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ap21

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Prompt attention paid to all orders. Special attention given to polishing hard wood. Contracts taken in all parts of the State.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Alcott's Turbine Water Wheel, Elevators, Derricks, Hoisting Engines, and Blanchard's Patent Boiler.
215 COMMERCIAL STREET,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
FOR SALE—One New Portable Engine, 40 horse power, built to order.
ap11 tf

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Book, Job and Card Printer,
No. 37 Plum Street.
oc29 tf

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Counsellors at Law,
84 MIDDLE STREET,
(2nd door below Cana Bank,)
PORTLAND, MAINE.
oc20tf

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All collections promptly attended to by E. A. LEIGHTON, Constable and Bill Collector.
80 MIDDLE ST.
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FRESCO PAINTER,
NO. 333 CONGRESS STREET,
RESIDENCE 6 MAY STREET.
Portland Me.
jy17 tf

WILLIAM SCHUMACHER,
FRESCO PAINTER,
Office at Schumacher Brothers,
5 DEERING BLOCK.
I respectfully inform the public that I have taken the business of Chas. J. Schumacher and will attend promptly to all jobs entrusted to me. I shall endeavor to keep the reputation which my predecessor has held for so many years.
WM. SCHUMACHER.

CARD.
I take great pleasure in recommending Mr. Wm. Schumacher as one of the best house decorators ever in Portland, and have no doubt that Mr. Wm. Schumacher will execute all work entrusted to him durably, tastily and satisfactorily.
CHAS. J. SCHUMACHER,
no21tf Ecclesiastical Decorator.

A CHALLENGE.
After repeated tests and trials of the
BLANCHARD BOILER,
on board the Tug Tiger, we are now satisfied of its great saving of coal, and do hereby challenge any party or parties in the sum of fifty dollars or more, that we will show a saving of
25 per cent.
over any other Boiler of the same size.
BLANCHARD BOILER CO.
no19 d3w

Feed for Cattle.
LOTS of feed for Cattle and Hogs at Casco Brewery, opposite Portland Co.'s Works, Portland, Me. P. McGLINCHY, Prop.
no30eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ! READ!
RINES BROTHERS
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, NOV. 16,
the largest assortment of
BLACK GOODS!
EVER SHOWN IN PORTLAND.
BLACK SILKS
at Prices that defy competition.
Black Cashmeres and Black Brilliantines
going at prices lower than ever before given in Portland.
Colored Dress Fabrics in endless variety!
A SPLENDID LINE OF
CASHMERE SHAWLS, INDIA SHAWLS, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS---CHEAP.
OUR STOCK OF
Cotton Prints, Flannels, Blankets and Waterproof
IS VERY LARGE.
The above goods were bought last week for Cash and will be sold, many of them, cheaper than you ever saw them.
165 MIDDLE ST.
RINES BROTHERS.
no16 dtf

THE TIMES DEMAND IT.
PRICES MUST BE REDUCED.

100 Pieces Ball Fringes all shades 50 cents a yard.
Nice Quality Ladies' Undervests 50 cents.
Ladies' Heavy Extra Length Fleece Lined Hose 15 cents a pair, 4 pair for 55 cents.
Gents' Undershirts and Drawers, 28 cents.
Ladies' Two Button Black Kid Gloves, 50 cents.
18 Spring Hoop Skirts 30 cents.
French Woven Corsets, colored and white, all sizes, 50 cents.
Ladies Silk Winsor Ties, 15 cents.
Gents' Hose, 8 cents.
Scotch Plaid for children, 21 cents.
Diagonals, 33 cents.
Black Alpacas, 25 cents to $1.25.
Splendid Quality Blankets, $2.75 a pair.
All Wool Empress Cloth 35 cents.
Colored Alpacas, 24 cents.
Ladies Felt Hats 50 cents.
Ladies' Soft Felt Hats, $1.00.
Ladies' Imported Felt Hats $2.75.
Long Black Ostrich Plumes at half price.
Yak Laces 1 1-4 inch wide, 15 cts.
Beaded Gimps from 15 cents to $1.00 a yard.
Beaded Loops and Ornaments from 15 cents to $1.25.

OUR STORE IS CROWDED WITH New and desirable Goods!
OUR STOCK IS IMMENSE!
MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS!
DRY GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
REAL HAIR! TRIMMINGS!
Underwear and Hosiery
ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES
CAN BE FOUND IN OUR STORE.
WE KNOW
We are offering better Bargains than can be found in any other store in Maine.
SAVE MONEY! SAVE MONEY!
GET THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
CONSULT YOUR OWN INTERESTS!
Save one fourth of your Money!
YOU CAN DO IT
BY BUYING OF US.
COGIA HASSAN,
129 MIDDLE AND 6 TEMPLE STREETS.
no23 tf

DO YOU KNOW
THAT
W. C. COBB,
in connection with his
BAKING BUSINESS,
makes a specialty of furnishing
Choice Family Flour.
Please pass your orders to his drivers or into his Bakery,
28 & 30 PEARL STREET,
and he promises to suit you in both price and quality or refund your money.
P. S.—A large stock of carefully selected now on hand at the present reduced prices.
no19 tf

GAS CONSUMERS.
Important Notice.
You can save 20 to 40 per cent. of your gas bill over burners commonly used, and 10 per cent. over ANY OTHER BURNER, with same amount of light, by using the
ELLIS PATENT GAS BURNER.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT
No. 11 Market Square.
LYNDON & COOKE.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MAINE.
Reliable agents wanted wherever gas is used.
oc30 tf

BLANKETS, BLANKETS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
GOWELL & GREENOUGH'S,
THREE CASES BLANKETS.
One lot worth $4.50.....Selling for $3.00
" " " 5.00..... " " 4.00
" " " 6.50..... " " 5.50
Also, a splendid line of DRESS GOODS in all Styles and Shades, very cheap.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS.
We can beat the world in prices for all kinds Striped India, long and square; Cashmere, long and square; Ottoman in endless variety of styles.
Also, a splendid line of Woolens and Housekeeping Goods, selling cheaper than the cheapest.
Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere and save your money.
GOWELL & GREENOUGH,
oc8dtf No. 247 Middle Street.

20,000 HAVANA CIGARS,
the best in the market for
8 cts., Each, $7.50 per Hundred,
—AT—
LEAVITT & DAILEY'S,
Cor Middle and Exchange Sts., Opp. P. O
oc30 dlm

Oak and Pine Timber.
WANTED—Small Farms with oak or pine timber on them, within three miles of any railroad and within 40 miles of Portland. Address P. O. Box 1438, Portland, stating price, No. of acres, and description. no24dtf

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THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1874

Recent Publications.

THE FRENCH HUMORISTS, FROM THE TWELFTH TO THE NINTEENTH CENTURY. By Walter Besant, Boston, Roberts Brothers. For sale by Loring, Short & Harmon.

There has long been a vacant place on the shelves of our libraries, waiting for this volume. It is a sufficiency of praise to say that the author has succeeded in filling a gap in our histories of French literature—filling it in a way too that leaves but little to be desired. The story of the French humorists is not only fully told, but pleasingly as well. The style of the author is easy, graceful, picturesque, often forcible, always eminently readable. It not only gives the reader a well outlined and well colored picture of the men and their works but subtilely suffuses them in the atmosphere of their times.

The history of French mediæval satire, Mr. Besant tells us, is the history of mediæval literature and art. Satire is everywhere. Side by side with the solemn service of the church is the parody, with its ass, its boy bishop, its liturgy in praise of wine. Beside the crimson cavalcade of ladies and knights is the procession of Renard and Isengrin. After the monks and priests, chanting their psalms, comes, telling his beads like them, the Devil; while along with every pleasure of life, an echo of the song, a guest at the feast, the companion of king and peasant, sneering at all, laughing at all, mocking at all, is the Mephistophelian Death of the Danse Macabre. From the eleventh to the fifteenth century there is a long procession of satire. With the eleventh century come indications of the great changes sweeping over Europe. The laity are beginning to ask questions; the universities are taking learning out of the convents; Bernard complains that the faith of the simple is divided, and the very secrets of Heaven are searched into. The first of the terrible French risings takes place. The people rise in Loan, slaughter the bishop, burn the palaces, establish the commune, are put down and punished. They rise in Normandy, armed with pitchforks and sticks, and are easily dispersed by steel clad men-at-arms. Evidently the heritage of the Gaul, who used to divide his land afresh every five years, is the irrepressible sense of equality.

At this time arise the chanson and sirvente. The sirvente, an imitation of monkish rhymes in the vulgar tongue, is the earliest form of satire. From this time satire goes up and down the face of France, striking all, sparing nothing; ridiculing the ladies for their painted faces, the lords for their tyrannies, the Pope for his pride, the clergy for their avarice. The names of the satiric *trouveres* are legion. Most noticeable, perhaps, among them is Thibaut of Champagne, who has a thing or two to say about the general corruption of the age—a theme which grows to be a trifle monotonous before we get through with the French satirists. Besides the sirventes a favorite outlet for the satirical spirit was the parody of the *chansons de geste*, those prototypes of Amadis de Gaul and his brood.

Mr. Besant's first chapter is given to a preliminary survey of the field in the closing years of the twelfth century. The second is devoted to Rutebeuf, a cross between the *jongleur* and the *truovère*, when out of luck the people's poet, when in luck a dangler about courts. Our author calls him the most original and real of the satirists of his time. Of his life we know nothing except what we can construct from his poems. From these it seems that he was at first a strolling minstrel, writing well because he allowed himself the luxury of writing to please himself. After a time he left the road, settled down in Paris, and like many other satirists in those times and the present, began to court the great and write songs to order. He seems to have been always horribly poor—a true poetic condition. Then he begins to grow old, falls to lamenting his sins (being too old to sin any more) patches up a hasty peace with the church, and dies, leaving behind as literary baggage, songs, ballads, *fabliaux*, and poems against the monks. Indeed he is a bold assailant of the clergy, and may be regarded as the literary ancestor of Tartuffe. For this chiefly he is remembered.

This time, the time of Rutebeuf, is the golden age of the *fabliaux*. Here may be found the origin of the "medecin malgre lui," of patient Griselda and other tales of established repute. Here the *curè* and the friar come to well-merited grief; here the jealous husband is outwitted; here *la femme*—the life and soul of the stories—is alternately glorified and disgraced. Most prominent of the characteristics is an intense hatred of the monks, a hatred which pervaded all France in the three centuries immediately preceding the Reformation. Finally the monks began to get alarmed, and so devised the plan of teaching sound doctrines by the same means. In pious fables were inculcated the worship of the Virgin, of different saints, the duty of paying church dues, attending services, and the like. Then people began to yawn and the *fabliaux* went into disrepute.

The third chapter is given to the consideration of a book which, Mr. Besant justly remarks, for two centuries lived as a sort of Bible in France, the source whence its readers drew their maxims of morality, their philosophy, their science, their history, even their religion—the Romance of the Rose. English readers know it through the translation attributed to Chaucer. That translation contains the first five thousand lines, the portion contributed by Guillaume de Lorris, and a thousand only, the thousand embracing the attack on the hypocrisy of monks and friars, of the twenty thousand lines written by Jean de Meung. It is, as is well-known to students of English literature, an allegory, cold, monotonous, bloodless, though graceful, fanciful, and not devoid of poetic taste. Between the two writers there is a gulf of forty years. The earlier of these seems to have died about the time that his successor was born. In the interval men's thoughts had widely changed. Jean de Meung took up the tale, it is true, where Guillaume de Lorris left it, but he made it the medium for popularizing his own opinions. He made it a *trésor*, like that dreariest of dreary books, the Confessio Amantis. The only way of getting at the people was by means of rhyme, and he used the allegory as a vehicle for conveying his sentiments and convictions on religion, politics and science. After a time the allegory is quite lost sight of, and the work becomes simply the opinions of Jean de Meung.

These opinions may be divided into four classes. Foremost stands the hatred of monks. His description of the vices of the begging friars is subtly venomous, and in the character of Faux Semblant, the hypocrite, he has, as Mr. Besant phrases it anticipated Rabelais and surpassed Erasmus. His idea seemed to be to put into the strongest possible words the inarticulate popular hatred of the monk, and to teach again the lesson of personal religion to those who were squabbling over vestments and creeds. He protested against dogma, creed, perfunctory and vicarious religion, and proclaimed a religion of personal holiness alone. The second leading idea of the book is a misogyny bitter as gall. He paints as his representative woman the *intriguante passee* who teaches the art of love almost in Ovid's own words, who prefaces her lesson by a lament over the past days of youth and beauty, whose regrets are not for a life of sin and deceit, but for the past bad days that can come no more. It is the regret of Beranger:

> Combien je regrette
> Mon bras si dodu,
> Ma jambe bien faite,
> Et le temps perdu.

His third idea is to communicate all the science of which the world could boast. The scientific discourse is remarkable for its good sense. He attacks superstition, showing that all phenomena have natural causes, and have nothing to do with earthly events and the fortunes of men. For the Dark Ages this was almost dazzling light. His fourth idea was to circulate certain principles of vague and hesitating republicanism. Audacious and apparently original theories are advanced regarding the equality of men, the dignity of labor, the laws of property, the rights of the people. One wonders if these teachings had anything to do with the frantic revolts of the peasantry.

Such was the contribution of Jean de Meung to the Romance of the Rose. On the sapless trunk of a dying and passionless allegory, Mr. Besant tells us he grafted a living branch which bore fruit in the years to come. He caught the wordless complaint of the poor, and gave it utterance. He answered the strange questions and doubts which perplexed men's minds,—questions affecting the very foundations of society. No wonder the authorship of the book was attributed to the Devil,—who indeed seems to have been looked upon as a prolific author in the Middle Ages, and had the felicity of hearing attributed to him all the bright things that were written. The monks were excellent critics, and could tell his style, varied as it was, the moment they cast their eyes upon it.

Eustache Deschamps, otherwise called Morel, who wrote no fewer than ninety thousand verses, mostly bad, is the subject of Mr. Besant's fourth chapter. This voluminous writer has, however, given about the only poetical work of merit of which French literature in the fourteenth century can boast. It is that powerful satire, "The Mirror of Marriage," in which we get a graphic account of the life of the century. Deschamps is a great grumbler, and abuses the government over and over again, like an opposition leading article of the present day. Corruption reigns everywhere; there are rascals and scoundrels in every department of the public service. As we read we almost feel that we are in the nineteenth century. But we have a standing grievance against Deschamps, a grievance more real than his against the government; he puts into French, for the first time, that old stock bugbear of men, the mother-in-law. Let us curse him for that.

After leaving Deschamps and his corruption of the age the author takes the reader to familiar fields, where the names, at least, are all known to us. Through this most delightful part of a delightful book it would be a pleasure to follow him. But the ordinary limits of a book review forbid. It would be a labor of love to linger over Mr. Besant's account of Rabelais, and the exposition of the Pantagruelian philosophy; to study again the quaint, admirable character of Michel de Montaigne; to read once more that masterpiece of ironic eulogy, which gave the death blow to the Holy League, *La Satyre Menippee*; to study that Roman satirist in the laced coat and curled wig of a French courtier, Mathurin Regnier—the man who added Macette to the incomparable gallery of hypocrites who figure in French comedy; to browse here and there in the writings of St. Amant, the first of French "poets of nature," and Voiture and Benserade, fathers of *les vers de societe*; to laugh at the Parasites, the delight of the French nobles of the seventeenth century who improved upon the old plan of keeping a fool, and kept a scholar; to review that dull, dead time of Louis XIII when men yawned in the face of their old idols—a time which brought forth Scarron, famous as the founder of modern burlesque and as the husband of Francoise D'Aubigne, she who was afterwards de Maintenon; to look at La Fontaine, that man "more Skimpolian than Harold Skimpole," from the author's new point of view; to study Boileau, pedant and teacher of French to generations to come; to commune with Moliere and Regnard and Gresset and Beaumarchais, and Beranger, kindest-hearted of them all. We miss Clement Marot and Voltaire. But Marot and some other poets of the fifteenth century have been treated of in a previous work on early French poetry, and Voltaire is a book in himself.

Mr. Besant has brought to his task a wealth of learning and patient research, and a thorough comprehension of the times and men of which he treats. He has given in vivacious translations many examples of the character and genius of his authors. As illustration Gresset's whimsical poem of Ver-Vert may be mentioned, which is given nearly in full. He has pictured the best of his heroes with a tender and loving touch, and even in the worst he has found something to commend; for he is as catholic in his tastes as they. Authors and commentators—and many readers let us hope as well,—can join in Scribe's refrain:

> Oui, depuis qu'existe le monde,
> Chacun dispute à tout propos
> Et sur la brune et sur la blonde,
> Sur le Champagne et le Bordeaux.
> A quoi bon toutes ces querelles?
> Je n'ai jamais d'avis certains,
> Et j'adore toutes les belles
> Comme je hais de tous les vins.

AMERICAN WILD-FOWL SHOOTING. By Joseph W. Long. New York: J. B. Ford & Co. For sale by Hoyt & Fogg.

This well gotten up book of 300 pages is devoted to a description of the haunts, habits and methods of shooting wild fowl, particularly those of the western states of America, and to instructions concerning guns, blinds, boats, decoys, the training of water-retrievers etc. The author has endeavored to lay before the public, in as concise a form as possible, full and trustworthy explanations of the various practical methods of hunting wild fowl as followed in the inland portions of our country. His work has been well done, and his book will be found of great interest to all sportsmen.

THE HUNTER AND THE TRAPPER IN NORTH AMERICA, or Romantic Adventures in Field and Forest. London and New York: T. Nelson & Sons. For sale by Loring, Short & Harmon.

This volume is a translation from the French of Benedict Revail, who some years ago traversed this country, intent upon the the pursuit of game. He has recorded his experiences in an animated and entertaining narrative, and his enthusiasm for natural scenery makes his book very pleasant reading. The details in reference to the habits and characteristics of animals will be found both interesing and valuable to the young reader.

THE PRACTICAL PRINTER. A complete manual of Photographic Printing. By Charles W. Hearn. Philadelphia: Benerman and Wilson.

In the preparation of this work it has been the aim of the author to make it of practical value to those who are about to begin the study of photographic printing, or those who desire to perfect themselves in it. It contains full details concerning all the styles and processes of plain and albumen paper printing, and of printing on porcelain, and nearly one hundred illustrations valuable to both the learner and the practical printer. A fine example of printing by the author forms the frontispiece. The book will be found of much value and interest to photographic printers.

BRAVE AND BOLD; or, the Adventures of a Factory Boy. By Horatio Alger, author of "Ragged Dick" &c. &c. Boston: Loring. For sale by Loring, Short & Harmon.

It is entirely unnecessary to commend Mr. Alger's works to the attention of the boys. In the language of the soothing syrup advertisement, they cry for them. The adventures of Robert Rushton, the factory boy, is the first volume of a new series to be called the Brave and Bold Series, and to be somewhat more adventurous in character, than the Luck and Pluck Series. It has all that rapidity of incident and vivacity of style characteristic of Mr. Alger's volumes for juvenile readers.

Books Received.

Childhood Songs. By Lucy Larcom. Gilt, cloth, tinted paper, gilt edged, illustrated, 202 pp., price $2 25. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

Jack's Sister; or True to Her Trust. A Novel. No. 424 of the "Library of Select Novels." Paper 178 pp., price 75 cents. New York: Harper & Brothers. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

Personal Reminiscences of Barham, Harness and Hodder. Being No. IV of the Bric-a-Brac Series. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Cloth, tinted paper, 335 pp., price $1 50. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

Rhymes and Jingles. By Mary Mapes Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker," &c. Gilt paper, tinted leaves, gilt-edged, illustrated, 271 pp., price $3. New York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. Portland: Loring, Short & Harmon.

News and Other Items.

A statue of Robert Burns, worth $13,000, and one of William H. Seward, worth $55,000, are soon to be put up in the Central Park, New York.

Gov. Gaston will be the first occupant of the chair of state in Massachusetts who had previously been Mayor of the Center of the Universe. Mr. Gaston is reported to have made a total of $175,800 from an investment of $1000 in Denver real estate in '64.

Mr. Corcoran's generous gift of $200,000 to Columbia College, Washington, D. C., is in danger of being lost from failure of compliance with its condition. This was that the friends of the college should secure $100,000 more. Only $70,000 have as yet been secured. Great efforts are making to raise to $30,000 required by Jan. 1, 1875.

Hon. Gerritt Smith has just given $10,000 to Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., to be used at the discretion of the trustees of the institution. Mr. Smith gave the college $10,000 last February for general purposes, and lately ordered a portrait of President Backus to be placed in the Memorial Hall.

Captain Barnaby of the British Royal Horse Guards has invented an instrument for ascertaining the course of the winds, when by reason of intervening clouds the earth is no longer visible. He recently ascended in a balloon to test the instrument, and the result of the trial was deemed satisfactory.

The announcement in the Baltimore American, that Albani was married before leaving London, to Mr. Gye, son of the manager of Covent Garden Theatre, is denied by Albani's father, who says that Albani is not married nor engaged to be married. Neither is she traveling in this country, (as stated by the same authority) with the mother of Mr. Gye, as Mrs. Gye is dead.

Captain Boynton, one of our American floating population, has been doing better with his later experiments in life preservers. He crossed Dublin Bay recently, a distance of nine miles, in about three hours, paddling his way with a canoe paddle, and lying on his back, feet first. He smoked a cheerful cigar as he went and occasionally fired a rocket into the air.

A negro living near Talborton, Ga., is said to be bewitched. When sitting up every nerve in his body twitches, while he waves backward and forward. He has been in this condition for twelve months. He eats regularly, can walk, seems to be sensible of his surroundings, but has not spoken a word since the attack began. Some doctor's think that it is a species of St. Vitus's dance, while others say the cause is partial paralysis of the brain.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Abstracts of Discourses preached by Rev. Messrs. Hill, Shailer, Neeley, Dole and Hayden.

The following are abstracts of Thanksgiving discourses preached in the several churches in this city Thanksgiving day:

FIRST PARISH.

At the First Parish church Dr. Hill took his text from Is. xxv. 6. "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things."

He thought this prophecy of the Messiah's reign had been fulfilled. There had been many thousands of believers in Christ, in all the Christian centuries, who had found a joy and peace in believing beyond the power of language to express. No philosophy had ever lifted a man higher than to endure pain with fortitude, grief with patience, but Christian faith, sympathy with and trust in the suffering, dying, risen and ascended Lord had given intense happiness in the midst of the heaviest afflictions. We may therefore put aside for a few minutes the remembrance of the suffering in the world, as something which could certainly be overcome by the power of Christ, and take a glance at some of the pleasures in the feast of life. The banqueting hall is elegantly frescoed and adorned with paintings and statuary. The scenes of nature and her forms are constantly before the waking eye, and they are full of beauty;—the sculptors and painters of the world have gained their renown by attempts to copy the beauty of nature, and the more renown in proportion to the closeness of their copy. There is music also in the feast of life, the song of birds, the roar of storm, and the whisper of the breeze, the hum of busy life, and the music of those whom God has inspired with peculiar talent for their divine art,—every sound in nature is music to the ear that is capable of appreciating. How admirably also the hall is warmed and ventilated, by the harmonious adaptation of plants and animals to each other, and the peculiar properties of water in its threefold form of a regulator of heat and cold. Then there is the liveliest and the most instructive conversation ever going on, and each new discovery in art and science reported and discussed as soon as made. Comedies are enacted for the amusement of the guests, and tragedies for their instruction, and each guest is actor and spectator by turn.

But did we ask, how are these pleasures peculiar to the Messiah's times, then Dr. Hill would answer that they are not, but their enjoyment is. In heathen lands even in the best days of Greece and Rome, there was such a carnival of sin, and so much war, discord, foulness and misery, that even the best men and best families had comparatively little enjoyment of the blessings of life. Now we all enjoy each others society and the arts and pleasures of peace. But best of all we are now taught, under the Messiah's reign, to recognize the presence of the Master of the Feast,—the triumph over suffering of which he spoke in the beginning of his discourse was attained through faith in the living presence of God and of Christ in the heart; through the witness of the spirit within us, that the promise of the Lord Jesus is indeed fulfilled and that both He and His Father enter the heart which is opened at His gentle knocking, and fill it with a peace that passeth understanding, making him partaker in an unchangeable, immortal life.

FIRST BAPTIST.

An appropriate discourse was delivered by Rev. Dr. Shailer, pastor of the First Baptist church, from 1. Samuel xx. 6. "For there is a yearly sacrifice there for all the family." From this text the preacher deduced as a subject "Family gatherings: How rendered desirable and pleasant.

He spoke of the yearly gathering of the family of Jesse, the father of David, at Bethlehem, called a yearly sacrifice or festival for all the family. Little was known of the family, except the name of the father, who had eight sons. In some respects our day for thanksgiving bore a resemblance to that, though its origin was not traced to that. Ours was yearly, and for all the family. And to a much greater extent than on any other day in the year, members of families were accustomed to meet, either at the old home, or at the home of some member, or branch of the family. Such gatherings, desirable because pleasant and profitable in many respects, were clearly illustrated.

It was then shown that our highest ideal of the family relation, and home influence, could be realized only where Christianity prevailed. We were largely indebted to woman for the attachments in such families, and the hallowed influence of such homes, and her position and elevation, as now realized, were to be attributed to Christianity. It was shown by historical facts, clearly arranged and presented, that under no other system of religion, and under none of the older systems of civilization were the condition and character of woman such as to give her the influence which she has in our New England homes. Christianity had raised her to that position and through its refining and sanctifying influence, prepared her to be the centre of our domestic circles, the guardian of their virtues, and the attractive bond of our families. And all this should awaken devout gratitude and thanksgiving. The congregation was large, and the sermon listened to throughout with attention.

ST. STEPHEN'S.

Bishop Neely addressed his congregation from 1st Thess. V., 18. "In every thing give thanks, for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning you."

There is no sentiment more nearly universal amongst men than this, that gratitude and expressions of gratitude are due to a benefactor. There is no nation so degraded and hardly an individual so brutish, as to have lost this sense. Ingratitude is a crime against the common social law of the whole human family, and is justly felt to be unnatural, inhuman, devilish. The recognition then of a personal God, who is at once the author of our being and the source and giver of all that we enjoy, imposes upon us of its own force that duty, and should move us to the act of acknowledging our indebtedness and expressing our thankfulness to Him. Furthermore, this is a duty which we are to perform not merely in private when we are acknowledging only individual blessings, but openly to acknowledge and declare Him to be the author and bestower of all our enjoyments and possessions. And we are called upon, if we are truly grateful, to incite others to join us in glad acknowledgements, in joyful praise of the common Father and benefactor of us all.

Again, although it is incumbent upon us to continuously give thanks to God for his mercies, at times special acknowledgements are due for national deliverances, privileges, and prosperity; for peace and plenty, immunity from famine, pestilence and the sword. For these reasons the children of Israel observed solemn feasts, the heathen held their festivals in honor of their divinities, and our civil magistrates invoke us to express our indebtedness to God for his beneficence. Far be the day when, as a people, we shall fail to respond, and we should rejoice that it is the chief magistrate of the nation, not the head of a single commonwealth, who calls upon us. The preacher then said that he was aware that a prejudice had existed against Thanksgiving among churchmen because it was thought to overshadow the greater festivals of Christmas and Easter, but we should not neglect the less on account of the greater. Again Thanksgiving is among the appointments of the church. It has an ecclesiastical as well as civil origin, and a time has now come when a call from any high authority, in Church or State, to openly confess the gift of a personal God in temporal blessings should be regarded by every Christian observer as imposing a special obligation, for the tendency of the philosophy of the day is to make prayers for temporal blessings seem unnecessary and useless, and to shut out from our thought of God His direct and active control of the material universe, to leave man without any tokens of the goodness of God or His care of His creatures.

Thanksgiving is an open protest against such teaching. It is a proclamation to the world of our steadfast adhesion to the written word of God, as opposed to the arrogant dogmas of science, falsely so called, and if kept as it should be would redound to the glory of God.

If we realize how far as a people we have departed from the standard of God's requirements, if a tithe of all that is declared of corruption and iniquity actually exists among us in high and low places, we could not complain or murmur if he should afflict us with those scourges with which he visits the nations that depart from the ways of righteousness.

After speaking of the abundance of our harvests during the year, the speaker referred to the horrors that came to us from the west where famine is reported whose tortures and its attendant evils he painted with a master hand. He pictured the blessings of peace which our own people could now so readily appreciate after the civil war. Finally he urged us all to praise God for all the blessings we had received, even though not unmingled with chastisements, because He still and continually, concerns himself for our welfare, because He will transmute the thorns and crosses of earth into heavenly sweetness and immortal crowns if we abide faithful to Him.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Rev. C. F. Dole delivered an address at the Plymouth Church taking for his text Mark iv. 30-32.

And he said whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God and in what comparison shall we compare it? It is like a grain of mustard seed which when it is sown in the earth is less than all seeds that be in the earth. But when it is sown it groweth up and becometh greater than all herbs and shooteth out great branches.

Christ gives us here the great rule of his spiritual kingdom. It is silent development. The subject is a single respect in which this development is seen. It is the relation of Christianity to citizenship. The idea of Christian citizenship was only held in the germ in the minds of the early Christians. It was impossible with their circumstances they could be patriots. The idea seemed opposed to our Lord's teaching and through history we find a tendency to separate religion and politics. Again from the first the church has thought Christian discipleship and citizenship might be one. The Romish papacy, English state church, and Puritan commonwealth in New England have all illustrated this thought, and to-day, while we are discussing the expediency of taxing church property, we own to the same grand thought, and see in Christianity the saving power of the State.

We are growing to a larger view of Christianity; to see that religion takes hold of the life; that Christ saves a soul by making it good; that unless with all his life a man is better he is not a Christian at all. Just so with the world. Christ comes to save the world by making it good as he does the individual.

There are three elements in Christianity: righteousness, love, and knowledge of God, Law is an essential thought, and wherever we find a law of God, whether of beauty, health, or conduct, and obey it, we are so far living as Christians. Christ came to teach love, so where we find it there we find Christianity. Wherever men recognize "a power that makes for righteousness" as far as their knowledge goes they possess the germ of Christianity. Thus Christianity embraces all conduct, gathers up all truthfulness, and binds together all kinds of love.

A Christian state is no longer a matter of name. Sovereigns annointed by priests, paid worship in Prussia, bishops sitting in parliament, opening our courts with prayer, or stamping the name of God on our coinnage, do not make it; it exists only where Christian principles prevail in courts, legislature and executive—when a nation frees its serfs, repeals injustice, and institutes reform. It is only divine power that brings all goodness that, so far as it goes, is Christianity, and enables us to catch the dim image of the perfect Christian state.

We have great reason for Thanksgiving the signs of Christian progress in government which is coming to stand on the divine right of law and justice; in the laws that it is coming to be granted are not for the few but for all or none; in more scrupulousness in politics, for never was there such criticism imposed on public men. One point more—international law. If we are less narrowly patriots we are more cosmopolitan. We see the Christian spirit leavening the state; not that it pays to do right but to find it is good to deal justly.

We are passing through strange transition times with many signs of evil. What will best make goodness respected and attractive, force or teaching the greater goodness of Christian truth? Do you teach the emigrant a higher Christianity by forcing your Bible into his children's hands or by showing him the power of Christian magnanimity? Do we here in Maine best make men temperate by passing our majority rights, or by the force of Christian example and persuasion? Do we teach our lower classes the sacredness of law by pushing measures over whose expediency honest men are divided, or by strict adherence ourselves to the common principles of justice?

Finally God calls us to live in grand and stirring times. As we ourselves are good and true our public men will be good and true. As we are strict in private obligations we shall win the larger blessings of sound currency and national credit. Wherever we are just God through us saves the State. Wherever we vote for good men and honest measures, wherever we are public spirited, wherever we take temptations from men by making them more comfortable are we paving the way for Christian love and the knowledge of God whereby the salvation of the world and the State can alone be perfected.

NEW JERUSALEM.

Rev. Mr. Hayden preached at the Swedenborgian church from Levit. vii. 12.

The duty of gratitude is one frequently insisted upon in the Scriptures. It is a sentiment deeply inscribed on the human heart. A want of it, in the intercourse between man and man, is universally regarded as a serious defect of character.

The highest exercise of the sentiment is gratitude towards God, as the fountain of life, the author of redemption, and the giver of every good. The exercise of this virtue is set forth in the peace offerings and thank offerings of the Jewish church. With that people it was a ritual service. But the law need not remain a dead letter. It was a divine institution, filled full of a deep Christian sense and meaning. To us it means an offering up of the heart and life; the joyous experience of obedient service and divine bounty.

The Thank offering was a free will offering. And so is our Thanksgiving Day. No divine precept prescribes it; no Apostolic tradition, no doctrine of the church, imposes it as matter of conscience, no civil enactment enforces its observance. As an institution it sprang originally out of the spontaneous emotions of our forefathers, meant to express their thankfulness for deliverance from the perils of the sea and for the fruitfulness of their new found land. Not appointed on a Sabbath, a day already consecrated, but one of their own days (so to speak), was given up to it. So one who keeps it now must do it as a free will offering, out of the emotions of his own heart. That, as a national institution it was bequeathed to us by the war, illustrates the law of Divine Providence by which sometimes our richest blessings are borne to us as fruits springing right out of sorest trials and severest disciplines.

Though a tendency may be observed to neglect it as a religious solemnity, turning it into an occasion of pleasure seeking and festivity, yet this tendency, it was argued, must be temporary; and that in the long run the day would retain its hold on the pop

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 28, 1874

Historical and Pertinent.

Resolved, That the Land Agent, under the direction of the Governor and Council, is authorized to quiet the title of settlers coming within the provisions of the treaty of Washington, by purchasing of the owners their outstanding interest in the soil of any such settlers' lots, independent of improvements, and causing conveyance thereof, together with all interest of the state therein, to be made to such settlers, their heirs and assigns; provided, not more than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre shall be paid in any case for any such outstanding title or interest, and no lots shall be purchased which are not embraced within the number of those for which compensation was made by the United States to the state of Maine under act of Congress passed July 20, 1868.

Section 10 of chapter 177 of the acts of the Fortieth C[illegible]s follows:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, concluded on the 9th of August, 1842, the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the state of Maine for 91,125 acres of land assigned by said state to settlers under said article, a sum equal to $1.25 per acre; and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 26,150 acres of land a sum equal to $1.25 per acre; provided, that before said sums are paid, the states of Maine and Massachusetts shall agree with the United States that the settlers upon their public lands in the late disputed territory in Maine entitled to be quieted in their possession, as ascertained by commissions heretofore instituted by said states, shall have been or shall be quieted by a release of the title of the said states.

The following is article four of the treaty of Washington, signed at Washington August 9, 1842:

ART. 4. All grants of lands heretofore made by either party, within the limits of the territory which by this treaty falls within the dominions of the other party, shall be held valid, ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession under such grants, to the same extent as if such territory had by this treaty fallen within the dominion of the party by whom such grants were made; and all equitable possessory claims, arising from a possession and improvement of any lot or parcel of land, by the person actually in possession, or by those under whom such person claims, for more than six years before the date of this treaty, shall, in like manner, be deemed valid and be confirmed and quieted by a release to the person entitled thereto, of the title of such lot or parcel of land, so described as best to include the improvements made thereon; and in all respects the two contracting parties agree to deal upon the most liberal principles of equity with the settlers actually dwelling upon the territory falling to them, respectively, which has heretofore been in dispute between them.

The average member of a Maine legislature, unused to ways which are dark and the tricks which are vain, would hardly get the drift of the very innocent resolve at the head of this article When, however, he comes to read the subsequent extracts from the act of Congress to which it refers and to the treaty of Washington to which the act of Congress refers, he may have occasion to begin to open his eyes. When he further learns that it is altogether probable that the resolve votes out of the treasury of Maine the sum of $146,595.75, he will become wide awake.

Now for a little history. When, in pursuance of the treaty of Washington, the boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick was run from the head waters of the St. Croix river, in a due northerly course, it diverged from the old line of lots at some point in the town of Hodgdon and running west of the former boundary cut off a strip of Maine which by the treaty was ceded to New Brunswick. This strip increases in width as the line extends northward and embraces an aggregate of 117,275 acres of land, a part of which was held by Maine, a part by Massachusetts and a very small part by actual settlers outside of the former limits of Houlton.

A few years since a gentleman appeared at Augusta as the attorney of these settlers, with claims for damages resulting to them by the change in the line which transferred a part of their farms to the then untaxed domain of Queen Victoria. From what we can learn by inquiring of men of average intelligence who have spent their lives in that vicinity, the actual settlers never felt that they had suffered by having a few acres of their farms transferred to New Brunswick. They suffered little disadvantage. Many of the owners were natives of New Brunswick and the occasional native born Yankee whose land was divided by an imaginary line, found a panacea for his ruffled patriotism in the fact that the in portion Bluenosedom was practically untaxed. We doubt if one settler in a dozen ever thought that he had a claim against the general government and never would have imagined that he was not "quieted," had not some enterprising and hardy claim pioneer stumbled upon the prize twenty years or more after the boundary was established. We will add further, that we doubt if the actual settler would get much of the proceeds of his "claim," as certain speculators have bought up the greater part of them. Indeed, the claims may be said to be the property of the speculators who hold them by the indisputable right of discovery.

We are unable to ascertain from such data as we possess the date of the first presentation of the claims of Maine and Massachusetts in Congress. There can be no doubt of the legitimate nature of those claims for public lands turned over to another government by a change of boundary line would naturally go to that government. This, however, is true; the claims were not paid until after all such claims of Maine against the general government had been transferred to the European & North American Railway Company by the Maine Legislature to be used in the completion of that enterprise.

A few words respecting the history of the remarkable resolve at the head of this article will not only be interesting but profitable if heeded by our law-makers. By reference to the journal of the House of Representatives of 1874, we find that the following order was presented by Mr. Powers of Houlton:

Ordered: That the Committee on State Lands inquire as to what arrangement should be made with proprietors to release to settlers claiming lands under the treaty of Washington, Aug. 9, 1842, all interest in their respective lots in accordance with the stipulations of the act of Congress and obligations of the state.

In due time the resolve referred to was reported in the usual way in the House, and was passed by both branches without discussion, and probably without a dozen members knowing its probable purport. When it went to Gov. Dingley for his approval, there appears to have been a difficulty. We are justified in stating that when, on inquiry, he ascertained the extraordinary nature of the resolve, he would not attach his official signature, and that its friends, on getting an intimation of his purpose, had it recalled by the Senate and after some delay, but no investigation that was made public, had it referred to the next Legislature, so that the gentlemen soon to meet at Augusta will have this matter before them after its usual reference to the Committee on State Lands. It may, with propriety, be further stated that when some surprise was expressed that Mr. Powers, being a leading lawyer, should be placed on the Land Committee, it was stated on the best authority that it was done at the earnest request of that gentlemen and his friends, and that the original resolve now on the files of the Senate of 1874, is in Mr. Power's hand writing.

The claims referred to by the resolve may be the most legitimate in the world. The poor settlers may have been living in an "unquieted" condition ever since the boundary line was run, thirty years ago. If so, they have been long suffering and patient. If, however, these claims are honest ones, the course pursued by their advocates has been so unfortunate as to give them an exceedingly suspicious appearance. Doubtless the expert managers thought a quiet out-of sight avenue to the treasury would be most politic; and now that the matter is brought to light, they will have a cloud of witnesses and carpet bag fulls of affidavits to prove their genuineness.

The fact that the above order will come before the next Legislature in some form, is sufficient justification for this lengthy notice of the matter. The people have a right to be fully apprised of all matters of this character. We trust that this escape from the bad results of hasty legislation, through the vigilance of Gov. Dingley, will prove a sufficient warning for the future.

TYNDALLISM has brought forth a new apostle, a woman this time. Her name is Anna Besant, she is young and very pretty, and she made her *debut* at she advanced Unitarian chapel at Clerkenwell, in London. The fair heretic was invited to lecture in the chapel, and astonished her hearers by the extent to which she carried her evolutional theories. The minister felt compelled to utter a public disclaimer of any affinity with her philosophy. Tyndallism appears to be growing quite fashionable with English women. Moncure Conway says it is in order to ask your partner in the waltz whether she is an animist or believes that we are molecular automata, and quotes Dsraeli's saying that ladies lisp atheism over their ices.

A LEGAL question is exciting considerable attention in St. Louis, and its decision will be of no slight interest to some people in Portland. It appears that students at the Homœopathic Colleges are not admitted to the advantages of the city hospital, where they would have an opportunity to study the different phases of disease and the modes of treatment. The homœopathists have reported to the law, and appeal to a city ordinance which provides that students of medicine when accompanied by their instructors, shall be admitted to the wards and lecture rooms of the hospital. The question is under advisement by the courts.

THE school record, recently issued from the government printing office at Washington, shows a gratifying improvement in the condition of schools in the South. There has been a notable increase in attendance and in the number of school buildings erected, and the public school system is more favorably looked upon by even the Bourbon element.

GEN. BUTLER was "interviewed" by a reporter in New York, Wednesday, and gently but firmly told the man with the lead pencil that he was in the city on his own business, —business which could not possibly concern either reporter or public. The General deserves a word of praise for the snubbing he gave.

It appears that the plan of reporting sermons originated with the New York *Tribune*. The first sermon ever reported in that paper was one of Mr. Beecher's. While the plan has some advantages, we are not sure that the world owes a very heavy debt of gratitude to the man who originated it.

Current Notes.

Times are dull, certainly; but they are really better than when the Northern Pacific railway was in full blast. We are no poorer than we were then, and we do not believe ourselves rich. What the country waits for now is a commencement of paying those Government demand notes which so long since ought to have been paid, and a complete return to that solid and genuine way of doing business which we so long since abandoned, and which we are painfully but profitably resuming.—*N. Y. Times.*

Mr. Bristow is an excellent disciplinarian. He means to be at the head of his department, and, since he is responsible for its workings, he means to understand it and know what he is responsible for.—*Worcester Spy.*

This is the rock-bed of the whole (tax) question—taxation for all, exemption for none. The privileges of a free government consists not in shirking its responsibilities, but in meeting them honestly, and so becoming thoroughly qualified to appreciate and enjoy its results.—*Boston Post.*

Here is a neat sentiment from Archbishop Bayley: "There is no being on earth more mischievous and dangerous than an old politician turned out to grass. That will do for Butler.—*Chicago Tribune.* (Rep.)

Dr. George M. Beard of New York has made another important discovery which with his usual philanthropy he hastens to make public. It is this:—"Unconscious motion is motion that we make without knowing it." The doctor is probably unconscious of the fact that he hates to have his name mentioned in the newspapers.

A Mrs. Gross of Freemansburg, Pa., has been arrested for murdering her infant. She reported that it was kidnapped, but the body was subsequently found in the river.

The Chicago express train over the B. & O. Railroad at 20.30 Thursday night, ran into and killed horses, valued at $3000, when about five miles from Baltimore. The engine was thrown from the track, and the engineer, George Buckley, severely injured.

One hundred and six deputies of the Left in the lower chamber of the Italian Parliament have signed and introduced a bill for a grant of $200,000 annually to Garibaldi.

The progress of the small pox epidemic at Bathurst, N. B., has been arrested by the precautions of the health officers.

George F. Holt alias J. E. Batchelder of Philadelphia, is under arrest for forging United States and insurance bonds. He is Secretary of the Safeguard Insurance Company.

The Municipal Council of Paris has adopted a plan proposed by the Prefect of the Seine for a lottery loan of 44,000,000 francs

A frightful mountain disaster is reported in the Alps on the Great Saint Bernard Eleven persons were buried in the snow, and it is supposed all have perished.

A private despatch from Buenos Ayres, dated the 23d, represents that the revolution continues.

At Poughkeepsie, New York, Thursday, Copper Bottom, won the race with American Girl, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $2500.

At St. Clair, Pa., Thursday, Gov. Hartranft assisted at the unveiling of the soldiers' monument.

Baker & Brothers' dry goods store in Trenton, N. J., was robbed Thursday night of silks and furs valued at $3000.

At last accounts MacGahon, the Herald's correspondent in Spain, was still imprisoned.

Doctor Asa Hill, D. D., formerly editor of the American Dental Recorder, and one of the foremost citizens of western Connecticut, died of heart disease Thursday morning at Norwalk

Dean Stanley is elected Lord Rector of St. Audrews University.

Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, again sharply denounced Gladstone's pamphlet in a sermon Thursday. He also found fault because Catholic priests were never appointed chaplains in the army.

A Pottsville, Pa., despatch states that twenty collieries have close up and eighty more will soon follow, so that three months from the first of December there will be some 15,000 people in that region out of work, objects of suffering and starvation.

John Bowers was caught in the act of breaking open a store in Lowell, Mass., Friday morning.

It is announced in Paris that the memoirs of the late President Juarez of Mexico, containing important revelations concerning Bazaine and Maximilian, will soon be published.

General Sheridan has found by investigation that there are no miners at work in the Black Hills region, as had been reported.

Graduates of Dartmouth College hold their first reunion in Lowell next Monday.

Herbert A. Montague, a notorious horse thief, is under arrest in Lowell.

Internal revenue receipts yesterday $556.1110; international bank notes to the amount of $653,000 were received for redemption.

The directors of the Direct Cable Company have called a meeting to raise funds to lay a second cable.

The King of Hawaii is on his way to this country in the United States steamer Benicia. Before leaving he appointed Prince Delemskowh regent.

Serious revolts are reported in the Feji Islands, but are not believed.

At a meeting in Toronto Thursday night, resolutions were adopted protesting against a reprieve for Lepine ond Riel.

A San Francisco despatch says that John Norton, chief mate of the whaler James Allen, with Alexander Caldus, Thomas Barker, John Seypan, Charles Amester and Charles Beyer, seamen, went in a boat from the vessel and struck a whale, but the line got foul and they were drawn down and all perished.

Thanksgiving was observed in Boston and throughout New England in the usual manner. Several convicts were pardoned from the Massachusetts State Prison.

Mr. Saunders has received his exequatur as Vice Consul of the United States at Berlin.

New steamship Gilbert of the Eagle line was launched at Glasgow yesterday.

Ship Lady Blessington, for San Francisco, has returned to Liverpool leaky.

W. A. Fernald, a lumber merchant of Boston was arrested yesterday for forging notes to the amount of $7000.

Boston board of park commissioners have prepared a report recommending a series of parks around the city, connected with boulevards.

T. T. Broacks, convicted last week of embezzling and making false entries while President of Merchants' National Bank of Pitersburg, has been sentenced to five years in Albany Penitentiary.

The official canvass of the late election in Dakotah, shows the vote for delegate to Congress is as follows: Kidder (rep.) 4597; Armstrong (dem.) 2189.

An investigation made by order of General Sheridan developes the fact that no white men have entered the Black Hill country since Custar's expedition. Consequently there are no miners there.

The Secretary of the Dominion of Canada has asked for a liberal amount of space in the Centennial Exhibition, and it has been accorded.

Hannon, an absconding San Francisco bookkeeper, who left in October with $40,000, was arrested Friday in Jersey City.

Alfred Markham, E. N., is to have command of the English Arctic Expedition.

During the last year 71 national banks were organized with an authorized capital of $6,745,000. Three banks failed and twenty have gone into voluntary liquidation.

William P. Lynde, Congressman elect from Milwaukee, Wis., has withdrawn his libel suit for $20,000 against the Sentinel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

MATTERS IN MAINE

Thanksgiving at the State Prison.

ROCKLAND, Nov. 27.—Thanksgiving was observed as usual at the state prison, Thomaston. Religious services were held in the chapel at nine o'clock, Rev. J. K. Mason delivering a short practical discourse suitable to the occasion. From ten to twelve the prisoners were allowed to enjoy themselves together freely in the new paint shop, an immense room, with music, dancing and social recreation. At noon they filed into the cells, each being served with a good dinner of roast fowl and accompaniments. The afternoon they spent in the cells.

Launched.

BELFAST, Nov. 27.—Launched at Stockton, by Willard Mudgett, a double-decked bark named the Willard Mudgett, of 875 tons, rates A1 for ten years, and is to be commanded by Capt. Isaac B. Dickey.

Loss of a Maine Vessel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The steamship Vicksburg, from Port Royal, arrived to-day, with Capt. Elwell and the crew of the schooner Emma E. Finney, loaded with guano, from Bristol, Maine, for Charleston, which went down in the gale of the 24th.

Suicide.

AUGUSTA, Nov.—A man named George W. Leavitt, living on the line between Richmond and Gardiner, committed suicide by hanging from a beam in his barn. He was about 60 years old, and it is thought was insane on account of the death of his wife.

An Eastport Girl Missing.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 27.—Carrie Guptill, a girl employed in the New Pacific Mills in this city, has disappeared under circumstances indicating suicide. She was 20 years of age, of American parentage, and belonged in Eastport. A note left by her for her sister says that she was tired of living, and it is believed she has drowned herself in the Merrimac.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Temperance Manifesto.

CONCORD, Nov 27.—The call for the prohibition convention, which is to be held in this city on Wednesday, Dec. 23, to take such action as may be deemed expedient with regard to the Senatorial and Congressional nominations and to nominate candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioners contains the following:

"Let the friends of the prohibition movement show that their love for the cause has not waned, nor their zeal abated. Let us have a full, live, enthusiastic convention and thus convince our opponents at the opening of the campaign that we propose to fight it out on this line, and to do our best to continue the doubting process which we have so successfully carried in each of the preceding elections." It is signed by John Blackmar, chairman of the prohibition state committee.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Murder at Fall River.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Yesterday afternoon at Fall Fiver, Patrick Madden fatally assaulted a Frenchman named Laselle, watchman of the Border City mills No. 2. Madden had recently been discharged from the mills.

Ellen, wife of Patrick Donehue, on Cherry street, was fatally burned by boiling fat yesterday.

Divorce Law Unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court has declared the divorce law of 1874 unconstitutional. The court says: Chapter 237, statutes of 1874, declares that such divorces nisi heretofore decreed shall, without further judicial process, hearing or decree, be decreed, and take and have the force and effect of absolute divorces from the bonds of matrimony, exceeds the authority conferred upon the legislature by the constitution and is without legal effect.

Fatal Fall.

At Amesbury Mills last night, a woman was killed by falling down stairs.

The Boston Railroads.

The legislative committee appointed to consider the best method of utilizing the common wealth flats at South Boston for railroads purposes have concluded that a method be devised by which all the railroads centering in Boston can reach them. The Boston & North Western Railroad Company has been formed for the purpose of building and operating a railroad to render access to the flats easier and develop them as shipping points.

Murder.

This afternoon two young men, Richard Kneeland and John W. Gainey, became involved in a quarrel in Gooch street, when Gainey stabbed Kneeland with a knife penetrating his left lung. The wounded man was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, but died soon after reaching there. His assailant was arrested and confessed the crime.

Various Matters.

The Globe Theatre in this city, burned in 1873, is now rebuilt and will be opened next Thursday with a company from the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, including Fanny Davenport.

Hon. John Young, M. C. P., President of the Montreal Board of Trade, and Hon. Hugh McClenen of Canada, are on a visit to this city with a view, it is understood, of examining the facilities for commerce offered by Boston.

Vessel Ashore.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 27.—Bark Idaho of New York, from Cienfuegos for Boston, is ashore on sound side of Nashon. Several unsuccessful attempts to haul her off have been made. Lighters have gone to her. A portion of her cargo of sugar and molasses will probably have to be discharged.

NEW YORK.

The Longshoremen.

NEW YORK, Nov 27.—The longshoremen's endeavor to enlist owners of sailing vessels in their behalf in the pending controversy only succeeded in uniting them with the steamship men. A general strike is expected to-day on the docks of Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken unless the uniform schedule of rates prescribed by the longshoremen be adopted. In many instances the schedule is actually lower than the prices now paid.

The police are in readiness at various points in this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey city to prevent anticipated disturbances by the longshoremen.

Thanksgiving Charities.

The inmates of all charitable and correctional institutes of the city and vicinity were abundantly supplied with thanksgiving luxuries except those at Blackwell Island, in charge of the Commissioner of Charities, and Corrections, where a lack of funds prevented.

The Strike.

A general strike of the longshoremen went into effect this morning. They have struck work all over the city, whether receiving the old rates, 40 cents an hour for day and 80 cents for night work, or not. The men at work on the French line consider themselves under obligations to finish work on the steamer France for nothing. About 1000 police men are scattered along the piers in North and East Rivers, and the police boat is moored at a convenient point ready to convey men to any point where trouble might occur.

Tilton Wants an Early Trial.

The counsel for Theodore Tilton asked Judge Neilson in the Brooklyn City Court to-day to fix an early day for the trial of their client. The motion was earnestly opposed by the District Attorney. Judge Neilson promised to look over the matters.

Various Matters.

The specie shipments yesterday were $1,300,000 in gold coin and $300,000 in bars.

The coroner's jury to-day found Isabel Gayrich guilty of burning her child to death by placing it upon a red hot stove. The woman was commited for trial.

WASHINGTON.

Disagreement of the Jury in the Safe Burglary Case—Questionable Transactions Reported.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Harrington, Whitely, Nettleship and several friends were on the watch last night for a verdict in the safe burglary case, while a number of memorialists showed a similar anxiety. It is asserted that notes passed between the jury room window and Harrington's friends. The morning papers say that the jury stands ten for acquittal and two for conviction, their authority being the statement that several persons standing within hearing of the jury room window, which was open at the top, heard the exclamation, "Are you two blokes going to stand out against us ten gentlemen all night!" Card playing, psalm singing and discussion occupied the time of the jurors. Harrington's office and the office of Christy, counsel for the memorialists, are directly in view of the two windows of the jury room, about twenty rods distant, and rumors of sign telegraphing between them and the jury are prevalent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The court room was crowded to day in expectation of the jury in the safe burglary case being sent for by Judge Humphreys, but after a visit to the judge the deputy marshal announced that nothing would be done until 12 or 1 o'clock, thus indicating that the jury will be allowed an extension of time in order if possible to make up a verdict. Harrington, Whitely and Williams were present.

Later—The jury in the safe burglary case have come in and report a verdict that Arthur A. Williams is innocent, but cannot agree as to Harrington and Whitely.

The judge ordered the recognizances of Harrington and Whitely to be continued to the next term of the Court and then disharged the jury. It appears that the jury in Harrington's case stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction, and in Whitely's case nine for acquittal to three for conviction. All sorts of intimidation was used towards carrying the other jurors, but they remained firm.

Treasury Balances.

The following are the Treasury balances for to-day:—Currency, $14,911,957; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $85,680,000; coin, $83,027,583, including coin certificates, $23,387,600; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

A False Statement

The Secretary of War to-day forwarded the following telegram from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of Interior:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

To Brig. Gen. Townsend, Washington:—"I wish to relieve the Honorable Secretary of War from any apprehension coming from the false statement going the rounds of some Eastern papers reporting miners at work in the Black Hills. It is possible the report may have originated from a recent discovery of gold 40 miles north of Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where many miners have gone. This place is at least 200 miles southwest of the Black Hills.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lt. Gen.

Increase of National Bank Circulation.

The actual increase of the national bank circulation during the last year was 3,576,297; total circulation outstanding Nov. 1, including 3,736,094 due the banks for mutilated notes destroyed, was 351,927,246; leaving 2,072,754 yet to be issued of the 354,000,000 authorized since the passage of the act of June 20th, 1874. Forty-six national banks have been organized with a capital of $4,691,000, to which circulation has been issued.

Banking.

Appropriations have been made for the organization of sixty-four other national banks with a capital of $5,110,000 and a circulation amounting to $4,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations. Under Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, $7,714,550 of legal tender notes have been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of national bank notes.

The Comptroller says that if Congress should provide for the withdrawel of legal tender notes as needed in place thereof when the amount of legal tender notes should be reduced to say $300,000,000, the legal tender notes would then be in demand. In proportion as they should be reduced in amount the demand for them would increase until finally when the amount of bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes outstanding, the national bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payment would follow. Redemption in its proper sense implies the exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely: Coin or its representative, which is convertible into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to compel banks of issue to a legitimate business which is the discounting of commercial paper. If the banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in sixty or ninety days, they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If the payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in real estate loans in doubtful stocks or bonds in accommodation notes which require renewing or in loans on doubtful security, but must have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition of things indicate a healthful business and promotes sound banking, and the reduction of the amount of legal tender notes accompanied with such an increase of national bank notes as may be required, will secure a proper system of redemption under free banking practicable and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium.

Amendments.

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended:

First—An amendment to section 1 of act of March 3, 1873, providing that if any shareholders of banks whose capital stock is impaired shall refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency.

Second—An amendment of section 29 of the national bank act extending the limit of liabilities of any association, person, company or firm, for money borrowed from 10 per cent of the capital paid into 15 per cent. of the capital and surplus for banks located in the redemption cities, and one-tenth of the capital and surplus for other banks.

Third—Also prohibiting the deposit of more than 10 per cent of the capital of a national bank with any private banker, or any person or association other than a national banking association.

Fourth—That no national bank shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such bank, unless a receipt shall be produced by the owner of such deposit, in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated.

5th. The repeal of the 2 cent stamp tax or an act providing that all bill of exchange, checks or receipts in place of checks, drawn upon any bank or banks shall be subject to a stamp with a penalty of $2 for each violation thereof.

RECIPROCITY.

Lord Derby on the Treaty.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Yesterday a deputation representing seventy-two chambers of commerce waited on Lord Derby and Carnavon, the Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Mr. Sampson Lloyd said that under the proposed treaty the manufacturers of England were placed at a great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle and exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit as a general principle that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than a foreign country.

Lord Derby replied that the government fully agreed to the principle.

Mr. Barren, representing Leeds, said that he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada not to grant America anything more than England.

Mr. Behrens, representing Bradford, stated that there was a party in Canada so powerful that it might take action prejudicial to England if the treaty was not clearly worked to prevent it. He asked for an insertion of a clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties on articles imported to British commerce.

Lord Derby then replied at length. He said:

"I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we so entirely concur. Your case is in substance acceded to absolutely and entirely. We agree with you on the main point, that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the government to see that the English trade and commerce are not placed at a disvantage as compared with those of foreign countries.

We should fail most grossly in our duty if for any consideration whatever we allowed the imposition of a differential duty against our own manufactures. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty as we understand it leading to that conclusion. We learn that apprehensions are entertained on the subject with some surprise. As regards the difficulty of defining the article mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness something must be allowed for the goodness and faith of the governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feelings between England and Canada if any provisions unfavorable to British trade are inserted in the treaty, I am firmly convinced that no such provisions exist, and agree that did they exist, they would have created bad feelings.

There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacle in the way of the free commercial relations between these countries. If for any supposed interest of our own we objected to a treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the imperial government, who I believe immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks forward to annexation to the United States.

I apprehend that the view of those who suppose that the treaty establishes differential duties in favor of America is that the duties on American goods were to be diminished at once; whereas, the duties on some classes of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guaranty of this in the treaty. The reason is that the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home government. I make this statement clearly and distinctly, that there is nothing in the treaty of which, considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States.

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, saying that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

The Clause Relating to Manufactured Lumber.

OTTAWA, Canada, Nov. 26.—A deputation of Ottawa lumbermen waited on the Premier yesterday afternoon and asked an explanation of the clause in the reciprocity treaty which refers to unmanufactured lumber. Mr. McKenzie said that what was understood between the Secretary at Washington and the Dominion government was all dressed and planed lumber, moulding, etc.

FIRES.

Various Burnings.

NEW HARTFORE, Ct., Nov. 27.—The Hartford House in Canton, a celebrated country hotel in the old stage coach times, on the Hartford and Albany turnpike, was burned last night.

MONTREAL, Nov. 26—An extensive fire broke out here last night in the coal sheds of the City Gas Company's works at Hochelogs, entirely destroying the roof of the building and damaging fourteen or fifteen thousand tons of coal. Damage to building $4000; insured for $2000. Loss on coal $4000; insured.

TILSONBURG, Nov. 27.—Twenty stores and dwellings were destroyed by fire at Tilsonburg last night.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Leonard's sash factory, Babcock's flour mill and Frost's saw mill, at Dexter, N. Y., were burned last night. Loss $30,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Marburg Brother's tobacco factory was damaged considerably, with a large quantity of extra fine tobacco, by fire to-day.

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Nov. 27.—The blacksmith, carriage and paint shops, and dwelling house, all belonging to Jeremiah and Oscar W. Fuller, Lincoln House and adjoining barn, were burned here yesterday morning. Fuller's loss amounts to $10,000; insurance $4000.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Fires at Waltham last night destroyed the large two story house known as the Full mansion. Loss $6000; no insurance.

The double tenement house on Concord street, Newton Lower Falls, was damaged $2000.

At Jamaica Plains a barn and two horses of Timothy Gunning were burned.

Enforced Idleness and Suffering in the Mining District.

A Hard Winter in Prospect.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Letters from the Mayor of Scranton, Pa., and from President O'Halloran of the Miner's Association at Luzerne county, Pa., both state that poverty and distress prevail in the mining region and violence. The Mayor says that thousands of workmen have been idle during the summer and are now only working on half and three-quarters time. Their families are suffering great privations, and the station houses of Scranton are filled to overflowing every night with homeless and almost naked people. President O'Halloran reviews the situation of the miners and the grinding measures against them by their employers from 1865 to the present time, and says the present disturbances in the coal regions are not developments of any recent circumstances, but the inevitable issue of grievances that have been accumulating many years. At the present time in Wyoming and Lackawana valleys thousands of men are idle. They are not naturally indolent. On the contrary, they are willing to labor for a fair remuneration. It is not their desire to increase their wages by raising the price of coal. They simply ask for an opportunity of supporting themselves and their families. They have no means to stay where they are, they have not enough money to remove themselves and families elsewhere, and they must live. Unless some extraordinary change takes place this winter to the thousands of laboring men now out of work, will be the most terrible and deplorable this district has ever seen. I say this after traveling the valley from one end to the other, and after visiting every colliery, conversing with all the men and learning their sentiments. I dare not credit the issue, but unless something is done I cannot see how hundreds of the unemployed can escape starvation.

Masonic.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26.—In the General Grand Masonic Chapter to-day a telegram was received from Hon. Elbert H. English, accepting the office of General Grand High Priest. Past General Grand George A. Donnelly of Arkansas was directed to install him. The newly organized Grand Chapters of Nevada and West Virginia were recognized. The doings and decisions of the General Grand High Priests the past three years were approved.

Massacred by Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Australian dates to October 24th, state that the cutter Lapwing, with a crew of four white men and several native sailors, while on the passage from New Caledonia, stopped at the Island of Santa Cruz for provisions. The savages massacred the captain, officers and all the crew but one native sailor. No names are given

METEOROLOGICAL

PROBABILITIES FOR THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

War Dep't, Office Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, (1 A. M.)

For New England,

and the Middle states partly cloudy weather in the interior and fog near the coast with south or west winds, slight changes in the temperature and continued high barometer.

Out of Work.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 27.—The accidental breaking of the driving wheel at Clark's thread works to-day caused the loss of $20,000 and throws 300 of the 1000 operatives, mostly females in the spinning department, out of employment for six weeks.

FOREIGN.

International Compliments.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Cutters' annual banquet was given at Shelfield this evening. A large and distinguished company attended. Lord Houghton proposed the toast: "The United States, which together with England is engaged in the good work of preserving individual liberty."

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister, replied. His countrymen, he said, were thankful above all things that they were at peace with the world. They were particulary satisfied that peace prevailed with England. Both countries had powerful reasons to maintain good order. He believed that if necessary they could united withstand the whole world.

Success of the Argentine Insurgents.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 26.—The report that the Argentine insurgent chief Arredondo had defeated the Governor General Rocca is confirmed by advices received which state that Arredondo captured Rocca's artillery and took many of his men prisoners.

The Argentine government has issued a proclamation prolonging the state of siege for ninety days. It is stated that the insurgent leader Tobuado has entered the province of Cordoba.

Von Arnim.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Herr Zelliches, one of the editors of the Spenca Gazette, was brought before a judge to-day and examined on oath with reference to his statement concerning Count Von Arnim's negotiations with that journal. The public prosecutor has decided to ask the court before which Count Von Arnim is to be tried to exclude the public during the trial, as it will be necessary to read official documents, the publicity of which would be prejudicial to the state.

MINOR TELEGRAMS.

Col. Thomas Scott denies emphatically that he has any interest in the Philadelphia Press.

Miss Cushman's health is much improved, and she left Cincinnati yesterday for Chicago.

Capt. Neil, of the fishing schooner George B. Loring, was washed overboard Nov. 8th on the Grand Banks. He belonged in Gloucester and leaves a wife and two children.

Almon P. Dwyer of Amesbury, being arrested, confesses to firing the town buildings in that town last Saturday. It is thought that he has set several other fires.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Portland Wholesale Markets.

FRIDAY, Nov. 27.—The general market is very quiet and firm. Grain, sugars, flour, pork and lard are very steady with no movement. Potatoes are a little higher, car loads being 60@65c, while jobbing lots sell for 75c. The supply is small and the demand good. Molasses is in active demand, with an upward tendency.

Foreign Exports.

HAVANA. Bark Estella—3871 shooks and heads, 4010 box shooks, 1 box canned goods.

Foreign Imports.

SAGUA. Bark Daring—2 old anchors, 180 fathom chain, (old), 1 lot old junk, 5 sticks timber to master.

MAITLAND, NS. Br Schr Alexander—200 tons plaster to order.

LIVERPOOL, EN. Steamship Hibernian—86 railroad rails to G P Ballou, 7 pkgs merchandise to J W Perkins & Co, 1 case hard ware to J E Prindle, 1 pkg merchandise to do, 8 pkgs merchandise to Canadian Ex Co, 1 cases hard ware to H & A Allan, 1 case leather to Agent M O S S to and merchandise for Canada—29 cabin 87 steerage.

HALIFAX, NS. Steamer Georgia—842 boxes canned fish to J F Liscomb, 565 do do to Burnham & Morrill, 8 pkgs skins to C H Fling, 5 bbl herring to J B Knight, 76 bdls pollock to do, 8 pkgs merchandse to Eastern Ex Co, 694 boxes lobsters to J W Jones, 15 pkgs merchandise to do.

Daily Domestic Receipts.

Grand Trunk Railroad—Norton & Chapman 100 bbls flour, Marshall & Isley 100 do do, Josselyn & Co 200 do do, David Keazer 200 do do, H, H & Tarbox 100 do do, W L Alden 100 do do, C Hayward 100 do do, W P McLaren 100 do do, Balch & Lancaster 100 do do, W P Hubard 100 do do, Jas B Fiske 100 do do, Waldron & True 1 car oats, Kensell & Tabor 1 car corn, same 1 car barley, same 1 car oats, S W Thaxter 4 cars corn, John Dennis 250 bbls flour, Isaac Berry 1 car potatoes, Stewart & Co 3 cars barley.

By water conveyance—1000 bush cornmeal to G W True & Co.

Boston Stock List.

[Sales at the Brokers' Board, Nov. 26.]

Boston & Maine Railroad	—@110¾
Eastern Railroad	53½

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27—*Evening.*—Money was in fair demand at 2½@4 per cent.; prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. gold 10 per cent. for second grade. Sterling Exchange was dull and closed weaker at 485¼@485½ for 60 days and 489@490 for demand. Dry goods imports, $1,283,974; amount marketed, $1,241,418. The customs receipts to-day were $362,000. Gold opened stronger, selling up to 111¾, but closed at 111⅝; rate paid for borrowing was 3 per cent. to flat; carrying rates were 1@3 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer sold out $95,300 in interest and $79,00 in redemption of bonds. Governments opened firm and strong strong with moderate business. State bonds more quiet and strong. Railroad mortgages opened and continued

THE PRESS.

SATURDAY MORNING NOV. 28, 1874

CITY AND VICINITY.

New Advertisements To-Day.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Oyster—H. Freeman & Co.
F. T. Meaher & Co.'s.—2.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Washington Camp No. 4 P. O. S. of A.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Furniture—Deane Brothers.
Nelson & Co.—Price Reduced.
To Let—House.
Town Meeting.
Freedom Notice—Jeremiah C. York.
To Let—Rooms.
To Let—Pocket Book.
Fan for the Millions—H. Dailey.
If You Want.
Grand Christmas Opening.
Wanted—Woman.
To Let—Rooms.

ENTERTAINMENT COLUMN.

Grand Concert—Chestnut Street Church.
Army & Navy Course—City Hall.

AUCTION COLUMN.

Oil Paintings—Morgan & Dyer.

Religious Notices.

WEST CONG. CHURCH.—Sabbath School at 11 a. m. Preaching at 3 p. m. by Rev. J. F. Morgan. Evening service at 7.

BAY SIDE PARISH (UNION).—Rev. B. F. Pritchard Pastor. Sabbath School at 1 p. m.; Preaching at 2 and 6 p. m. Preaching at Knightville at 10½ a. m. Sabbath School at 11½ a. m. Social meeting 7½ p. m.

WILLISTON CHURCH.—Preaching services at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m. Sabbath School at 1½ p. m.; Social meeting at 7 p. m. Wednesday at 7½ p. m. Union Temperance Prayer meeting.

ST. LUKE'S CATHEDRAL, STATE ST.—Rt. Rev. H A. Neely, Bishop of the Diocese of Maine.—Sunday services 10.30 a. m., 3 and 7. p. m. Daily services at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Seats free to all.

BETHEL CHURCH—Services 10½ a. m., 3 and 7 p.m. Prayer meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m. All from sea and land are invited. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, corner of Congress and Locust street.—Rev. Dr. Pise, Rector. Services on Sunday 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, Mechanics' Building, Congress street, corner Casco.—Religious Meeting every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings at 7½ o'ck P. M.

SECOND PARISH CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Carruthers, pastor. Services at 10½ a. m, and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. Asa Dalton, Rector. Sunday Services at 10½ a. m.; and 3 p. m. Sittings free to all and all are welcomed.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH DEERING.—Rev. Mr. Morgan will preach at 10½ a. m. Sunday School immediately after service.

☞ The ladies of the Temperance Association meet for prayer every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock p. m. in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A rooms. All ladies interested in Temperance are earnestly invited.

ST. LAWRENCE ST. CHURCH.—Prof. Wm. M. Barbour of Bangor will preach at 10½ a. m. and at 3 p. m.

FIRST SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, 253½ Congress St.—Elder W. S. Campbell of New Britain, Conn., will preach Sunday at the usual hours. Seats free.

NEWBURY ST. CHURCH.—Mrs. M. D. Welcome of Yarmouth will preach afternoon and evening. A Lecture will be given on Prophetic History in the evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Congress st., corner o Wilmot. Rev. W. H. Shailer, pastor.—Sabbath School 1.30 p. m. Preaching 3 p. m. Social Meeting 7. p. m. Seats Free.

PORTLAND SPIRITUAL ASSOCIATION,—Temperance Hall, 2511 Congress street. Conference 2½ p. m. Subject—The Wisdom and Guide of Nature. Seats free.

PREBLE CHAPEL, corner Preble and Cumberland streets. Sunday School 2 p. m. Preaching 3 p. m. A Sunday School Concert at 7. Free to all.

DEERING'S BRIDGE CHAPEL.—Sunday School at 3 p. m. Sunday School Concert at 7 p. m. Subject—The Old, Old Story.

CHESTNUT ST. M. E. CHURCH, Rev. S. F. Jones Pastor. Services at 10½ a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sunday School at 1½ p. m. Prayer Meetings at 6 and 7 p. m.

SPIRITUAL FRATERNITY, at Arcana Hall. Meeting on Sunday at 3 o'clock p. m.

CONGRESS STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. C. B. Pitblado, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday School and Prayer meetings as usual.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Union Hall, 87 Free St. Preaching Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 3 p. m. by Elder A. A. Robinson of Kennebunk. Prayer meeting at 7 p. m.

FREE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ a m, and 7 p. m. by Rev. C. F. Holbrook of Saco. Sabbath school at close of morning service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—C. F. Dole Pastor, preaches at 10½ a. m. and 7. p. m. Subject in the evening—"Why we believe in God."

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—Rev. W. B. Hayden preaches to-morrow morning, on some of the effects of the Second Coming of the Lord that are seen in the great moral and civil movements of our day. Evening Bible meeting in the vestry at 7. The International Lesson; The Betrayer; Mark xiv, 42.

MOUNTFORT ST. A. M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. S. V. Douglas, Pastor. Prayer meeting in the morning at 10½ o'clock. A. M. Sunday School at 1 o'clock p. m. Preaching at 3 and 7½ p. m. by Bro. F. A. Rounds. Subject in the evening—Interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.

CASCO ST. CHURCH.—Sabbath School service in the morning. In the afternoon Rev. R. G. Toles will deliver an address upon the work of the Baldwin Place, Home for little Wanderers, and a collection taken. Singing by a choir of children. Prayer meeting in the evening.

INDIA ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Geo. W Bicknell, Pastor. In the morning at 10½ o'clock, Rev. R. G. Tolles, of Boston, accompanied by a choir of children from the Baldwin Home, for Little Wanders, will conduct the service. In the evening at 7 o'clock the seventh lecture in the Practical course will be given by the pastor. "Subject" Use clean hands in Society; (second lecture).

ALLEN MISSION CHAPEL, Locust Street.—Prayer meetings 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Gospel Temperance Meeting Evening at 7½ o'clock. Address by Reformed Men, and others. Temperance meeting Monday evening. All are cordially invited.

Superior Court.

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

FRIDAY.—Lemuel Dyer vs. Isaiah Frank. This was an action for words spoken slanderously of the plaintiff who keeps a store in Deering at the end of Tukey's bridge. The testimony showed that on the 26th of March the defendant was passing by the store with his ox team evidently a little under the influence of liquor and that upon nearing the store he called on the defendant in a loud voice to come out, at the same time calling him a scoundrel, a liar and a darned thief, and added that he (Dyer) had cheated him out of two pounds of beef steak. Several persons in the store heard the words spoken as well as parties on the street in the vicinity.

Defendant offered evidence showing that he had previously had some trouble with Dyer in relation to a mortgage which Dyer held on his farm; and that on this occasion he was under the influence of intoxicating liquor; thrt he did not remember of calling plaintiff a thief, and as matter of fact had no malice towards him. Decision for plaintiff for fifty dollars.

Fessendens for plaintiff.

M. P. Frank for defendant.

Geo. W. H. Brooks vs. Michael Hart. Assumpsit on an account annexed to recover a balance of account alleged to be due for bread and flour.

Defense—that the driver for plaintiff who delivered the goods was paid every Saturday night in full. Decision reserved.

Mattocks & Fox for plaintiff.

J. H. Williams for defendant.

Court will adjourn Saturday forenoon.

Municipal Court.

JUDGE MORRIS PRESIDING.

FRIDAY.—George E Ward. Search and seizure.—Fined $50 with costs. Paid.

John Kane. Intoxication. Fined $3 with costs. Paid.

Brief Jottings.

Dr. Foster has removed to his new residence on the corner of Congress and Temple streets.

Mr. Ellis and Sappho gave an entertainment at Bath Thanksgiving night.

The whole police force were on duty Thanksgiving day and evening.

The office of the Provident Society will be open for the distribution of coal and wood next Monday.

Morgan & Dyer have a fine lot of oil paintings which they will sell at auction next week, 125 in number.

One of the salesmen for Deering, Milliken & Co., was thrown from a carriage in Stuartstown, Canada, one day last week and considerably injured.

A boy named Brookings was run over by a jigger Thursday and quite badly injured.

Officers Merrill and Burnham arrested a man for stealing milk and another for stealing copper from the Portland Company.

Mr. McGee, the owner of the schooner Water Lily arrived in town Thursday morning. He will sell his cargo if possible and repair his vessel here.

That crow captured at Daniel Gill&Sons' eating house Wednesday, belonged to Mr. Samuel Chadwick, and the owner has it, (another illustration of the benefits to be derived from advertising). Mr. Chadwick has several crows to be placed on exhibition at the hen show in January.

Rev. Mr. Toles of Boston, with a choir of children from the Baldwin Home for Little Wanderers, will hold a service at the India street church to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for their benefit.

No other word than "stunning" will express the house at the Museum Thanksgiving night. For the first time in the history of that institution the placard "standing room only" was hung out, and there was very little of that.

There will be a reform temperance meeting at the Allen Mission this evening. Everybody is cordially invited.

The steamer Lewiston will make one more trip—owing to the large quantity of freight to go forward—leaving Friday, Dec. 4th.

There will be a musical service to be held at the Cathedral in a few days, out of respect to late Bishop Bacon.

REAL ESTATE REGISTER.—The last number of the Real Estate Register will be issued next Tuesday. In starting the paper the publisher announced his intention to publish it a year. The year has expired and the state has had a first class real estate journal once a month. The publisher states that his time is so taken up that he is obliged to discontinue the paper.

The Scott Siddons Reading.

There was a large and brilliant audience present at the reading, in the Army and Navy course last evening, by Mrs. Scott Siddons. City Hall held the greatest number of people that have assembled there this season, there being scarcely standing room even.

The reading was prefaced by a pleasing concert by the Amphions, the club rendering Schoter's Champagne Song and other selections in their usual finished manner.

It is quite unnecessary at this late day to enter upon an analysis of Mrs. Siddons' merits as a reader. The great personal beauty of the lady is more of a power to draw an audience than her elocutionary abilities. Many people attend her readings merely for the opportunity of looking at her face for an hour or two, and would feel amply repaid for their trouble should she sit in silence on the stage, or were her voice that of a common scold, instead of the sweet thing it is. Those who really go to hear her read are divided in their allegiance between her face and her voice, and while acknowledging the charms of each, can give undivided attention to neither.

The first part of the programme was almost altogether given up to Shakesperian reading, the selections being one of the finest scenes from As You Like It, the Courtship of Henry V, and the sleep walking scene from Macbeth. Tennyson's Lady Clare was also given. Two songs by the Amphions followed, and the readings were resumed, the elections being, Fathers Phil's Collection, from Lover, Hood's Bridge of Sighs, and a chapter from The Innocents Abroad.

Of course the large audience was delighted, and was by no means chary of expressing its gratification. The entertainment was evidently the most popular which has been given this season.

Thanksgiving Day in Portland.

Thanksgiving day in this city dawned bright and clear, but during the forenoon the sun was at times clouded. The air was cool and frosty. As early as 9 o'clock the crowd began to gather at City Hall to attend the great praise meeting, and before 10 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, all available space in the hall was filled, and many were obliged to leave for want of room. The meeting was all that its most sanguine friends could expect. The collection netted $179.55 to the Widow Wood Society. At the close of the meeting the large congregation scattered to the several churches, all of which were well filled. An abstract of the discourses preached can be found on the first page of this paper.

In the afternoon the theatres were well patronized, and in the evening they were crowded. The dancing public gathered either at City or Lancaster Halls, where they found delight in tripping the light fantastic toe until an early hour in the morning.

Very interesting temperance meetings were held at Allen Mission and at Congress street church. Large congregations gathered at each place and a good degree of interest prevailed.

But few intoxicated persons were seen on the street, and the police made a small number of arrests. Upon the whole the day passed off very quietly. The streets were not crowded as they often are on Thanksgiving day, and it was very evident that a large number of persons spent the day as it should be spent—in a social manner at home.

WASHINGTON HOOK & LADDER COMPANY ANNIVERSARY.—The Washington Hook and Ladder Company, Capt. Sawyer, celebrated the thirty-third anniversary of the organization at their new quarters at the engine house on India street. The "Hooks" have inaugurated a new feature this year—the introduction of ladies to these annual social gatherings. Of course the experiment was successful. About seventy-five couples were present and the evening was spent in dancing and other amusements. At 11 o'clock supper of "ye ancient time," well served, was partaken of by the party, which was welcomed by Capt. Sawyer in the name of the Company. After supper there were a few short speeches, when the regular exercises of the evening were again taken up and continued until the clock struck two or three, so gallant hosts did the boys of the Washington H. & L. Co. prove.

THE WORCESTER WELCOME.—Special invitations have been issued by the city of Worcester to the members of the city government, officers of the Board of Trade, daily papers, Collector of Customs, Postmaster and the representatives of the principal railroad and steamboat lines in this city. The invitations are limited to the number which can be well entertained at their hotel, and are distributed along the entire line of the road from Portland to Worcester, including the city government of Nashua and town officers of Rochester. The Worcester & Nashua railroad entertain at the same time and place the directors of the Portland & Rochester and Nashua & Rochester railroads, making something over two hundred guests. Add to this the city government of Worcester and citizens participating and it will make a very large party.

THE MUSEUM.—The entertaining comedy of "Married Life," in which Mr. Calder takes the part of Henry Dove, made familiar to us by Mr. John Owens' admirable impersonation, and the play of "The Limerick Boy" made up the bill at the Museum. It should and does draw large houses. This afternoon and evening are the last times it will be played. Monday evening the fine old comedy of London Assurance will be put on the boards and Thursday evening "After Dark" will be brought out.

FALSE RUMOR.—It was reported yesterday on the street that one of the prominent members of the Reform Club had broken his pledge, but it proved false, as he was spending his Thanksgiving with his relatives. The rumor reached Allen Mission Chapel, and when he made his appearance at that place in the evening, he was greeted with rounds of applause from the large audience present, and invited upon the platform and made a splendid speech.

MYSTERIOUS.—About half past five o'clock yesterday morning, as Capt. Began of the tug W. H. Scott, was coming down State street, he heard the cry of a child. Turning around the corner of Danforth street he saw on the steps of the Orphan Asylum a small child about four months old. It was clad in thin clothes and appeared to be nearly frozen. The captain aroused the inmates of the house and they very kindly took the child in.

FIRE AT LIGONIA VILLAGE.—The house of Eben Willard, in Ligonia Village, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night. Mr. Willard was asleep in the house at the time, and was not aware of the fire until the neighbors arrived, and when awakened was so bewildered that it was with difficulty that he was rescued. The cause of the fire is unknown. Partially insured.

WOODFORD'S CORNER.—Our readers are reminded of the temperance meeting at the chapel this evening, where they will be entertained by good speakers and good singing.

Those in the city wishing to hear the lecture of Prof. Barbour, Monday night, will be in season by taking the 7½ p. m. horse car at the Preble House.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.—The Allan mail steamer Hibernian, Capt. Archer, arrived at this port Thursday night, from Liverpool the 11th inst. She brings 25 cabin and 87 steerage passengers. The captain reports heavy western gales during the whole passage, but the ship sustains no damage. The Mennonite immigrants did not arrive as was expected. The steamer Caspian, Capt. Trocks, will sail from this port to-night.

BURGLARY.—The eating house of Samuel H. Gammon on Commercial wharf was broken into Thursday evening about 5 o'clock. The breakers gained an entrance by breaking in one of the windows, smashing five squares of glass. They eat a quantity of pastry and departed. It was a bold break, so early in the evening.

CLASS REUNION.—The class of 1872, P. H. S., held their second annual reunion at Grand Army Hall Thanksgiving night. There were about seventy present. The occasion was a very pleasant one. The comedy of Navy Engagements was played on the neat little Grand Army stage, and after the play came a supper.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The new hall erected in East Deering, this season, was found to be on fire early yesterday morning. The building has just been plastered and there were two stoves in it to dry the plastering, and the fire caught from one of them, left at night with a hot fire. Damage slight.

WARD'S OPERA HOUSE.—The Sheridan and Mack troupe draw crowded houses. Thanksgiving the house was packed, afternoon and evening. To day, at the matinee and at the evening performance will be the last chance to see the troupe, as it closes its engagement this week, and the regular troupe returns.

Personal.

H. I. Robinson, Esq., City Clerk, is taking a short vacation in Boston. A. M. Sawyer is acting City Clerk in his absence.

A Denial.

PORTLAND, Nov. 26, 1874.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you be kind enough, through your columns, to do me the justice to state that the assertion in the Argus to-day, that I said the "people of Portland were not educated up so as to appreciate good acting" is utterly false. The awkward construction of the sentence induces me to think that it was written by a pressman (?) who "splits hairs" about "Vespertine." But I would assure the Argus that it is as absurd as its criticism upon Mr. Osborne's acting in "Caste," when it said he was "noticeable as a careful actor and a pleasing one," when he, on the night in question, was only noticeable by his absence, not being on the stage at all.

All I have ever said about the people in Portland was that they were the most appreciative and kind audiences that I ever had the honor to appear before.

I have the honor to be
Yours respectfully,
H. B. LONSDALE.

Business Notes.

Capt. Jason Collins, C. A. & J. D. White, and Hon. T. J. Southard of Gardiner are arranging to build a fine steamer for the route between the Kennebec and Boothbay and Squirrel Island.—She will probably be finished and ready to put on in the spring; the whole cost being some $80,000.

Mr. G. H. Wills of Vienna is getting the machinery into his mill; has got a four-foot Blake wheel and will put in a circular saw (50-inch) to saw boards, also a shingle machine and a box machine, the whole to cost about $1,300, and will be ready to work in a short time.

Merrill has got the cheese factory fever and a factory will commence operations at Smith's Mills in that town next spring. The stock has nearly all been taken up in single $25 shares. Work commenced on the foundation last week. The company will apply for a charter the coming winter, and then organize and push things.

Capt. McNear has been a good customer to the shipwrights of Belfast. The R. B. Fuller is the eighth vessel of her class that has been built there for him. They amount to 10,000 tons, and cost altogether $600,000.

The shoe factory at Belfast resumed work on Monday.

The red granite quarries at Red Beach open well. A fine quarry on the farm of Mr. Melthia Lane has been purchased by a Calais company, who have opened it and intend working it in the spring. There is also a very fine quarry on the Red Beach Plaster Co.'s land, the granite being of a beautiful color and taking a fine polish. Messrs. C. H. Newton and F. A. Pike have opened it and intend to put up a polishing mill; some pieces they have polished far exceed the St. George granite in quality and beauty.

The Stimson Granite Co. have completed their railroad from their quarry to the wharf. They have about a mile of track. The cars used the present season carry about 130 feet, or ten tons of stone each at a load, and they have landed a cargo of 1500 feet on the wharf in one day.

The Hopewell Granite Co. are building a large boarding house, two stories high, containing 27 rooms, besides halls and entries, also a large stable. They are clearing away the refuse around the quarry, building sheds, and preparing for future operations.

The stone shipped from the Sullivan quarries the present season has been edge, random and paving stone, the latter from the Stimson and Hopewell quarries. The following is very nearly the amount shipped from the quarries this year:

Stimson Granite Co.	51,300	feet
Crabtree & Clapham	31,000	"
Crabtree & Havey	29,000	"
Springer & Pettengill	20,000	"
G. R. Blaisdell	20,000	"
J. Blaisdell	10,000	"
Hope Granite Co	8,000	"

Crabtree & Clapham of Sullivan have sold out their quarry teams, &c., to the N. Y. & Maine Granite Co., who are working the quarry with the same force. Crabtree & Clapham have just shipped their last cargo of stone from this quarry in the schooner Howard Macomber. Mr. Crabtree has another quarry, which he intends to work next season, having already secured a contract. Several new firms intend to go into the business the coming year.

E. H. Greely of Ellsworth, David W. Campbell and Campbell Ricker of Cherryfield, and Andrew Jarvis have purchased Petit Menan Point, in the town of Steuben, containing over 2,000 acres, for the purpose of establishing a stock farm for sheep. It is thought that the character of the soil and the locality is admirably fitted for this purpose. Lying in such proximity to the ocean, little snow falls there and no feeding of the sheep is required summer or winter. The purchasers already have 600 sheep on the Point, and intend to stock it at once to its full capacity, which is estimated at about 2,000 head. Last week Mr. Greely brought from Farmington, Franklin county, four full blooded South Down bucks, which he will carry to the farm. A shepherd has been engaged, and is now attending his charge.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.—Governor Dingley has made the following nominations, which will come before the Council for confirmation at the meeting of the Governor and Council next Tuesday:

Commissioner for Somerset County—Albert N. Greenwood of Fairfield, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of E G. Pratt.

Trustees of Bath Asylum for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans—Ira D. Sturgis of Augusta, and John B. Morrison of Farmington, (reappointed).

Public Administrator for Washington county—Peter E. Vose of Dennysville.

Fish Wardens—John M. Allen of Saccarappa, and J. B. Ellis of Rangely.

Taxidermist—Thomas K. Jones of Portland.

To Solemnize Marriages—James Davies of Oldtown, Charles A. Eastman of Bangor.

Trial Justices—Hiram Wing of Searsmont, George W. Webber, Jr., of Sherman, Charles A. Spofford of Deer Isle, and James French of Norridgewock.

Coroner—Elijah B. Goddard of Bethel.

Notary Public—Charles A. Spofford of Deer Isle.

Justices of Peace and Quorum—Silas B. Starbird of Fairfield, Henry L. Whitcomb of Farmington, Samuel F. Humphrey of Bangor, and Henry Deering and Rufus H. Hinkley of Portland.

A BOAT RUN INTO AND TWO PERSONS DROWNED.—*An Inhuman Captain.*—A two mast boat from Deer Island, N. B., was run into off Cherry Island in Eastport harbor, Wednesday forenoon, by the schooner "Commodore Kearney" of Calais, and upset, drowning two of the occupants of the boat, Charles Henry Adams and Miss Maggie Lambert. The boat contained three men and two women, and were on their way to Eastport. The survivors state that the schooner ran them down carelessly. Two of the men succeeded in climbing upon the schooner, one of the ladies, Mrs. Ida Butler, was picked up by Mr. Colon McNichol, but the two above mentioned found a watery grave. The two men who climbed upon the schooner that run them down, state that the captain would neither allow them to lower a boat or put the schooner about to the rescue of the drowning people.

Religious Intelligence.

By the will of the late Mrs. Eliza Marshall of the Baptist church at North Alfred is to have the interest of $1000 annually, the same to be applied for the support of preaching and for the benefit of the church generally.

Rev. Mr. Washburne has purchased a lot of land in Presque Isle, upon which will be erected an Episcopal church.

Rev. Calvin Chapman has been engaged to settle as pastor over the Congregational church at Andover. He is a native of Bethel and was educated at Bowdoin College and Andover Theological school, and is liked by all.

Rev. Mr. Long has expended about $1000 on the Baptist church building in Machias the present season. The outside is all finished and is now being painted.

Mr. Eveleth, missionary to Burmah, who went from this state, on the first Sabbath in September, baptized an English soldier in the presence of the children of the various mission schools, and about two hundred heathen, who conducted with great decorum.

A beautiful chandelier with twelve burners has recently been placed in the meeting house of the First Baptist church in Paris, the gift of several ladies, some of whom reside in Paris, and some in Portland, formerly residents of Paris.

The Universalist Society of Rockland recently voted to make a cash assessment of 25 per cent. of the amount of subscriptions for building their new church payable immediately, and also to call for 50 per cent. on the first of May, 1875, and the remaining 25 per cent. on the first of July, 1875, promissory notes to be taken for the last two assessments, payable as above to the treasurer of the committee, at the Lime Rock National Bank.

Rev. I. S. Jones, formerly pastor of the High street Christian church, Skowhegan, and more recently of Dayton, O., has accepted a call from the Christian church at South Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

Damariscotta Baptist Quarterly Conference meets with the Baptist church in Woolwich, Dec. 1 and 2, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Rev. H. Crocker preaches the introductory sermon.

The churches of Saco have united in extending an invitation to Rev. Mr. Fowler, to labor with them, the coming winter.

STATE NEWS.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Dr. Joseph B. Soto, of Brunswick, is dead.

A portion of the floor in the barn of Mr. Joshua Stone of Bridgton gave way Monday morning, precipitating part of his stock of cattle to the cellar beneath. One ox and a cow were killed. The other animals were saved by the breaking of the tie-chains.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A young man named Savage of Temple came near losing his life by the accidental discharge of a gun, Friday week. He was crawling through the bushes in search of partridges, when the hammer of the gun was pulled by a twig, as he supposes, causing the premature discharge of the gun, the powder and shot boring a large hole through the rim of his hat, and tearing away the whole side of the crown close to his head, badly singeing his hair, but doing no other damage.

Edward Holly of Farmington, while out gunning recently, mistook Franklin Paine for a partridge and planted a charge of shot in his thigh.

William A French of Fayette, aged 20, attempted to draw a gun out of a wagon by the muzzle, and now suffers with a very sore thigh.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

Mr. Amos Orcutt of Amherst, who recently shot himself, died on Thursday week from the effects of his wound.

The dwelling house and outbuildings in Ellsworth owned by F. J. Sargent were consumed by fire recently, together with all their contents. Loss $800; insurance $500.

William A. Evans, a well known citizen of Bluehill, died recently. He was a graduate of Waterville College, and for many years was employed in the Treasury Department.

KNOX COUNTY.

A convict in the state prison at Thomaston, on Monday, cut all the fingers off his right hand with a machine used for cutting leather in the shoe shop.

A Rockland dry goods firm is puzzled over an order for a "beau for a corpse."

KENNEBEC COUNTY.

The schoolhouse in North Manchester was destroyed by fire Tuesday night. A writing school was kept in the house in the evening.

Mrs. Aaron Thurston of Vienna fell out of a chair, in which she was standing, and broke her collar bone.

The diphtheria is raging in Vienna, and some fatal cases are reported.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY.

J. H. Macomber, Esq., Postmaster at Milo, has resigned the office, to take effect December 31, 1874. He has held the office for more than twenty five years.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The Bangor Whig says that John Bransfield, now residing near Fort Kent, was one of the crew of the Shannon.

Spencer Arnold, a well known citizen of Bradford, died on Tuesday, after a brief illness, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. John Stockwell of Bangor slipped and fell a few days since, dislocating his shoulder.

Cornelius Crowley, better known as "Cornele," for thirty-seven years an employee of the Bangor House, first as bell boy and then as porter, retired Tuesday. He is reported to have amassed in this position a fortune ranging from $25,000 to $50,000.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Our West Waterville correspondent writes that trains will commence running over the Somerset railroad to Madison Bridge, Monday next. The town of Anson has just invested $28,000 in the road. Prominent and influential men of Solon, Embden and other towns along the route are moving to raise further loans. Mr. Appleton of Boston and other railroad men have recently been through the country from West Waterville to Augusta for the purpose of looking out the most feasible route for the Messalonskee & Kennebec railroad preparatory to a survey.

WALDO COUNTY.

Herbert Stevens of Monroe was thrown from a wagon one day last week, and had a rib broken.

Uriah Miller, formerly of Lincolnville, died in Columbia, Cal., Oct. 26, aged 73 years.

James Cole of Thorndike, while at work on the head of an ox last week, was struck by the animal's horns and had three teeth knocked out and a bad cut inflicted on his cheek.

Belfast boys amuse themselves by hanging cats to the bed-posts.

Ralph C. Johnson, who died in Belfast a few days ago, left property estimated at $2,000,000, which, except some insignificant bequests, all goes to his widow and son.

YORK COUNTY.

A dandelion in full bloom was picked in Biddeford, Thursday.

Past Assistant Surgeon Winslow has been ordered to duty on the receiving ship Sabine at Kittery naval station.

EATON FAMILY SCHOOL.—As a family school none stands higher than the Eaton School, advertised in another column. Its patrons for the last twenty years speak of it in the highest praise. Through this long time it has had the same Principal, who is ably assisted by teachers of large experience.

NELSON & Co. offer worsted embroideries at reduced prices to make room for holiday goods. Read their advertisement.

ALBERT COLBY proposes to expose "Modern Spiritualism" and review Portland spiritualists at City Hall this (Saturday) evening.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Oysters.

Leave your orders with H. Freeman & Co., No. 101 Federal street, for your oysters for Sunday. The cargo is one of the best ever brought to this city.

GOOD trades in the new stock of toilet soaps at F. T. Meaher & Co's., under Deering Hall.

EVERY man his own washerwoman. The "44" collar can be washed with a sponge or damp cloth and one will last a week. All cloth—no paper, and cannot be told from linen. See advertisement.

15 cents for 20 cent cigars, 10 cents for 15 cent cigars, and 5 cents for 10 cent cigars, at F. T. Meaher & Co's., under Deering Hall.

THE Mart sale this forenoon includes a number of good horses, one Jersey cow, sleighs, carriages and pungs. By order of sheriff, a fine lot of wolf and buffalo robes, &c.

HACKNEYED DOCTOR TALK.—"All has been done that can be done," says the physician when he gives up a consumption patient and retires from the field. Not so, good friend—not so. Nothing, comparatively, has been done. If Hale's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar has not been prescribed and perseveringly administered. Let the patient take the case into his own hands and use the remedy that nature and and science have furnished. It never fails

Pike's Toothache drops—cure in one minute. nov28 eodawlw

As a guarantee of the superior quality of the Eureka Spool Silk, the name of the manufacturers is indelibly stamped on every spool.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

When you visit or leave the City of NEW YORK, save annoyance and expense of carriage hire and stop at the GRAND UNION HOTEL, opposite the GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. It has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms and is fitted up at an expense of $900,000. Elevator, steam and all modern improvements. European Plan. The RESTAURANTS, Lunch Counter and Wine Rooms are supplied with the best the market can furnish—prices moderate. The *cuisine* is unsurpassed. Stages and Cars pass the Hotel every minute for all parts of the City. G. F. & W. D. HARRISON, Managers. oc10-1yS

BLUE OLIVE and Black Elysian Overcoats at Rich's. no21 eod2w

Now is the time to keep out the cold winds and rain by using Underwood's weather strips, improved. Good assortment of all sizes at Wm. C. Sawyer & Co's, 22 Market street. nov262t.

WE shall open on Saturday, Nov. 28th, 4,000 yards new dress goods, cheap.
VICKERY & LEIGHTON,
nov26 1w 153 Middle street.

THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS learned the art of preserving their bodies for many generations, but all the world have not been able to discover an infallible preventative that will stop the hair from falling off. Bearine is without doubt the safest dressing and is also the most delightful preparation to use ever made. nov25d&w1w

SUBSTITUTES in the dental ranks are not desirable, therefore keep the natural teeth sound and pure with that vegetable elixir SOZODONT. Do this, and they will last as long as the breath lasts, and the breath itself will never be tainted. oc23-d&w1w

SYMONDS' Dye House, India Street.—Coats dyed $1.25; overcoats $1.50; pants 75 cents. se15eod2m*

INDIGO Blue Beaver Overcoats at Rich's. no21 ead1w

Men's Heavy
RUBBER BOOTS
—MADE BY—
WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.,
$3.00
AT RETAIL ONLY AT
Hall's Rubber Store
UNDER FALMOUTH HOTEL,
Where you can buy Rubber Boots and Shoes WARRANTED NOT TO CRACK.
N. B.—Don't make a mistake and get into the wrong Store under the Falmouth.
no23 tf

Winter Board for Horses
near the city. Address
E. C. O'BRION,
oc Box 1514 Portland P. O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FURNITURE
AT
Dean Brothers.
Now is the time to buy.
WE WILL FOR THE
NEXT 60 DAYS
SELL OUR STOCK
Ten per Cent. Lower
than has been ever offered in Portland and will
DEFY COMPETITION.
WE HAVE A FULL LINE OF
First-Class Furniture
CONSISTING OF
Parlor, Hall, Library, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture,
Center, Library and Fancy Tables,
Spring Beds, Mattrasses and Bedding
OF EVERY KIND.
Also a full Line of
Easy, Fancy and Reception Chairs;
PATENT FOLDING BED LOUNGES, &c.,
Brackets, Wall & Slipper Pockets,
PAINTED CHAMBER SETS.
We have as Fine Assortment as can be found in the State.
Upholstering, Repairing and Painting done to Order.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
51 EXCHANGE ST.
You will see our Banner Hang from our Building.
DEANE BROS.
no28 eod2m

NELSON & CO.
Price Reduced
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
HOLIDAY GOODS!
ON
Slipper and Ottoman Patterns,
Foot Rests,
Towel Racks,
Brackets, &c.
EXTRA BARGAINS
—IN—
Ladies Undervests for 75c.
all sizes up to 36 inch.
BEST QUALITY
Ladies' Windsor Ties
ONE YARD LONG,
FOR 37 CENTS.
NELSON & CO.,
New No. 495, Old No. 297,
CONGRESS STREET,
Just above the Preble House.
no28 d1w

To Let.
HOUSE No. 142 Pine Street, Key at No. 144 Pine Street. Lower tenement of house No. 114 Spring Street, open from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Both these rents have been recently repaired. Also one house in Hull Block, Carroll Streets open in a few days. MATTOCKS & FOX.
no26dtf 83 Middle St.

GRAND
Christmas
OPENING
OF
HOLIDAY
GOODS
AT
LOBENSTEINS
Commencing
FIRST DAY OF
DECEMBER
no28 1s1m

IF YOU WANT
to purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH, and make a handsome saving in money, buy the LADD PATENT WATCH CASE for your movement. They are made in Mansard, Flat and Dome shapes, to which we have this Fall added our new and beautiful BASCENE—in Gents', Ladies' and Boys' sizes, Key and Stem Winders.
For sale by dealers generally in all parts of the Country.
N. B. All genuine first quality Ladd Patent Cases are stamped "G. W. L." inside the Cover, and date of patent under the bezel.
Send for full descriptive circulars to the manufacturers, J. A. Brown & Co., 11 Maiden Lane, New York. no286t

Town Meeting.
NOTICE is hereby given that a Town Meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3d, at two o'clock, to see if the Town will instruct the Selectmen to petition the Legislature for authority to establish a Steam Ferry between Ferry Village and the city of Portland; and to act on other articles in the warrant.
THOS. B. HASKELL, FREDERICK HATCH, } Selectmen of Cape Elizabeth.
Cape Elizabeth, Nov. 25th, 1874. no28dtdw1t

FUN FOR THE MILLIONS.
THAT master piece which all Ventriloquists use in the making of so many voices almost any one can learn to throw their voice so it can be distinctly heard for four or five rods. I will send this on receipt of 50 cents to any address with full instructions for use, and will make a present to every one of a photograph to grace the Album, representing the smallest man in the world. Address,
no28 1w* H. DAILEY, Nunda, Ill., Box 126.

Wanted.
A KIND, intelligent woman accustomed to children to take the care of a young child. Address, giving terms and references.
no28 1w* T. E. ALDIN. Press Office.

To Let.
14 ROOMS suitable for one large or two small Families. Apply to
W. W. CARR,
no28 tf No. 197 Newbury St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Freedom Notice.
HAVING this day given my son James M. York his time, and all claim upon his earnings, I hereby notify all persons that I shall pay no bills contracted by him. JEREMIAH C. YORK.
Kennebunkport, Nov. 25th, 1874. no28 3t*

To Let.
WITH Board, large, pleasant Rooms, furnished and unfurnished. 62 Free Street.
no28 1w*

Lost.
POCKET BOOK with small sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office. no28 3t*

The Great Rush
TO THE
Down Town Store
(IF POSSIBLE)
ON THE INCREASE!
The People acknowledge
FITZGERALD
King of the Fancy Goods trade. Give it up, gentlemen, competition is out of the question. We can, with our facilities for buying, low rent and trifling expenses, UNDERSELL ANY HOUSE IN THE STATE.
We have just returned from New York, and respectfully submit our list of prices and
Challenge Competition
Read them! Learn them! Cut them out and frame them, as they are stubborn facts and cannot be refuted.
WE QUOTE BARGAINS!
Boys' Heavy Steel Mixed Merino Under Vest and Drawers, for 33 cents.
Ladies' Heavy Merino Vest, for 45 cents.
Ladies' ditto Merino Vest, for 50 cents.
Ladies' Heavy Merino Vests, from 68 cts., to $1.00.
Big Drives in Gents Under Shirts and Drawers.

POETRY.

November.

BY MARY F. DAVIS.

The winds are wild, the leaves are sere,
And dead flowers drape the passing year;
The glistening fields have turned to gray,
Glad harvest-songs have died away,
And o'er the earth and o'er the sea
A wail resoundeth mournfully
From bleak November.

Alone I wander through the wood,
Where summer flowers in beauty stood,
Where green leaves in the breezes danced,
And music all my being tranced,
From birds whose bright wings nevermore
Will flit across the lonely shore
Of sad November.

And still I wander; but a tone
Then faintly heard, now clearer grown—
The breathing of a still small voice,
Bidding my inmost soul rejoice,
Steals softly up from earth and stream,
And like a roseate, happy dream,
Is dark November.

A sacred Presence fills the wood—
The Soul of Love, the Heart of Good;
And through the long autumnal day
The Power that knoweth no decay
Has hid the life of coming Spring
Beneath the warm and sheltering wing
Of blest November.

Thus may my soul, O Good Supreme!
Be filled wit h Thy celestial Gleam;
Then, when the autumn winds shall come
Which waft me near and nearer Home,
The germs of truth and holy love
Will be enshrined for bowers above
By life's November.

—Woman's Journal.

Hannah Berry's Thanksgiving--In Two Parts.

BY OLIVE THORNE.

PART I.

IN THE POOR HOUSE.

Not a very attractive place for a story? Well, I know it. But the fact is, I can't help it, for the story began there, and if I should leave out everything that could shock a fastidious taste. I might as well not begin at all. For it is shocking all through. It tells of common people in a common New England village, and there isn't a person of style in it, from beginning to end.

So now, dear readers—who care to read on after this announcement—let us begin—in the Poor House.

"Next Thursday's Thanksgiving, Hannah," said old Sally Wilder; "Lotty went to meeting last night, and she says the minister gave it out." Hannah sighed, and her knitting needles stopped for a moment.

"Well, well," she replied, "Thanksgiving is not for us. We've got nothing to be thankful for—that I know of."

"Not much I know," said the first old woman in the tone of one reciting a lesson; "nothing but a roof to shelter us; enough to eat—such as it is," she added in a lower tone, "and clothes to cover us—mighty coarse ones at that," she added in the same low tone.

"Yes," said her companion bitterly; "but if we hadn't been so kindly cared for we would have been dead and out of our misery. For my part I wish I was dead in a ditch long ago."

"Deary me!" said Sally, shaking her head; "I dont. I kind o' cling to life if it is in the county house, and I have not a chick nor a child above the sod to bless myself with."

"Much good it would do you if you had," muttered Hannah Berry. "There's no dependence to be placed on the love of children that you've born and reared, and worked your fingers to the bone for—in this world."

"I can't feel to blame you, Hannah," said Sally, kindly, "for feeling hard like toward children you've brought up and slaved for, who turn you out in your old age, to come upon the town. But there's one comfort left us, old friend."

"What is that?" asked Hannah, taking up her coarse blue checked apron to wipe away a solitary tear which took its lonely way down her worn cheek.

"It is the Blessed Book that has so much comfort for us."

Hannah's knitting needles fairly snapped; her gray eyes—faded with many tears—sparkled, and her voice grew almost fierce as she answered; "I'm glad you can find comfort in it Sally—God knows you need it. But for me I can't feel to enjoy it. Don't it say somewhere about the good man, and his widow never deserted nor wanting bread? And can you show me a better man than Captain Berry always was, and haven't I wanted bread many many a time? Don't tell me! There isn't a speck of comfort for me in that book. Dear me!" she went on letting her knitting drop in her lap, and rocking back and forth in her wooden rocking chair, "how my Ben would have felt to know his little wife, as he used to call me, would end her days in the poor house. Who would have thought, Sally, when you and I married smart young fellows, owners of their vessels both of them, and set up housekeeping so snugly, with everything so nice, that we would sit together in this place in our old age, and knit socks for paupers."

"Ah, well-a-day!" said Sally, cheerfully; "maybe it's all for the best."

"All for the best?" said Hannah. "Don't tell me! Is it all for the best that my own children that I brought into the world, and took care of when they were helpless babies, and worked for when their poor father was lost at sea, and tugged and toiled that they might be comfortable, and dress well, and hold up their heads with the best, and spent every cent I could earn, and sold every stick of furniture that their father bought me, even the dear old cottage itself; and left myself old and worn out, and destitute—is it for the best that they would turn me out to starve? or to come on the town, which is worse? No! no! it's no use talking to me, Sally. I know you mean kindly, but you can't understand the sharpness of it. It's a thousand times worse than death," she went on more quietly, "and as I sit here and knit, I think of it every day, and it cuts deeper and deeper into my heart," and I wonder I don't die, just with the ache of it."

She had stopped rocking now, and her head, with its snowy hair closely banded away from her face, lay heavily against the chair, as though too weary to live.

"Don't take on so now," said Sally kindly. "You ain't so bad off as you might be. Spose'n I wasn't here to talk to you, and there's Lotty! that child's a real comfort to you—so kind and thoughtful for you—now ain't she?"

Hannah sat up and resumed her knitting. She could not indulge in a luxury of rest.

"Yes," she said, after a moment, "You are a comfort to me, Sally, and Lotty, too; only my heart aches for the child having to begin in this dreadful place. It's bad enough for us old ones, who have had our good times, to end here."

"O well, nobody knows what good luck may come to Lotty. She's got a neat and wholesome look about her, for all her Italian blood," said Sally, who was inclined to take a more cheerful view of things than her old friend.

"Nothing so good that she'll ever be able to forget her life in the poor house, I'm afraid," said Hannah, sadly.

"Well, there's worse than the poor house for a young girl," said Sally.

"Oh, yes! of course there's always something worse," said Hannah, as the door opened to admit a girl of 14." She was very dark, and her hair, which was black and very thick, was cut short in her neck.

She closed the door and came up to the fire.

"There's a man in the other room," she said in a pleasant voice, "asking for Mrs. Berry."

"Why, that's me!" said Hannah, retiring as quickly as rheumatism and trembling knees would let her.

"What can he want with me? Maybe it's Johnny come back after his mother after all," she muttered to herself as she hobbled across the floor to the door.

No repentant son met her eyes as she entered the best room. Nobody but Caleb Bent, an old neighbor. Her face fell—he saw it.

"How de do, Mrs. Berry?" he said briskly, "ain't over'n above glad to see me, hey? Wal, never mind, I don't bear any grudges—I've just stepped over on business, you see."

"Business," said the little woman, "then you didn't ask for me?" and she turned to go.

"Stop a bit!—but I did though, just that very thing, and I've got some news for you, though I'm blamed if I know how to tell her," he added to himself.

"News?" said she eagerly, "not from Johnny—or—"

"Not from any one of them sons of guns—scamps every mother's son of them I must say"—he went on, "but sit down neighbor, I'll tell you all about it."

"Then it's nothing I care for," said Hannah, hopelessly, "but I don't mind hearing it," and she sat down.

Caleb sat on the edge of a chair, with his hat in his hand, fidgeting about as though he did not know exactly how to begin.

"Wall," he said at last, "I'll tell you the hull on't, and you can take it for what it's worth, and mebby that's just nothing at all. This morning when I got up—a leetle late I was—I found Mariar a stewing round the kitchen like all possessed, just a bilin' cause I forgot to get her any dry wood. That litt'e flurry of snow we had one night, you know, just spiled every stick she had, and she couldn't get a fire no way. Wall, Mariar ain't none o'your soft spoken critters, Mariar ain't, and she just ripped around there till I thought she'd raise the roof, and jest to pacify her, I went into the shed to see what I could find that would burn. The fust thing I set eyes on was that air old secretary of Berry's that I bought a dozen years ago, that I'd put out there 'cause it was wore out much as a year ago."

Hannah had been listening from politeness, but now she looked eagerly at Caleb. That worthy took his hat in the other hand, crossed his legs over the other way, and went on.

"Thinks I to myself, the old thing may as well be out o the way. It ain't worth a continental, and it'll burn beautiful. So I took up my ax and went at it. The fust blow knocked it clean over and the second bust it to flinders. Wall now—said Caleb, getting excited, and rising to come and stand before her, "I'd used that secretary myself, and I'm sure I've opened every drawer a thousand times, and, blame me if I can tell where it came from—but, as it flew to pieces, I saw a piece of yellow paper fly out and drop behind a barrel. It's some old piece I left in, says I to myself, and I stove up the rest of it, carried it in, and made up a roasting fire. But, somehow, I couldn't get the bit of paper off my mind, and finally I says, wall, it won't hurt none to see what it is, so out I tramps to the shed, leans over behind the barrel, and picks out the paper." Caleb here drew out a yellow package, opened and spread it out before her.

"Now, Miss Berry, fur as I can make out, this here document is an insurance on Berry's life. I do' know as it's wuth a red cent, but leastways I thought I'd bring it over, and you can do as you like with it. Mebby it's good, fur there's a payment made the very day afore he sailed on that last v'yage."

Hannah leaned forward excitedly, and grasped the paper.

"Why, I never saw this!" she exclaimed. "Ben did mean to provide for me then. Why, its for a thousand dollars."

"A thousand dollars!" said Caleb, "its ten thousand, and if it's good you're a rich woman Mrs. Berry, and will ride over us all yet."

"Ten thousand dollars," murmured Hannah, sinking back in her chair, faint and sick.

"Yes, but don't faint away, neighbor," said Caleb suddenly; "mebby it ain't good."

That brought her to.

"Sure enough, I must see Lawyer Anthony right away," and she started up eagerly.

"Wall, I thought mebby you'd want to see somebody," said Caleb, so I brought my horse along, and I'll take you right over."

"Thank you! thank you!" said Hannah, briskly, "I'll just get on my things," and she hurried out of the room, instinctively hiding the paper in her pocket as she went.

"Wall," said Caleb, as she shut the door, "I've heard say that joy never killed a body, but she did come plaggey near fainting away. Jerusalem! what could I do with a fainted away woman? Thank goodness Mariar don't faint."

The anxious old woman met no one on her way to her room, where she hurried on a faded old shawl, and a wreck of a hood, and in a few moments presented herself at the door again.

"Now I am ready," she said.

Caleb Bent came out helped her into his sleigh, and in another minute they had left the dismal Poor House behind, and were speeding down the street at the best speed of the old bundle of bones which Caleb called his horse.

Lawyer Anthony was fortunately at home, and after looking over the document, he declared it to be genuine, and told Mrs. Berry that she was the undoubted possessor of $10 000.

"But how can I get it?" she asked, bewildered by the good news.

"You must go to the office—I'll go with you—and present the policy, and go through certain forms. It will be a few days, probably, before the money will be positively in your hands, but, meantime, if you want any funds," he went on politely, "I can let you have any reasonable amount. I believe—" he hesitated, "If I'm not misinformed, you reside—"

"Yes," she said firmly; "Mr. Anthony, I live at present in the poor house; but it this is true—oh!" and she fairly broke down and buried her face in her hands.

"I didn't think I could ever shed another tear," she said presently, "and you must excuse me, sir; but I have been through very deep and bitter waters."

"I know," he said, gently. "Make no excuses. Your case is an unusually hard one, and has excited much sympathy in the town. Every one will rejoice to hear of your good fortune."

* * * * * * *

Of course that policy was good, or I never should have dragged the misery of that most unhappy mother into your notice. The insurance company acknowledged it, and agreed to pay it soon.

Mr. Anthony invited Hannah to make his house her home until she could make arrangements for herself, and she gratefully accepted the invitation. And that very evening, dressed by the lawyer's kind hearted wife in some of her own clothes, she sat down to tea—as a guest.

Well, how do you think she felt? For my part, I leave the painting of her feeling to those who delight in delving into the secret places in human hearts. I can only tell what she did. And I'll begin by saying that she did *not* close her eyes that night. She went to bed because Mrs. Anthony said she must, but she could not shut her eyes, and the whole night was spent in tossing about and planning what she would do.

In the morning she unfolded her settled plan to her sympathizing hosts, and it met their cordial approval.

"You needn't wait for your money," said Mr. Anthony, with suspiciously damp eyes. "I'll go with you this very day to carry out your plan, and as I said before I can lend you all the money you will need."

"Yes," broke in Mrs. Anthony, "and I want the whole thing arranged before Thursday, because that is Thanksgiving Day, and it will be a thanksgiving sure enough."

"So it will," said Hannah fervently, remembering her conversation with Sally, "and I must get ready before that day."

"Of course you must, and I'll help you," said Mrs. Anthony, heartily.

Meantime there was great commotion in the Poor House. Not that our poor old woman was of any great value to that important institution, but that she had disappeared so mysteriously.

Her absence was discovered about half an hour after she had left. The mistress came into the kitchen, and missing her from her usual seat, asked for her. Sally said she had gone into the other room some time ago to see some one who asked for her.

"Oh, ho!" said the coarse woman with a sniff. "She's got company, has she! I'll see about that," and started for the door.

The room was empty, and Hannah's knitting lay on the floor. Then the search began. Every room and corner of the place was ransacked, and nothing discovered except that her shawl and hood were gone.

Great was the excitement and wonderful the talk about the mysterious disappearance till evening, when the master came home from town, and reported that she had been seen riding to town with Caleb Bent, and there was a rumor that she had fallen heir to some money.

That made the talk all the fiercer, and I don't suppose anybody in the house, except the very young and the very old, slept a wink that night.

Old Sally did not say much, but in her heart she felt hurt that her old friend had left her and not told her a word of her good fortune; and Lotty buried her head in the bundle of rags she called her bed, and sobbed half the night.

The next day the wonderful news was corroborated, with the addition that she was at present the guest of Lawyer Anthony. Nothing more was heard of her till Thursday morning.

PART II.

IN THE COTTAGE.

Thanksgiving was not much of a day in the Poor House. The old women did not knit, and those who were able usually went to meeting, and sat in the gallery, and they all had a sumptuous dinner of boiled beef and Indian pudding. Naturally there was not much excitement among the recipients of all this bounty. But the excitement of that particular Thanksgiving day began in the morning, when the handsome sleigh and prancing horses of Lawyer Anthony stopped at the door, and he and his wife and another lady came into the house and asked for all the family.

They came in—a miserable group (don't ask me to paint them)—and seated themselves timidly around the edge of the room.

The lady rose to speak, and then for the first time they knew her. Happiness had rolled the weight of years off from her, and save for the silver hair that showed under her modest bonnet, and the faded gray eyes with the heart-broken look in them, they would hardly have known her. She was neatly clothed in a black dress of some soft material, and the old shawl was replaced by a comfortable cloak.

"Dear friends," she began, but broke down, sank into a chair and raised her hand to Mr. Anthony, who took her place, and made the remarks she had planned to make herself. He told them of her good fortune. He invited, in her name, her old friend Sally Wilder to come and pass the rest of her days with her, in her own old home, which her husband had bought when she was a bride, and which she had now brought back. He also, in her name, invited the young girl, Lotty, to come and live with her two old friends. And he asked the whole family to take Thanksgiving dinner with her that very day.

Long before he had finished Lotty was on her knees before her old friends, and Sally—but, dear me, I never can tell how people feel. How would you feel in Sally's place.

Of course they all went to the dinner, especially as Mr. Anthony sent his sleigh three times to carry the old folks and little children over. And of course they had a splendid dinner, since Mrs. Anthony gave up her own Thanksgiving dinner to make this a perfect success. It was not the poor house style either, but, commencing in the regular way with oyster soup, proceeding, according to the time-honored ways of our ancestors—through roast turkeys and chicken pies, flanked by all possible vegetables, and winding up with tremendous plum puddings, and mince pies, and pumpkin pies, and—oh, blessed comfort of age!—a good cup of tea.

Hannah sat at one end of the table too happy to eat, and Sally, with a beaming face, at the other.

Poor souls—broken-hearted and tired out, most of them—they enjoyed the day, and went back to their dreary home, already invited to dinner on the next Thanksgiving.

Now commenced happy days in the little brown cottage. Old Sall, nicely dressed in flannels and warm merino dress, was enthroned in the most comfortable arm chair the village afforded (presented by Mr. Anthony), in the warmest and sunniest part of the kitchen, while Hannah, more nervous and uneasy, was comfortably placed in a warm stuffed rocking chair the other side of the grate Lottie, installed maid of all work, and happy as the day was long, went around her dainty housework singing snatches of her own native country airs, and growing plump and handsome every day.

The outer world was represented by Lotty's twin brother Carlo Benini—shouted to Charley Ben by plain Yankee tongues that havn't time, in the driving business of life, to wrestle with the quirks of Italian pronunciation. He had ben left with Lotty at the Poor House ten years before, when their mother came, a sick stranger, to the town, and died the next day. But for two or three years had been separated from his sister, and working for his board and clothes.

Now however Hannah had invited him to share their home, and his master was induced to pay him wages. So his life was brightened with the rest.

It was a very happy family, as I said, and for genuine, heartfelt happiness you must go to those who have reached some quiet heaven after long years of buffeting the tempests of life.

I would prefer not to mention Hannah's sons and their wives. For the credit of humanity I would rather not tell how John's wife came to see her the very day she heard the news, and was "so glad *mother* was going to have the old home! It would seem so natural to see her there, and little Benny would be so pleased to come up and see grandma and bring her some nuts he had gathered himself."

And my cheeks burn with shame for him when I tell how George—who hadn't a room, nor a corner at his comfortable table, for his heart-broken old mother in her days of poverty—came over in the evening, and said how sorry he had always been that it was so, and offered to send her milk every day, as they had more than they could use, and also proposed to invest her money for her.

And I shudder to think of the lesson of avarice taught those grandchildren who came up every day with milk or butter, or a few nice apples, for the grandma they had never heard spoken of before.

And I blush for my sex when I tell how William's wife came up and pried around in the closets and everywhere, and suggested to "mother" that she'd better be cautious about inviting too many to share her money, because she might not have enough for herself.

It is pleasanter to turn to the old lady herself—my heroine—who received all these advances with quiet dignity, and who answered all this advice and protestation with the remark that "she loved them because they were her sons, and she had held them in her arms when they were helpless babies, and mother love could endure much; and she loved their children because they were theirs; but her money—what she had—was in Lawyer Anthony's hands, and he would invest it for her; and when she died it would be left to help the destitute."

Let us turn from this humiliating picture of human nature, the worst thing about which is that it is true.

Pleasantly the years rolled by. Lotty—no longer Lotty Ben, but Carlotta Benini—besides making the whole house bright with her cheerful ways all these years, went to school, and grew into a sweet-tempered, self-reliant woman, tender-hearted to all the poor, but tender beyond words to her aged benefactor and her old friend.

Carlo, her brother, advanced from the very foundation to positions of trust in business, accumulated means to commence for himself, and in the course of years, married, and lives a useful life in the village.

Gradually the two old friends drifted nearer the rosy dawn of the heavenly day, and gradually, out of long and earnest talks at their firesides, grew a plan—a plan to make that cheerful nook in the world a perfect home.

Lawyer Anthony was called into the council, and slowly the whole thing took permanent form. The place and the bonds—into which the money had been turned—which were enough to make a comfortable living for five or six people able to help themselves, and with economical New England ways, was left to Carlo and Carlotta Benini, in trust for a specified number of paupers, who were to be selected by them from the poor house, as fast as one died or became self-supporting another filling the place. Young people as well as old were to constitute part of the number, that there might always be some one grown up in the house to leave in trust for the next generation and carry out the donor's intentions. Young people were to be taught some way of self support, to give up their place to others.

When this was all arranged to her satisfaction, and when her old friend Sally had passed beyond the gates, and her place had been filled by another broken-down, desolate creature, Hannah seemed to feel that her work was done.

Day after day she sat in her rocking chair, her little table, with spectacles, and coarse print Bible (which she had learned to value since the bitter poor house days) by her side, always with a pleasant smile and a cheerful word for everybody, always knitting soft, gray colored mittens and tippets for the poor house children. Her face grew heavenly in its peace and rest, and her breast warm and tender to all the world.

And at last, her worn out body was found one evening in her favorite place, the knitting in hand, the usual smile on the lips, and a glorified look on the face—and Hannah was gone.

Carlotta never married, but lived to a good old age, keeping the house full, and carrying on to the day of her death the work old Hannah left in her hands, and leaving young, well-trained hands, and willing hearts, to follow in the same path.

Every year—as specified in the will—a Thanksgiving dinner was given to the inmates of the poor house, and gradually the place came to be known as "Thanksgiving Cottage."

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
DR. SHALL has removed from **428 Congress St., to** 626 Congress St., Cor. Park.
no26 tf

Removal.

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

REMOVAL.
RICHARDSON & CROSS
have removed to
Office 1 1-2 Union Wharf.
au18 1stwtf

COPARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name and style of Massure & Ojeda has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. John Massure is to collect all claims due the late firm and will pay the copartnership liabilities. He will continue the business at the store occupied by us, No. 381 Congress St.
JOHN MASSURE.
YSIDORO J. OJEDA.
Portland Oct. 8, 1874. oct9tf

THE undersigned having taken the stand of Harlow & Hunt, will continue the business at
128 and 130 MIDDLE ST.,
Where the public will find New and Second Hand Furniture, Lounges, Spring Beds, Mattrasses, Looking Glasses, Book Cases, &c.
Repairing of all kinds neatly done.
Baker & Co.
au12

"44" PAT. FEB 17 1874
A three ply all cloth collar; no paper; can be washed clean with a sponge or damp cloth; one will wear a week and be always bright. Costs 4 cents. The best and cheapest collar ever made.
no18 dW&S&w2w

Cider Barrels
For Sale.
One Thousand Cider Barrels
of best quality, in good order.
HENRY T. CARTER, 188 Fore St.
se1 tf

CIDER AND WINE MILLS,
PRESS, SCREWS, GRINDERS, &
— FOR SALE BY —
KENDALL & WHITNEY.
Send for a circular. se17d&wtf

WANTS.

Wanted 25 Girls.

FOR all kinds of House Work. Situations all ready. Parties wanting help in the City can be supplied at once by calling at ROWE & DODGES.
no26d1m. No. 7 Exchange Street.

WANTED.

TWO First-Class Salesmen between 30 and 45 years of age, now unengaged, to solicit orders. Men who have sold goods on road preferred. I will pay the right men from $800 to $1200 and expenses. Address, stating age, experience, salary wanted, and where interview can be had,
MILO, Good Salesman,
no26*3: Portland, Me.

Wanted.

A MAN and wife to carry on a farm on an island. PORTLAND STAR MATCH CO.
no23tf*

Wanted at Once.

TWO sets of Horse Bob Sleds, and one pair of first class double harnesses. Inquire of
F. O. BAILEY & CO.
no23dtf No. 15 Exchange St.

Wanted.

BY a Gentleman and Wife a suit of unfurnished rooms with board in a private family either on the line of the horse railroad or within five minutes walk of the City Building. References given and required.
Address, P. O. Box 1076, Portland, Me.
no13tf

Wanted Immediately,

A SITUATION by an experienced Lady as housekeeper or nurse. The care of an invalid preferred. Best of city references give. Apply at 59 High St. oc20tf

Wanted.

AT Nutter Bros. & Co. A first class tin plate and sheet iron worker. None but first class need apply. 29 MARKET SQUARE, Portland Me. se29tf

LOST AND FOUND.

Lost.

POCKET BOOK with small sum of money. The finder will confer a favor, on a poor Boy by leaving the same at this Office.
no29dtf

Stolen.

TAKEN from the pocket of the undersigned yesterday morning in front of Catholic Church a pocket book containing from fifty to seventy five dollars and various papers of no value but to the owner a liberal reward will be paid for the books and papers with or without the money. E. TROWBRIDGE
no11 tf

BOARD.

Boarders Wanted.

A FEW Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated at 19 Myrtle Street, Cor. Cumberland St.
no25 1w

Board.

TO Let with good board, in a private family with no children, a large front room, suitable for man and wife, at 116 Brackett Street. Two single gentlemen accommodated also. dlm*

To Let.

TWO pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, at 54 Winter St.
no18 2w

Board Wanted.

ONE unfurnished and two furnished rooms, with board, by three single gentlemen, in the south west part of the city, vicinity of State St. Address S., P. O. Box 829. no18dtf

To Let

TWO good rooms, connected, to let, with board, at 203 Cumberland St., corner of Franklin. Also other good rooms. oc7tf

Boarding.

BOARDING at 223½ CUMBERLAND ST., corner Wilmot. Also table board. oc5

To Let.

WITH BOARD, a suit of rooms at 37 corner of HIGH & SPRING ST.

Suit of Rooms

with board at 152 PEARL ST. se23dtf

Rooms To Let.

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

Board.

TWO Gentlemen or a Gentleman and his Wife can be accommodated with first class Board and Rooms at No. 29 Brown Street. my19dtf

TO LET.

To Let.

A TENEMENT of five Rooms, in good repair with Sebago and gas, to let to man and wife without children. No. 6 Mechanic St. Upper part of house.
no16 2w*

To Rent.

A Furnished tenement containing 7 rooms, Sebago, Gas, &c., 61 Winter Street.
no20 dtf

To Let.

3 FLOORS fitted up for a first-class Jobbing House, over Shepherd & Co., wholesale fancy goods, Nos. 121—123 Middle Street, below the Post Office. Inquire of Shepherd & Co., Lamb & Farnsworth, next door, or H. E. Thompson, Lowell, Mass., Box 117. no19tf

TO LET!

Room in the Second Story of the Printers' Exchange, with power if required. Apply to PRESS OFFICE or to B. THURSTON & CO., 111 Exchange Street.
oc12 dtf

To Let.

TENEMENT for a small family in chambers of House 33 Paris St. Sebago water. For information inquire on the premises, no18tf

FOR RENT.

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ONE half Double Brick House, 13 Rooms, No. 33 Danforth St. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. W. ROBINSON, 205 Middle st.
Nov. 3, 1874. tf

House to Let.

9 ROOMS. Sebago water and Gas. Inquire at 43 Lincoln St.
no3tf

House to Let.

HOUSE NO. 142 Oxford Street, containing two tenements, of eight rooms each, with modern improvements. For particulars apply to F. H. WIDBER, 220 Commercial St. oc24tf

To Let

ONE half of a double Brick House, ten rooms Pleasantly situated on Danforth Street, No. 33. Possession given October 1st. Enquire of S. W. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 205 Middle street.
Portland, Sept., 30, 1874 dtf

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Apply to ST. JOHN SMITH.
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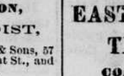

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