of general interest transacted.

Huntington in Prison. Charles B. Huntington, who so lately occupied the public attention in a criminal way, reached the prison on Friday last The Warden at first designed to place him in the hat shop to work; but Huntington, being a cabinet maker by trade was placed in the cabinet shop. He prefered it to the hat shop. On Monday he was busy nailing together bedsteads slats, and packing finished bedsteads for removal. He maintains his fortitude, and works cheerfully. The Overseer of the shop in which he works desiring to innure him gradually to hardship, which is the practice with new arrivals for the sake of health, told him that he might work with his coat on for a few days of this cold weather; but Huntington took off his coat and worked as actively and cheerfully as though he had all along been working at the bench instead of engaging in feats of financial ground and lofty tumbling in Wall street. It was Huntington's luck at his first prison meal, on Saturday, to march into the hall next to, and be seated at the side of a large sized specimen of the African race. This was new to him, and of course not very agreeable. This sudden transition from luxury to prison fare from spacious, richly furnished and beautiful apartments to a narrow, gloomy and meanly furnished cell, cold and dark, is a change which must produce most painful sensations in his mind.—He has expressed his desire to the keeper to be made acquainted with the rules of the prison, so that he may strictly observe them, and he will make the best of it.—*New York Tribune.*

☞ The editor of the Nashua Telegraph has a Hawkes printing-press and works on it himself; and he says, the fly-wheel casts, by gas-light, a revolving *shadow, which is palpably wearing out the floor!* We know the editor to be a staid, sober-minded person. He has been a "Republican" Senator in the Legislature.

THIRTY FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

SENATE. The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for the Military Academy.

Mr. Benjamin reported a bill providing for improvements on the Mississippi and other rivers.

The House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolution was taken up and debated.

HOUSE. A large number of bills were introduced. Among them were the following:

One equalizing grants of land to the several States; establishing a branch Mint in the city of New York; abolishing the duty on sugar; for a Railroad and Telegraph to the Pacific; granting alternate sections of land for California purposes, and, also, a bill providing for the sale of public buildings and military roads in Kansas; for one or more railroads from the Mississippi to the Pacific; equalizing the army, navy and marine pensions.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

SENATE. Mr. Seward, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the protection of steamboats from damage or destruction by fire. The act is to take effect one year after its passage.

On motion of Mr. Pugh, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what would be the annual income of the government, according to such estimates as he may be able to make, if one-fifth of the duties on such imported articles authorised by the tariff act of July, 1849, should be remitted; what if one-fourth should be remitted; and what if one-third should be remitted.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the House bill providing for the settlement of the claims of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and the debate continued till it adj.

HOUSE. The House passed the Senate bill, with amendments, relative to foreign coin. It provides that quarter, eighth, and sixteenth dollar pieces shall be received by the Federal officers at 20, 10, and 5 cents, but not again paid out; the new cent to consist of 88 parts copper and 12 nickel, and the coinage of half-cent pieces to cease.

Mr. Sneed from the mileage committee, reported a bill increasing the penalty for the voluntary absence of members of either House, making a deduction of $25 a day from their compensation, whether a Sunday shall intervene, or both branches have adjourned over a day or more, exceptions to be made in case of sickness of members, or their families.

The House went into committee on the Tariff bill, which formed the subject of debate till adjournment.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE. Mr. Houston's resolve, calling for information from the Secretary of the Navy, was taken up, debated, and laid aside for the special order, being the bill providing for the settlement of the claims of the officers of the revolution. On motion of Mr. Pugh, the consideration of the bill was postponed till the first Monday in December, next year, by a vote of 24 to 23.

The presiding officer laid before the Senate a letter from the President of the joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Legislature, giving information relative to the election of Mr. Cameron as Senator.

Sixteen private bills were passed, when the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE The House passed thirteen private bills.

Mr. Kelsey, rising to a question of privilege, offered a preamble setting forth that Jos. L. Chester, had been duly summoned before the Corruption Investigating Committee, and had neglected to appear, and concluding with the resolution that the Speaker issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to take into custody the body of the said

Special Notices.

A LINGERING DEATH from Consumption, the dreaded scourge of America, may be averted by the timely use of Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort and Hoarhound, the greatest blessing ever bequeathed to mankind. A medicine unrivalled in the annals of the healing art, which has received the sanction of the "faculty" in desperate cases. This celebrated Balsam is sold at 154 Washington Street, Boston. Weeks & Potter, General Agents.

T. Gilman, Agent for Saco and Biddeford. 3i

BRIGHTON MARKET, Jan. 15.

At market 1000 Beef Cattle, 2000 Sheep, and 300 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra $8 25; first quality $7 25 to $7 75, second $6 50 to $6 75; third $5 75 to $6 00.

WORKING OXEN.—$160 to $180.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $20 to $45

SHEEP.—Sales from $5 00 to $8 00.

SWINE.—At retail, from 7 1-2 to 8 1-2 cts.

BOSTON MARKET, Jan. 19.

FLOUR.—Western Common brands $6 25 to $6 37; fancy, $6 65; Extra $7 00 to $8 25, Genesee Extra, $8 00.

GRAIN.—Southern Yellow Corn is selling at 79 cts, white at 73 cts. Oats, 50 a 51c. Rye, in lots, 90 cts.

HAY.—Eastern is selling at $16 per ton, cash.

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster! Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of "Balm" your Tooth Brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and rose-ate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY. Wet your shaving brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well, and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits.—None genuine unless signed by

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.
Franklin Square, New York.
6m40

ATWELL'S
HEALTH RESTORER,
—OR—
Vegetable, Physical, Jaundice Bitters,
—COMPOSED OF—
ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS.

To you whose days are sad and drear,
Whom Pain and Sickness oft depress,
We bring a boon the heart to cheer,
Health to impart and life to bless.

If you want to be cured of Headache, Indigestion, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Weakness and General Debility, Foul Stomach, Pain and Soreness in the side or stomach, Jaundice or Liver Complaint,

USE ATWELL'S HEALTH RESTORER.

It gives vigorous, healthy action to each Nerve and Function of the System, thus

SECURING PERFECT HEALTH.

In many cases it has done wonders

In Reviving the Drooping Spirits,

And Strengthening the Enfeebled System.

But if you have been months or years running down, do not expect to be cured without a

PERSEVERING EFFORT.

A single Bottle will satisfy you of its value, but persevere its use, weeks, or even months, if necessary, till a

PERFECT CURE IS EFFECTED.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Congress Street, North side Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

Sold by all the Druggists in Biddeford and Saco, and by Dealers in Medicine everywhere 1if

WORLD'S BLESSING.
DR. J. B. N. GOULD'S
Rheumatic, Neuralgia and Spinal Balm.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1856, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of Massachusetts.

WE would call the attention of the public to this wonderful preparation, used only as an external application, which is a sure remedy, cures in from 12 to 48 hours, removes the severest pain in 15 minutes, and which never fails

Certificates are daily received by the doctor, of the highest recommendation. He this day received the following:—

Boston, April 18, 1856.

DEAR SIR:—Ever since this session of the Legislature commenced, I have been severely afflicted with Inflamatory Rheumatism. I expended much money without obtaining any relief, when one of our Representatives brought me a bottle of your "Rheumatic Balm," and rem its first application the pain began to decrease, and I am now almost entirely free from the affliction.—You are aware that I ordered six bottles more, which I distributed among suffering friends, and in every instance it has afforded immediate relief. I will give this testimony of the worth of your medicine, unsolicited, as a slight token of my appreciation of your endeavors to soothe the pain and anguish of your fellow-men.

Very respectfully,
W. E. P. BARNELL,
Clerk Mass. House Reps.

Dr. J. B. N. Gould, East Abington, Mass.

Mr. S. L. Card, a resident of Portland, who has been afflicted with Scrofula for the last three years, suffering, consequently, much pain, and whose right arm had become so sore and lame that it was very difficult for him to raise his hand to his head, or to put on and take off a coat without assistance, and who had tried many kinds of medicine, without any favorable effect, was induced to try Dr Gould's Rheumatic Balm, by which application he was in twenty minutes restored to the use of his arm, and can now use it freely.

Mr Card resides in Alder street, and would be happy to recommend to those similarly afflicted. It may be said with truth that it is indeed the *World's Blessing.*

No. 11, Alder St., Portland, Me. S. L. CARD

Office and Laboratory, No. 11 1-2 School Street, Boston.

Wholesale Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, 154, Washington street, Boston, and retailed by Brewer, Stevens and Cushing, 93, Washington Street, and Burr, Preston & Co., No. 1, Cornhill. 6m46

CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

Prepared from a Prescription of Sir. J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, Price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the *first three months*, as they are sure to bring on *miscarriage*; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

I. C. BALDWIN, & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn N. Y., General Agents

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by S. S. MITCHELL, Successor to D. L. Mitchell, Saco, Me.

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, General Agent for Maine.

N. B. $1.00 and 3 postage stamps, enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle of the pills by return mail.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESMAN'S PILLS FOR FEMALES.

Prepared by an old Physician of Forty years experience.

The combination of ingredients in these Pills, is the result of long and extensive practice; they are mild in their operation, and certain of restoring nature to its proper channel. In every instance have the pills proved successful. They are certain to open those obstructions to which females are liable, and bring nature into its proper channel, whereby health is restored, and the pale and deathly countenance changed to a healthy one. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular; and whenever an obstruction takes place, whether from exposure, cold or, other cause, the general health immediately begins to decline, and the want of such a remedy has been the cause of so many consumptions among young females. Headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, loathing of food, and disturbed sleep, do most always arise from the interruption of natures; and whenever that is the case, the pills will invariably cure those evils. In all cases of painful menstruation or nervous and spinal affections in the back and limbs, lowness of spirits, hysterics &c. Nor are they less efficacious in the cure of Leucorrhoea, commonly called the "Whites." These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause a miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious to life or health. Full and explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box.

These Pills put up square flat boxes. Persons residing where there is no agency established, by enclosing One Dollar in a a letter, prepaid, to Dr. C. L. CHEESMAN, Box No. 4,531, Post Office, New-York City, can have them sent to their respective addresses by return of mail. Agents—S. S. Mitchell, Saco; A. Sawyer, Biddeford; H. H. Hay, Portland; Redding & Co. Boston, wholesale and retail. 3mos. 51.

Marriages.

In Saco, Jan 14th, by Rev J. T. G. Nichols, Mr. John Cleaves to Miss Aphia C. Bowdoin, both of Saco.

In Lawrence, by Rev. William Foster, Mr. Edward Perkins of Boston, to Mary E., youngest daughter of Capt. James Benson, of Biddeford, Maine.

In Dover, 4th inst., Mr. Edward S. Rand, of Somersworth, to Miss Paulina H. Shapleigh, of Lebanon. Jan 4, Mr Charles Moulton, of York, to Miss T. J. Langton, of Kittery. 4th inst., Mr. Otis Keys, to Miss Nancy S. Sanborn.

In Eaton, Jan 9, Mr. Obadiah R. Collins, to Miss Esterett Chick, both of Parsonsfield.

In Gorham, on New Year's day, by Rev. J. R. Adams, Mr. J. D. Scamman of Saco, to Miss Mary C. Swett, of Gorham.

In Eliot, Jan. 8, Mr Frank L. Fernald, of Portsmouth, to Miss Mary E. Remick, of Eliot.

In Portsmouth, Dec. 30, Mr. Charles Brooks, of Kittery, to Miss Sallie A. Thompson, of York.

In Buxton, 1st inst, by Rev I. R. Cook, Jonathan Clay, Esq, to Miss Susannah M. Brooks, both of B.

In Kennebunkport, Jan 15 by Rev John Cobb, Mr Christopher Hatch, to Miss Mary E. Littlefield, both of Kennebunkport.

In Sanford, Dec 25th, by Rev. Theodore Stevens, Mr. George W. Gowen, to Miss Emily A. Cheney, both of Sanford.

Deaths.

In Alfred, 8th inst, William P. Frost, aged 61 years.

At the U. S. Navy Yard, Kittery, Jan 15th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr B. P. Allen, U. S. N., Captain Elakim Coffin, aged 72, a native of Nantucket, Mass.

In Portsmouth, Jan. 14th, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Akerman, very suddenly, Mrs. Francis G. Magin, aged 68. Jan 3, Col. Isaac Jenness, aged 76, formerly of Wakefield. Jan. 8, Mr. Thomas Moses, aged 83 years.

In North Berwick, 9th inst, William Boston Esq, aged 67 years and 9 months, formerly of Wells. [Eastern papers please copy.

In Buxton, 26th ult, Mrs Sarah, widow of the late Ebenezer Ridlon, aged 98.

In North Berwick, 16th ult, Mrs Patty, wife of Nathaniel Abbott, aged 80. 24th, Mr. Thomas Clark, aged 72 years.

POSTPONEMENT.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD at public auction, at the former residence of Thomas Day, in Biddeford, (now occupied by Thomas Ellis,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 27th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., one Yoke Oxen, 5 years old—one Yoke Steers, 4 years old—one Colt, 3 years old last spring—two Shoats—about 6 tons Hay—150 bushels ears of Corn—40 bushels Carrots—40 bushels Oats—6 bushels white bald Wheat—1 bed. Cider—1 Mowing Machine—1 Hay Press—1 large Hay Cutter, cost $20—1 Vegetable Cutter—1 Corn Sheller—1 Subsoil Plow—1 Sward do.—1 good Ox Wagon, with cast iron Hubs to the wheels—Carts, &c.—1 good sett Ox-Bobsleds—Yokes—Bows, Rings, Staples, Chains, &c. Also, Household Furniture, consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Secretary, Bureau, etc., etc., together with a large variety of articles too numerous to particularize.

☞ Terms Liberal ☜

If the weather should be unfavorable on the above mentioned day, the sale will be postponed to the following Thursday.

J. M GOODWIN, Auctioneer.
Biddeford, Jan. 23, 1857. 1w4

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE!!
IT HAS WORKED MIRACLES!

THAT ALL THE BALD AND GRAY CAN BE RESTORED perfectly to original growth, and color so far as their locks are concerned does not admit of doubt; besides, it will cure every possible disease of the scalp, whether developed as dandruff itching or in the shape of cutaneous eruptions—even scald head—and in no possible case will it fail of curing as if by magic, nervous or periodical head ache, and if used twice a week by the young regularly, it will preserve the color, and keep the hair from falling, to any imaginable age.—Read and judge.

Milford, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1836, my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, found after a few applications, that my hair became firmly set, and assumed a glossy and beautiful appearance; and by the time I had used a quart bottle, my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing fast. Yours, truly,

HENRY GOODRICH.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., Aug 9, 1855.

GENTS.—Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others that are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. When I first commenced using it, my hair was quite grey, and in spots entirely bald. I have now used the Restorative about five months and my hair is entirely changed to its original color, brown, and the new hair is over three inches in length on the spots where it was bald. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which before was dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

MRS. R. A. STODDARD.

From Mrs Ingalls, a well known nurse in Boston.

Boston, Oct. 13, 1855.

GENTS.—At your request, and being so highly pleased with the effects of the Restorative, I am free to state that my hair has become quite thin, and entirely white. I have for the last five years been in the habit of using dye, but hearing of the extraordinary effects of this article, I was induced to try it. My hair has been restored to its original thickness, and also to its former color, which is light brown. Yours respectfully,

MRS. INGALLS.

The following is from the Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield:

BROOKFIELD, MASS., Jan. 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say, that its effects have been sufficient in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant tendency to itching, with which I have been troubled from my childhood, and has also restored the hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article, with anything like the same pleasure and profit.

Yours, truly,
J. K. BRAGG.

(*From the Jersey City Telegraph.*)

WHAT IS IT FOR—THIS WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? In a question asked daily by hundreds. We answer without hesitation or fear of contradiction, that it is the only article known which will do all it promises for the human hair. *It will renew its growth—it will stop its falling—it will restore its natural color!* It is not a Hair Dye, but a speedy and efficacious Restorative.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., and 114 Market street, St Louis, Mo.

AGENTS.—*In Biddeford*, J. Sawyer; *in Saco*, S. S. Mitchell, successor to D. L. Mitchell. Wholesale Agents in Boston, Weeks & Potter. In Portland, H. H. Hay. 3mos48

HARD WARE.

A CONSIGNMENT of Hard Ware, just received, consisting of

AXES,	*RAZORS,*
HATCHETS,	*SCISSORS,*
HAMMERS,	*PADLOCKS,*
HAND-SAWS,	*AWLS,*
*PANEL " *	*AWL HAFTS,*
*WOOD " *	*SCREWS,*
" SAW PLATES,	*" DRIVERS.*
FILES.	*GIMLETS.*
POCKET CUTLERY.	*TACKS*

Persons in want of any of the above articles are invited to call before purchasing, as they will be sold at such *low prices* that will defy competition.

G. T VAUGHAN.
4 No. 5, Central Block.

Assignee's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the sixteenth day of January, A D 1857, Albert Lunt of Kennebunkport, in the county of York, yeomen, assigned to me, Samuel W. Luques of Biddeford, in said county of York, all his estate, real and personal, for the benefit of his creditors.

All persons having claims against said Albert Lunt, and who wish to avail themselves of the benefits of the assignment, and become parties thereto, can sign the same at the office of said Samuel W. Luques in said Biddeford within three months, as provided by law.

SAMUEL W. LUQUES, Assignee.
Biddeford, Jan 16, 1857. 3w4

Auction.

WILL be sold at public auction, on Saturday the thirty first day of January 1857 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Albert Lunt in Kennebunkport, all the right, title and interest which said Albert has, in and to certain real estate known as the Wakefield lot, now under mortgage to James B. Thornton, also about 20 tons of hay—one yoke of oxen—7 young cattle—2 cows—1 sleigh—1 riding wagon—1 ox wagon—2 harnesses, and other personal property not enumerated.

SAMUEL W. LUQUES, Assignee.
ALBERT LUNT.
Biddeford, Jan. 19, 1857. 3w4

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Third Class of the York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, are hereby notified that the Directors of said Company have ordered an assessment on the members of said Class, payable on or before the 15th day of February next. ABNER OAKES,
3w3 Treasurer of said Company.

NEW GROCERY STORE,
—AND—
NEW GOODS!

THE Subscribers, having formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of

STORER & HANSON,

have taken the Gaines Block, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Main and Free Sts.

and have just received from Boston an entire new Stock of Family Groceries, which they are prepared to sell upon reasonable terms, to all who may favor them with their patronage. At their store may be found every article of the best quality, which may be wanted for family use. Among our articles may be found.

TEAS.

SOUCHONG,
OOLONG,
YOUNG HYSON,
OLD HYSON,

and a better article of BLACK TEA, than can be found at any other store in town.

SUGARS.

CRUSHED, MUSCOVADO,
GRANULATED,
SAN JORGE.

POWDERED.
W. COFFEE CRUSHED,
Y. COFFEE CRUSHED.
BROWN HAVANA.

COFFEES.

OLD JAVA.
P. LABELLO,
RIO.
ST. DOMINGO,
BURNED and GROUND,
BURNED and UNGROUND.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP.

SUNDRIES.

Bottle pickles,	Rice, Split peas,
Olive Oil, Ketchup,	Butter, Cheese,
Flavoring Extracts,	Pork and Lard,
Spices, Raisins,	Corn and Flour,
Figs, Currants,	Brooms and Brushes,
Tapioca, Sago,	Crockery and Glass Ware,
Winchester Soap,	Stone and Earthen "
Castile & Fancy "	

and every article wanted for family use.

S. C. STORER.
H. D. HANSON.
Late Clerks of C. E. Storer & Co.
Saco, Jan. 16, 1857. 3tf

Biddeford Bank.

THE stockholders of the Biddeford Bank are hereby notified that a special meeting of said stockholders will be holden at their banking house on Friday the sixth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to see if they will petition the Legislature for a renewal of its charter.

By order of the President and Directors.
S. S FAIRFIELD Cashier.
Biddeford, Jan. 20, 1857. 9w4

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, George Saunders, of Kennebunkport, in the county of York, on the twenty-third day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, by his deed of that date, duly recorded in the York Registry, Book 232, page 429, to which deed or the record thereof, reference may be had, conveyed in fee and in mortgage to me, John Curtis, of said Kennebunkport, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money, a certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated near the Eastern Pier, in said Kennebunkport, being the same premises now occupied by the said Saunders, and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been broken and unperformed, therefore, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice, that on account of the breach of conditions of the said mortgage, claim a foreclosure of the same under the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided. JOHN CURTIS.
Kennebunkport, Jan. 14, 1857. 1w3

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Elijah Cunningham, of Kennebunkport, in the county of York, on the 30th day of May, 1854, by his deed of that date, duly recorded in the York Registry, Book 232, page 291, to which deed or the record thereof, reference may be had, conveyed in fee and in mortgage to me, John Curtis, of said Kennebunkport, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money, a certain piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated near the Eastern Pier, in said Kennebunkport, being the same premises now occupied by the said Cunningham, and whereas, the conditions of said mortgage have been broken and unperformed, therefore, I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that on account of the breach of conditions of the said mortgage, claim a foreclosure of the same under the provisions of the statute in such cases made and provided. JOHN CURTIS.
Kennebunkport Jan 14, 1857. 1w3

Let the Afflicted Read.

S. GILBERT, Root and Herb Doctor, who has been for the last ten years engaged in the compounding and administering of Vegetable Medicine, having full confidence in its healing powers, and being anxious to do good unto all men as he has opportunity, will spend a few days in this place, and invite all those who are laboring under Consumptive, Bilious, Rheumatic, Cutaneous, or any Chronic Diseases, to visit him at his Rooms, at Mr. Junkins', in the rear of the Post Office, where he will be in attendance personally from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M., and guarantees to give full satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. Particular attention paid to Female Diseases. Charges moderate. Consultation free.
3w2*

Collector's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all unpaid taxes are expected to be settled *before February next.* Opportunity will be given for all who have not paid their taxes, to pay them to R. Small, Collector, *or at the Treasurer's Office*, from 9 to 12 1-2 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., each day, *during the present month*; after which time legal measures will be taken against those who taxes remain unpaid

LEVI LORING, Jr., Treas. and Col.
Biddeford, Jan. 21 1857. 4w1

SUGARS. SUGARS.

JUST received, a large lot of Sugars, of all grades and prices, by
4w3 HASELTINE & HOWARD.

W. N. JORDAN.
DENTIST.
Office No. 6, Crystal Arcade,
Liberty St. Biddeford.

DRIED APPLES, at
4w3 HASELTINE & HOWARD'S.

Science against Strength.

A Superior article of WASHING POWDER, for sale by HASELTINE & HOWARD.

CIDER VINEGAR, a pure article, for sale by HASELTINE & HOWARD.

STONE and FANCY PRESSED WARE, at
4w3 HASELTINE & HOWARD'S.

Choice Family Groceries!

A large lot of Choice Family Groceries, just received by
HASELTINE & HOWARD,
Cor. Main and Free Sts.
Saco, Jan 16, 1857 4w3.

City Bank.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, will be holden at their Banking Rooms, on Tuesday the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of petitioning to the Legislature for a renewal of their charter.

Per order.
A. STEPHENSON, Cashier.
Biddeford Jan 5, 1857. 3w

Pressed Hay and Straw.

PRESSED HAY and STRAW, of the first quality, for sale wholesale or retail, by the subscriber at Smith's Corner.
3mos2 SAMUEL STIMSON.

EMERY & LORING,
COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW
SACO.
OFFICE—MAIN (corner of WATER) Street.
MOSES EMERY. 45 S. V. LORING.
N. B. The highest price paid for Land Warrants.

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

NOTICE

100 DOZ. BRYANT'S SALVE. Put up in nice style. Manufactured and sold wholesale, and warranted. Retailed by all Druggists. 35 MARK BRYANT, Biddeford, Me.

J. F. STEARNS'
FURNITURE
—AND—
HOUSE KEEPING
GOODS

In Somes' Block, on Liberty Street.

Mr. Stearns hopes, from a practical knowledge of the business, and by strict attentention to the same, to merit a share of public patronage.

[Particular attention will be given to the

Repairing of Furniture.
49tf

PEDAL BASS MELODEONS
Superior to any now in use.

PERSONS who are in want of MELODEONS, for Churches, Vestries, Lodges, Halls, &c, are respectfully requested to examine the instruments recently made by

S. D. & H. W. SMITH,

Which, for their perfection of mechanism, smoothness and beauty of tone, accuracy in tune, and especially by the immense power gained by the PEDAL BASS, are beyond comparison the best now offered to the public.

These instruments have two banks of keys and a powerful bellows, and by the arrangement of the stops, a great variety of effects can be produced. Price, $275.

They also manufacture Melodeons for parlors and smaller rooms, unsurpassed in excellence, and at prices varying from 60 to $200.

MELODEONS RENTED.

Persons who wish to hire Melodeons with a view of purchasing at the end of the year, can have the rent credited as part payment of the purchase money. This matter is worthy of special note, as it enables those who obtain it at the expense of the manufacturers to the extent of at least a year's rent.

The public are invited to examine for themselves, at the Warerooms, No. 511, Washington Street Boston. 6mos35

C. W. BOOTHBY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Opposite the Saco House, Main st., Saco

WILL cut and make Gentlemen's Garments in the latest style and most durable manner. Also, for sale at his store a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and Gents. Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Socks, &c.

Saco, June 2, 1856. 23tf

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE,
On Chestnut Street.

One half of a double house, containing eleven rooms, suitable for a boarding house, or two small families, with stable and shed, and a good well of water, and within five minutes' walk of the Depot, Lacomb Factory and Water Power Corporations, and near the Railroad Depot. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber. J. S. C. MOULTON.
Biddeford, August 16th, 1856. 33

Coat and Pantaloon Makers

WANTED to whom good wages and constant employment will be given, by
OWEN & MOULTON.
Saco, Sept 15, 1856 38tf

Read! Read!! Read!!!

A Special call to Purchasers of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

Be it known that B con, Clark & Co., at their Store No. 18 Central Block, have on hand and are now receiving the best assortment of Family Groceries, ever offered to the Inhabitants of this city and vicinity, comprising every article usually found in a Store of this class.

All our Goods having been selected with great care, expressly for our own trade, we feel warranted in saying that every article sold by us shall be of a superior quality and at prices that will defy competition.

Housekeepers and all in want of goods in our line are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. 51

DEVINE'S
Compound Pitch Lozenge.

A SURE and pleasant remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, WHOOPING-COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and it Lungs enough are left to sustain life.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

A Purely Vegetable Preparation, containing no Mineral Poisons, and perfectly safe for the Infant or Invalid, in any stage of weakness.

S. D. FULLER & CO., only manufacturers, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines, everywhere. 3m51

Winter Arrangement.

ON and after Monday, the 21st inst., the Steamers LEWISTON, Capt. GEO. KNIGHT, and FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. PRINCE, will run as follows:—

Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P. M., and Central wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Fare, in Cabin, - - - - - - - - $1,25
" on Deck, - - - - - - - - 1,00

N. B. Each boat is furnished with a large number of state rooms, for the accommodation of ladies and families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, much saving of time and expense will be made, and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night, will be avoided.

The boats arrive in season for passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an 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.

☞ Freight taken as usual.

1y24 L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Carriages for Sale.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand at their shop on Temple St. Saco,

CARRIAGES

of various kinds, embracing **Two Wheel Chaises, Top Buggies, Side Spring Wagons, SLEIGHS, &c., &c.,**

which they offer to sell at low prices for cash or on approved credit. Purchasers will find it for their advantage to call and examine our carriages before purchasing

☞ Carriages made to order, and repairing in all its branches done on short notice.

CHADBOURNE & GAREY.
Saco, June 13, 1856. 24tf

DR. BAILEY'S
ALTERATIVE SYRUP.

IT was first prepared with reference to one bad case of Scrofula; and EFFECTED THE CURE. It was afterwards, for several years, used in numerous cases with similar success.

It has now become an effectual remedy in this disease. It has been used successfully by scores of persons who were afflicted with the following manifestations of Scrofula:

Ulcerating Tumors, Scald Head, Diseased Eyes,

DISEASED SKIN, hot, dry, rough and eruptive, or cold pale, pasty or clammy and Sweating.

DROPSICAL EFFUSIONS, occasioning difficulty of Breathing, Bloating, extreme langour, and frequent fatigue.

RICKETS or a softened and distorted condition of the **Bones, Spinal Affections; White Swellings!**

Deranged condition of the Digestive Organs, occasioning a *loss of, or a ravenous* and *irregular appetite;* Severe and protracted Costiveness or Chronic Diarrhea;

Diseased Lungs, which had involved the sufferers in Asthma, or hard Coughs; Hemorrhage; Emaciation and other symptoms of

FATAL CONSUMPTION.

Salt Rheum, Chronic Rheumatism, and Neuralgia, Piles, Cancer Tumors.

And many other diseases and Humors when connected with a Scrofulous condition of the blood.

The Doctor will visit and prescribe for all persons wishing to test his medicine, who request it, and who are willing to remunerate him for the service to the amount charged for a visit at the same distance to his Regular Patients. The ALTERATIVE SYRUP is sold at his Office: **Cash on Delivery.** No Agents wished, but well qualified Physicians, and no *deposits* will *hereafter be made.*

Made and Sold by
1yr1 WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

New York & Portland.

The splendid and fast Steamer WESTERNPORT, Capt. S. S. Brown, will run regularly between New York and Portland, as follows: Leave Brown's wharf every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, and returning leave New York, Pier 12 N. R., every SATURDAY afternoon, at the same hour.

This vessel has just been fitted up with new and powerful machinery, and very fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine.

Passage $4 50. No charge for State Rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Augusta, Eastport and St. John, with despatch at the cheapest rates.

For freight or passage apply to

EMERY & FOX,
Brown's Wharf Portland.

Or to H. B. CROMWELL, Pier 12 N. R., New York.
45—6 mos

TOBACCO.

A GREAT VARIETY of kinds for chewing smoking, &c. Also, pipes of all shapes, at the Empire Block, for sale by
6w52 JOHN T. FRENCH.

WRAPPING PAPER.

THIS day received a large lot of Paper, for sale to the trade, by
4w3 HASELTINE & HOWARD.

THE UNION AND JOURNAL.
FOR 1857.
VOLUME XIII.

The first number of the Union, out of which originated the Union & Journal as now published, was issued January 31, 1845. It was established on the basis of affording to the community in which it was published, a medium through which correct information of the business, social, and political wants of the people might be disseminated. It had its origin in no fleeting desire to aid in mending the fortunes of a defeated and prostrate party, or to subserve the interests, or to secure the political advancement of any clique of men. Its present conductor has been connected with it from its commencement, and whatever success it has achieved, and whatever hold it may have upon the sympathies of the community is owing, in some degree, to his exertions and the kindness of friends. Bound to no party in its inception, and proposing only to support principles believed to be correct, the paper has been conducted with the view to promote the greatest good of all, and to advance those great moral and social ideas upon which the prosperity of a community rest. It has never followed the fortunes of a party, longer than the party to which it rendered i tsaid, followed principle.

Its conducter has studiously aimed to live up faithfully to the following exposition of the manner in which the paper would be conducted, and the principles it would enforce, set forth in introductory article, inserted in the first number:

"In regard to the management of the Union, believing as its conductors do, that the greatest object to be sought for is a healthful tone of moral sentiment in the community, and one which rises superior to all other considerations and demands the attention of an honest press, it will be a leading object with them to make the Union ever subservient to the cause of virtue and sound morality. It will study to inculcate those precepts of virtue and honesty which are universally admitted to be essential to the security of free institutions and the happiness of society. It will repress vice, and advocate, not with bigoted and fanatical zeal, but in a spirit of charity and temperance, all the great measures of moral and intellectual improvement, which have for their object the well-being of society and its advancement in moral progress.

In politics, the Union, relying upon the wisdom of the fathers of the republic, Washington Jefferson, Adams and Madison, will advocate the doctrines they taught, and be faithful to the Constitution. It will not make, as is now too frequently the case, Democracy a mere profanation of substance—not the cant term by which partizan objects are to be attained and the spoils of office secured, but a living principle,—active,—enduring and always productive of good to the republic. Among our principles are, in the vigorous language of another, "Protection to the laborer and the producer; to the merchant and manufacturer; integrity and economy in the discharge of official trusts; be vigilant defences as against the world of national dignity and honor; the observance of honor and good faith in all our dealings with, and treatment of other nations: the maintenance of a sound currency; an extension of the resources of the country, by the construction of harbors, roads and canals as the wants of the people demand them; a vigorous administration of the laws; the separation of the seats of justice by all possible barriers from party influences; the general promotion of knowledge and the enlargement of the means of education;" and to this we add, an unflinching opposition to any enlargement of territory involving a violation of constitutional obligation or the extension and perpetuation of institutions of a sectional character, and at variance with human rights

In the defence and advocacy of those views it shall be our study to avoid all irritating language—all cant terms and opprobious epithets—to treat those who may differ from us in a spirit of forbearance and kindness and generally to preserve towards our opponents a conciliating disposition. Much of the rancor and vindictiveness of party arises from the embittered spirit in which the political press has been conducted. There is need of reform in this particular, and we know of no better way to aid that reform than by abstaining from all abuse and recrimination ourselves, and repressing all desire to speak or deal harshly with our opponents. But while we announce this as the principle upon which the Union will be conducted, we shall not refrain from speaking independently, and when occasion calls for it, perhaps severely, of unprincipled and selfish politicians, when we are satisfied the good of society require it. But in no sense will the Union be a mere partizan press.—It will claim and exercise the right to comment upon the actions of all parties and political men without regard to party, keeping always in view, and being governed by the principles of honesty and fairness."

How far its conductor has succeeded in managing the paper in accordance with these views, others must judge. In the progress of time divisions of opinion on measures of an economical character which at one time were believed to be connected with the prosperity of the country, have passed away. The elasticity of our people has overcome systems of public policy which were injurious in their inception to the public weal, and with the removal of the causes of these divisions, the differences have ceased and new questions have arisen or old ones of abiding interest have forced themselves more prominently into notice and caused new and other arrangements, of parties.

Of this latter class, prominently before the people, are those living questions which divided the people in the recent Presidential struggle. True to the principles asserted in the introductory from which has been quoted, the paper has done what was within its power to prevent the spread of slavery, and to prevent false ideas in regard to the principles of our government obtaining any lodgement in the hearts of the people. The Republican party has been beaten, but in the hour of defeat it is strong and glorious, strong, because it reposes on the rock upon which are anchored free institutions; and vigorous, because the men who support it will not be discouraged by any reverses nor be deterred from taking active measures to secure for it the public confidence and regard. The paper has given a willing assent to the Republican party. Its principles are such as were enunciated as being correct and deserving support in the first paper issued and recognizing the value of free institutions its readers by the prompt attention it will give to the early bublication of the current news of the day and miscellaneous reading calculated to interest the community in which it circulates.

The competition to which the publishers of local papers are subjected, both from within and without the State, is sharp, and while no complaint is made, in consequence of this competition, still the fact of its existence and its results, requires greater efforts to sustain the paper, and justifies its proprietor in calling upon those who sympathize in the principles the paper supports, to do what they can to extend its circulation.

The paper will be published, as heretofore, notwithstanding the increased expenses of its publication, at former rates, in the Central Block, entrance, No. 1.

TERMS.—Single subscription, $1,50 per annum, in advance, or if paid within three months. If not paid within the year, $2,00. Persons subscribing before the first of January, and paying in advance, will have the receipts dated from January 1, 1857, and running one year from that date.

LOUIS O. COWAN,
PROPRIETOR.
Biddeford, Dec. 12,

The Herring Pie, or a cure for Jealousy.

A TALE OF AMSTERDAM.

It was a cold winter's evening. The rich banker, Bronker, had drawn his easy chair close to the corner of the stove, and sat smoking his long clay pipe with great complacency; his intimate friend, Van Grote, employed in exactly the same manner, occupied the opposite corner. All was quiet in the house; for Bronker's wife and children had gone to a masked ball; and secure from fear of interruption, the two friends indulged in a conversation.

"I cannot think," said Van Grote, "why you should refuse your consent to the marriage. Berkenrode can give his daughter a good fortune, and you may say that your son is desperately in love with her."

"I don't object to it," said Bronker.—"It is my wife who will not hear of it."

"And what reason has she for refusing?"

"One which I cannot tell you," said his friend, sinking his voice.

"Oh! a mystery! Come out with it!—You know I have always been frank and open with you, even giving you my opinion of your absurd jealousy of your wife."

"Jealousy of my wife! Nonsense! Have I not just sent her to a masked ball?"

"I don't wonder you boast of it. I should like to have seen you do as much when you were first married. To be sure, you had reasons to look sharply after her, for she was the prettiest woman in Amsterdam. Unfortunately she has become the better horse, and you refuse an advantageous match for your son, to gratify her caprice?"

"You are wrong, my friend. I never allow any one to be master here but myself; and in the present instance I cannot blame Clotilda! The secret of her refusal lies in a herring pie."

"A herring pie!" exclaimed Van Grote.

"Yes, a herring pie. You may remember it was a favorite dainty of mine, and that my wife could not endure even the smell of it. Well, during the first year of my marriage, I was a little—a very little—jealous of Clotilda. My situation obliged me to keep open house, and among the young sparks who visited us, none gave me such uneasiness as the handsome Col. Berkenrode. The reputation that he had already acquired for gallantry, was enough to create alarm, and the marked attention he paid my wife convinced me it was well founded. What could I do? It was impossible to forbid him the house, for he had it in his power to deprive me of the Government contracts; in other words, to ruin me.

After pondering deeply upon the subject, I decided on doing nothing until the danger should become imminent; all that was necessary was to know how things really stood. Having just purchased this house, I caused a secret closet to be made behind the stove here. It communicates with my private room, and from it I could overhear everything that passed in this apartment without risk of being discovered. Thank God I have had no use for it the last twenty years, and indeed I do not even know what has become of the key. Satisfied with this precaution, I did not hesitate to leave Clotilda when any one of her admirers paid her a visit, though I promise you some of the gallant speeches made me wince.

"Upon my word," interrupted his friend, "you showed most commendable patience. In your place I should have delighted myself with forbidding my wife to receive his visits."

Thus spoke the bachelor. As I didn't want to drive her headlong into his arms, I went a different way to work. Day after day I was forced to listen to the insidious arguments of the seducer. My wife, I must own, made a stout defense, at one time tried to ridicule, at another entreaty, to deter him from the pursuit of her.

He began to lose hope in the proportion as I gained it, till one day he bethought himself of threatening to blow out his brains if she would not show him some compassion. Moved at this proof of the strength of his passion, she burst into tears, and pleaded that she was not free—in short, she gave him to understand that I was the obstacle of her happiness. Berkenrode was too well skilled in the art of seduction not to see that he had gained a point. He raved, cursed me as the cause of his misery, and tried to obtain a promise from her in case she should become a widow. She stopped him peremptorily; but I never closed an eye that night, and Clotilda, though she did not know I watched her, was as uneasy as myself.

On the following day a circumstance occurred that increased her agitation. While at breakfast a message came from the cook asking to see me alone. I desired him to come in [as I was not in the habit of interfering with domestic affairs,] and communicate his business in my wife's presence. When the man entered he was as pale as a ghost, and scarcely seemed to know what he was about. At last he told me he had received a packet containing a small bottle, three hundred guilders, and a note, in which he was requested to put the contents of the former into the first herring pie he should prepare for me. He was assured he might do so without fear, as the contents of the bottle were quite harmless, and would give a delicious flavor to the pie. An additional reward was promised if he complied with the request and kept his own counsel. The honest fellow, who was much attached to me, said he was convinced there must be something wrong in the affair, and should not be happy till the bottle and money were out of his hands. I poured a few drops of the liquid on a lump of sugar, and gave it to my wife's lapdog. It fell into convulsions, and died in a few minutes.

The case was now plain—there had been an attempt to poison me. Never shall I forget Clotilda's pale face, as she threw herself weeping into my arms. "Poison! A murder!" she exclaimed clasping me as if to shield me from danger. "Merciful heaven protect us both!" I consoled her with the assurance that I was thankful to my unknown enemy, who was the means of showing me how much she loved me. That day Berkenrode came at the usual hour; but in vain did I take my seat in my hiding place. He was not admitted. I afterwards found that she had sent him a letter threatening if he ever came again, her husband should be informed of all that had passed. He made several attempts to soften her resolution, but to no purpose, and a year afterwards he married. No acquaintance has ever since existed between the families, and now you know why my wife refuses her consent to our son's marriage with the daughter of Berkenrode.

"I cannot blame her," said Van Grote.—"Who would have thought that Berkenrode, a soldier, a man of honor, could have been capable of such a rascally deed!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" laughed Bronker, "and do you really think it was the general who sent the poison?"

"Why, who else?"

"Myself, to be sure. The whole was my own contrivance, and it cost me three hundred guilders as a present to my cook; but I saved my wife, and got rid of her troublesome lap dog at the same time."

"Do you know, Bronker, I think it was rather a shabby trick to leave Berkenrode under such an imputation; and now that your son's happiness depends on your wife being undeceived?"

"I am aware of all that, but to undeceive her now is not so easy as you think. How can I expect her to disbelieve a circumstance in which for the last twenty years she has put implicit faith?"

He was interrupted by the entrance of Vrow Bronker; her cheeks were flushed, and she was saluted by Van Grote rather stiffly.

"What, not at the ball, Clotilda?" asked her husband.

"No I had a bad headache," she replied, "and Maurice promised to take charge of his sisters. But I have come to tell you that I have been thinking over his marriage with Miss Berkenrode, and altered my mind on that subject. In short, I shall withdraw my opposition to the match."

The friends looked at each other in astonishment.

"By the by," she continued, "here is a key I found sometime ago; I think it must belong to you."

"Well, Clotilda," said her husband, striving to hide his confusion as he took the key, "this is good news about the marriage—"

"Suppose you and your friend celebrate it by a supper. There is a herring pie in the house, and you need not fear that it is poisoned."

She left the room. Bronker looked foolish, and Van Grote rubbed his hands as he exclaimed—'Caught in your own trap!—He who digs a pit for his enemy shall fall into it himself."

"Nevertheless," replied Bronker, 'I think I have got well out of mine."

Prospectus of the Boston Atlas. For 1857.

THE BOSTON DAILY ATLAS

Is a publication well known throughout New England. Its reputation as a COMMERCIAL, LITERARY AND POLITICAL NEWSPAPER is established; and its proprietors have only to say that what it has been in the past, they will use their best efforts to make it in the future. Its political principles will remain unchanged. Whatever difficulties its conductors may have met with, whatever opposition they may have encountered, they have steadily maintained the position of the ATLAS, asking for no aid except that for which they have ever been ready to render an ample equivalent.—While hostile circulars have been issued against us, and those whose position gave them influence, have attempted to cripple the prosperity of our establishment, we have, while endeavoring to keep in the path of duty, maintained our independence. We have not been bolstered up by the alms of party; we have not begged for patronage; we have preferred to fight out the battle without any entangling alliances. It is for the friends of freedom throughout New England, to say whether these labors are entitled to consideration.

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HENRY L. FEARING. WM. H. HINCKLEY.
Boston, July 24, 1856. 6m31

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Dress Making by experienced and skillful makers attended to. Don't forget the place, No. 1, Hooper's Block, Liberty St., Biddeford.
Wm. W. NITCHER.
Biddeford, Oct. 14, 1856. 42tf

A CASH BUSINESS.
The undersigned, having been in the Boot and Shoe Business in the city of Biddeford, for the last three years, and having trusted our Goods to A. B. and C., some of whom have left for parts unknown, leaving us minus our dues; now, be it known, that from and after January 1st, 1857, we shall adopt the
CASH SYSTEM.
Believing the ready cash business to be incomparably better for the buyer as well as seller, than the old method of trusting from 12 months to forever, or waiting from 30, 60, or 90 days to some future time not yet conceived of, we have concluded to adopt the motto,
"CASH DOWN, OR NO SALE."
Mark this, no person pays at our counter
A PERCENTAGE FOR ANOTHER'S BAD DEBTS.
Our friends who have traded with us under the old system, will please favor us with their patronage under the new, and thereby benefit the buyer as well as the seller.
PEOPLE FROM THE COUNTRY
Are especially invited to give us a call, for we shall surely sell cheaper than can possibly be done on the credit system.
B. K. ROSS & Co.,
Liberty Street, Biddeford, Me.
JANUARY 1st, 1857.

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AT THE
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New Styles, Stripes and Plaid, and very heavy Brocades. Also, Plain Black Silks of every grade and at very low prices.
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A heavy Stock of Long and square Cashmere Shawls. Bay State, Waterloo, and Peace Dale, Long and Square Shawls, new and very desirable styles; greatest variety in the City.
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A superior article of Extra fine all Wool Blankets, just received, and very cheap.
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All grades of Feathers constantly on hand, and will be sold at the lowest Market Prices.
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Twilled Flannels, all colors, and plain white do. of every quality.
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Also, a large lot of Beaver Cloths and Ladies' Cloakings.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS,
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In addition to the above, I have about 12,000 yards Domestics, purchased before the recent advance in Cottons, which will be sold at prices that will defy competition. These Goods will be sold for CASH exclusively, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to customers.
E. H. BANKS,
No. 3 Hooper's Brick Block.
Biddeford, Dec. 1, 1856. 48

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Read and do not fail to call at
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Just received from Schooner Mary Ann, from Baltimore:
5,000 bush. prime Yellow Corn.
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Dec. 16—51 Main Street, Saco.

T. Haley,
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N. B. This is the only office in the county wherein teeth are inserted in genuine Gutta Percha. tf15

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DR. MOORE has removed his office to Tuxbury & Hill's Building, East end of Factory Island Bridge. All orders promptly answered.
Saco, January 9th, 1854 2tf

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REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.
The Subscriber, in consequence of poor health, offers for sale all his Real Estate, in the city of Biddeford. The Homestead Farm, containing about 50 acres of good land, in mowing, tillage and pasturing, with a good growth of young hard wood, sufficient for the use of the farm, with a large two story house, in a good state of repair, two barns, wood houses, &c.
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Terms very liberal. Apply to the subscriber on the premises. HARRISON LOWELL.
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PAINT & OIL STORE,
where can be found all kinds of
Varnishes, Lard Oils, Japan N. F.
OIL, LINSEED OIL, FISH OIL, PINE OIL, of the best quality. Also, WHITE LEAD & FRENCH ZINC, and all kinds of DRY PAINTS.
We have also taken the agency for the Hamp den Per Green Paint which far surpasses any other Green, in durability and superiority of color, for all kinds of out door Painting, we have also all sizes of German Window Glass in common use, and the largest assortment of paper hangings, Borders and Tarred Paper, ever in this city, which will be sold cheap. Also, Window Shades of all kinds, and fire board Prints, Paint Brushes and White-wash Brushes of all sizes and of the best Manufactory. Having rented a Store House, on Washington St., and propose to engage in the Lime, Hair and Cement trade, as a Permanent Business, are now ready to furnish those who are in want of the above articles, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
THOS. I. MURPHY. Agent.
Biddeford, Oct. 3rd, 1856. 40

TREMONT MILLS.
TEAS, COFFEES, CHOCOLATES, COCOAS, SPICES, &c.
Wholesale, and also in small Packages.
E. E. DYER & Co.,
(Sign of the Chinaman grinding coffee,)
141 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,
SUPPLY the best, finest and purest articles, at *lowest Cash prices*. Their Stock consists of
Tens, Coffees, Chocolates, Allspice, Pepper, Mustard, Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cream Tartar, Taraxacum, or Prepared Dandelion Root, &c.
Having every facility for manufacturing and preparing the several articles named, the public may rely upon having them *pure and genuine*, as they are put up carefully, and bear our name and label, "TREMONT MILLS, E. E. DYER & Co." To give consumers some idea of our sales, we annex the following scale of prices, viz.:—

5 lb. Souchong Tea,	1.50	5 lb. Mocha Coffee,	1.00
5 lb. Oolong "	1.75	5 lb. Java "	90
5 lb. Y. Hyson "	2.25	8 lb. good "	1.00

☞ The Spices are put up in 1-4 and 1-2 lin cases, expressly for family use, and are warranted to be strictly in pure article, and only need a trial to establish them a the public favor.
SPANISH COFFEE. We would call the attention of consumers and dealers to our *Spanish Coffee*, as article which is highly esteemed, and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is prepared with particular care, and by a peculiar process in roasting, one pound of this coffee, it is believed, is equal to 1 1-2 lbs of any other.
DANDELION COFFEE. This article is carefully prepared at our mills, and put up in packages having our trade mark; and may be relied upon as the best and most approved mixture of dandelion and coffee.
TARAXACUM, *or Prepared Dandelion Root.*—This article is prepared and roasted at our Mills, is retailed by family grocers generally in city and country, and bearing our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee,*" may be relied upon as the GENUINE ARTICLE. The proportion used is about one-half the quantity of Coffee.—The price is 20 cents per pound, and it is warranted to be the same as that which has been sold for fifty cents a pound by Druggists.
The medical properties of Dandelion are well known, and held in high estimation by all who use it. This being a preparation of the root, with all its medicinal virtues retained, can be mixed with coffee or not, as best suits the taste, and will be found cheap and economical as a family beverage, one pound nearly being equal to two pounds of coffee. It is prescribed by many eminent physicians, to invalids, children and aged persons, as a nutritious beverage, and as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Billious Affections, &c.
☞ Be careful to observe that all our *Coffees* have our trade mark, "*Chinaman grinding coffee.*"
☞ *To Grocers and Dealers*, a liberal discount is made, enabling them to supply their customers at the same low rates.
☞ TO CASH CUSTOMERS.—Our object being to secure large sales at small profits, we offer inducements which cannot be afforded by those who do business on the credit system; and we confidently invite an examination of the *quality* of our stock, and our prices, as compared with those of any other house.
Boston, August 16th, 1856. 6mos34

FURS! FURS!!
I. DAME & SON,
Have just received a new lot of
LADIES' FURS!
Also a large assortment of
Men's and Boy's Kossuth Hats,
Gent's Mole Skin Hats,
Men's and Boys' PLUSH CAPS,
Childrens' Fancy Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c.
Cash paid for Fox, Mink and Muskrat SKINS.
No. 1 Deering's Block, Main Street.
Saco, October 28, 1856. tf45

STOVES.
We have just received a good assortment of
Parlor, Cook, and Office Stoves,
of the following patterns:
White Mountain,
Crystal Palace,
Wood and Coal,
Aurora, Parlor Cooks,
Congress Parlors,
Villa, Portable Grates,
Sheet Iron, Air Tights, &c.,
Which we will sell for 30 days without regard to cost, to reduce our stock. Call soon if you want a bargain. G. H. MITCHELL & Co.
Chestnut St., 2 doors above Central Block. 46

FOR SALE.
A HOUSE on lot, situated on Pike st., just below Cross st., Biddeford. Said house contains 7 rooms, all finished, with a wood house attached. Also, a well within ten feet of the door, having in it a chain pump. A garden with strawberries, currants, &c., rich and well adapted to raise vegetables.
Also, 5 acres of land on Kennebunk road, known as the Batchelder field, on which is a cellar, nearly completed with stone on the lot to furnish a very pleasant and desirable location. Said property will be sold at a great *bargain*. Enquire of the subscriber on Pike st.
CYRUS PHILBRICK.
Biddeford, March 19, 1856. tf13

Fire Insurance.
BEING Agent of several of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the Country, a share of patronage is solicited. DOMINICUS JORDAN
Saco, Apr. 4th, 1856. 16tf

Cashmere Shawls.
A complete assortment of Cashmere Shawls, desirable Patterns. E. H. BANKS.

FOR SALE.
A good two story house, situated on Vernon Street, in Saco, convenient for one or two families, with good cistern in the cellar. The house is well made and pleasantly situated
This is a rare opportunity for a purchaser, as the house must be sold. Connected with it is a good stable and Garden. Inquire of J. L. MILLIKEN, on the premises.
Saco, August 29, 1856. 35tf

ARCTUSINE.
A Preparation from the Canada Bear, for promoting the growth and luxuriance of the Hair. For sale by T. GILMAN,
46tf Factory Island, Saco.

BRUSHES, BRUSHES.
A Splendid Lot of HAIR, NAIL, TOOTH, and CLOTHES BRUSHES. Also, the French Osier Brush,
for Velvets and fine Goods. For sale cheap at T. GILMAN'S,
40tf Factory Island.

Pressed Hay.
PRESSED HAY kept constantly on hand, wholesale or retail, by JOHN GILPATRIC.
August 29th, 1856. 35tf

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.
ALBION P. MOODY,
Manufactures at his Factory, in the Barnes' Mill, Biddeford,
SASHES & WINDOW FRAMES
OF ALL SIZES,
BLINDS TO ORDER,
AND DOORS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
His arrangements for manufacturing lumber into such work, are equal if not superior to any in the city, and all orders for Sashes, Blinds, Doors or like work will be executed at his Shop with skill and dispatch.
House builders, repairers, and all who wish good work at reasonable prices, can obtain it at his Shop, and no mistake.
Biddeford, July 17, 1856. 1f29

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
THE POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS
OR, EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.
THE fifteenth edition, with One Hundred Engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the Human System in every shape and form. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By
WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.
Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child. It may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the sacred obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆSCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, Restless Nights, Nervous Feelings, and the whole train of dyspeptic sensations, and group up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married, any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.
☞ Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one dollar. Address, (post paid,) DR. WM. YOUNG,
1y32 No. 152 Spruce st., Philadelphia

Humors.
☞ CANKER, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY,
ARE CURED BY
ARNOLD'S GLOBULES and VITAL FLUID,
They cannot exist against action of these Medico Chemicals.
Humors in the blood are the sole first cause of Consumption, by consuming the blood's vitality. These preparations *consume humors* and *give vitality* by the great powers of *Chemistry*.
See Circulars, to be had of Medicine Dealers.
BURR, FOSTER & Co., 1 Cornhill, General Agents. Mansfield & Co., City Wharf, Boston, Special Agents. For Sale by Drs. J. Sawyer and G. W. Pierson, Biddeford; Dr. Wm. Bailey and E. J. Smith, Saco; A. Warren, Kennebunk; Jos. Curtis, Wells.

HAYES' ALLIED OINTMENT,
AND HUMOR SYRUP.
To the Public. Whereas, one Charles H. Kent has been counterfeiting my Allied Ointment, and palming off upon the public an article under the name of the "Genuine Allied Ointment" which ointment is a base imitation of mine. I have commenced an action against the said Kent for the same Professor Hayes, State Assayer for the State of Massachusetts, after having analyzed the two articles, says—"Chemically considered, these two samples cannot be pronounced to be alike." And the certificates which the said Kent is circulating are forgeries and impositions, as the affidavits of the following names prove, viz: A. W. STEARNS, A. S. BURGESS, JOHN S. STAFFORD, M. S. MARSILL. Sworn to before me, N. W. Harmon, J. P. R. D. HAYES.
Lawrence, Mass., June 11, 1856
AGENTS. Dr. James Sawyer, and Augustus Sawyer, Biddeford; T. Gilman, and D. L. Mitchell, Saco; H. H. Hay, Portland, General Agent. 1y26

The CHEAPEST LIGHT in the World
UFFORD'S
Smoke Consuming, Patent Lamp,
Requiring only the poorest Oil, Lard or Grease.
THE Lamp, holding less than a half pint of oil, burns 12 hours or more, producing a light equal to one lamp rable only to gas, but even cheaper than that. The public are cautioned against the miserable imitations and infringements on our Lamp
☞ To avoid any liability, see that our name is on the lamp.
For sale at JOHN P. STEARNS' Wholesale and Retail Furniture and Crockery Ware House, corner of Washington and Liberty Sts., Biddeford, Me. 1y5

Ambrotype Rooms.
No. 6 Central Block, Biddeford.
THE Subscriber having purchased the right for Cutting's patent Ambrotypes in Biddeford, has fitted up his Rooms in such a manner that he is fully prepared to take these beautiful and enduring pictures on GLASS, in the most perfect manner. Daguerreotypes also executed in the most perfect manner and sold very CHEAP. The public are invited to call and examine specimens at the Biddeford Ambrotype Gallery.
E. H. McKENNEY.
Biddeford, March, 1853. tf14

WANTED,
10,000 PRIME MINK SKINS
5,000 " MUSKRAT "
1,000 " FOX "
FOR WHICH,
CASH WILL BE PAID,
By W. PERKINS,
13w44 SACO.

JOHN T. FRENCH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Of the choicest kinds. Also, in
SNUFF, PIPES, &C.
FINE CUT TOBACCO,
In large or small quantities.
EMPIRE BLOCK, BIDDEFORD, MAINE
Biddeford, Dec. 25, 1856. 52tf

GROVE COTTAGE,
BUXTON, MAINE.
OPEN JULY 4TH, 1856.
THE above House is beautifully situated in the fine Grove, known as "the PIC-NIC GROVE," at Buxton Centre, on the York and Cumberland Railroad, about 30 minutes' ride from Portland.
The subscriber has spared no pains or expense in fitting up the above House with all the modern improvements, to make it a popular place of resort for Parties and Pleasure-seekers, or those in pursuit of a pleasant and healthy Boarding place during the summer months.
In connection with the House, are good Bowling Alleys, Swings, &c.
P. S. Good Horses and Carriages will be furnished to parties or individuals, if desired.
6m31 EBEN CRAM,
Late of the Thornton House, Saco.

Job Waggons. Jobbing.
THE Subscribers have furnished themselves with convenient Waggons, and with horses, and are prepared to do any kind of work, such as the transportation of goods, moving families, furniture, and similar business at all times at short notice.
We keep Stages at G. C. Boyden's, Liberty St., and at Cummings & Nason's, Smith's corner, where orders may be left, and they will be punctually attended to.
Personal application may be made to J. S. Weeks, at the Depot, or of the drivers