

Business Cards.

GREAT FALLS, N. H.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
 HOS. ICHABOD G. JORDAN, President.
 H. Y. HAYES, Sec'y and Treasurer.
 JAS. B. OSGOOD, Agent, Ellsworth, Me.

DR. F. R. SWAZEY.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Residence and Office—Late Thomas Robinson's, near
 Taylor's Tavern, MAIN STREET,
 ELLSWORTH, ME.

GEO. A. WHEELER,
Physician and Surgeon.
ORLAND, ME.
 Office formerly occupied by Dr. Nathan Emerson.

Desiring to retire from the practice of medicine I hereby
 recommend Dr. Wheeler as a skillful and experienced
 practitioner and deserving the confidence of the public.
 All persons indebted to me are requested to call and
 settle.
 N. EMERSON, M. D.

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD,
SURGEON,
 AND
Mechanical Dentist,
 Hancock St., Ellsworth, Me.

JOHN F. LORD,
MECHANICAL
DENTIST.
 MAIN ST.,
 ELLSWORTH, ME.

JOSEPH FRIEND & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 AND
Dealers in Cloths, Clothing, &c.,
 Next Door below White's Store, Main Street,
 Ellsworth.

OYSTER
 AND
EATING HOUSE!
 J. W. COOMES, Proprietor,
Osgood's Block,
 STATE STREET, ELLSWORTH, ME.

L. B. ULMER,
 Manufacturer and Dealer in
BARRELS, PAILS,
IRON AND WOODEN HOOPED BUCKETS.
 COOPERS' STOCK, &c.
 Planning at short notice. Steam Whistle Mill.
 ELLSWORTH, MAINE.

HENRY ROLLINS,
 Manufacturer of
HARNESSES AND TRUNKS,
 STORE ON MAIN STREET,
 (Opposite the Ellsworth House.)
 Keeps constantly on hand Harnesses of all kinds,
 Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Whips, Lashes, &c.
 Harnesses Cleaned and Waxed at short notice.
 Ellsworth, June 19, 1858.

DURHAM & SARGENT,
 Successors to HENRY AVERY.
General Commission Merchants,
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS,
SHIP CHANDLERY & STORES,
 NO. 205 COMMERCIAL STREET, HEAD OF
 COMMERCIAL WHARF,
 BOSTON.
 J. J. DURHAM,
 G. M. SARGENT.

HATHAWAY & LANGLON,
 DEALERS IN
FLOUR & GRAIN,
 No. 6 India Street,
 (OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE.)
 GALEN HATHAWAY,
 JOHN B. LANGLON,
 BOSTON.

ABBOTT & SARGENT,
Wholesale Grocers,
 AND DEALERS IN
Cigars, Nuts, Country Produce, &c.
 75 & 77 BROAD STREET,
 BOSTON.
 GEORGE ABBOTT,
 AMASA SARGENT.

I. H. THOMAS,
SHERIFF.
HANCOCK COUNTY MAINE.
 Office in Granite Block, Main St., Ellsworth.

CALVIN P. JOY,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
 ELLSWORTH ME.

ALBION K. P. LUNT,
DEPUTY SHERIFF.
 Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
 LONG ISLAND, ME.

ISRAEL B. LUNT,
 Justice of the Peace and Quorum.
 LONG ISLAND, ME.

S. WATERHOUSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 Ellsworth Maine.
 Office over Cyrus Brown's Store, Main St. 29.

EUGENE HALE,
COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 ELLSWORTH, ME.
 Office on Main Street, over Geo. N. Black's
 store, in rooms formerly occupied by the Hancock
 Bank.
 The business of the late Thomas Robinson re-
 maining with the undersigned, who will attend to the
 settlement at the above named office.
 EUGENE HALE.

G. W. MADONX,
 Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
 ELLSWORTH, ME.
 Will give his attention specially and promptly to
 the collection business.
 Office on Main Street, next door to C. G.
 Peck's.

Charles Hamlin,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ORLAND, MAINE.
 Prompt attention given to all business entrusted
 to him.

BENJ. B. FOSTER,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 CASTINE, ME.
 Hancock County, 49 ft.

B. M. SARGENT,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
 GOULDSBORO, HANCOCK CO., MAINE.
 Post Office, Prospect Harbor. 15
 Will attend the Supreme Court at Ellsworth.

Ellsworth American.

"We Live in Deeds, not Years; in Thoughts, not Breaths."

VOL. VI. NO. 3. ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1860. \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

The following lines were written in Mrs. Knight's Album by the celebrated Ebenezer Elliot, on the death of one of our children, which took place during my residence, as Pastor of a church in Sheffield England.

RICHARD KNIGHT.

Mother! I come from God and bless—
 Oh! bless me with a mother's kiss—
 Though dead, I spurn the tomb's control,
 And clasp thee in the embrace of soul.
 No terrors daunt, no cares annoy,
 No tyrants vex thy buried boy;
 Why mourn for him who smiles on thee?
 Dear mother! weep no more for me.

Where angels dwell, in glen and grove,
 I sought the flowers which mothers' love;
 And in my garden I have set
 The primrose and the violet;
 For thee in heaven the cowslip blows;
 For thee the little daisy grows,
 When wilt you come my flowers to see?
 Nay mother! weep no more for me.

Christ's mother wept on earth for him,
 When wept in heaven the seraphim;
 And thro' the eternal throne, the light
 Grew dim, and saddened into night;
 But where through bliss heaven's rivers run
 That mother now is with her son;
 Why miss thee here, and wait for thee—
 Come, mother come! why weep for me?

I set a rose on her home beside;
 I know the poor memorial dot;
 The first leaf clipped my letter's store;
 My very name from earth is gone,
 But in my lower that knows not we,
 The wild hedge-rose and woodland glow;
 Where red breasts sing of home and thee,
 Come mother! come we wait for thee.

THE DISUNION FOLLY,

A SPEECH DELIVERED BY
Hon. Henry Wilson,
 IN THE
United States Senate, Jan. 25, 1860.

MR. WILSON. Mr. President: When the Republic entered the family of nations, it proclaimed to kings and princes, to nobles and privileged classes, to toiling freemen and lowly bondmen, the equality of man. Passing now through the eighty-fourth year of national life, America presents to the gaze of nations the humiliation and sadling spectacle of a Republic which began its independent existence by the promulgation of a bill of rights as old as creation and as wide as humanity, distracted by discordant and angry discussions upon issues growing out of the bondage of four million men.

Slavery in America—our connections with it, and relations to it, the obligations these connections and relations impose upon us as men, as citizens of the States and of the United States—make the issues of the age, the transcendent magnitude of which command the profoundest attention of the country. In the crowded city and the lonely dwelling, the public press and the judicial tribunal, the hall of legislation and the temple of the living God—everywhere, on the "inexpressible conflict" between the sublime ideal of the charter of independence and the aggressive spirit of slavery; between the institutions of freedom our fathers founded and the system of human bondage which now darkens the land, casting its baleful shadows over the Republic, obscuring its glory, and marring its symmetry and beauty.

Within fifteen States of this Democratic Republic, which commenced its career by uttering the plea of equality and liberty that live in the throbbing hearts of the toiling masses, and nurse even the wavering hopes of hapless bondmen, and the thick gloom of reckless oppression, more than four million human beings are held in the manager's God, are held in perpetual bondage. By inexorable laws, sanctioned by the moral sense of public opinion, these millions are denied the rights of manhood, and degraded to the abject condition of chattelhood. To them, the hallowed relations of husband and wife, parent and child, are held not by the sacred rights of a common humanity, but by the will of masters. The laws, the customs, the public opinion which have sunk these millions from the dignity of humanity down to the degradation of chattelhood, have founded and developed a privileged class, which now controls the slaveholding States. This class now rules these fifteen States, abrogating, in support of its interests, the rights, moral, constitutional, and legal, of the non-slaveholders, and the loss of honor, speed and free love, and free press. In these States the power of this class is overshadowing, resistless, complete.

Over the Federal Government this class, this slave power, has achieved dominion. The slave power of this day holds the national Government, in all its departments, in absolute subjugation. In this Chamber, where the representatives of the States, the voice of the people, the public opinion which have sunk these millions from the dignity of humanity down to the degradation of chattelhood, have founded and developed a privileged class, which now controls the slaveholding States. This class now rules these fifteen States, abrogating, in support of its interests, the rights, moral, constitutional, and legal, of the non-slaveholders, and the loss of honor, speed and free love, and free press. In these States the power of this class is overshadowing, resistless, complete.

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Miscellaneous.

The British Frigate Menelaus and an American Privateer.

During the war of 1812, a coasting sloop manned by four men, while trying to elude the blockading squadron of Newport, ran foul of a wreck, and sank so rapidly that two men, who were blown down in her. The survivors, Capt. Moody and his son, saved themselves in a small boat, but the wind was blowing a gale off the land, and carried them to sea. At daylight the next morning they were close to the British Frigate Menelaus, which instantly hoisted her colors, and they were taken on board. Her Captain, Sir Peter Parker, spoke to them kindly, but perceiving they were wet and much exhausted, gave orders to furnish them with dry clothing and food. An hour afterwards, Capt. Moody was called into Sir Peter's cabin, to render an account of himself, when he had finished, his son was also sent for, and questioned in the same style. "I am highly pleased," said Sir Peter, "to find that you are men of truth. To learn your character in this respect, was my motive for examining you separately. Had you prevaricated in your statements, I would have treated you on the same footing, and placed you on the ship's books, as I have several of your countrymen, who have fallen into my hands. I will take an opportunity to have you landed; but while you remain on board, you must work for your grub. Every man in my ship has a duty to perform. Report yourselves to the first lieutenant; he will be sure to keep the run of you."

Sir Peter Parker was quite a young man, but, through mistaken notions of discipline, appeared void of humanity. Hardly a day passed without some poor fellow receiving a flogging for some petty offence, though a smarter body of men could not be desired. When they were turned up, the boat-wain's mates were stationed at the hatchways to lash them along, a kind of torture more detested by seamen than flogging itself. Almost every sailor and marine on board had been either flogged or started. The consequence was, that every man hated him, and he knew it. To guard against mutiny, the men were forbidden to speak to one another, except so far as the duty of the ship required it. Such a mode of life was terrible to Moody and his son, though both, by Sir Peter's orders, were exempt from the lash. The father was stationed on the fore-castle and the son, a youth of eighteen, in the mizzen-top. When they had been on board about three months, the elder Moody one day, when the frigate was close in with Cape Hatteras, ventured to ask one of the midshipmen, who had taken a liking to him, whether it would be prudent to remind Sir Peter of his promise about landing him and his son.

"Not as you value your life, Moody," Sir Peter would consider such a reprimand equivalent to giving him the lie. Keep quiet, and rest assured that what he has promised he will perform. He never forgets anything. He can call every man by name in the ship; he seems to know everything."

Such was the advice of the midshipman and Moody followed it. A month or so afterwards, the Menelaus fell in with an American privateer making for Massachusetts Bay. The privateer was a vessel of about 250 tons, schooner rigged, and carried a fore-top-sail and top-gallant-sail. When first seen she was ahead and to windward, under easy sail, the wind blowing half a gale from the northward. The frigate was under double reefed top-sails, reefed courses, inner jib, and reefed spanker. Both vessels made sail simultaneously; the frigate shook the reefs out of her courses, reefed out her main-top-sail, and set the main-top-gallant-sail, and dashed along throwing the spray as high as her lower yards. Sir Peter felt sure that he could outstrip the schooner, which was almost buried under water by the press of sail she had set. And he was right. After an hour's chase he had almost reached her, though she still kept the weather gage. Elated with suc-

THE DISUNION FOLLY,

cess he ordered a reef out of the fore-top-sail, but soon regretted it, for the ship plunged heavily into the sea, and retarded her speed. The privateer observed this, and took in her top-gallant sail, after which she gradually ranged ahead again. She had profited by the frigate's blunder. To lower the fore-top-sail and reef it again, though only the work of a minute, would be a confession to all on board that he was deficient in skill, yet this must be done if he wished to overhaul the privateer. Rather than do it he resigned charge of the deck to the first lieutenant, with general instructions to use all possible means to overtake the chase. He then retired to the cabin. The top-sail was again double reefed, and the main-top-gallant-sail taken in. Relieved of the heavy pressure, she once more ranged alongside of the schooner, and by noon was ahead of her. Cape Cod was doubled about five miles to leeward, and the schooner was not more than four miles to windward. Apprehensive that she would leave about, and by short tacks work into Salem or Marblehead, Sir Peter, when he came on deck, ordered the main-top-gallant sail set, to force the frigate sufficiently far ahead to go in stays, and cut the chase off on the larboard tack. As the sea was smoother, the frigate's speed was increased, and when she tacked, the privateer was half a point on her lee bow. Of course she tacked also, but escape seemed now impossible. The frigate came up with her very fast, and had actually shifted a gun to the lee bow port to give her a shot when the jibstay and ballast parted, and she flew up to the wind against the helm hard a weather. The outer jib was ordered to be set, but while lying over to lose it, the elder Moody fell overboard. This caused some confusion, but Sir Peter disregarded the cry of "a man overboard!" and ordered the jib to be set at once.

Young Moody saw his father pass astern, and grasping Sir Peter by the arm, implored him to lower a boat and save his father, whom he knew to be a good swimmer. Sir Peter in a rage called the master's-arms to put young Moody in irons. But before the order could be executed he had jumped overboard.—Both life-boats and a grating were thrown after him and his father, but the frigate continued the chase. The loss of her jibstay, however, a slight change of wind, favored the privateer, which again tacked and stood into Salem harbor safe and sound.

Moody and his son, about a mile apart, one holding on to a grating and the other to a life-boat passed the net overboard. The next day they were picked up by a fisherman and taken to Boston. Capt. Moody, from whom we learned the foregoing particulars, said that, though kindly treated himself on board the frigate, the cruelty inflicted upon the men, in the name of discipline, was frightful. If they had been criminals of the deepest dye, they ought not to have been treated worse. It was matter of astonishment to him that they did not murder and destroy their officers. He said an American crew would have done so, and been justified by the voice of the people. A few months afterwards Sir Peter was killed by a shot in a shore raid on the coast, and Capt. Moody is of opinion that one of his own men fired it. He was a smart officer, but an inhuman tyrant.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Let our young farmers throw their novels to the dogs, and fill their own heads with facts. Let them go to village lectures, debating societies, agricultural meetings, anything adapted to the locality, and encourage the latent talent in the place to show itself. There is no reason why a farmer should not be a well informed man and be able to speak or write in such a manner as to demand attention. He has, or might have more leisure time than men in other professions, and instead of sitting down and complaining that the government is administered for the benefit of the life at the expense of the worker, and that he does not get his share of the offices, let him *take his own part* for the performance of legislative duties. An intelligent farmer, who is able to draw his own conclusions, and form his own opinions, and give his reasons for them, in a clear, concise and logical manner, will have more influence in any legislature ever assembled in the state, than any lawyer, because it is generally believed to be the peculiar art of a lawyer, to make the worse appear the better cause.—*N. H. J. of Agriculture.*

PATIENCE is a sublime virtue. The truest heroism in human life is that private heroism which bears with calmness inevitable ills, regardless of the consolations of a fruitless sympathy, and without the soothing consciousness of public attention.

THE MUSCLES of the human jaw produce a power equal to four hundred and thirty-four pounds. This is only what science tells us, but we know the jaw of some of our lawyers is equal to a good many thousand pounds a year to them.

RECREATION is a second creation, when weariness hath almost annihilated one's spirits. It is the breathing of the soul, which otherwise would be stifled with continual business. *[Fuller.]*

IN MAKING an estimate of a man or woman, don't take dress into consideration. 'Tis the value of the blade that you inquire into, not of the scabbard.

IT SO HAPPENS that nothing exists, absolutely nothing, which is not, at some time, and to some persons, wearisome and even potentially disgusting.—*De Quincy.*

BEFORE we censure others, let us ask ourselves, firstly, is it true? Secondly, is it kind? Thirdly, is it necessary?

THE DISUNION FOLLY,

he free," brought neither proscription from power, nor indignities from the people; now these sentiments bring upon the public man the proscriptions of power, the ridicule and reproach of press in the interest of power, and subject the American citizens, whose rights are guarded by constitutional guarantees, in the slave States to the insults and degrading indignities of lawless and brutal mobs, maddened by the fanaticism of slavery to arrests, imprisonments, fines and banishment. Then, the people of America confide their new government to the guardianship and guidance of statesmen known by their acts and recorded opinions to be unalterably opposed to the slave trade, to the perpetuity of slavery, to its expansion into the vast empire of the north-west; now the public men of America who inherit the sentiments and opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, James Jay, Hamilton, and their illustrious colleagues, who would consecrate the territorial possessions of the Republic to free institutions for all are admonished, in these Chambers, that they will not be permitted, in the slave States, to avow their sentiments, or to advocate the election to the Presidency, in 1860, of a candidate representing their policy, and that the election of such a candidate will be cause for the dissolution of the Union.

That slave power now compels public men to stand amidst the influence of free institutions, to hasten with alacrity to a disavowal of past sentiments and opinions, to accept the dogmas of the slave propagandists, and to join in holding down the neck of that power has established in the slave States, a despotic rule, over the freedom of speech, and of the press, and of correspondence through the mails. That power will not permit American citizens to entertain, utter, print, or circulate sentiments and opinions concerning slavery which were avowed by Jefferson, Henry, Mason, and the great men of the American Republic, even by Mr. Dowell, Sumner, and Randolph, in the convention of 1820. The American citizen, living under a constitution which guarantees free speech, holds that right subject to arbitrary laws, or to the lawless acts of brutal men. George Fitzhugh, one of the apostles of slavery, the author of a work entitled "The Principles of Free Society," in which he advocates the institution of slavery, Black or White, is right and necessary, now declares, with regard to the right of private judgment, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of religion, that "the South takes care to train these sterner spirits (so called) quite as efficiently, by an average public opinion, as Louis Napoleon has done by law, and that we have no prospect of deterring him from applying the ax to the root of our Southern institutions, (that is, by discussion, or resorting to fundamental principles,) first, beyond session or month next, by tar and feathers, and that falling by the latter."

So, what a humiliating spectacle has the Republic now presented to the gaze of mankind! I speak of the millions of beings, sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the abject submission of unreasoning beasts of burden, nor of the laws that stifle the mind and debase the soul of the bondman, but I speak of the deeds of lawlessness and inhumanity against free American citizens—deeds which shock every feeling of humanity, and which are being multiplied by the millions of beings, sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the abject submission of unreasoning beasts of burden, nor of the laws that stifle the mind and debase the soul of the bondman, but I speak of the deeds of lawlessness and inhumanity against free American citizens—deeds which shock every feeling of humanity, and which are being multiplied by the millions of beings, sunk from the lofty level of a common humanity down to the abject submission of unreasoning beasts of burden, nor of the laws that stifle the mind and debase the soul of the bondman, but I speak of the deeds of 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Circulation Table that of any paper of its class in New England. The Proprietors of THE BOSTON JOURNAL, in announcing their prospectus for 1860, take pleasure in saying that in no year since its establishment has the Journal received more marks of the confidence of the great reading public of New England than in the year which is now drawing to a close. Every month has witnessed a large increase in circulation, as compared with the previous year, and no former time have its columns been so crowded with the favors of its advertising patrons as at present. This expression of confidence and approval of patronage has enabled it to maintain the position which its competitors have assigned to it, in the BEST NEWSPAPER IN NEW ENGLAND and has enabled it to compete successfully with all its contemporaries, in the fulness, accuracy and promptness with which it has notified its subscribers of every matter of interest which has transpired during the year. That the Journal has done this, is evident from the fact that its CIRCULATION IS THE LARGEST.

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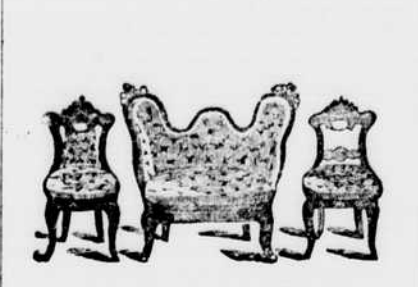
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BOOK, JOB and FANCY PRINTING. We have the best appointed Printing Establishment in the State.

Commissions' Notice. The subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Parker Peck, Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of William F. Allen.

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Washington, Feb. 2, 1860. I was obliged to despatch my letter yesterday before the result of the ballot was announced; and in fact until the last moment the state of the vote was such that Mr. Pennington was not elected.

The new Speaker received his friends last evening at Willard's and a large number of members waited upon him, when they were elegantly entertained. Many democrats were present, though but few members from the southern States.

A correspondent wishes to know how we figure the majority for speakers so as to make two. Well my friend, we can't do it, after getting the correct vote. Most of the papers as they get the result by dispatch, so far as some of the particulars were concerned do not tally with the full report by regular mail.

The organization of the House was nearly completed on Friday, by the election of Mr. Ferry as Clerk, and Mr. H. A. Hoffman of Maryland as Sergeant at Arms. One ballot only was found necessary in either case.

The election of Mr. Ferry, which was effected by only two or three majority appears to have been as strongly resisted by the democrats (both of the Administration and Douglas stripes) as was the election of a Republican Speaker.

Mr. Ferry's election was effected by the votes of all present who had voted for Mr. Pennington, together with those of H. F. Clark of New York, and Mr. Briggs of New Jersey.

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