Clerk of Courts

THE UNION AND EASTERN JOURNAL.

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

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☞ Job and Card Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

POETRY.

THE WORLD HARVEST.

BY EDITH OAKLEY.

They are sowing their seed in the dawnlight fair,
They are sowing their seed in the noon-day's glare;
They are sowing their seed in the soft twilight,
They are sowing their seed in the solemn night.
What shall the harvest be?

They are sowing their seed of pleasant thought;
In the spring's green light they have blithely wrought;
They have brought their fancies from wood and dell,
Where the mosses creep and the flower-buds swell.
Rare shall the harvest be.

They are sowing their seed of word and deed,
Which the cold know not, nor the careless heed;
Of the gentle word and the kindly deed,
That have blessed the heart in its sorest need.
Sweet will the harvest be.

And some are sowing the seed of pain,
Of late remorse and a maddened brain;
And the stars shall fall and the sun shall wane,
Ere they root the seeds from the soil again.
Dark will the harvest be.

And some are standing with idle hand,
Yet they scatter seed on their native land;
And some are sowing the seed of care,
Which their soil hath borne, and still must bear.
Sad will the harvest be.

They are sowing their seed of noble deed,
With a sleepless watch and an earnest heed;
With a careless hand o'er the earth they sow,
And the fields are whitening where'er they go.
Rich will the harvest be.

Sow in darkness, or sow in light,
Sow in weakness, or sow in might,
Sow in meekness, or sow in wrath,
In the broad world-field or the shadowy path,—
Sure will the harvest be.

THE WATCHMAN'S CRY.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
Ten—just struck the clanging bell.
Say your prayers, then fall asleep;
Conscience pure gives slumber deep;
Safely rest, God's holy eye
Ever watches from the sky.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
Eleven—struck the clanging bell.
Whoso'er at work yet stays,
Whoso'er at cards yet plays,
For the last time near my call,
Hour for rest has come to all.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
Twelve—just struck the clanging bell.
If that any watch and weep,
Wakeful kept by anguish deep,
May thy Father comfort send,
And their grief in slumber end.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
One—just struck the clanging bell.
If by Satan led astray,
Lurks a thief in some dark way,
Homeward let his swift steps fly,
Seeth him the Judge on high.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
Two—just struck the clanging bell.
If thus early any start;
Feeling care gnaw at the heart—
Foolish ones why trouble borrow,
God will care for you to-morrow.

Listen! while the hour I tell;
Three—just struck the clanging bell.
Morning light begins to break,
Ye who now in joy awake,
Show to God your gratitude,
Go to work, and keep you good.

From the Maine Democrat.

GRANDMOTHER SLEPT.

BY MRS. M. C. FERGUSON.

The elm trees had begun to show,
The yellow leaf amid the green,
And on the grass a few were seen,
Laying therelightly like the snow.

The corn was ripened in the sheaves,
The apples on the branches hung,
And purple clusters shone among
The frost embroidered grapevine leaves.

And she had reached her ninetieth year,
The old and honored of her race;
She saw as in a mirror's face,
Life's youth renew, then disappear.

She had seen sorrow—who has not?
The light that o'er her path had shone,
Showed thorns among the roses strewn,
And joy and grief, the common lot.

She told us of two sons, who died
In distant lands across the sea,
And sometimes would their memories be
Embodied present at her side.

Then she would say "poor boys," and sigh,
And meekly look upon us all;
And then her foot would sometimes fall,
As if she sung the "hush-a-bye."

They seemed the same bright boys of yore—
(They had been dead for forty years,)—
They came a vision through her tears,
And she was young again once more.

And on a silent autumn eve,
She went to sleep so peacefully,
That angels seemed there standing by,
Her life-worn spirit to receive.

And it was midnight when she died,
All still and voiceless was the night,
And clouds, with linings silver white,
Lay on the horizon's eastern side.

The moon was up, beneath her lay
The harvest, sickle ripe, and trees
That rustled softly in the breeze.
The harbinger of coming day.

And like some ripe and racy wine,
The sharp and frosty morning seemed,
When the bright sun that morning beamed,
And seemed a presence all divine.

And on the third day she was laid,
Where all her honored fathers lie;
There seemed a hallowed stillness nigh,
About that peaceful, narrow bed.

'Tis twenty years agone, and more,
And Springs and Summers have come round,
And green has grown that grassy mound,
For twenty have gone and more.

☞ Whoever speaks upon those subjects which he is aware will tend to make another uneasy in company, is an ill-bred person.

☞ The Lee Gleaner says that the girls in the big school have caught the contagion of Prentifying their names by the substitution of *s* for *y*, and asks, 'Whatis is in a nassle?'

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Lady's Book.

Art and Nature.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"Now, girls," says Mrs. Ellis Grey to her daughters, "here is a letter from George Somers, and he is to be down here next week, so I give you fair warning."

"Warning?" said Fanny Grey, looking up from her embroidery, "what do you mean by that, mamma?"

"Now, that's just like you, Fanny," said the elder sister, laughing, "you dear little simplicity, you never can understand anything unless it is stated as definitely as the multiplication table."

"But we need no warning in case of cousin George, I'm sure," said Fanny.

"Cousin George, to be sure—do you hear the little innocent? said Isabella, the second sister. "I suppose, Fanny, you never heard that he has been visiting all the courts of Europe, seeing all the fine women—stone, picture and real, that are to be found—such an amateur and connoisseur."

"Besides having received a fortune of a million or so, said Emma. "I dare say now, Fanny, you thought he was coming home to make dandelion chains, and play with button balls, as you used to when he was a boy.

"Fanny will never take the world as it is," said Mrs. Grey. I do believe she will be a child as long as she lives."

Mrs. Grey said this as if she were sighing over some radical defect in the mind of her daughter, and the delicate cheek of Fanny showed a tint somewhat deeper as she spoke, and she went on with her embroidery in silence.

Mrs. Grey had been left by the death of her husband, sole guardian of the three girls whose names have appeared on the page. She was an active, busy, ambitious woman, one of the sort for whom nothing is ever finished enough without a few touches, and amendations, and as such people always make a mighty affair of education, Mrs. Grey had made it a life's enterprise to order, adjust and settle the characters of her daughters: and when we use the word character as Mrs. Grey understood it, we mean to include face, figure, dress, accomplishments, as well as those more unessential items, mind and heart.

Mrs. Grey had determined that her daughters should be something altogether out of the common way, and accordingly she had conducted the training of the two eldest with such zeal and effect that every trace of an original character was thoroughly educated out of them. All their opinions, feelings, and actions, instead of gushing naturally from their, hearts were, according to the most approved authority, diligently compared and revised. Emma, the eldest, was an imposing, showy girl, of some considerable talent, and she had been assiduously trained to make a sensation as a woman of ability and intellect. Her mind had been filled with information on all sorts of subjects, much faster than she had power to digest or employ it; and the standard which her ambitious mother had set for her, being rather above the range of her abilities, there was a constant sensation of effort in her keeping up to it. In hearing her talk you were constantly reminded, "I am a woman of intellect—I am entirely above the ordinary level of women;" and on all subjects, she was so anxiously and laboriously well and circumstantially informed, that it was enough to make one's headache to hear her talk. Isabella, the second daughter, was par excellence, a beauty—a tall, sparkling, Cleopatra looking girl, whose rich color, dazzling eyes and superb figure might have bid defiance to art to furnish an extra charm; nevertheless, each grace had been as indefatigably drilled and manœvred as the members of an artillery company. Eyes, lips, eyelashes, sculptured limbs, every intonation of her silvery voice had been studied, considered and corrected, till even her fastidious mother could discern nothing that was wanted.—Then were added all the graces of belles lettres—all the approved rules of being delighted with music, painting and poetry, and last of all came the tour on the continent, travelling being considered a sort of pumice stone for rubbing down the varnish and giving the very last touch to character.

During the time that all this was going on Miss Fanny, whom we now declare our heroine, had been growing up in the quietude of her mother's country seat, and growing as girls are apt to, very much faster than her mother imagined. She was a fair, slender girl, with a purity and simplicity of appearance, which, if it be not in itself beauty, had all the best effect of beauty, in interesting and engaging the heart.

She looked not so much beautiful as loveable. Her character was in precious correspondence with her appearance; its first and chief element was feeling; and to this add fancy, fervor, taste, enthusiasm, almost up to the point of genius, and just common sense enough to keep all in order, and you will have a good idea of the mind of Fanny Grey.

Delightfully passed the days with Fanny during the absence of her mother—while without thought of rule or compass she sang her own songs, painted flowers, and sketched landscapes from nature, visited socially all over the village, where she was a great favorite, ran about through the fields, over fences, or in the woods with her little cottage bonnet, and above all, built her own castles in the air without anybody to help pull them down, which we think about the happiest circumstance in her situation.

But affairs wore a very different aspect, when Mrs. Grey, with her daughters, returned from Europe, as full of foreign tastes and notions as people of artificial character and make, generally do return.

Poor Fanny was deluged with a torrent of new ideas; she heard of styles of appearance, and styles of beauty, styles of manner, and styles of conversation—this that and the other air—a general effect and particular effect, and of four hundred and fifty ways of production and impression; in short it seemed to her that people ought to be of wonderful consequence to have so many things to think and to say about the how and why of every action.

Mrs. Grey, who had no manner of doubt of her ability to make a character, undertook the point with Fanny as systematically as one would undertake to make over an old dress. Poor Fan who had an unconquerable aversion to trying on dresses, settling points in millinery, went through with most exemplary meekness an entire transformation to all externals; but when Mrs. Grey set herself to work upon her mind and tastes, and opinions, the matters became somewhat more serious—for the buoyant feelings and fanciful elements of her character were as incapable of being arranged, according to rule, as the sparkling water drops are of being strung into necklaces and ear-rings, or the gay clouds of being made into artificial flowers. Some warm, natural desire or taste of her own was forever interfering with her mother's regime, some obstinate little "Fannyism" would always put up its little head in defiance of received custom, and, as her mother and sisters pathetically remarked, do what you would with her, she always came out herself after all.

After trying laboriously to conform to the pattern which was dayly set before her, she came at last to the conclusion that some natural inferiority must forever prevent her from aspiring to accomplish anything in that way.

"If I can't be what my mother wishes, I'll at least be myself," said she one day to her sisters, "for if I try to alter, I shall neither be myself nor anybody else," and her mother and sisters came to the same conclusion. And on the whole her mother and sisters found it a very convenient thing to have one in the family who was not studying effect, or aspiring to be anything in particular.

It was very agreeable to Mrs. Grey to have a daughter to sit with her when she had the sick headache, while the other girls were entertaining company in the drawing room below. It was very convenient to her sisters to have some one whose dress took so little time that she had always a head and a pair of hands at their disposal, in case of any toilette emergency. Then she was always loving and affectionate, entirely willing to be outshone on every occasion, and that was another advantage.

As to Isabel and Emma, the sensation that they made in society was sufficient to have gratified a dozen ordinary belles. All that they said, did, and were, was instart, and unquestionable precedent, and young gentlemen, all starch and perfume, twirled their laced pocket handkerchiefs and declared upon their honor that they knew not which was the most overcoming, the genius and wit of Miss Emma, or the bright eyes of Miss Isabella; though it was an agreed point, that between them both, not a heart in the gay world remained in its owner's possession, a thing which might have a serious sound to one who did not know the character of these articles, often the most trifling item in the inventory of worldly possessions. And all this while, all that was said of our heroine was something in this way, "I believe there is another sister, is there not?"

"Yes, there is a quiet, little, blue-eyed body, who never has a word to say for herself, quite amiable I'm told."

Now it was not a fact that Miss Fanny never had a word to say for herself. If one had seen her on a visit at any one of the houses along the little green street of her native village, they might have learned that her tongue could go fast enough.

But in the lighted drawing rooms, and among buzzing voices, and surrounded by people who were always saying things because such things were said, Fanny was always dizzy and unready, and for fear that she should say something that she should not, she concluded to say nothing at all; nevertheless, though she said little, she made a very good use of her eyes, and found a very quiet amusement in looking on to see how other people conducted matters.

Well, Mr. George Somers is actually arrived at Mrs. Grey's country seat, and there he sits, with Miss Isabel in the deep recess of that window where the white roses are peeping in so modestly.

"To be sure," thought Fanny to herself, as she quietly surveyed him through the shade of a pair of magnificent whiskers, and heard him passing the shuttlecock of compliment back and forth, with the most assured and practised air in the world, "to be sure I was a child in imagining that I should see cousin George Somers. I'm sure that this magnificent young gentleman, full of utterance and knowledge, is not the cousin that I used to feel so easy with—no, indeed;" and Fanny gave a half sigh, and then went out into the garden to water her geraniums.

For some days, Mr. Somers seemed to feel put upon his reputation to sustain the character of gallant, savant, connoisseur, etc., which every one who makes the tour of the continent is expected to bring home with him as a matter of course; for there is seldom a young gentleman who knows that he has qualifications in this line who can resist the temptation of showing what he can do; accordingly he discussed tragedies and reviews, and ancient and modern customs with Miss Emma; and with Miss Isabella retouched her drawings and exhibited his own, sported the most choice and recherche style of compliment, at every turn, and in short, flattered himself, perhaps justly, that he was playing the irresistible, in a manner quite equal to that of his fair cousins.

Now, all this while, Miss Fanny was mistaken in one point, for Mr. George Somers, though an exceedingly fine gentleman, had, after all, quite a substratum of reality about him—of real heart, real feeling, and real opinion of his own; and the consequence was, that when tired of the effort of *conversing*, he really longed to find somebody to talk to, and, in this mood, he one evening strolled into the library, leaving the gay party in the drawing room to themselves.

Miss Fanny was there, quite intent upon a book of selections from the old English poets.

"Really, Miss Fanny," said Mr. Somers, "you are very sparing of the favor of your company to us this evening."

"O, I presume my company is not much missed," said Fanny, with a smile.

"You must have a poor opinion of our taste, then," said Mr. Somers.

"Come, come, Mr. Somers," replied Fanny, "you forget the person you are talking to; it is not at all necessary for you to compliment me—nobody ever does—so you may feel relieved of that trouble."

"Nobody ever does, Miss Fanny—pray, how is that?"

"Because I'm not the sort of person to say such things to."

"And, pray, what sort of a person ought one to be, in order to have such things said?" replied Mr. Somers.

"Why, like Isabel, or like Emma; you understand, I am a sort of little nobody, if any one wastes his fine words on me, I never know what to make of them."

"And pray what must one say to you?" said Mr. Somers, quite amused.

"Why, what they really think and really feel, and I am always puzzled by anything else."

Accordingly about half an hour afterwards, you might have seen the much admired Mr. Somers once more transformed to the cousin George, and he and Fanny engaged in a very interesting tete-a-tete, about old times and things.

Now you may skip across a fortnight from this evening, and just look in at the same old library, just as the setting sun is looking in at its western window, and you will see Fanny sitting back a little in the window, with one straggling ray of light illuminating her pure, childish face, and she is looking up at Mr. George Somers, as if in some sudden perplexity; and, dear me, if we are not mistaken, our young gentleman is blushing.

"Why, cousin George," says the lady, "what do you mean?"

"I thought I spoke plainly enough, Fanny," replied George in a tone that might have made the matter plain enough to be sure.

Fanny laughed outright, and the gentleman looked terribly serious.

"Indeed, now don't be angry," said she, as he turned away with a vexed and mortified air, "indeed now I can't help laughing. It seems to me so odd—what will they think of you?"

"It's of no consequence to me what they think," said Somers. "I think, Fanny, if you had the heart I gave you credit for, you might have seen my feelings before now.

"Now sit down, my dear cousin," said Fanny, earnestly drawing him into a chair, and tell me, how could I, poor little Miss Fanny Nobody, have thought any such thing, with sisters as I have? I did think that you liked me, and that you knew more of my real feelings than mamma and sisters, but that you should—that you ever should—why I am astonished that you did not fall in love with Isabella."

"That would have met your feeling then?" said George, eagerly, and looking as if he would have looked through her—eyes, soul, and all.

"No—no, indeed," she said, turning away her head; "but," added she, quickly, "you will lose all your credit for good taste. Now, tell me seriously, what do you like me for?"

"Well, then, Fanny, I can give you the best reason; I like you for being a real, sincere, natural girl—for being simple in your appearance, and simple in your manners, and for having heart enough left, as I hope, to love plain George Somers, with all his faults, and not Mr. Somers' reputation or Mr. Somers' establishment."

"Well, this is all very reasonable to me, of course," said Fanny, "but it will be so much Greek to poor mamma."

"I dare say your mother never could understand how, seeing the very acme of cultivation in all countries, should have really made my eyes ache, and long for something as simple as green grass or pure water to rest them on. I came down to find it among my cousins, and I found in your sisters, only just such women as I have seen and wondered at and admired all over Europe, till I was tired of admiring. Your mother has achieved what she aimed at perfectly. I know of no circle that could produce any higher specimen—but it is all art, triumphant art after all; and I have so strong a current of natural feeling running through my heart, that I never could be happy except with a fresh, simple, impulsive character."

"Like me, are you going to say?" said Fanny, laughing. "Well, *I'll* admit that you are right. It would be a pity that you should not have one vote at least."

From the New York Observer.

The Respect and Love due from Children to Parents.

It is not the reluctant performance of an appointed task that fulfils the spirit of the Fifth Commandment. It is not the willing and prompt fulfillment of a duty that answers the requirement of that law. It demands a sentiment of respect that is never wanting in the breast of a youth who has his heart in the right place.

The proud spirit of the young, especially in the present day, too often shows itself in throwing off reverence for the parent, and assuming an air of independence that will not brook restraint, and pretends to a great contempt of parental authority. It is a bad sign when a child becomes bold enough to lay aside the tender names of Father and Mother, or those briefer or more affectionate titles of Papa and Mama, to which our infant lips were accustomed, using in the place of these words of endearment those coarser terms, the "old man," or, the "old woman,"—affecting to have no special regard for the parents who bore him—literally casting off fear, and refusing to recognize the relationship of parent and son and daughter. This habit of speaking may be all unknown to the parents, and many young people who are given to it are very cautious never to use these terms when their parents are within hearing. This shows a very unamiable state of heart. It may be thoughtlessness on the part of some children, who have caught the habit from their associations with others, but no youth whose principles are pure, will suffer himself to speak of his parents in any other terms than those of the highest respect, though they are a thousand miles away.

A father once said to me that when walking in the street he overheard his own son speaking of him as "the old man," and it cut him to the heart, as if the boy had pierced him with a knife.

The habits of domestic intercourse have undergone a great change in modern times, perhaps for the better, perhaps for the worse. But it is said that when the elder President Edwards entered a room where his children were sitting, they rose always, and remained standing until their father had taken his seat. Two generations ago, this was a common practice in many families. It was an extreme of *respect* for parents; but it is far more worthy of being observed than the contempt of parents which in thousands of families has taken the place of reverence.

Obedience and respect are to be rendered with LOVE. "Love and love only is the loan for love." And there is nothing—poets and novelists may dream and write of an ideal love that has no existence in the every day life we lead—there is nothing in the world of human affection, deeper, purer, and more enduring than parental love. Beginning long before the object of it is conscious of the love it receives, strengthening with every day and night of helpless infancy, and brightening with the budding beauties of childhood and youth, it lives and grows, surviving the waywardness, rebellion, ingratitude and apostasy of youth and riper years. It follows the prodigal son or daughter into the street, into the prison. It lives on when neglect and insolence and impenitence would crush it, and scorn it, and shut the heart forever against it. It bleeds and weeps, and lives on to weep and bleed, and would give rivers of tears and blood to bless the wandering prodigal, and win him back to ways of virtue and the paths of peace. It lives even on the grave of a buried profligate, and when the parent has become a saint in heaven, if sorrow ever enters that abode of bliss, it yearns in the parental bosom over a child *not there*.

Such love demands and has a right to demand the love of the child in return. The mother is the *first* object of the infant's love; and that first emotion ought to be cherished with peculiar fondess, and kept bright and pure, while the life of that mother lasts. All other earthly friends may forsake and forget. But when the sad heart, sick with disappointment and ingratitude, turns to the breast on which it beat first, it finds it just as warm and loving as in its morning hour. That is a friend to love. There are no claims on earth so strong as those that bind you to the parents that gave you birth. You may love your brothers and sisters: and by and by you may love one whom you may take to your side as wife or husband—but never, never while life lasts let any love diminish that which you give to your parents!

This affection should be shown by words and deeds. It is true there are a great many ways of showing our feelings, and there are some who think it hardly worth while to make any show of feeling at all. They may love their friends but they keep it all to themselves. They are reserved if not cold: silent if not selfish. They speak when they are spoken to, but they never scatter around them smiles and flowers and gentle loving thoughts that gladden those on whom they fall. Words are very cheap, but they are very precious. Fitly spoken, they are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. They are the efflorescence of the heart. Happy is he who can make others happy by words of love. This is a joy which every one may have and give. For this was the power of speech imparted. How sweet it must have been to our first parent, to hear the voice of Eve in the garden when he found her at his side! How sweet to the mother's ear the first words that her infant's lips are able to pronounce! and then as those lips grow wiser and the heart is filled with stronger passions and the mind is cultivated and improved, how does the parent love to hear words of kindness from a child! Children rarely think of this. They never feel the full force of it till they come to be parents themselves.

Speak kindly, speak very kindly, and very frequently in kindness to your parents. They must reprove you for your faults. Their language may be severe, and you may be half inclined to think they do not love you, but believe it not. It is for your good they chide you. Receive it in love, and speak to them in tones and words that will tell them how much you prize their tenderness, and how deeply you regret your faults. Let them know that you remember with grateful hearts their unceasing care for you, and that you would gladly now return their care with filial love.

Show them your love by loving deeds as well as loving words. These acts may be very little things, but life is made up of little things. And none are so sensitive to little attentions as parents are in the intercourse of their children. They have been always *doing for* their children; giving to them, ministering to their wants; and when the child begins to return this kindness by ministering to the parent, such attraction is received with thrills of pleasure, that none will appreciate who have not felt it in its sweetness and power.

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven;
And if there be a human tear
From passion's dross refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious fathers shed
Upon a duteous daughter's head!

You think that you would willingly suffer for your parents, toil for them, die for them. You would rejoice to have some opportunity to make a great sacrifice for them, to prove at once how much you love them. Such are not the evidences they desire. They would rather find the proof of your love in your habitual obedience, your cheerful performance of the duties they enjoin, your improvement of your time and opportunities, and your constant endeavor to make them some return for what they are doing for you.

IRENÆUS.

Common Sense.

The members of the universal Yankee nation, wherever they may direct their steps, are always celebrated for their aptness in conforming to the customs of those nations with whom they sojourn, and their readiness to undertake anything which promises to be profitable. Strangers are often surprised at the success of the Yankees, among themselves, in enterprises which they have undertaken and abandoned. The difference between the Yankees and those among whom they perform their achievements, is, simply that the former possess a good share of common sense.

The early education of New Englanders contains a good deal of trash, which is found to be inapplicable to the concerns of life.—But the pupil has been taught by example, if not by precept, to propose continually to himself this question—will it pay? and in the shrewdness with which he practically answers this, consists his common sense.—If urged to neglect studies which are indispensable, or to defer his work, he asks at once whether such neglect will not finally cause him to grow up in ignorance, and whether such delay in his work will not create habits of idleness? In answering these questions to himself he becomes both studious and industrious.

The effective element in the true New England character is the devotion of our people to the use they can make of their acquirements and their labors. We are eminently practical, and herein consists our common sense. As property, however, becomes consolidated among us, and the wealthy are imitating the extravagance and show of foreign nations, not only the wealthier, but the middling and poorer classes are beginning to sacrifice their common sense and ape the miserable parvenues of the old world, in what they call the fashions and accomplishments of refined society. Were there any true refinement, or any ennobling accomplishments in the imported fashions and tastes which the *haut ton* so promptly follow, and their humble imitators endeavor to copy, we would be among the last to discourage such tastes. But when they are practiced for the sake of gaining notoriety and exciting the envy of others, they develope such miserable dispositions in the parties concerned, that both they and their imitators may be said to have lost their common sense.

Common sense has its synonym in the word tact. Without it, any amount of talent only disfigures its possessor. Both tact and common sense are indefinable, and yet, however paridoxical it may seem, everybody knows what they are. Those who plod forever, without accomplishing anything valuable, may have talent, but they have no common sense. They do not discover how they may become effective, and consequently fritter away their lives in abortive enterprises.

The young man, who leaves school with the idea that his acquisitions therein are to make a man of him without further effort, has no common sense. So, of the young man who trifles away the opportunities of his minority, and expects that he shall be fitted for business when he arrives at age. The girl, also, who supposes that she can neglect all household duties, and allow her understanding to remain uncultivated during her teens, while she is thrumming a piano forte and pretending to be incapable of doing anything useful, will find, on arriving at womanhood, that neither she had any common sense, nor her parents, in reference to her education.

Our young men and women are very forward to boast of their accomplishments. These, in their minds, consist of a few fashionable frivolities, which they parade on every occasion, until everybody is nauseated with their pretensions. The first accomplishment of all—we mean that of conversing sensibly, fluently and correctly upon the current topics of the day—is almost entirely neglected by both sexes. Consequently when one excels in a particular branch, and thereby excites admiration, the whole effect is destroyed on finding that the performer is ignorant of the plainest principles of science, and perhaps of his or her mother tongue.

A truly accomplished lady or gentleman are welcomed anywhere. But that welcome is extended because they possess common sense. Their associates perceive that they possess accomplishments, not in the lower sense of that term, but that they are high minded, intelligent persons, and that they can adorn any circle in which they move, by the variety, extent, and richness of their minds. All else are mere pretenders, and their frequent discomfitures arise simply from their deficiencies of common sense, which they endeavor vainly to conceal.

The Dropped Letter.

A peculiar sensation is felt in dropping a letter, especially if it is one of value, into the box of a mammoth post-office, like that of New York for example. One feels a sort of revulsion, as if part of himself, as it were, had fallen into an unfathomable abyss, never to be recovered. The act strikes the heart like destiny irreversable forever. If any error has occurred in the letter it is beyond correction; if anything happens at the instant, as there sometimes does, which ought to make a change, there is no help for it.

What is done is done, and past redemption. No repentance will avail. You would have something otherwise, but it cannot be. It is too late. The missive has passed away, and is no longer yours, or subject to your alteration or control.

So it is with every human action, is it not? The consequences are beyond recall. "The deed is done, and there is an end of it," is a common expression, heard especially often from the impulsive and careless.—But there is not the end of it. Happy would it be for the doer, if it were. But large consequences flow from those acts so recklessly done, so slightly viewed afterward.—A considerate person on responsible occasions will experience something of the feeling of the irrevocable nature of the act which strikes upon the heart of the letter-dropper. He will pause and reflect before dismissing his deed into the abyss of time, lest some error might be wrapped up in it, that could then, and then only, be rectified, and save the actor from remorse. A few moments of reflection at the proper time, may save a life-time of compunctious visitings.—*New York Advertiser.*

Walter Day, the Selfish Boy.

'Harry,' said little Walter Day to his younger brother, 'Harry, will you lend me your ball? Mine is lost; no—not lost either, 'cause I know where it is. I tossed it upon the piazza roof, and it rolled down the tin leader into the cistern; but then, you see, I can't get it, and so it is as good as lost.'

'As bad as lost, I should think,' said Harry. 'That makes the fourth ball you've lost, Walter, and I don't want to lend you mine; if I should that will go too.'

'O, no,' said Walter, I haven't *lost* my balls, I tell you. The first one rolled into the sewer down at the corner,—I know where *that* is. The next one popped into Mrs. Wilson's yard, right behind her pile of wood; I know I could put my hand upon it, if it was not for the fence; and the last two are both in the cistern. Come now, Harry, lend me yours, 'cause I don't really lose mine, only they are where I can't get them.'

'Well, I don't see the difference,' said Harry; 'I am afraid *mine* will go where I can't get it; and mother said we must not buy any more when these were gone. But I will lend it to you a very little while, if you will not bat it over into Mrs. Wilson's yard,—I shouldn't like to go there for it, she is so cross.'

The mother of these little boys overheard this conversation, and she was glad that Harry was so condescending to his brother; but she felt some anxiety about the ball, for she knew that Walter was often heedless in his play. You shall hear what they said a half hour after. Harry came into the house crying—

"Mother, Walter has lost my ball. His own has just come back—Johnny Wilson found it and threw it over the fence. Don't you think, mother, Walter ought to give it to me?"

'I think he ought, Harry, certainly,' said Mrs. Day.

'That I can't do, *anyhow*,' said Walter, with the air of one whose mind is made up. Harry's lip trembled, and large tears filled his eyes. He was several years younger than his brother; but he had always manifested a clear sense of justice whenever any trying circumstance happened. If, sometimes for a moment he forgot himself, he needed only to be reminded, and he was prompt to do unto others as he would have others do unto him.

'Never mind, Harry,' said Mrs. Day; 'if Walter can enjoy his ball when he knows in justice he ought to give it to you, I would not fret about it.'

'I am not going to fret any more,' said Harry, the tears dropping upon his mother's hand as he came to kiss her. Walter bounded his ball upon the carpet, and whistled gayly, thinking, I suppose, to drown the still small voice that would repeat a continual self-accusation. As Mrs. Day stooped to kiss Harry, she whispered, 'Go out and play, my little boy; your brother will soon see and confess his selfishness.'

When they were left alone, the mother called her wilful child to her. Walter's ball seemed willing to hide itself in his pocket, as if ashamed to be seen in such hands; and the gay whistle died away from the young lips tremulous with tender contrition.

"Walter," said his mother, "you know that Harry would not treat you in this manner. I am pained to witness such an act of injustice. Do you know that a disposition like this, if suffered to strengthen with your strength, would make you a mean-spirited and dishonest man? I have often told you that Harry was more ready to do right than you, and you have sometimes said you could never be as good as he."

"Harry was always a better boy than I," said Walter, meekly.

"It is no sin, Walter," his mother replied, "that you are beset with selfishness. The sin lies in the indulgence of that feeling.—It costs you a greater struggle to be a good boy than it does Harry; but remember, my child, whose eye marks all your efforts, and that Christ said, 'There is more joy in Heaven over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance.'"

Walter's heart was reached; he leaned his head lovingly for a moment upon his mother, and then ran lightly out to seek his brother. The pleasant sound of their voices came up to the window, and Mrs. Day rejoiced that one more seed had fallen in good ground, and taken root.—L. M. B. *in the Independent.*

Agricultural.

Salt Marshes.

Improved by Drainage—Cost of Drainage—Value of the Mud—How to Compost it—Where to use it, and a promise of more light.

Mr. Editor:—Farmers who live near the sea-coast seem to me never to realize all the advantages within their reach; vegetable matter from the ocean, mud from the rivers and creeks, and sods from the marshes are all valuable fertilizers; a few facts in relation to my own practice the present season may be of some value to my brother farmers.

In November I employed a man to cut ditches on my salt marsh, thirty inches deep, eight wide and two hundred and twenty rods in length. I paid the usual price in this vicinity, ten cents a rod for digging and piling the sods so as the tide could not float them away. This winter one of my neighbors who had but little to do, agreed to cart the whole, two miles, to my barn cellar, for twenty-five dollars, which he has performed to my satisfaction. Thus you perceive I have more than forty cords of a valuable absorbent, in the right place, and my marsh ditched for the sum of forty-seven dollars. I consider this material from the salt marsh preferable to that from the fresh meadow, as it is a finer and more thoroughly decayed vegetable matter, and the salt it contains renders it more valuable. The manure of twenty cows is dropped into the barn cellar, the urine saturates the sods, the hogs root over the mixture and eat the roots of the grass contained in the sods with great relish, and the whole becomes quite equal to fine cow manure, particularly when applied to gravelly or sandy soils. The salt marsh is greatly improved, and according to my former experience, will increase the value of the crop of hay in quality and quantity.

I may at a future time give my views in relation to mud as a fertilizer, to be obtained from creeks and rivers. N.

—*N. E. Farmer.*

Pastures.

The improvement of our pasture lands has been neglected quite too long. They stand in great need of improvement, and offer the fairest chance of making it. Large portions of them are unproductive of any profit or benefit. Some suggest, as the means of benefiting these lands, "to feed less." I think this would be injurious rather than beneficial, in the state in which they generally are, because it would allow weeds, fern, briars, etc., to choke and crowd out the grasses still more than they now do.—These lands are suffering less from impoverishment caused by close feeding, than by inaction, the desolating effects of our winter winds, and the increase of various useless and hurtful plants. In the first place, then, I would divide them where they exceed eight or ten acres in a lot. It will have more effect than many are willing to allow. Then I would plow such of them as will admit of it, manure some, take a crop or two, and then lay down to grass. Thirdly, I would cut, subdue, and effectually root out all brush, brake, briars, etc., etc., from such of them as would not admit of the plow, and top-dress with plaster, ashes, etc. Fourthly, I would graze rather closely, two, or more years, changing pasture often, and thus make the stock auxiliarly in the work of eradicating intruders, and spreading the finer and more nutritive grasses.—*Homestead.*

To Raise Extra Early Potatoes.

Cover the bottom of several shallow boxes with six inches of equal parts stable manure and loam, and put any early variety of potatoes over the surface two or three inches apart; then cover them with six inches of the compost. Nail slats or an open cover over the top, and bury in the side of a fermenting manure heap, the warmth of which will soon start the potatoes into growth. If the heat should be too great, remove a portion of the manure from the top, and admit air inside the box. When the weather will allow planting out, remove the boxes, which will contain a mass of roots and whitish colored stalks. Leave them in the open air for a few days to harden off, and having watered them copiously, take out the potatoes with as much earth as possible, undisturbed about the roots already formed, and transplant in rows. You will then have potatoes at least two or three weeks earlier than when planted at first in the open grounds. The middle or latter part of March will be a proper season for putting them in the compost heap, in this latitude.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Raise Early Melons.

Spring is now pretty close at hand, and in a short time almost every man in Yankeedom, from the owner of the large spacious garden and beautiful domain, down to the proprietor of only the fraction of a rod, will be engaged in the cultivation of that most popular of all summer fruits, the watermelon, and its somewhat distant relative, the muskmelon.

Leaving all controversy as to which are the best varieties, alone, and supposing every cultivator to be himself the best judge as to what sort suits best his own palate, I shall at once proceed with my method of giving them a tolerably early start, and how

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Union & Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1858.

The Legislature.

The Legislature of our State adjourned on Monday forenoon, having been together eighty-three days. The session has been about the average length of the past ten or fifteen years—last year it lasted 101 days, and the previous year [1856] one hundred and eleven days.

The closing proceedings were unusually pleasant, and indeed throughout the entire session there has predominated an unusual amount of good feeling between the members, and the debates have been free, to an unusual degree, from those acrimonious and partisan exhibitions so apt to come in and interrupt the current of social feeling, and not unfrequently to operate most injuriously on legislation.

When the Legislature assembled a session somewhat shorter than has actually taken place was hoped for, less than the usual amount of private business was anticipated, and, with the exception of the Liquor law, no interesting question of general legislation was expected to come up for discussion and settlement. In both of these particulars the result has shown the public were mistaken. The amount of private business considered was fully up to that of previous years, and in addition to the Liquor law, the proposed loaning of the credit of the State to the Aroostook Railroad Company as a matter of public policy, to check emigration and promote the settlement of the public lands, the Insolvent law [defeated] and the Rail road commissioner question have been before the two bodies, claiming their time and attention, as has also a change in the policy in respect to the payment of costs in criminal prosecutions.

If the session has been a few days longer than was adticipated, though not beyond the usual length, it may be safely said that it has been one in which a great deal of work has been done, moss of it wisely, and has been brought to a close as early as was consistent with a careful consideration of the public business. The interests of our State are so diversified that naturally there arises more subjects requiring legislative action than there would otherwise be if we had but one predominating interest; and we deceive ourselves if we suppose the legislation of the State can be suitably done in much shorter time than it has taken this year.

We have kept our readers informed of the progress of such legislative measures, public and private, as would be likely to interest them. Ordinarily some of the most important measures before the Legislature are settled definitely in the last days of its existence. It was so this year. The contemplated loan of the credit of the State, defeated in the Senate by a vote af 16 to 10, and in the House by a vote of 35 yeas to 82 nays, was finally referred to the next Legislature in both branches, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution went with it.

The Bill devolving the costs in criminal prosecutions passed both branches and is now the law of the State. The bill passed the House on Tuesday by the very decisive vote of 83 yeas, 43 nays. We trust that the change will operate for the public benefit.

Contrary to our expectation, two resolves, one granting $500 a year for ten years to the East Maine Conference Seminary on the contingency of the friends of that institution raising $15000, and another giving $200 a year to the Westbrook Seminary on like contingency, were passed. We should have been glad to have had it our power to say that like justice was done to Limerick academy. Had the claims of Limerick been earlier presented and a favorable report been obtained from the committee, as we think it might have been, the result might have been different. We have already stated the grounds on which the East Maine Conference and Westbrook Seminaries asked for aid, and we will only say that we are satisfied that the action taken by the Legislature in behalf of these institutions is judicious.

The Liquor Law question is to be submitted to a vote of the people the first Tuesday in June, in this form—the people are to express their preferences by choosing either the "license law of 1856," or the "prohibitory law of 1853." This manner of submission brings up the distinct question of license or prohibition, and was approved by a large majority of the members of the republican party of both the ultra prohibitionists and the more liberal, on the supposition that its tendency would be to bring out a larger popular vote. While we should have preferred to have forgotten the existence of the law of 1856, as it seems to be forgotten by the people, we trust that the expectations of good to be derived by this method of submission will be fully realized.

On Saturday, both branches held three sessions, the evening session extending into the late hours of the night.

On Monday two branches met at half-past 5 A. M. and passed upon all business before them, interchanged sentiments of good will, adopted resolutions of respect to the presiding officers, listened to their replies, and at about eight an adjournment *sine die* in both branches placed the Legislature of 1858 among the things of the past.

We reserve for a future occasion, and for a more convenient season, some further account of its history and description of its prominent members.

An Acknowledgment.

We desire to express the deep sense of obligation which we feel for the grateful words of sympathy, and the numerous and substantial tokens of kindness we have received from friends, since the happening of the providential disaster which swept our property several weeks since. To each and all of them we convey our grateful thanks. Their kind words of friendly interest and encouragement, accompanied as it has been by practical works, has left an impression on our heart which will not be effaced so long as its pulsations continue, lifting the veil from our future, and tinging the clouds of our misfortune with the silver lining of hope.

To our friends in the Legislature, who have made us the recipients of a bounty as generous as it is acceptable, we give our cordial, heartfelt thanks. Coming as a portion of it does, from men upon whose liberality we had no claim except that of a common brotherhood, and to whom we were personally unknown until within a few brief weeks, we feel it to be a kindness which honors humanity, while it makes us personally thankful. Severe as has been our loss, the bitterness of the moment which it occasioned, under these multiplied expressions of sympathy has passed away, and with a higher faith in man's brotherhood, and a deeper acquaintance than we have ever had with its generosity, we turn trustingly and hopefully to the future, now assured that the misfortunes of life, if they cause momentary grief, when followed as ours have been with such an abundant harvest of sympathy, are deprived of their poignancy and cease to be subjects for regret.

The New Liquor Law.

The Maine *Evangelist*, which represents the views and opinions of a large portion of the religious people of this State, speaks as follows concerning the Liquor Law which has just been passed by the Legislature:

"This law has been passed to be engrossed in both branches of the Legislature, having passed the House on Monday, after a brief discussion, and with only a few slight amendments from the Senate bill, by a vote of 103 to 27. The law, in every respect excepting the distillery clause, *is almost exactly identical with the law of* 1853. In every respect, except in the section allowing the manufacture of liquor, *it is a most admirable law, and will most cordially meet the approbation of the friends of temperance and good order.* We have objections, strong objections, to the distillery clause, and are free to confess that it has as yet failed to commend itself to us.—But while entertaining these views, we remember that as good, perhaps better temperance men than we are, see it in a different light, and most earnestly favor it. Not claiming to be wiser, or more far-sighted than others, it would be the extreme of folly for us, or for any of our friends who have entertained the same views, *to refuse to co-operate in rolling up such a majority for this law as will convince all opponents of temperance that Maine is true to prohibition.*"

The opportunity is now given to the friends of prohibition to make it a *finality* in the policy of the State. The two systems of license and prohibition are brought into direct and palpable competition, and the friends of each have the unrestricted privilege of expressing their preference. We have the fullest faith that the people of this State are by a considerable majority in favor of "Prohibition," and an opportunity is now afforded them to say so, under more favorable circumstances than will perhaps occur again during this generation. We trust that all due efforts will be made to get out a large vote, and if that be done, we have no fear of the result. If one friend of "prohibition" acts in a lukewarm manner because he does not like the "Distillery" clause of the law, and another refuses to exert himself because he does not approve the "search and seizure" provisions, and a third because he objects to the section about "cider," the result will be a small vote and the probable victory of the "License" Law party. But if all good Temperance men will earnestly engage in the contest, and waving their differences of opinion on minor points, sustain the law as a whole, the result will be a triumph for *prohibition*, and a final and conclusive settlement of the whole matter. We have the fullest faith that the friends of a Prohibitory Law, will act in this frank and straight-forward manner. If they do not, they will inflict an injury upon the cause they have at heart, which the efforts of a lifetime will scarcely repair.—*Portland Advertiser.*

The Laborers of the Free States Slaves!

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, made a speech in the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March, from which we make the following extracts. This, says the *Republic*, a newspaper printed at Washington, is the theory of the Southern aristocracy, who control the Government, control the Democratic party, and mean to control all the territories of the Union. And what is stranger still, they enjoy this control now, and can expect to enjoy it hereafter, only by the aid of the votes of laboring men at the North, whom they stigmatize as "*drudges*," "*mud-sills*," and "*white slaves*."

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the mean duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, refinement, and civilization. It constitutes the very mud-sills of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build a house in the air, as to build either the one or the other, except on the mud-sills.—Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand—a race inferior to herself, but eminently qualified, in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for the purpose, and call them slaves. We are old-fashioned at the South yet; it is a word discarded now by ears polite; but I will not characterize that class at the North with that term; but you have it; it is there; it is everywhere; it is eternal.

The Senator from New York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished slavery. Ay, the name, but not the thing; and all the powers of the earth cannot abolish it. God only can do it when he repeals the *fiat*, "the poor ye always have with you;" for the man who lives by daily labor, and scarcely lives at that, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it; in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives, as you call them, are slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life, and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment, among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most deplorable manner, at any hour, in any street in any of your large towns. Why, sir, you meet more beggers in one day, in any single street in the city of New York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. Our slaves are black, of another, inferior race. The *status* in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them, by being made our slaves.—None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South, and they know it. They are happy, content, unaspiring, and utterly incapable, from intellectual degradation, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations.

Your slaves are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation. Our slaves do not vote. We give them no political power. Yours do vote, and being the majority, they are the depositories of all your political power. If they knew the tremendous secret, that the ballot-box is stronger than an army with bayonets, and could combine, where would you be? Your society would be reconstructed, your Government reconstructed, your property divided, not as they have mistakenly attempted to initiate such proceedings by meeting in parks, with arms in their hands, but by the quiet process of the ballot-box. You have been making war upon us to our very hearthstones. How would you like for us to send lecturers or agitators North, to teach these people this, to aid and assist in combining, and to lead them?

Mr. Wilson and others. Send them along.

Mr. Hammond. You say, send them North. There is no need of that. They are coming here. They are thundering at our doors for homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres of land for nothing, and Southern Senators are supporting it. Nay, they are assembling, as I have said, with arms in their hands, and demanding work at $1,000 a year and six hours a day. Have you heard that the ghost of Mendoza is stalking in the streets of your big cities; that the inquisition is at hand? There is afloat a fearful rumor that there have been consultations for vigilance committees. You know what that means already. Transient and temporary causes have thus far been your preservation. The great West has been open to your surplus population, and your hordes of semi-barbarian emigrants, who are crowding in year by year. They make a great movement, and you call it progress. Whither? It is progress; but it is progress towards vigilance committees. The South have sustained you in a great measure. You are our factors. You bring and carry for us. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars of our money passes annually through your hands. Much of it sticks; all of it assists to keep your machinery together and in motion.—Suppose we were to discharge you; suppose we were to take our business out of your hands; we should consign you to anarchy and poverty."

Doings of the City Government.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, March 29, 1858.

Met agreeably to adjournment.

Absent, Ald. Baker.

On motion of Ald. Lowell, ordered that the report relating to the barn to be built on the City Farm be taken from the files and recommitted.

The resignation of John Tuck, one of the assessors, and of H. Lowell one of the overseers of the Poor, were read and accepted.—Sent down for concurrence. Concurred.

On motion the report of the Superintending School Committee was accepted and referred to Ald. Allen as committee on part of Aldermen. Sent down to be joined. Common Council joined. Messrs. Woodman and Anderson.

Ald. McKenney moved that the Clerk be instructed to request the Common Council to meet in convention forthwith; for the purpose of choosing one Overseer of the Poor, one Assessor, one person to be a Health Officer, a Chief Engineer, and School Agents for the several School Districts except School District No. 10, the City having previously given that district authority to choose one themselves.

Ald. Andrews moved to strike out all after the words Chief Engineer, upon which the yeas and nays were taken. Yeas, Ald. Andrews, Allen, Jellison—3. Nays, Ald. McKenney, Lowell, Staples, and the Mayor—4.

The two boards met in convention and made choice of officers as follows:

Charles Hardy, *Overseer of the Poor.*

Philemon Haines, *Assessor.*

Elias Harmon, *Health Officer.*

Eben Stimpson, *Chief Engineer of Fire Department.*

Charles A. Chadwick, *Assistant Engineer.*

George H. Munroe, 2d. " "

Wm. P. Haines, Samuel Tripp, and Thos. Quimby, *School Agents for School District No. 4.* Also, one agent for No. 5 District, and Wm. Hill Jr. was elected. For District No. 6, Nath'l H. Falker; for No. 7, Sam'l Haley; for No. 8, Isaac Bickford; for No. 9, Charles Proctor; for No. 11, Ephraim Joy; No. 12, Charles Staples; District No. 3, Obed Hooper; No. 2, H. H. Hooper; No. 1, George H. Gilpatrick. Convention dissolved.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—On motion of Ald. Staples, the majority report of Committee on plan of barn, read and accepted, and placed on file.

IN BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.—Ordered that the City Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to procure by loan or otherwise, the sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars for purchasing stock, farming utensils and seed for use of City Farm. Read once, rules suspended. Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence. Board of Ald. concurred by yeas and nays. Yeas, 6, nays, none.

On motion of Ald. McKenney. Ordered that a com. of one from this Board of Ald., together with such as the Common Council may join, be a com. whose duty it shall be to examine the pest house standing at the north part of the city, and report to the City Council upon the propriety of moving the same to the City Farm. Read and passed. Ald. Lowell appointed com. Sent down to be joined. Common council concurred and joined Chadbourne and Hodsdon com.

On motion of Ald. Andrews, adj. to Friday, Apr. 2d, at 7 o'clock.

WEST BUXTON, March 29, '58.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of this week there is a marriage notice of William S. Dunn and Laura Pinkham. Will you please correct it, as no such marriage has taken place. And if you received your communication by letter, will you please forward the letter to me?

Yours, in haste,

WILLIAM S. DUNN.

In relation to the above, we have to say, that we did receive our "communication by letter," which was dated at Buxton, March 17, '58, and purporting to be written by W. S. Dunn; and from a critical comparison of the hand writing of the two letters, we observe a resemblance in them so striking, as to induce the belief that both letters came from the same source. We shall therefore retain them in our possession for the present.

A MODEL CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—Without doubt the most complete and extensive clothing housh in the city of Boston is situated in Dock Square, on the corner of Elm street, owned and under the personal superintendance of Messrs. Smith & Co. On entering the store, the visitor is greeted with the assurance, in letters of gold, that "our customers will be sure of having their money's worth;" and that this assurance will be kept, we need give our readers no better guarantee than the integrity and fair dealing which has characterized Mr. Smith's course during many years spent in the business. Customers, however unused they may be to making purchases of ready made clothing, may rest assured of as good a bargain as they could do were they ever so well acquainted with the business. Every article is made as well, and got up in as good manner as the best custom work. No material is used but such as is of the most excellent quality; and none but skilful, careful and experienced hands are employed. Try them, and we feel assured you will not be disappointed. See their advertisement in to-day's paper.

☞ The Republican State Convention is to be held in Augusta in June.

DENTISTRY.—It always affords us pleasure to recognise and acknowledge the spirit of a true workman or artist in any branch of useful business. Drs. Cummings and Flagg, whose office in 25 Tremont street, are dentists who study and exercise their profession in such a spirit. They aim at nothing short of perfection in the important science they undertake to master, and pursue their aim with a steady, ardent, intelligent zeal. We are not using the words of ordinary newspaper commendation, ignorant whereof we speak; personal inspection and experience enable us to offer sincere testimony to the excellence of their treatment and workmanship.

We can conceive of nothing more complete in respect to structure, form, finish, and adaption, than the artificial teeth they set, or the consideration and gentlemanly attention with which they operate in their general practice.

We understand that the Massachusetts Mechanic Association have awarded several premiums for their work, and we confidently recommend it to the attention of our readers, in city or country, who need any services in this department of Surgery.—*Boston Transcript, March 23.*

THE DICTATORSHIP AT WASHINGTON.—No matter how the Kansas struggle in Congress may terminate, it is very certain that its ultimate influence upon the public mind must be such as to raise the question, whether the immense patronage at the disposal of the Federal Government can be permitted to retain its present proportions, consistently with the liberties of the country and a due respect for the independence and integrity of the National Legislature. That patronage, at the command of an Administration employing and distributing it with a single eye to the public good, need not arouse jealousy or excite suspicion; but, at the disposal of an unscrupulous and ambitious President and Cabinet, disposed to ride rough-shod over the people, it assumes the character of a huge corruption fund, which it is the province of the honest patriot to watch.

Nobody believes that but for the seventy or eighty millions worth of "patronage" at the disposal of the Federal Administration, that the stupendous imposition known as the Lecompton Constitution would have a corporal's guard to defend it in either House of Congress. And nobody can believe that, were the executive not holding back for a special, and now well understood purpose, his distribution of the most lucrative offices of which that patronage is made up, the iniquitous measure would have received its death blow long ere this. Hence instead of the President being—as the Constitution intended him to be—the executor only of the laws, he is come to be, in point of fact, the maker of the laws; or, in other words, a veritable Dictator, whose wishes and whose will, it may be said, the Representatives of the people are bound to obey—no matter how long, or how earnestly, or how unanimously, the people themselves may protest.

MURDER IN PORTSMOUTH.—We learn from the Portsmouth *Chronicle* that a shocking murder occurred in that city on Sunday (last) evening, under the following circumstances. It appears that Mr. Daniel H. Spinney and his wife had taken tea at the house of Nelson N. Downing, who is a cousin to Mrs. Spinney, Christian Shore. Early in the evening a difficulty arose between the two men, in which Downing, who had been drinking, was the aggressor, and in which he was overpowered. Spinney with his wife then left the house, amid the threats of Downing that he would shoot them. They started for their home, on White's Road, by way of the depot, and Downing was seen to leave his house with a gun for the Creek, via Jericho Road. Soon after eight o'clock, when Mr. Spinney and his wife were opening the door of their house, a gun was fired from the opposite side of the road, and Mr. Spinney immediately exclaimed: "I am shot; my God! he has shot Sarah." Mrs. Spinney fell dead instantly, a buck shot having entered her brain. Mr. Spinney was shot through the arm. Downing immediately fled to the woods, but returned home a little before midnight and was arrested and lodged in jail. He did not seem to be aware of what he had done—at any rate, nothing was said respecting the murder, by him or the officers. He said he had shot at Spinney, and hoped he should have another chance. Downing is about 40 years old, has a wife and six children, and is said to be a peaceable man when not under the influence of liquor.

FIRE AT SACCARAPPA.—A large wooden building, built about 15 months since by a company at Saccarappa, for a machine shop, was discovered to be on fire at about 10 o'clock on the night of the 26th.

The building was occupied by Mr. John E. Coffin, machinist, on the lower floor, and Mr. W. J. Thorn as comb manufacturer in the 2d story. It was a good deal injured internally. The damage to Thorn was small, as the fire was principally confined to the lower floor, where it was first discovered. Mr. Coffin was the principal sufferer, having a large amount of work nearly completed, and to be ready in a week or so for delivery, which was badly damaged by fire and water. Loss about $1000. Insured in the Hampden Co., J. E. Dow agent; building insured at the Conway office by same agent.—*Portland Advertiser.*

THE OLD FOLKS' CONCERT at the Town Hall on Friday evening, was well attended and highly enjoyed by the audience. The ancient music sung was executed in good style and interspersed, occasionally with anthems and patriotic pieces, in which the audience joined by request. The costumes were the source of much merriment, but some of them were quite as graceful as those now in fashion. They promenaded during the evening through the aisles, for the more close inspection of the audience. Most of the dresses worn were relics of the past—some being more than two hundred years old, and one had been worn as a wedding dress by several brides, and still looked as though it might serve on many more similar occasions. It is said the company will sing here again on their return from their tour eastward.—*Maine Democrat.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, democratic, writes:—

"If Senator Douglas was the champion of "Lecompton"—that shamful offspring of intrigue, fraud and effrontery—there would be no such rush to hear him brave down truth with insolent assertion, and mock justice, and the principles which every true democratic heart cherishes with impudent assertion.—But Douglas is right now. He is on the side of truth, of honor, of the brave and bold democracy whom the smiles of power cannot seduce, nor its powers intimidate, and therefore the hearts of the multitude are with him."

EXCITING SCENE.—The ladies of Fredericksburgh, who had been indicted for a riot by the Grand Jury, for abating the doggeries in that village, came into Court on Saturday last, and entered into bonds, with surety, in $100 each for their appearance at next term of Court. So large an array of crinoline created quite an excitement among the habitues of the old Court House, so that it was immediately filled to suffocation. The local could not even find a place for the soles of his feet. The bail was promptly given, and the ladies returned to their homes, we presume, with new determination to war upon the tyrant alcohol. At the next term of Court they will have their places for trial at the bar as criminal.—*Wooster Republican.*

CHECKERED.—In a single building in Boston, last evening, there was a prayer meeting on one floor, a boxing exhibition in the room above, and a calico ball in the upper hall. A passage from one room of the edifice to another would have given a good illustration of Pope's line:

"From grave to gay, from lively to severe."

—*Boston Transcript.*

Congressional Proceedings.

From the New York Daily Times.

FRIDAY, March 19.—In the Senate, Mr. Gwin's resolution relating to the massacre of California emigrants was adopted. The Vice President laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Legislature of New-Mexico, concerning the re-organization and the boundary of Arizona Territory, which was referred and ordered printed. Mr. Foster of Conn., took the floor and spoke on the Kansas question, which he discussed at length in its historical and party aspects, expressing himself strongly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, which he said would not bring peace, but a sword. Mr. Foster was followed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, who defended a call of a convention by his State to decide upon a course of action in case the Lecompton Constitution should be defeated. This struggle he said was not between the North and the South, but between the friends and opponents of the Administration. It would have been better, in his opinion, if the Kansas Convention, had not submitted the Constitution in whole, or in part to a popular vote. Our government, he said, was not a Democracy, but Republican, and a pure Democracy was more the voice of a Demon than the voice of God. He proceeded, at some length, to denounce the growing proclivity towards a pure Democracy in the country and the Government. Mr. Clay closed with a defence and eulogy of Slavery, to which he alleged the Union owes its existence. Alabama, in his opinion, had acted wisely in anticipating the contingency to arise, when the Republican Party shall have possession of the Government and take away protection from slave property. The bond of Union would then be broken. Mr. Houston animadverted upon some of Mr. Clay's remarks against the opposers of the Kansas bill. Mr. Clay disclaimed personal disrespect and complimented Mr. Houston for his courage in the field and in council. Mr. Houston said, if ever he had displayed courage, it was when he separated from his friends on the Nebraska bill, which he regarded as a fatal measure, originated by demagogues. Mr. Clay reminded him that the Legislature of Texas had disapproved of his vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Houston said he made the State of Texas, but did not make the people. Their condemnation of his vote could not dishonor him. Mr. Durkee of Wisconsin, said his health was too poor to enable him to deliver his speech, but he would get his colleague to read it for him. He took strong ground against Lecompton, and said if the people of the North submitted to the outrages in Kansas, he would think Mr. Hammond right in calling them slaves. The Senate meets to-day at 11 A. M.

In the House, the Speaker appointed a Special Committee to investigate the Pennsylvania Bank matter. The bill for the increase of the Army was taken up. An amendment, by Mr. Faulkner, was rejected. Mr. Quitman's bill for raising five regiments of volunteers, was passed 124 to 73.

SATURDAY, March 20.—In the Senate, a report on our relations with China was presented to Mr. Bayard of Delaware. Mr. Foote of Vermont spoke on the Kansas bill, in which he discussed the question with ability. He was followed by Mr. Simmons of Rhode Island. Mr. Bright of Virginia, spoke on the Lecompton side of the question. When he had concluded, the senate took a recess. At 7 P. M. it met again. Only 5 Senators were present. Mr. Toombs facetiously adverted to the empty seats. Mr. Brown of Mississippi, complained that Mr. Wilson had unjustly imputed disunion sentiments to him. Mr. Wilson explained. Mr. Broderick of California, thought the Senate should adjourn, as a number of Senators wished to speak, who would not wish to address less than a dozen auditors. Motion to adjourn to Monday was lost. Mr. Wilson spoke, replying at length and minutely to Mr. Hammond's statistics. Stuart of Michigan, obtained the floor for Monday, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois, spoke against the Lecompton bill. He concluded by declaring that he would never vote for the admission of another Slave State. Mr. Maynard of Tennessee, spoke in favor of Lecompton, saying that the true issue had been stated by Mr. Farnsworth—"No more Slave States." Mr. Waldron of Michigan, opposed the Kansas bill, declaring that his State would oppose the admission of any more Slave States. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, then took the floor, when a conversation ensued on the question, whether the Republican party would oppose, under all circumstances, the admission of Slave States in future. Mr. Colfax of Indiana, spoke at length on the Kansas question, pronouncing strongly against more Slave States. Mr. Adrian of New Jersey, said if he should vote for Lecompton, with its gross frauds, he would not dare to face his Democratic constituency. Mr. Searing of New York, advocated Lecompton. Mr. Wright of Tennessee would vote for Lecompton, to give peace to Kansas. Mr. Morse of New-York, spoke against the extension of Slavery. Mr. Smith of Illinois, opposed Lecompton, but not on anti-Slavery grounds. He would not vote for the admission of Kansas under a Constitution which her people do not approve. The House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Stuart had the floor in the morning and spoke at length on the Kansas question, taking the ground that the Lecompton Constitution was fraudulent. He expresses astonishment that the President, should desire to bring Kansas into the Union, after saying in his message that she was in a state of rebellion. Mr. S. condemned in severe terms, the conduct of Gen. Calhoun. After noticing at length, the legal points in Mr. Pugh's speech, he concluded by announcing his intention to vote against that gentleman's amendment. Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, made a Lecompton speech, concluding with an elaborate defence of Slavery. He was followed by Mr. Broderick, of California. He denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and vindicated free labor from the aspersions of Mr. Hammond, and opposed the Lecompton Constitution because he believed the charges of fraud were fully proven. When Mr. B. concluded, the Senate took a recess till 7 P. M. Mr. Douglass, though still quite unwell, spoke during the evening session to probably the most crowded auditory that ever assembled in the Senate chamber. It was impossible for the messenger from the telegraph office to gain access to the Reporter for the Associated Press, so dense was the crowd. Mr. Douglass spoke for three hours, and was followed by Mr. Toombs, in an exceedingly bitter speech in reply.

In the House of Representatives the case of John W. Wolcott, the imprisoned witness, was brought up by a resolution of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, to discharge and turn him over to the Courts. An amendment by Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, for Wolcott's unconditional discharge, was rejected—Yeas 22, Nays 161—and Mr. Stephens' resolution was adopted—Yeas 125, Nays 67. Mr. Seward, of Georgia, presented the majority report in the Matteson case, arguing against the jurisdiction of the House. Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, submitted a minority report. The subject was postponed till Saturday next. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, made a Lecompton speech. It was intensely Southern and Pro-Slavery. Mr. Bishop, of Connecticut, spoke in favor of admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and explained the position of the Northern Democracy. Mr. Pottle of New York, spoke against Lecompton, and said that the slavery struggle began with the Government and could not be ended by a dissolution of the Union. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Morris and Kellogg, of Illinois, and Abbott, of Maine. The House did not adjourn until near 7 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 23.—In the Senate, Mr. Green of Missouri, had the floor on the Kansas question, and replied to remarks of Messrs. Stuart and Douglas. He maintained that the Lecompton Constitution, in law and equality, was to be regarded as the expressed will of the people of Kansas. Mr. Green urged the passage of the Kansas bill as essential to the interests and consolidation of the Democratic Party. Mr. Crittenden declared his purpose to do right, without regard to party, and believed that course best for the North and the South. He was an American, and his principles were to protect the ballot-box—the common scepter of American sovereignty. After Mr. Crittenden had concluded, some conversation took place, when Mr. Green withdrew the Minnesota bill, and moved that, without further debate, the Senate proceed to vote on the Kansas bill. He also moved three amendments, which were carried. (They will be found in the Congressional proceedings in to-day's Times.) One of these declares the right of the people of Kansas to amend the Constitution whenever they please. Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment and substituted another relating to the Courts of Kansas—carried. Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill. Mr. Kennedy said he would support Mr. Crittenden's substitute, reserving his right afterwards to vote for Lecompton. Mr. Houston said he voted for Lecompton in opedience to resolutions of Texas. Mr. Pugh reluctantly voted against it because instructed. Mr. Crittenden's substitute was lost—Yeas, 24; Nays, 34. The bill as amended then passed—Yeas, 33; Nays, 25.

In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, concluded his speech against Lecompton. Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, spoke in favor of the measure. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, made a speech against it. Mr. Barnett, of Kentucky, made a Lecompton speech in which he charged all the fraud and troubles in Kansas upon the Republicans. Mr. Blair, of Missouri, spoke against Lecompton, denouncing the faithlessness of the President and his friends to their pledges, and the conspiracy to smuggle Slavery into Kansas. Mr. Wortendyke, of New Jersey, would vote for Lecompton with a view to throw the negro question out of Congress at the earliest possible day. Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, traced the present agitation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. When he had concluded the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.—In the Senate, Anti-Slavery resolutions from the State of Maine were presented. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, objected to, and Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, defended them. Mr. Seward, of New-York, presented an Anti-Slavery memorial from the Society of Friends in this City. Mr. Iverson of Geogia, unsuccessfully endeavored to take up the Army bill. Several reports of no special importance were made. A bill for an international code of Marine Signals was reported. Consideration of the Minnesota bill was then resumed. Mr. Douglas' motion to give the State one representative, and as many more as the census should allow, being the question under consideration, Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and others, proposed technical amendments. Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, opposed Mr. Douglas' amendment. He would vote for the admission of Minnesota, but disliked those portions of her Constitution which allowed aliens, Indians and half breeds to vote. Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, thought Minnesota was not entitled to three Representatives by her population. He moved to admit her with one. Mr. Mason opposed giving her three. Mr. Crittenden concurred in this view. Mr. Toombs moved to allow her three now, and to rectify the representation when a census shall be taken. Without taking a question the Senate went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, proposed that a day should be named to take up the Senate Kansas Bill. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, proposed that it should be to-day. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and others objected, as the House was then. Mr. Stephens named Tuesday, April 6. Mr. Campbell suggested next Tuesday, (March 30.) Eventually Mr. Stephens withdrew his suggestion with the understanding that a day would be agreed upon. Mr. J. Glancy Jones ineffectually tried to report a bill regulating the mode of collecting the revenue. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, and discussed the Kansas question. Mr. Peyton, of Kentucky, made a Lecompton argument. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, spoke on the other side. He said there could be no peace in Kansas with the Lecompton fraud forced upon the people. Mr. Rielly, of Pennsylvania, advocated Lecompton. Mr. Thayer, of Massachusetts, said that all the blame or cause of disunion attaches to the slave power which has so long controlled the Democratic Party. Mr. Stephens announced that he will, on Thursday next, (April 1,) move to take up the Senate Kansas bill. After considerable comparison of views, it was understood and agreed that the bill on that day be taken up, and that Mr. Stephens will then move the previous question. Mr. Moore, of Alabama, made a Southern speech, in which he said the South loved her equality more than the Union. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, made an Anti-Lecompton speech, in which he discussed the subject at length.

FRIDAY, March 26.—The Senate was not in session, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The House was engaged pretty much all day in a conversational debate on Lecompton, in which various concomitant issues were discussed with considerable spirit.

SATURDAY, March 27.—The Senate was not in session. The House considered the case of Mr. Matteson, and concluding it by adopting 96 to 69, the report of the select committee, to take no further action in regard to his expulsion. A bill was passed establishing three additional land districts in California. Adjourned.

THE REVIVAL.—The New York papers of Friday last, gave a list of the places at which prayer-meetings are held in that city, and the average number attending. The meetings are twenty-three in number, and the aggregate number of persons attending is 6110. Of these 1205 are at Burton's Theatre, which is a union meeting; 1850 at the Methodist Episcopal churches; 825 at the Dutch Reformed; 610 at the Baptist; 325 at the Presbyterian, and the remainder Union, Young Men's Christian Association, Congregational and Mariners. This is the city proper, and does not include Brooklyn and the suburbs.

At New Bedford, on Thursday evening about twenty-five hundred persons attended the union prayer meetings.

We learn from the Washington papers that members of Congress are in the receipt of large numbers of letters, some enclosing tracts and others exhorting them to give serious attention to religious matters.

PITTSBURG, March 24. An immense Democratic Anti-Lecompton meeting was held at the City Hall to-night. G. P. Gilmore, the late editor of the Post, presided, assisted by 44 Vice Presidents, and 14 Secretaries. Wm. A. Stokes made a bold and eloquent speech, asserting that the Lecompton fraud, if forced upon the people of Kansas, would cause the revolution to be acted over again, to establish the right of self-government.

Resolutions re-affirming the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular rights, were passed by acclamation.

John W. Forney addressed the meeting at length with great ability on Kansas affairs.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held by the Democrats in this city.

THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE.—The Washington Union, with infinite regard for the will of the people, gives vent to its liberal feelings in the following characteristic language:

"*We don't care whether the people like or dislike the constitution.* We are unwilling to take any more testimony. The case has been closed after full notice. The verdict has been rendered, *the judgment entered up, and the execution is now in the hands of the officers.*"

We are inclined to the belief, notwithstanding the Union's hearty contempt for the "majority," that the "execution in the hands of the officers" will probably fall on the heads of those who least expect it. The "judgment entered up" will remain an irreversible verdict against the contrivers who have plotted against the rights of the people.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Saco Town Meeting.

Proceedings of the Adjourned Meeting on the 22d inst.—Daniel Smith, Jr. Moderator.

School Report.—Rev. J. M. Bailey, Chairman of the S. S. Committee, read report upon the condition of the Schools, and it was subsequently voted that a sufficient number of copies thereof be printed to furnish every family in town one copy—to be distributed by the School Agents of the several districts.

Supervisor of Schools.—Chose Rev. James M. Bailey, supervisor—he having all the votes cast except one.

Auditor's Report.—Mr. John F. Seamman, Auditor, was unable to be present—being confined to his house by ill health. He sent in a written report, which was read and accepted. We make the following summary of payments, &c. Abraham Foreskol, Town Clerk services $69,83; Selectmen and Assessors,—Cornelius Sweetser, $145; David Fernald, $181,56; Ivory Lord, $133; John C. Bradbury, compensation by percentage $330,-29; Overseers of Poor—Samuel T. Shannon, $86, Rishworth Jordan, $24, Samuel S. Jordan, $15; paid on account of poor, on and off the town farm during the year, exclusive of supplies derived from the farm, $2180,40, from which deduct $102,55 repaid by other towns, making $2067,85—increase over the previous year $317,66. These figures include compensation of Overseers and Superintendent. Average number supported on the farm during the year 32—assisted, off the farm, 46 families. Superintending School Committee—Gideon Tucker, $40,50; F. B. Wheeler, $22; J. M. Bailey, $96,72. Town Agent, R. P. Tapley, $107. Health Committee—A. F. Chisholm, $9,50, C. G. Burleigh, $2, Wm. Bailey, $5, and Joseph Bradbury for services in aid of committee $3—total $19. Police—Daniel Huff, $45,83, J. J. Wiggin, $5. Taking care Town Clock and ringing Bell—George Leighton, $28. Town Hall—the Committee report outlays for taking care of Hall, &c. $199,07, receipts $201,-65, due and unpaid $25, being a credit of $27,58. Tax bills—uncollected for year 1853, $113,37, for 1854, $584,99, for 1855, $123,-93, highway tax same year $567,23, for 1856, $308,53, for 1857, $3017,10—total $5955,85, Town debt $19,800, of which $8100 is payable the present year.

Proceeded to choose the remaining town officers, as follows:

Fence Viewers and Field Drivers.

Arthur Boothby,	Leonard McKenny,
Lawrence Jordan,	Alvin B. Googins,
Ephraim Harmon,	Stephen Watson,
Richard Leavitt,	John K. Grant.
Ebenezer H. Leavitt,	Isaac Marshall,
Moses Lowell,	Joshua Boothby,
Phineas Libby, 2d,	Obadiah Durgin,
Joseph Bradbury,	William Guilford,
S. V. Loring,	Lorin Foss,
Seth Scamman,	John Lowell,
Ivory Fenderson,	Lewis Sawyer,
William N. Perry,	Daniel Rounds,

was referred to the Selectmen, with directions to let the job to the lowest bidder, if they should deem it advisable to build.

The abatement of taxes asked for by Mr. George Toppan was granted.

Adjourned without day.—*Maine Democrat.*

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Mr. Horace Bryant, who received injuries on account of the falling of the staging in one of the Pepperell Mills about two week since, died in consequence of them last Wednesday morning. He received, it appears, much greater injury than was at first supposed.

☞ Mr. Seleucus Adams, No. 1 Biddeford House Block, it will be seen by his advertisement this week, is receiving and opening *new Spring Goods*, which are offered for *Cash*, at great bargains. Give him an early call.

☞ The whole amount of claims proved against Lawrence, Stone & Co., now amount to $2,713,636.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Bartholomew Nason, one of the early residents of Augusta, while engaged in the services of the prayer meeting in Hallowell, on Tuesday morning, having just concluded prayer and exhortation, was seized with an attack, probably disease of the heart, and immediately expired. Mr. Nason was about 73 years of age.

New Book of Henry Ward Beecher.—Messrs. Philips, Sampson & Co., have in press and will soon issue a new book by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The volume will be entitled "Life Thoughts," and will embrace the best passages from a long series of discourses by that brilliant thinker and earnest writer. The book will be sold for one dollar, and is undoubtedly destined to an immense circulation.

Brown's Sugar House. Our readers can form some idea of the capacity of the Portland Sugar Company Works, from the fact that during twelve days, they boiled sugars from molasses to the extent of 2,348,654 pounds.

Appointments. Gov. Banks has appointed John P. Putnam of Boston, Judge of Probate in place of Judge Loring, removed. Also, Gideon Haynes of Waltham, Warden of the State Prison, in place of J. L. Porter, removed.

☞ The election held in ward 5 of this city on Wednesday last for the choice of two common councilmen to fill vacancies existing by a non-election in one case, and by resignation in the other, resulted as follows:—

Whole number of votes	184
James Sawyer had	94
Nath'l Kimball had	92
Horace Ford "	88
Sam'l C. Hamilton had	89
Wm. H. Field "	1

☞ The Directors of the City Bank, Biddeford, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. payable April 5th. S. A. Boothby, Cashier.

☞ Six hundred thousand pounds of sugar were melted in the six working days o last week, in the Sugar Refinery at East Boston.

☞ The office of Flour Inspector of Philadelphia yields a net profit of about $7000 per annum. The fees are one cent per barrel.

☞ The New York canals will be opened by the 20th of April, and the interior trade of the season promises to be lively throughout the country.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The London Times states that the four hundred miles of cable ordered to replace the three hundred and eighty four which were lost last autumn off Valentia, have been completed, and it is intended, in order to make better provision for casualities, that an additional three hundred miles shall be at once proceeded with.—The operation will be commenced in the middle of June, in which month, it is said, there are five or six consecutive days during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldom or never known to occur. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the Niagara taking her end of the cable to Ireland, and the Agamemnon conveying hers to America. On this occasion the cable will not be piled away in one huge mass, but will be distributed equally in the fore, midship, and after parts of the vessel, in coils of five hundred feet each.

Le Compton.—The vote, in the United States Senate, by which the Lecompton constitution was defeated on Tuesday, March 23, was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, (Ark.) Johnson, (Tenn.) Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pierce, Polk, Sebastian, Slidell, Thompson (N. J.) Thompson, (Ky.) Toombs, Wright, Yulee—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

Absentees—Bates, Davis, and Reid.

Paired Off—Mr. Cameron with Mr. Davis.

The following amendments were made to the bill before the bill passed, on motion of Mr. Greene.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a Convention of delegates called and assembled at Lecompton, September 4th, 1857, form for themselves a Constitution and State government: said Convention having asked the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State on an equal footing with the origiginal States, &c.

Carried.

Secondly—Add to section 2d, ninth line: "That nothing in this act shall be construed to abridge or infringe any right of the people asserted in the Constitution of Kansas at all times to alter, reform or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to interfere or declare the construction of the Constitution of any State except to see that it is Republican in form, and not in conflict with the United States Constitution.

Carried—Yeas 31; nays 23.

Mr. Pugh withdrew his amendment of March 2d, and substituted another—

"That the Federal laws, if not inapplicable, be extended into the State of Kansas—a judicial district be formed, and a Judge, Attorney and Marshal be appointed and paid, as in Iowa."

Carried—Yeas 37; nays 19.

Mr. Crittenden moved a substitute for the bill, in substance—That the Constitution be submitted to the people now, and, if approved by the President, to admit Kansas by acclamation; if rejected, the people to call a Convention, and frame a Constitution. The substitute makes special provision against frauds.

This amendment only undertakes to say that nothing in *the act of admission* shall take away any right that the people of Kansas have *by the Lecompton Constitution* to alter that instrument. Of course the amendment accomplishes nothing and gives the people no opportunity to amend their constitution, except *legally* as prescribed by the constitution, viz: after 1864, and then only by a vote of two thirds of the legislature.

Public Lands of Maine.

In compliance with a recent order of the Legislature—directing the Land Agent to furnish "a schedule showing the amount paid or contracted to be paid to the State for the sale of public lands for each year inclusive, from 1827 to 1858"—the following tabular statement was elicited:—

Year.	Amount received.
1827,	$22,920 90
1828,	82,206 51
1829,	26,627 74
1830,	45,234 45
1831,	14,779 64
1832,	61,091 73
1833,	30,469 27
1834-5	335,478 52
1836,	2,612 80
1837,	5,447 00
1838,	9,504 77
1839,	49,719 79
1840-1	15,915 92
1842,	7,876 27
1843,	465 77
1844,	159,924 64
1845,	22,230 26
1846,	28,514 90
1847,	91,678 04
1848,	78,451 95
1849,	67,074 20
1850,	169,538 99
1851,	12,446 42
1852,	145,714 01
1853,	155,520 21
1854,	1,431 00
1855,	4,150 45
1856,	24,475 76
1857,	1,378 40
Total,	$1,672,879 46

Thus in a period of 31 years we find the total sales amounted to something over a *million and a half of dollars*, and that they were so irregular, fluctuating and unreliable, as within two consecutive years to vary from the trifle of $465,77, to the large sum of $159,-924,64.

"*Omnibus quae prosunt sequimur*," or "we labor for the good of all," is the inscription on one of the chime of bells given by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. to the city of Lowell. That favored place may have the bells, but they cannot monopolize the Doctor's skill which is made available by his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills to all alike—not only in this country but in all countries where civilization and commerce have gone. While we admire the liberality and taste of those gentlemen in such a donation to their native town, we will remind our readers of the hallowing influence a chime of bells spreads over the whole community that hears them. They are few in this country, and their influence is little known, but ask the exile from his home in Germany, France England, whether the chime on Trinty Church does not make his heart leap into his mouth, and his eyes swim in the recollection it brings of the solemn notes his childhood, his boyhood aye, and his manhood loved to hear at the soft approach of evening in his native land.

We wish our generous townsmen whom God has blessed with means would consider whether we too cannot add this one more attraction to make our children and ourselves love dearer and stronger and longer the place we call our home.—*Madison, Ind. Banner.*

Fire in Buxton.

Grove Cottage Burned Down.—We learn from Mr. Farnham, of the Eastern Express Co., that Grove Cottage in Buxton, a popular place for summer resort, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

Grove Cottage was owned by Mark P. Emery, Esq., of this city, and was occupied by his brother, T. J. Emery. The fire caught near the roof, probably from a defect in the chimney, and in a few moments the whole upper part of the house was in flames. The furniture in the lower part was all that was saved. Mr. Emery lost all his clothing except what he had on his person, and the same was the case with Mr. Duran, the clerk and his wife.

The landlord's loss cannot be less than $500, including some $50 in money which was in the house. The building cost from $6000 to $8000, and was insured for $4000.—*Argus.*

Fire.—The cabinet makers' shop occupied by Messrs. Lord & Folsom, 58 Market street, narrowly escaped destruction on Thursday noon, by fire, which caught from the store in the third story. Fortunately it was extinguished before making much headway. Most of the furniture was removed from the building as were the goods from the store of E. Green & Co., who occupied the store below. The damages by water and removal, will probably be greater than that occasioned by the fire.—*N. H. Gazette.*

The Mormons—Official Despatch from Col. Johnston.—Col Johnston, in his latest official despatch, says the Mormon troops are organized to resist the establishment of Territorial Government by the United States, and, in furtherance or that object, have erected works of defence in the mountain passes, and near Salt Lake City. He does not believe that a spirit of conciliation towards them would now be properly appreciated. In view of the treasonable temper and feeling pervading the leaders and greater portion of the Mormons, he thinks that neither the honor nor dignity of the Government will allow the slightest concession. They should be made to submit to the Constitution and legal demands of the Government unconditionally. An adjustment of the existing difficulties on any other basis, would be nugatory. Their threat to oppose the march of the troops in the Spring will not have the slightest influence in delaying it; and if they join issue, he believes it is for the interest of the Government that they should have an opportunity.

☞ Robert Schmidt and Harriet Seidler, of Theresa, Wisconsin, were prevented from marrying by hard-hearted parents, when they made an arrangement that Robert should shoot Harriet, and then shoot himself. The first part of the agreement was carried into effect, but when Robert came to shoot himself, the cap came off the gun, and he has to take his trial for murdering his sweet-heart.

☞ The Belvidere woolen company is now engaged in the manufacture of flannel for the new Balmoral or scarlet petticoat, and ladies who are emulous of being the first to appear in any new fashion will doubtless soon show the article in every city and village.

☞ The Chicago *Press* has an advertisement, forty columns long, of lands in that city delinquent for taxes.

☞ Business is reviving among the manufacturers in Windham county, Con. At Putnam, one of the most important points on the Norwich and Worcester road, more than half the spindles are now at work. At Danielsonville, the mills of the Danielson Company commenced operation two weeks since; the large mill of the Quinebaug Company started a little earlier.

Later from California.

Arrival of the Moses Taylor—$1,400,000 in Gold.

New York, March 26.

The steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 18th, has arrived. She brings $1,403,749 in treasure.

The through trip has been performed in twenty days and fourteen hours, being the quickest on record.

The U. S. ship St. Louis was at Aspinpinwall, to sail on the evening of the 18th for New York.

The United States sloop-of-war St. Marys, Commander Davis, had arrived at San Francisco, in twenty-nine days from Honolulu; all well.

The steamship Golden Age, Capt. Watkins, arrived at San Francisco on the 27th ult., in fourteen days from Panama.

During the past fortnight the weather has been remarkably fine throughout the State. The crops are flourishing finely, and there being sufficient water in the mines, the miners are able to work to good advantage, and in many instances are doing well.

There is nothing interesting to communicate to our Eastern readers.

There are only three Democratic papers in the State that sustain the President's views in relation to Kansas, as enunciated in his special message; the balance, some twenty in number, are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

On the 22d ult. an awful tragedy occurred at Grass Valley, in Placer county. Michael Brennan, late President of the Mount Hope Quartz Mining Company, killed himself and whole family, consisting of wife Lorinda, and three children, Eilen, Robert, and Lorinda.

Dr. Bates, late State Treasurer, has been tried at Auburn, Placer county, for abstracting $48,000 from the State Treasury, and acquitted.

The Orizaba and Golden Age both leave for Panama to-day. The rates of passage have been materially reduced, and a large number of our citizens take passage for the East.

The Legislature passed an act on the 26th ult., to take the State Prison from the possession of Estill, the present lessee, and place it in charge of agents of the State to be appointed by the Governor.

On the 1st Gov. Weller went to the prison to take possession. He demanded the keys from the sub-lessee, who refused to give them up, and refused to admit the Governor into his office, whereupon the latter broke open the door of the office, ordered the sub-lessee away, took possession of the place, and notified the guards that they could continue in their present positions as employees of the State.

More than thirty seamen have deserted from the St. Marys during the last ten days. Several have been captured.

At San Francisco the market was quiet and dull.

The commercial news is of slight importance.

Gen. Lama was formally received by the government of Nicaragua on the 22d ult.

Peru.—Vivaneo has captured Arica. Frigate Apurimac, having first shelled the town, he landed 350 (? 3,500) troops, and then took possession.

Purchase of Mount Vernon.—The Legislature of Virginia has amended the act incorporating the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association Union," so as to provide that they may hold and improve 200 acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion and tomb of Washington, the garden, grounds, wharf and landing on the Potomac river; and to this end they may receive from the proprietor a deed in fee simple of the land, &c., but shall not have power to alienate the said land, without the consent of the Legislature. The capital stock is limited to $500,000. The proprietor is to be allowed to inter the remains of such persons as are now in the vault, but not interred. The enclosure of the vault is not to exceed half an acre, and shall never be removed nor disturbed; nor shall any other person hereafter ever be interred or entombed within the said vault or enclosure; and if the Association shall cease to exist, the property shall revert to the State, to hold forever sacred the purposes for which it was originally purchased.

Special Notices.

Invalids, Notice this Fact!

For the past fifty years, Dr. S. O. Richardson's Sherry-Wine Bitters have been unrivalled as an effective and valuable Spring and Summer medicine. And while almost every one of the thousands of medicines that have been introduced within that period has been abandoned. *Dr. Richardson's* medicine has been sustained with increased popularity. For sale at the Doctor's Office, No. 51 Hanover Street, and by dealers in medicine everywhere. 6m14

A Book for the Million.

☞ Just published, by Federhen & Co., Booksellers and Stationers, No. 13 Court Street, Boston, a Brief Treatise of 48 pages, on Diseases of the Sexual System of both sexes—their *symptoms* and treatment—prepared by a physician of the "Boston Eclectic Hospital." This work also contains a scorching exposure of the deception and imposture practiced by advertising quacks, with some of their names and beations. Sold by periodical dealers generally. Sent by mail, on the receipt of three postage stamps. Address Box 1802, Boston Post-office. 1y30

Our 25 Cent Bottles.

We are now having Dr. Burleigh Smart's Cough Medicine put up in twenty-five cent trial bottles, for the accommodation of those who have never used it, or who may want only a small quantity. We shall also continue to have the dollar size manufactured as heretofore.

SHAW & CLARK.

Biddeford, Me., Jan. 1st, 1858

Wagons For Sale.

We have several new and second-handed Wagons, which we will sell very low.

SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford.

April, 1858. 2m35

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND TOUPEES surpasses all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—No turning up behind—No shrinking off the head. Made at 233 Broadway, New York. 1yr52

DALLET'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

In all diseases inflamation more or less predominates—now to allay inflamation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

and nothing else, will allay inflamation at once and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

will cure the following among a long catalogue of diseases: *Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Strains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Piles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Ear Ache, Pains, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.*

To some it may seem incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its apposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws out all disease from the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury.—It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot, 165 Chambers st., New York.

1yr52 C. P. CHASE.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! Hair Dye!!!

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye!

GREY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR, dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor, since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dyeing the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering the bald head with a wig.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold, or applied (in my private rooms) at the Wig factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle of

WILLIAM A. BATHELOR,

1yr52 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Helmbold's Universally Approved Remedy.

Compound Extract Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisement in another column, headed "Helmbold's Genuine Preparation."

Medical Notice.

Having a responsible clerk to conduct his Drug business, the subscriber will hereafter devote his whole time to the practice of medicine and operative surgery, in this and adjoining towns, where his services may be required.

Office—No. 2 Biddeford House Block. Residence, corner of Cedar and Centre Streets.

JAMES SAWYER, M. D.

Biddeford, Jan., 1858. 6mos2

A Proclamation to the Ladies.

WAEEEAS, it appears that the days of right, honor, and integrity are fast fading away, and WHEREAS, the unscrupulous and ignorant are daily taking advantage of the profound and learned, BE IT KNOWN, THEREFORE, to all, whether MAIDS, WIVES, or WIDOWS, that DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE PILLS are ALONE the certain panacea for the trouble incident to female disorganization; they ALONE correcting all painful menstruation, assuaging all palpitations of the heart, disturbed sleep, pain in the side, and causing health and happiness to the whole sex; more especially to the MARRIED PORTION, as they are certain to bring on the monthly period with regularity. AND WHEREAS, these PILLS are purely vegetable and free from minerals, therefore perfectly harmless in their operations, and wholly unlike other medicines thrust upon the public, purporting to effect the objects already detailed. THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, that NOTHNG but the said PILLS of DR. CHEESEMAN will accomplish the desired object, when DISAPPOINTMENT has been experienced under the regime of OTHER PILLS; and the LADIES will cause this PROCLAMATION to spread amongst them, to their own everlasting benefit—always premising that said PROCLAMATION in one case must be considered NULL and VOID; that is to say, that THE PILLS MUST NOT be taken when any female is in an INTERESTING CONDITION, otherwise a MISCARRIAGE will be the inevitable result.

Explicit directions, to be carefully read, accompany each box. Price $1. Sent by mail on enclosing $1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Cheeseman, Box 4,531, Post Office, New York City. Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States. Given under my hand and seal,

C. L. CHEESEMAN.

R. B. HUTCHINGS, General Agent for the United States, 165 Chambers St., New York, to whom all Wholesale Orders should be addressed.

S. S. Mitchell, Agent, Saco. Dr. A. Sawyer, Agent, Biddeford. 1yr52

MARRIED.

In Brownfield, Me., by Rev. E. H. Hart, Mr. Daniel S. Cram to Miss Ann Marcia Wentworth.

In Boston, March 20th, Frank F. Hastings, Esq., of Portsmouth, to Mrs. Catherine T. Briggs.

In Dover, on the 23d, Dr. Charles H. Horsch to Miss Fannie A. Littlefield, daughter of James Littlefield, Esq. 23d inst., Mr. Charles H. Allen of Dover, to Miss Hannah W. Wiggin of Durham. 21st inst., Mr. John W. Trickey to Miss Betsey E. Gray. 25th inst., Dea. John Clark, of Bloomfield, Me., to Mrs. Frances A. Cilley, of Portsmouth, N. H.

In Rochester, 24th ult., Mr. James G. Abbott, of Lawrence, Mass., to Miss Mary E. Pearl, of Rochester.

DIED.

In Saco, on Saturday, 27th ult., Elizabeth Moody, aged 85 years.

In Portsmouth, March 20, Mrs. Lucy A. wife of James H. York, aged 24 years and 5 months.

In Charlestown, Mass., March 18th, Harry Stearns, youngest son of John S. and Annie M. Locke, aged 9 weeks, formerly of Portsmouth.

At the Shaker Village, in Canterbury, March 19, Mr. Wm. Dennett, Jr., aged 39, son of Mr. Wm. Dennett of Portsmouth. He joined the Shaker Community at the age of 15—was much respected by the Society, and for several years one of its Trustees. His death was occasioned by a fall from a barn frame.

In Jaffrey, N. H., 17th ult., Rev. Laban Ainsworth, aged 100 years, 7 months and 28 days. He had been pastor of the Congregational Church in Jaffrey 74 years.

In Waterborough, March 11th, Mr. Joseph Hooper, aged 94 years. March 14th, Mr. John N. Chadbourne, aged 60. March 15th, Mr. Daniel Scribner, aged 55. March 13th Miss Mariam Johnson, aged 75.

In Waterborough, March 18th, of consumption, Hannah, daughter of Nathan and Betsy Chadbourne, aged 18 years. She was one of the excellent of the earth, beloved in the family circle, as a daughter and sister; and in the Sabbath school as a consistent and devoted scholar; in her association among her youthful friends, as a bright ornament; and among all her acquaintances, as an agreeable and kind friend.—During her illness she sought the Savior, and obtained forgiveness of her sins, and as might be expected, her peace was great in her last sickness, and her triumph perfect in the hour of death. She was asked by the writer if she had any fear of death; she answered, "No." While her name rings in our ears, with hearts sad and sorrowing from her absence, we rejoice to have the assurance though lost to us here on earth, she is found in heaven. Our loss is her gain. She has fought the last enemy, and conquered. Now she reigns in conquest, and sings in triumph, "All is well."

"She has gone to heaven before us,
But she turns and waves her hand,
Pointing to the glories o'er us,
In that happy spirit land.

J. Warren.

Hollis, March 25.

Died, in Sanford, March 8th, Mr. Thomas Willard aged 85 years and 6 months. Also in the same family, of dropsy on the brain, Mary Elsa, Grandaughter of Thomas, and only child of Proctor and Clarissa P. Willard, aged 6 years and 10 months.

Thus have passed away Grandparent and Grandchild who were very strangely attached to each other. She was a child of great promise, and parents and other friends feel that they are sorely afflicted, but their loss is her gain.

Death comes to summon day by day,
The man from toil, the child from play;
And all the ills that life molest,
Proclaim this world is not our rest.

[Com.

Consumption Treated

—BY—

MEDICATED INHALATION!

DOUBTLESS it is well known by most of the citizens of Biddeford and Saco, that there is a branch office of the Boston Lung Institute established in Portland, Me., (at 203 Congress street,) where Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, are successfully treated by the

Modern System of Medicated Inhalation.

DR. MORSE, the attending physician, will be at the Biddeford House, Biddeford, on Wednesday and Friday of each week hereafter, for a few weeks, (after the 2d of April,) to receive calls from those who wish to investigate this system of practice, or avail themselves of its benefits. The remainder of the time he will be at his office in Portland.

Consultation and advice free. 6w35

VOCAL CONCERT.

—o:o—

MR. BALLOU,

Assisted by Ladies and Master TURNER,

OF PORTLAND,

WILL give a VOCAL CONCERT at the Town Hall, Saco, on Wednesday Evening, April 7, at which time they will perform some choice

Songs, Duetts, and Choruses,

both Instructive and Pleasing. Master TURNER will sing several choice Comic Songs.

Tickets 15 Cts. Gallery 25 Cts. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. ☞ Tickets to be had at the door. 1w14

SACO AND BIDDEFORD GAS LIGHT CO.

—o:o—

THE Stockholders of the Saco and Biddeford Gas Light Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Manufacturer's Bank, in Saco, on Monday, April 19th, 1858, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

3w14 T. SCAMMAN, Clerk.

FANCY DYE HOUSE.

—o:o—

VALENTINE FREE

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Biddeford, Saco and vicinity to his new Fancy Dye House, just opened on

Liberty Street, near Covered Bridge,

where he is prepared to dye Silks, Woolens, Linens, Cottons, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, &c., &c., of any color in the best manner. Bleaching, of all kinds, Cotton and Linen Goods.

Coats, Vests, Pants, Silk Dresses, Cashmere Shawls, Carpets, Blankets, &c., cleaned and put in good order.

All coloring done by him, warranted not to stain. Having had a long experience in the business in France and Germany, he feels assured that all work entrusted to him will be done in a most skillful and thorough manner, and promptly attended to; and work sent from the country by stage will be faithfully and promptly attended to.

Biddeford, April, 1858. 14tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS.

—o:o—

SELEUCUS ADAMS,

No. 1 BIDDEFORD HOUSE BLOCK,

is now opening

NEW SPRING GOODS!

Elegant Chalil Delaines.
New styles Robe Delaines.
New styles Delaines at 12½ cts. per yard.
New styles Mourning Delaines.
" " " Prints.
" " " 4-4 French Prints, 17 cents per yard.
Elegant Black Silks at $1,00 per yard.
New styles English Prints.
" " Printed Brilliants.
" " Valencia Plaids.
" " Fancy Dress Goods.
White Goods and Embroideries.
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, &c.
Black and colored Cloths.
Plain and Fancy Cassimeres.
Double and Twist Cassimeres.
Cashmerette and Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings.
Flannels of all qualities.
Housekeeping Goods, Domestic Cottons.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Denims, &c.

Owing to the heavy purchases I have made, and tightness of the money market, sales will be immediate and without reserve. Every one should now avail themselves of this splendid chance to secure elegant

DRESS GOODS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

These Goods must be sold for CASH. Come early and bring all your friends and acquaintances with you.

SELEUCUS ADAMS,
No. 1 Biddeford House Block.

N. B.—My only place of Business. 14tf

FINE, READY-MADE CLOTHING!!

—o:o—

SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, FROCK AND DRESS COATS, PANTS & VESTS,

GOOD, stylish, well made garments, such as men of taste and good judgment will wear, can at all times be found at our store.

Our aim it to produce for our customers the best Ready-made Garments, at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES FOR CASH.

J. W. SMITH & CO.,

Dock Square, corner of Elm Street,

BOSTON.

March 29, 1858. 1s3m

CUSTOM TAILORING.

—o:o—

J. W. SMITH & CO.,

Dock Square, corner of Elm Street, Boston,

MAKE TO ORDER Gentlemen's Garments of every description, in the Best Style, at a much lower scale of prices than is charged by exclusive Tailoring Establishments—it being our aim to furnish garments of the BEST MATERIAL, STYLE and MAKE, at LOWER PRICES than the same goods can be had elsewhere. The reasons why we can afford to do so are, that we carry on THREE DISTINCT kinds of business under one supervision and expense, viz:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CUSTOM TAILORING, and
GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

March 29, 1858. 1s3m

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION

OF

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, Obstructions, Secret Diseases, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

Arising from Excesses and Imprudencies in life, and removing all Improper Discharges from the Bladder, Kidneys, or Sexual Organs, whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,

from whatever cause they may have originated

And No Matter of How Long Standing,

Giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!

It cures Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, and removes all the Symptoms, among which will be found.

Indisposition,
to Exertion, loss of
Power, Loss of Memory,
Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night sweats, Cold Feet,
Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands,
Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin,
Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots
Flying before
the Eyes,
with Temporary Suffusions and loss of Sight; Want of attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and Nothing they more Dread for fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a Hurried Transition from one Question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follows LOSS OF POWER, FATUITY, AND EPILEPTIC FITS—in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION? The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

Debility is most terrible! and has brought thousands upon thousands to untimely graves, thus blasting the ambition of many noble youths. It can be cured by the use of this

INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, the FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will cure you. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS AND QUACK DOCTORS,

who falsely boast of abilities and references. Citizens know and avoid them, and save Long Suffering, Money, and Exposure, by sending or calling for a bottle of this Popular and SPECIFIC REMEDY.

It allays all pain and inflamation, is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is prepared directly according to the Rules of

PHARMACY & CHEMISTRY,

with the greatest accuracy and Chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. See Professor DEWEES' Valuable Works on the Practice of Physic, and most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

☞ $100 ☜

One hundred Dollars will be paid to any Physician who can prove that the Medicine ever injured a Patient; and the testimony of thousands can be produced to prove that it does great good. Cases of from one week to thirteen years' standing have been effected. The mass of VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY in possession of the Proprietor, vouching its virtues and curative powers, is immense, embracing names well known to.

Science and Fame.

100,000 Bottles Have Been Sold

and not a single instance of a failure has been reported!

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn does say, that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury or injurious Drug, but are purely Vegetable. H. T. HELMBOLD,

Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1851. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5, Delivered to any Address,

Accompanied by reliable and responsible Certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen and others.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist

No. 52 South Tenth Street, below Chestnut, Assembly Buildings, Phila.

☞ *To be had of H. H. Hay, Portland, Me., general wholesale Agents for the State, and of all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States, Canadas, and British Provinces.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTIED.

T. HALEY, DENTIST,

Office—Over Dr. Peirson's Drug Store, Corner of Liberty and Laconia Sts., Biddeford. 6m2

For Sale.

THE house and lot on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, in this city, occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Apply to

ISAAC T. DOBSON.

Biddeford, May 20th, 1857. 21tf

MISS S. A. LOWELL

WOULD take this method to inform her friends and former customers that she is at

"HOME AGAIN,"

and has taken the

Store formerly occupied by Mr. Bowe,

where she is opening a

CHOICE SELECTION

—OF—

MILLINERY GOODS,

To which she would cordially invite your attention. She would also avail herself of this opportunity to return thanks to those who have kindly favored her with their

PATRONAGE DURING PAST YEARS,

assuring them of her best efforts to please in future.

BONNETS & HATS

Bleached and pressed fashionably. 3m35

FARM AT AUCTION.

—}o{—

I shall sell at Public Auction, without reserve, on TUESDAY, April 6th, 1858, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, the farm owned and occupied by the subscriber, situated in Kennebunkport, 1½ miles from the village, and containing 120 acres of land, well divided into mowing, pasturage and tillage land, well enclosed by stone wall and the sea—cuts 30 tons of English and Salt Hay, and can be made to cut a much larger quantity.

Said farm is well situated for a summer sea resort, for farming, stock-raising, fishing, &c. 12 or 15 head of cattle may be pastured on the farm, besides excellent pasturing for sheep on Bass and Green Islands which belong to said farm. Any quantity of Sea Dressing may be easily obtained. The house commands a fine view of the ocean, Cape Village, Harbor, &c.—Any person wishing to purchase a farm healthy and pleasantly located, would do well to examine said premises before the sale. Terms easy, and made known at time and place of sale. For further particulars inquire of Benjamin Dudley, Esq., at the Port Village, or the subscriber on the premises.

N. B. The stock and farming utensils will also be sold at auction at the same time.

SAMUEL HOOPER.

B. DUDLEY, Auct'r.

Kennebunkport, March 24, 1858. 2w13*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being unwell and unable to continue the Paint and Oil business, all persons indebted to him are requested to settle immediately. My demands have been left with L. T. Mason, and all persons indebted to me can call at his office and settle with him. On all demands settled within thirty days from the date hereof, no cost will be made.

THOMAS I. MURPHY.

March 24, 1858. 3w13

AYER'S Cathartic Pills,

(SUGAR COATED,)

ARE MADE TO

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK

Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Virtues.

FOR THE CURE OF

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE,

Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints

Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb., 1856.

Sir: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the *liver* is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of the organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them.

Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.,

Physician of the Marine Hospital

Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

Post Office, Harland, Liv. Co., Mich., Nov. 16, 185

Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the perfection of medicine They have done my wife more good than I can tell you She had been sick and pining away for months. We off to be doctored at great expense, but got no better. Si then commenced taking your Pills, which soon cured he by expelling large quantities of worms (dead) from h body. They afterwards cured her and our two childre of bloody dysentery. One of our neighbors had it bad, a my wife cured him with two doses of your Pills, whi others around us paid from five to twenty dollars docto bills, and lost much time, without being cured entire even then. Such a medicine as yours, which

to protect the young and tender vines of a later planting from the ravages of that little pest, the striped bug.

The melon being of a very cooling and refreshing quality, is needed through all our hottest weather, and at a much earlier date than we frequently find them. A start in a hot-bed, where there is one, would of course be some advantage; but then comes the transplanting, the change of temperature from the hot-bed to the open bed, the rupture of rootlets, &c., and unless nicely attended to, seem almost to counterbalance the advantage gained. Of course, for a very early crop, nothing can be substituted for the hot-bed and well glazed sashes, but persons possessed of such advantages will stay need any information I can give.

As we here look on the melon as the work ngmen's fruit, we must seek appliances that suit the workingman's purse. So then no time should now be lost in turning back a heap of good, fresh stable manure, and let it lie until the rankness of the heating is subsided. Early in April, where you intend setting your seeds, take out holes about 2 feet square and 18 or 20 inches deep—a hole for every hill—fill up with the sweetened manure, treading it down as compact as you can; cover over with 8 or 10 inches of good mould; get some rough boards, and make into small frames about 20 inches or 2 feet square; the back side should be 16 or 18 inches high, and sloped away to about 10 inches, giving of course a southern aspect. On the top nail or tack a piece of cotton cloth; give it a coat or two of boiled linseed oil, and you have a miniature frame, and if not glazed, nearly as good. Put these frames over your hills, and as soon as the soil is sufficiently warm plant your seed. When the plants are up they will require some little attention, such as watering and giving air to prevent them growing too slender. To effect this, trig up at the bottom, and on fine days it may be removed altogether. Those plants will be out of harm's way before Mr. Stripey comes along.—*Oxford Democrat.*

A Candid Deacon.

Dea. M. was an honest old codger, a kind, obliging neighbor, and also a good church-going Christian, believing in the Presbyterian creed to the fullest extent, but alack-a-day! this pillar of the church was, at times, a little "shaky"—in fact, the deacon would, occasionally, get exceedingly "mellow," and almost every Sunday at dinner he would indulge in his favorite cider-brandy to such an extent that it was with some difficulty he reached his pew, which was in the broad isle, near the pulpit and between the minister's and the village 'squire's. One Sunday morning the parson told his flock that he should preach a sermon to them in the afternoon, touching many glaring sins that he grieved to see so conspicuous among them; and he hoped that they would listen attentively, and not flinch if he should happen to be severe. The afternoon came, and the house was full. Everybody turned out to hear their neighbors "dressed down" by the minister, who, after well opening his sermon, commenced upon the transgressors in a loud voice, with the question—"Where is the drunkard?" A solemn pause succeeded this inquiry, when up rose Deacon M. with his face radiant from copious draughts of his favorite drink at his noontide meal, and steadying himself as well as he could by the pew-rail, looked up to the parson and replied, in a piping and tremulous voice—"Here I am." Of course, a consternation amongst the congregation was the result of the deacon's response; however, the parson went on with his remarks as he had written them, commenting severely upon the drunkard, and winding up by warning him to forsake at once such evil habits if he would seek salvation and flee the coming wrath.—The deacon then made a bow and seated himself again. "And now," out spoke the preacherman in his loudest tones, "where is the hypocrite?" A pause—but no one responded. Eyes were turned upon this and that man; but the most glances seemed directed to the 'squire's pew, and indeed the parson seemed to squint hard in that direction. The deacon saw where the shaft was leveled, or where it should be aimed, and rising once more, leaned over his pew-rail to the 'squire, whom he tapped on the shoulder and thus addressed—"Come, 'squire, why don't you get up; I did when he called on me."—*Boston Post.*

Ripe Humanity.

Dr. O. W. Holmes says: "Men, like peaches and pears, grow sweet a little while before they begin to decay. I don't know what it is—whether a spontaneous change, mental or bodily, or whether it is through experience of the thanklessness of critical honesty—but it is a fact, that most writers except sour and unsuccessful ones, get tired of finding fault at about the time when they are beginning to grow old. As a general thing, I would not give a great deal for the fair words of a critic, if he is himself an author, over fifty years of age. At thirty, we are all trying to carve our name in big letters upon the walls of this tenement of life; twenty years later we have carved it, or shut up our jack-knives. Then we are ready to help others, and care less to hinder any, because nobody's elbows are in our way. So I am glad you have a little left; you will be saccharine enough in a few years.

Some of the softening effects of advancing age have struck me very much in what I have heard or seen here and elsewhere. I just now spoke of the sweetening process that authors undergo. Do you know that in the gradual passage from maturity to helplessness, the harshest characters sometimes have a period in which they are gentle and placid as young children? I have heard it said, but I cannot be sponsor for its truth, that the famous chieftain, Lochiel, was rocked in a cradle like a baby, in his old age. An old man, whose studies had been of the severest scholastic kind, used to love to hear little nursery-stories read over and over to him. One who saw the Duke of Wellington in his last years, describes him as very gentle in his aspect and demeanor."—*Atlantic Monthly.*

ENGLISH DRESS IN AMERICAN EYES.—The Home Journal has a correspondent who saw the Royal Wedding. She gives the following among her experience:—

In the meantime my eyes were industrious enough, and my tongue, too, as for that matter: but I made so many ludicrous mistakes with the latter felicitous articles, that I gave up in despair, gazed, and said nothing. Like Dame Partington, I couldn't open my mouth but I put my foot into it. Twice only my rebel tongue was too much for me.

'Fred,' said I, after a prolonged silence, 'who is that distinguished nobleman just opposite—the one all gold lace and silk stockings?'

'That,' replied Fred, trying to hush down a malicious laugh; 'that is Lord B——'s footman!'

'O lord!' thought I. 'Well, then, Fred,' I ventured again, 'whose footman is that?' and I pointed with my boquet to a modestly dressed man who was leaning against a pillar beneath us, and looking at everything with a pair of cold grey eyes. 'Whose footman is that?'

'That,' said Fred, 'is Lord B——, himself.'

After that I kept still, but I thought to myself, 'What a land this is where the footmen wear all the good clothes!'

What a land is ours (may we not add?) where people all, city or country, at home or travelling, in house and street,—apparently care far more for what is showy or fashionable, than really serviceable and appropriate. We bespeak an introduction to the man or woman who, paying a reasonable regard to the world's ideas and to personal comfort, is not of necessity, on the one hand, either a stereotyped repetition of every other being of the genus homo in the same community, or, on the other, an originator or follower of some insane dress, so decidedly and uselessly different from all ordinary modes as to lose its merits in its oddity or absurdity. Might we not learn some better lessons from English examples, than from French fashion plates?

PUT A BIBLE THERE. Put it anywhere, and let its power be felt—let it be read, obeyed and loved, and such results as these will follow:

1. The fiercest and most cruel savage is tamed and made mild, gentle and affectionate.

2. Social and family ties are secured from the perversion produced by vice and crime, and become sources of purest happiness.

3. Put a Bible there—and if that ruler's heart feels its power, his eyes are open to see what are the true rights of men; and a ruler so taught will legislate with great alacrity and joy in behalf of all those rights.

4. Put a Bible there—and every individual in that community, heartily obeying it, will be a conscientious respecter of law, and an enlightened supporter of civil order and government.

4. Put a Bible there—and its practical workings on the heart will put an end utterly to every error and delusion which may be destroying the welfare of the community.

6. Put a Bible there—and its truths, welcomed to the heart, will change all the coldness and indifference to men's eternal welfare, that had prevailed there, into the most intense and cordial interest in that welfare.

So we may put a Bible anywhere, and, if we can bring it into spiritual contact with the heart, we employ the most powerful of all agencies to bring to an end all the moral disorders of the world. We do good on the largest scale to the individual, the family and the nation.—*Boston Traveller.*

SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND.—Livingstone, the African traveller, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:—

"The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, and ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth. It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases, in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first made known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travellers on our Western deserts and prairies, in some part of which water is known to exist below the surface."

A CHARACTER. The Princess Royal of England, lately married to the Prince of Prussia, is, if reports of her are true, a decided character. Our readers recollect the story of her being sent to bed for saying 'How do you do, Brown?' to a visitor of that name, and now the correspondent of the Dublin Express relates the following remark of hers over her own portrait:—

Of her own personal charms the Princess holds but a very poor opinion. Just before starting for the wedding last Monday, her portrait was photographed by order of the Queen. If ever a young girl looks well it is in her wedding dress. The Queen approved highly of the portrait, but the Princess, looking over her mother's shoulder, said, "Ah well, I dare say it is very like, but you can never make anything else of me than a white nigger." I am assured by a by-stander that these were the very words used.

☞ Parson Brownlow makes the following statements in a late number of his paper, the Knoxville Whig:—

"When Walker was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $2000, to appear at the Federal Court in New Orleans, Colonel Slatter, a rich old bachelor in the city, went his bail. Slatter is the owner of the City Hotel and the New Orleans Arcade two houses which he rents for about $40,000 in the Nicaraguan enterprise, and has been the friend of Walker all the time. Ex-Senator Soule, also, has large investments in Central America, and both of them went before Buchanan, with Walker, and heard him *promise Walker not to interrupt him in his expedition.* Walker demands his trial, and both of these men will be witnesses, and will swear this in the Federal Court.

The testimony of these two men will be believed throughout the State of Louisiana; and upon their testimony, Walker will be acquitted by the Court, at the expense of Buchanan's character."

From the Liverpool Albion.

A Fugitive Slave in Liverpool.

On Saturday afternoon a poor fugitive slave, who arrived three weeks ago at Liverpool, from New Orleans, stowed away in the hold of a cotton ship, was brought to this office. The following is his own plain unvarnished tale, taken down as the narrative fell from his lips:—

"My name is Tom Wilson, I arrived here in a ship called the Metropolis, Captain Foster. I am slave born; I have been under slave bondage ever since I was born. I am now 45 years old. I belonged to Mr. Henry Fastman, of New York, cotton-presser. I was under him for the space of seven years. Before then I belonged to Col. Barr, of Woodford, Mississippi. There I had a wife and three children, besides having another child which died. I was sold by auction by Major Bairds, auctioneer for $2,500 and was taken down to New Orleans, away from my wife and children, and I haven't seen them since. Shortly after I got there Mr. Fastman's overseer, Burke, commenced to ill use. I didn't understand tying the cotton, it was new to me, and I was awkward, so I was flogged. They used to tie me down across a cotton bale, and give me 200 or 300 with a leather strap. I am marked with the whip from the ankle-bone to the crown of my head. Some years before I was sold from Mississippi, the overseer there, because I resisted punishment once, cut my right arm across the muscle, and then had it stitched. He did that, as he said, to weaken me, because I was too strong in the arm.

About a year and a half after I had been in New Orleans I ran into the woods. I was followed by Burke and a pack of bloodhounds into the Baldenrush Swamp. The dogs soon caught me. They tore my legs and body with their teeth. Here are the marks yet. [As he spoke he turned up his trousers' legging, and exposed formidable scams, extending up the calf and above the knee-joint.] Burke [he continued] rode up to me with his gun, and shot me in the hip with 14 buck-shot, which can be seen and examined at any time. The dogs continued to pin me with their teeth. After that I knew nothing about what they did to me for about a week. When I got a little strong they burned my back with a red-hot iron, and my legs with spirits of turpentine, to punish me for escaping. They put an iron collar round my neck, which I wore for 8 months, besides two irons, one on each leg. After that I was watched very closely; but one night, about a week after Christmas, I ran away, and hid myself under the sawdust in a sawmill pit, below New Orleans. I was followed by Burke, the overseer, and the dogs, but they did not find me. I crept out, and ran away, for more safety, to the Great Salt-Water Lake, behind New Orleans, secreting myself under the bushes and vines.

There are alligators in the lake, and, as I waded up to the knees in the water, the alligators followed me grunting and bellowing, and trying to get me. I had several times to climb up the trees to escape them; but I felt safer among the alligators than among the white men. In the morning at four o'clock, I went down to the wharf.—On the road I came across some of the men who were out watching for me, with guns and dogs. It was just getting light. I began to whistle and sing, and walked close by them, and they paid no attention to me. When I got down to the wharf some of the colored crew of the American cotton ship Metropolis took me on board, and hid me away among the bales. One of the colored men split on me, and there was a search for me that day, but they did not find me, and I trembled to think I should be taken back and tortured. I was frighted, too, for colored men who had befriended me. I was kept out of the sight of the white men, and Capt. Foster did not know anything about it until after the men had been paid off at Liverpool.

I remained hid from a week after Christmas, until about three weeks ago, when the ship came here. During the time I was secreted I was kept alive by the colored men, who had been so good to me. They bro't me something to eat and drink every night. When I first landed here I was frightened at every white man I passed, and I hid myself about where I could, and begged at night for bread. I was afraid I should be taken into slavery again. I did not know I could not be a slave here."

With regard to the future, poor "Tom Wilson" said he would be very glad of a fireman's place on board a coasting steamer. When in slavery, in America, he had been hired out as a fireman on one of the lake steamers. He said he could do that work very well, and could stand any amount of heat.

We are induced to believe that the foregoing narrative, which reads like a lost chapter of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is substantially true.

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 have suffered with the following manifestations of scrofula:

Ulcerating Tumors, Scald Head

DISEASED EYES, DISEASED EARS,

Hot, Dry, Rough and Eruptive, or Cold, Pale, Pasty, or Clammy and Sweating.

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

RICKETS, or a softened and distorted condition of the bones, SPINAL AFFECTION, WHITE SWELLINGS, Deranged condition of the Digestive Organs, occasioning a loss of, or a ravenous and irregular appetite, severe and protracted Costiveness, or Chronic Diarrhœa.

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 Dr. 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 BE REQUIRED OR MADE. Made and sold by

1yr WM. BAILEY, M. D., Saco, Me.

ARCTUSINE.

A PREPARATION from the Canada Bear, for promoting the growth and luxuriance of the Hair. For sale by

T. GILMAN,

16tf Factory Island, Saco, Maine.

WOOD LAND

— AND —

HOUSE LOTS in BIDDEFORD.

THE Saco Water Power Company, wishing to reduce its real estate, now offer for sale from *One Acre to One Hundred Acres* of good farming land, most of which is well covered with Wood and Timber, and located within about ¼ of a mile from the village. Also, a large number of House and Store lots in the village.—Terms easy. 47tf THOMAS QUIMBY, Agent.

ALEXANDER F. CHISHOLM,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

SACO.

SCIENCE AGAINST STRENGTH.

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

SAVE YOUR MONEY BY BUYING

PERRY'S PATENT LAMPS!

A NEW IMPROVEMENT, and the best lamp in the known world to burn cheap oil or grease, giving a beautiful and brilliant light at 1½ cent per hour, equal to two common lamps. These lamps are for sale 25 per cent. lower than Ufford's Patent, besides being an easy lamp to trim and keep clean, and for common use about house. To be found at T. I. MURPHY'S Paint and Oil Store. Also, Burning Oil for Perry's Lamp, for sale at 62½ cts. per gallon.

Biddeford, April 25, 1857. 22tf

Fairbanks' Celebrated Scales.

OF EVERY VARIETY,

34 Kilby street, Boston,

GREENLEAF & BROWN, Ag'ts.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales set in any part of the country. 1y11

PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm of CHISHOLM & GOODNOW, for the practice of Law, in Biddeford, and have taken an office in Washington Block, over Belden's Periodical Depot, corner of Liberty and Washington streets, (entrance on Liberty street.)

A. F. CHISHOLM,
H. C. GOODNOW

Biddeford, Dec. 5th, 1856. tf19

N. B. The subscriber will continue his office in Saco, as heretofore, Deering's block, opposite York Hotel.

A. F. CHISHOLM.

EMERY & LORING,

COUNSELLORS & ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

SACO.

OFFICE, - - - Main [corner of Water] Street.

MOSES EMERY. 45 S. W. LORING.

N. B. The highest price paid for Land Warrants.

Peruvian Syrup!

THIS great Medicine for Dyspepsia, &c., is for sale in any quantity, by the authorized agent for Saco

23 T. GILMAN

REMOVAL.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN

PATENT AGENCY.

AMOS L. COOPER,

Late principal Examiner of Patents in the United States Patent Office, at Washington,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO

WEBSTER BANK BUILDING

13 EXCHANGE STREET, BOSTON.

PATENTS SECURED IN THE UNITED STATES, and in all other patent-granting countries. Specifications and drawings prepared. Caveats filed. Reconsiderations procured of applications that have been rejected upon improperly prepared papers. Interferences prosecuted. Reissues and extensions procured, and in general, all business connected with the Patent Office transacted with care and promptness.

British and other foreign patents procured through prompt and confidential agents in London and Paris.

Persons residing at a distance may obtain all necessary information, and have their business transacted, by writing to the subscriber, without the trouble and expense of a visit to Washington.

He begs leave to refer those unacquainted with him to the following testimonials.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1855.

From the Hon. Charles Mason, Commissioner of Patents

I take great pleasure in stating that during the time I have been acting as commissioner of Patents, Samuel Cooper, Esq., of Boston, has been engaged as Solicitor, and has been in that capacity in constant correspondence and intercourse with the office; he has evinced a thorough acquaintance with the Patent Law, and with the rules and practice of the office, a close attention to the interests of his clients, and a marked candor and courtesy that has rendered the transaction of business with him a pleasure. I have no hesitation in stating that I regard him as one of the very best agents for the transaction of business with this office with whom I am acquainted.

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

From the Examiners of the Patent Office.

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

HENRY B. RENWICK, L. D. GALE, S. H. Laine, } Principal Examiners.

T. R. PEALE, THOS. J. EVERETT, J. SOUTHGATE SMITH, WM. C. LANGDON, } Assistant Exam'n'rs.

From long acquaintance and intimate official relations with Mr. Cooper, I fully and heartily concur in the foregoing recommendation made to my late colleagues. WM. P. N. FITZGERALD,

Late Principal Examiner of Patents.

Boston, Jan. 3, 1858. 1yr3

Winter Arrangements.

New York and Portland.

The splendid and fast Steamer Chesapeake, Capt. SYDNEY CROWELL, will run regularly between New York and Portland, as follows:—

Leave Brown's Wharf every Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and returning, leave New York, Pier 12 N. R. every Tuesday, 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 $5.00 and found. No charge for State Rooms. Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.—Also connects with steamers for Baltimore. Goods taken through 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.

November 13, 1857. 48tf

Winter Arrrangements.

On and after Monday, the 21st inst., the Steamers Lewiston, Capt. GEORGE KNIGHT, and Montreal, Capt. L. 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. Fare 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 travelers 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. tf18 L. BILLINGS, Agent.

Hudsons American Salve

— AND —

BURN OINTMENT.

THIS Compound has stood the test and gained the favor of thousands for the cure of Burns, Cuts, Scalds, Bruises, sore Lips and Eyelids, Chapped Hands and Arms, sore Nipples, Diseases of the Skin, Inflammation, Piles, salt Rheum, Chilblains, Bites of Musquitoes, spiders, fleas bed-bugs and insects of all kinds, Corns on Children, Wounds from Iron, Pains in the Side and Back, Chafes, Corns, Boils, &c.; it is also good in all cases where an outward application is needed. For more particulars, see papers accompanying each box.

JOSEPH HUDSON Sole Proprietor, Mattapoisett, Mass. WM. C. DIBB, Biddeford, Me., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c., wholesale and retail agent. F. S. BRYANT, Kennebunkport.

Sold by druggists and venders of medicines in most of the States and British Provinces. 6m36

THE SHOALS AND QUICKSANDS OF YOUTH.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE 3D EDITION,

☞ On Spermatorhœa or Seminal Diseases. A scientific Treatise on the treatment and perfect cure of Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Impotence, &c., resulting from vicious habits acquired during the critical passage from youth to manhood,

BY DR. CULVERWELL,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. (1827) Licentiate of the Hall, (1824) and 30 years Resident Practitioner in London; Author of the "Guide to Health," "Green Book," "How to be Happy," "Memories of Married and Single Life," &c.

This small but highly valuable Treatise, written by a world-renowned Physician and Surgeon, points out the only sure and permanent cure for all diseases resulting from self-abuse, and is the only publication of its kind written in a benevolent spirit and by a scientific man. It should be in the hands of all who value their life, health and happiness hereand hereafter.

Price 12 cents, or 4 stamps, at the receipt of which it will be sent, post free, and well secured by Dr. CH. KLINE, No. 420 1st Avenue, Box 586, New York. 1yr40

Job Machine Shop.

THE wants of this community have for a long time demanded a JOB MACHINE SHOP AND IRON RAILING AND FENCE MAKING ESTABLISHMENT. This want is now supplied by

MARK PRIME,

AT THE STEAM MILL, IN BIDDEFORD,

Where he is prepared to execute with dispatch all orders in either branch of his business.

He is prepared to furnish any pattern of Fence that can be found in Boston, and at low prices.

☞ *Particular attention will be given to Fences for Front Yards and Cemetery Lots, and Mill Work.*

All orders will meet with prompt attention addressed to the subscriber at Saco.

MARK PRIME.

Saco, February 2, 1857. 27tf

ONE HUNDRED

HOUSE LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on easy terms, and at prices corresponding with the times,

One Hunded House Lots,

Situated on Forest, Water, Maple & Market Sts.

IN SACO.

These lots surround the Long-Harness, Reed and Shoe Factories of the undersigned, and are within three to seven minutes' walk of the business streets and Cotton Mills of Biddeford and Saco.

As evidence of their beautiful location, it is only necessary to state that "Batchelder's view of Saco and Biddeford," which graces so many parlors, was taken from one of these lots.

Located as they are on both sides of the P. S. & P. Railroad, between two depots, and in the midst of a growing business, and surrounded by every material advantage and beauty, it is not strange that shrewd business men and persons of taste, as well as speculators, are already seeking investments there.

Warranty deeds and a good title, will be given by the subscriber.

D. E. SOMES.

Biddeford, Dec. 17, 1857. 21tf

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

LATE AGENT OF U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, (under the Act of 1837.)

No. 70 State St., opposite Kilby St., Boston.

AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States, also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on liberal terms and despatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions,—and legal or other advice rendered in all matters touching the same.—Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England but through it inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unsurpassed by, if not infinitely superior to, any which can be offered them elsewhere. The testimonials given below prove that no one is MORE SUCCESSFUL IN THE PATENT OFFICE, than the subscriber; and AT THE PATENT OFFICE, is THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY, he would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove, that at no other office of the kind, are the charges for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past, has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions relative to patents. These, besides his extensive library of legal and mechanical works and full accounts of patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents.

All necessity of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are here saved inventors.

TESTIMONIALS.

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

Late Commissioner of Patents."

From the present Commissioner.

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

Boston, Sept. 2, 1857.—1yr37 Com. of Patents."

THE

GREAT BEAUTIFIER!!

So long unsuccessfully sought,

FOUND AT LAST!!

FOR IT RESTORES PERMANENTLY GREY HAIR to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching, and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy and glossy; and will preserve it to an imaginable age; removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous headache. See circular and the following.

Dover, N. H., Feb. 2, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers*, and the approbation and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is a MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size and one dozen $2 size; and believe us, yours, very respectfully, (signed) DANIEL LATHROP & CO.

Hickory Grove, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head.—The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise and that of our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant growth of hair soon started out and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours, respectfully,

GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

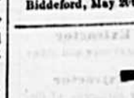
Gardiner, Me., June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and cleansing the hair. Before using it I was a man and—bald. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours, respectfully,

O. J. WOOD & Co., Proprietors 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo. Sold by J. Sawyer, in Biddeford, S. S. Mitchell, in Saco; and all all Wholesale Druggists in Boston and Portland. 3mos1

THE



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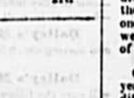

Formed by the Combination of the Express Companies of

Hodgman, Carr & Co.,
Carpenter & Co.,
Winslow & Co.,

Will continue the Express Business between

Boston and the State of Maine,

OVER THE

Eastern, Boston & Maine, York & Cumberland, Kennebec & Portland, Somerset & Kennebec, Androscoggin & Kennebec and Penobscot and Kennebec RAIL ROADS,

AND BY STEAMBOATS BETWEEN

Boston and Portland, Portland and Bangor, Boston and Augusta, and Boston and Bangor.

Their Expresses will be in charge of their own Messengers, and they have responsible agents in all towns on the routes, and are enabled to offer increased facilities to the public for the transaction of business.

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They assume no responsibility for loss by Fire or perils of the sea, nor for the delivery of packages going beyond their route, after they have left their hands.

☞ Office in Saco, HAYES' BLOCK, 22 Factory Island, in Biddeford, at CLEAVES & KIMBALLS.

1y40 G. A. CARTER, Agent.

For Sale.

THE house and lot on the corner of Main and Chestnut streets, in this city, occupied by the subscriber. Possession given immediately. Apply to

ISAAC T. DOBSON.

Biddeford, May 26th, 1857. 21tf

The times are quite hard, 'tis shivering cold,
And of labor there's nothing to do;
The prospect ahead, at best, is not bright,
But looks much bluer than blue.

The cause of all this has puzzled big heads,
And brains as much as you will;
But none has wrought out the problem thus far,
For the later is rather "Up hill."

We know not the cause, and we care not a bit,
Since knowing it will not help us out;
But will sell you our Goods, much cheaper than cheap,
Of this to person will doubt.

We've Boots of all kinds, and Shoes for to match,
And Rubbers for the young and the old;
You'll find, as we tell you, they're cheaper than cheap,
And will keep out the wet and the cold.

tf30 B. K. ROSS, Liberty st. Biddeford

CARPETINGS!

ENGLISH VELVETS,

With rich MEDALLION CENTRES and BORDERS, VELVETS of the best fabrics and most popular patterns.

TAPESTRIES AND BRUSSELS,

From the best manufactories in Europe and America—with stairs and Rugs to match. OIL CLOTHS of Patent Enamelled finish, and the latest patterns. COCOA MATTINGS and MATS of all sizes. SUPERS, EXTRA FINES, FINES, UNIONS, COTTON INGRAINS, &c., &c.

☞ CHURCHES, HOTELS, and other Public Buildings, furnished at short notice. Carpets made to order and laid in the best manner.

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HAYMARKET SQUARE, BOSTON.

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All Diseases Cured by Dr. GREENE

— AT THE —

Indian Medical Institute,

36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

Important Letter

FROM

BRUNSWICK.

Mr. C. W. Atwell, Portland,

DEAR SIR—For the last seven years I have been severely afflicted with sore eyes, during that time I have used everything in the market, and to no effect for the better, until I obtained a box of DR. PETTITT'S EYE SALVE, which I have used, and I now believe my eyes entirely cured. To all afflicted with any disease of the Eyes, I would cheerfully recommend the use of the AMERICAN EYE SALVE.

(signed.) OLIVE STORER.

DR. PETTITT'S

American Eye Salve!

CURES—*Sore and Weak Eyes!*
CURES—*Inflamed Eyes!*
CURES—*Ulcerated Eyelids!*
CURES—*Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers!*
CURES—*Shaving Scores and Pimples!*
CURES—*Ringworm and Barbers' Itch!*
CURES—*Sore Lips, Cuts, Bruises, &c.!*
CURE—*The Pain, applied externally!*

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland,

General Agent for Maine.

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Nothing in the History of Medicine

Has ever had such astonishing success as the CANKER BALSAM. Instances are of almost daily occurrence of its curing cases of Canker that had baffled every other remedy.

DR. PETTITT'S

CANKER BALSAM!

CURES—*Canker in the Mouth.*
CURES—*Canker in the Throat.*
CURES—*Canker in the Stomach.*
CURES—*Canker in the Bowels.*
CURES—*NURSING SORE MOUTH.*
CURES—*Inflamed and swelled Gums.*
CURES—*Hoarseness and irritation of Throat.*
CURES—*Bronchial affections.*
CURES—*Swelled Tonsils and Sore Throat.*
CURES—*Infants' Sore Mouths.*
CURES—*Sore Breasts and Sore Nipples.*
CURES—*CANKER in any and every form*

IN WHICH IT AFFLICTS THE HUMAN RACE.

C. W. ATWELL, Deering Block, Portland,

General Agent for Maine.

☞ Sold by Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

More than Twenty-years Experience

HAS SHOWN THE GREAT VALUE OF

DR. MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

For Giddiness and Dizziness in the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Whizzing & Buzzing Sensations in the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Too great a flow of Blood to the Head,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Snuffing in the Nose and Itching Nostrils,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Bleeding at the Nose,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Stuffing up of the Head and Nose,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Pain in the Forehead & region of the Eyes,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Watery Eyes, Sore and Weak Eyes,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For a Cold in the Head, and the Headache,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For Deafness and Ringing Sounds in the Ears,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.
For ALL CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,
☞ Use MARSHALL'S SNUFF.

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S. S. MITCHELL'S,

A full and choice assortment of Foreign and Domestic

Drugs,
Medicines,
Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations,
Fine Toilet Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Hair Preparations, Paints, Oils, Colors, Artists Materials at very LOW PRICES. Also,
Refined, Miscellaneous, Blank Books, and Paper

In all their varieties. By carefully and promptly attending to the wants of his customers, and the public, he hopes to continue to merit their encouragement.

Saco, March 12, 1858. 11tf

WATSON'S

SEWING MACHINE,

— WITH —

BOYD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE subscribers, having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell Watson's Sewing Machine, in York County, and having improved and perfected the same,