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S. WATERHOUSE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

G. W. MADON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, ELLSWORTH, ME.

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

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

EUGENE HALE, COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW, ELLSWORTH, ME. Office on Main Street, near Mrs. N. Black's.

ISRAEL B. LUNT, Justice of the Peace and Quorum, LONG ISLAND, ME. Notary Public, Commissioner of the Weights and Measuring Office.

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

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

WILLIAM SOMERBY, TRIAL JUSTICE, ELLSWORTH, ME. Office on Main Street.

W. C. COLLINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, PENOBSCOT, ME.

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

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD, SURGEON, Mechanical Dentist, Office in Granite Block, Main Street, Ellsworth, Me.

P. H. HARDING, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, ELLSWORTH, ME. Office and Residence at the house of the late Dr. McAllister.

Ellsworth American.

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

VOL. VI. NO. 41. ELLSWORTH, ME., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1860. \$1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Poetry.

A Talk for the Girls. Did you ever see a lassie? That into an old man's chair, And, unobtrusively, Let him stand—no matter where?

Miscellaneous.

THE DESERTER.

An Anecdote of Napoleon the First.

In the year 1809, Pierre Pitois was sergeant in the twelfth regiment of the line, then quartered in Strasbourg. He was a native of that half-savage, half-civilized part of Burgundy known under the name of Morvan, and his comrades, ever spoke of him as a tough customer.

Man-worship at Trinity.

A letter from New York, in the Chicago Press and Tribune, burlesques the Trinity Church (New York) affair very effectively. "The panacea Araminta," a Fifth Avenue belle, is supposed to write it to her dearest, adorable Sabrina Jane!

How the President and Vice President are Elected.

The following summary of the constitutional requirements and the acts of Congress upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States will be read with interest: 1. The Electors are chosen by the votes of the people, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, 18th. Steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton 7th, arrived at noon today. Admiral Napier is dead. The prize fight between Hurst and Padock resulted in the victory of the former. Five rounds were fought, during which not a knockdown blow was given. The fight lasted only ten minutes. The Piedmont troops under Victor Emmanuel gained a brilliant victory on the 3d inst., on the Garigliano. They attacked the Bourbon army in front with their troops flanked by the fleet, and dispersed them—the tents, weapons, and stores of the enemy falling into Victor Emmanuel's possession, with 11,000 prisoners. Gen. Sominas pursued the enemy afterwards and occupied Molise and other positions commanding Capua. Victor Emmanuel was expected at Naples immediately. Garibaldi was at Naples. Anarchy reigned at Viterbo. The voting on the question of annexation had commenced at Perugia. The inhabitants of Viterbo hastened to vote in the morning, in such occupation and the Pontifical garrisons. The report that a treaty of commerce had been concluded between England and Austria is unfounded. A large body of troops who remained outside of the fortress of Gaeta had sent a proposal to surrender to the Piedmontese. Later telegrams from Shanghai say that the reported negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien Sin. Cebello's large piano forte factory in London had been burned. Twenty persons were injured. The telegraph cable to connect Singapore and Rangoon, was about to be sent from England. It is 13,000 miles in length. Fresh troops have left Turin for Naples. The corn crop in Italy was deficient. There was a steady demand for money in London, but no pressure. Some doubt was felt as to whether the bank would raise the rate of interest.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

PORT KERRY, Nov. 18.—The Pony Express with San Francisco advices of the 7th, and telegraphic advices to the night of the 8th has arrived. California has gone for Lincoln. San Francisco gave Lincoln 3000 majority. The country trade was good. There was little doing owing to the election excitement. Butter had advanced with a good demand and liberal sales, and was quoted at 20 a cwt. Grain was firm but quotations unaltered. The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of Oct. 24, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst. The report of the Southern States were preparing to secede if Lincoln was elected, had but little effect. New York, 17th. Private dispatches from the Secretary of the California Republican State Committee dated San Francisco 8th say that the returns from the Presidential election already amount to 20,000 votes, and that Lincoln is ahead of Douglas 2000 votes and has probably carried the State. Washington, 17th. Private dispatches from California state that Douglas has 3000 majority over Lincoln and 11,000 over Breckinridge in that State.

Bullet to the Exchange Market.

New York, Nov. 19. The banks of this city agreed at their meeting this afternoon to buy five hundred thousand pound sterling mercantile bills, and receive about three millions in discounts. Stocks are buoyant. New York Central sold at 74; Illinois Central 68; Galena 59; and other stocks rose one to two per cent. [TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] New York, Nov. 19. A meeting of bank officers was held this afternoon at the Bank of Commerce. The following banks were represented: Bank of New York, Manhattan Bank, Merchants' Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Union Bank, Phoenix Bank, City Bank, National Bank, Bank of the State of New York, Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank, Continental Bank, Park Bank, and Bank of Commerce. It was unanimously resolved that the banks here represented will unite in the purchase, through a committee, of starting bills to the extent of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, and pay for the same in proportion to their capital pro rata upon call of the committee. John A. Stevens, Moses Taylor and Thomas Eliason were appointed sub-committee. The business transmission of the bills is to be conducted by the Bank of Commerce for joint account of the banks. It was also further resolved that the banks represented will, during the present week, expand to the extent of five per cent. beyond their receipts, and they recommended the same course to the other banks of the city.

Maine Seamen Fayed.

The following communication, says the Boston Journal, appears in the Savannah News, where it is headed "Abolitionists dealt with in Camden County." "At a meeting of the citizens of Camden County, held on the 5th inst., at Jeffersonston, a committee was appointed to examine the brig Julia E. Arey, of Bangor, Me., and proof in relation to certain charges made against her master, E. W. Ryder, and his second mate, Joseph E. Ryder, both of South Orlington, Me. The committee executed that duty, and reported to the following meeting of the citizens on the following day, and the prisoners were brought before them. The citizens of Camden County having deliberately resolved to hang the first abolitionist they could convict, and not being satisfied with the evidence then before them, adjourned their meeting to the 8th inst., that all the evidence could be elicited, and they could calmly and quietly vote upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. A jury of twelve men, composed of our best citizens, was then empaneled, and the evidence, under oath, submitted. It appears beyond a doubt, that a man, said to be a mulatto, has secretly passed through our county, representing to our negroes that Lincoln was to be elected, and that then they were to be prepared for their freedom. It was also proved that the prisoners had held improper and dangerous conversation and intimacy with the negroes; but the testimony not being sufficiently conclusive, the jury were compelled to render a verdict not to hang, but to flog the prisoners, to confine them in jail until their trial could be dropped down to the 5th, when a committee were appointed to see them safely off, with orders never to return, which sentence was duly and promptly executed. It was also resolved that our thanks be returned to Mr. Taylor, of the S. A. & G. Railroad, for his kind notice of certain negroes that we wish to see in our prisons, although we have every confidence in the perfect subordination of our negroes. It was further resolved that our Senator and Representatives in the Legislature be requested to urge on that body the enactment of a law to prohibit our citizens from permitting their slaves to enter any northern vessel as pilot, steward or in any other capacity, to allow us the right of search of all such vessels; and the right of selling into slavery all free negroes who enter our waters,—which right we claim in self-defence, and which we mean to exercise at all hazards. It was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Savannah papers. DUNCAN L. CLINCH, Chairman. W. L. BARN, Secretary.

The Ellsworth American.

N. K. SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor. ELLSWORTH. FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1860. S. M. PATTENHILL & CO'S Advertising Agency, 110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston. S. M. P. & Co. are the agents for the American and the most influential and largest circulating Newspapers in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for the most favorable rates for advertising in their papers, at the lowest rates as required by the advertiser. Office, No. 1 South's Building, Court Street, Boston. All advertisements for the American and the Ellsworth American, will be inserted at the lowest rates as required by the advertiser.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Ellsworth American.

We have no flinching promise to make as to what we intend to do to add to the interest and value of the American, only, simply, to reiterate what has been before announced, that all the means we can command, will be devoted to its improvement. Just as soon as we can obtain the means, we shall obtain a new and larger press, thereby securing to the readers of the American a much larger paper than we now print. To do this, a large outlay is required, one beyond our present limited means. We find that an enlargement is almost a matter of necessity, and one to be put no longer than possible, and almost requiring to be done immediately at whatever cost of time and money. The stringing of news being created, calling for publicity and wide dissemination, are too strutting and too important to wait the slow process of the printer. The press, to keep pace with the lightning speed of succeeding events, has to avail itself of the telegraph, the rail-car, and all the modern inventions of science and distance and time. These repeated demands for news, by a fast people, make heavy drafts on the Publishers of newspapers; but the public will be secured to the latest and freshest news.

We anticipate that the time will soon come when the publisher of a newspaper in Ellsworth, will have to rely on the telegraph for a large quota of news than now, and the public wants will require a tri-weekly, or daily paper. It is to be hoped that new ways will bring with them the means to purchase, and that publishers of country papers will not be the poor class they are now. "While there is life there is hope," the old saw says, and we are blessed with a goodly share of the commodity, which at times, is quite valuable. We, therefore, shall labor for the present, doing all we can to satisfy the reasonable expectations of the public, trusting and hoping to be able, at no distant day, to make many improvements which shall be mutually advantageous.

Political subjects will receive a leading share of our attention, though not an exclusive one. The Republican Party, with its comprehensive platform of principles, noble aims and truly democratic spirit, will receive an earnest and hearty support. We believe this party to be the true party of the Union and the Constitution, and aiming to accomplish many valuable reforms, and embracing within the folds of its organization some of the best and purest statesmen now living. This party is now about to assume the control of National affairs, developing a policy in carrying on the government which shall be more in accordance with an enlightened civilization, and a pure Democratic spirit, calling for approval from the great Republican masses, while it is as rarely met with the bitter opposition of a defeated, though able and bold party. The duty of the Republican Press and the Republican masses, will be to defend the party when in power, as it has contended for its principles while seeking it.

Local matters will receive a large share of attention, as we can only hope to succeed by making our paper valuable as a local medium. We will thank our readers, and all our friends for local items. We hope to give more attention to a Marine list. This is an exceedingly difficult task, but we hope to succeed in this department over any previous attempt. To retain as many of our subscribers as possible, and to induce others to subscribe, we offer the following liberal terms:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes one copy per annum in advance, one copy and a copy of Taylor's Liberty Bells, one copy and a copy of the Atlantic Monthly, one copy and a copy of Peterson's Magazine, one copy and a copy of Taylor's Home Magazine, one copy and a copy of American Agriculturist, one copy and a copy of Gleaner Farmer.

We are thankful to our subscribers for their continued support and generous interest. Our subscription list was never so large as at this time, and many, perhaps two-thirds of the names now on our list, have continued our papers from our connection with the paper, cherishing us only their yearly visits and with their subscription and friendly greetings. We hope to merit in the future their regard and support.

N. K. SAWYER, Publisher. Ellsworth, Me. 5th, 1860.

"It is the bane of our politics that when we have sent a man to Washington—when he has instructed himself in his duties—when he has become able to do as a little better, than through some error, some whim, some fear, craven fear, on the part of some men, he is changed, and another man, untried, is sent to take his place. That, in the past, has been a great calamity to the people of the North. And now, since I am free to speak for myself, I shall, on all proper occasions, speak in this point with all my own little history. For I have seen, in my own little history—it is not a long one—that we have lost more from the inexperience of our men at Washington than we have even from the members of our opponents."

[From Anson Burlingame.] The above extract from Mr. Burlingame's speech at Music Hall, Boston, just after the election and his defeat, contains matter for serious consideration; and this seems just the time, for a discussion of the practice which has prevailed at the North for the past to a considerable extent, and which is rapidly gaining in public favor. This rule of action, or policy of political organizations, is not confined to any one of the present parties North, but it is the policy of all, as it is the bane of our country. As Mr. Burlingame tersely says, "We lose more from the inexperience of our men, than from the members of our opponents." This is but asserting a truth which is becoming patent to all observing men, and which most eventually work a change in the policy which is now popular.

Our Congressmen being now all elected, and being free from the turmoil and feverish excitement preceding an election, we propose to state our views upon the matter of County lines and county or local rights, in Congressional nominations, when a District is composed of more than one County. We have never listened for a moment to the popular notion that we must change our Congressmen once every two or four years, merely because by the law of "turns," the nomination belongs to some other locality. This policy is a suicidal one, opposed alike to the best interest of a party and of the country. A Congressional District is a political division of the country, made by the laws of the land, and should not be cut up into subdivisions without stronger reasons than because it will be for the interest of this or that man. The District is entitled to the services of the man who is best qualified for

the position, no matter where he lives; and also just as long as he can and will accomplish more for the benefit of the people of his District and Country than any other man. The people of the whole District have rights which must not be sacrificed to the arbitrary and selfish rule of "turns." And we never could see what particular public advantage there is to particular localities in having the Representative. He cannot labor to secure any advantage to a portion of his District, at the expense, or by neglecting the best interests of the whole District. He must act for his District as an entirety—a whole—ignoring arbitrary distinctions of localities. All the advantage a County or a locality can or should obtain in receiving a nomination, is that it may administer to its local needs; but it is equally true that some must be disappointed. In canvassing for assistance, we hope all the candidates, and their friends will keep cool, remembering that the people themselves, generally speaking, will not listen approvingly, to all that interested ones may say, pro and con. If the candidate is a fair man, a warm Republican, capable and honest, has worked to further Republican principles, and will again, whether successful or otherwise, in obtaining office, he is a safe man to be put into office. We have no doubt but all the aspirants will stand this test; in that case personal considerations will come in to the account and decide the question.

The following article from the Evening Post will throw some light on the secession movement South and explain to the uninitiated, why, just at this time, such a tempest should arise. If the intimations of the Post are correct, the force should be entitled "a new way to pay old debts."

Where the Shoe Pinches. The cracked-brain demonstrations making by the politicians of South Carolina are inspired, so far as they have any rational inspiration, by two motives—one political and the other financial. The political motive we need not allude to, as it is familiar to Mr. Lincoln in the selection of at least one extreme southern man for his cabinet, and to leave the present race of politicians at the South in the possession of all the offices, the financial one, which is of most immediate concern, because it will demand prompt treatment, is the necessary condition of the southern states, which leads them to look for a secession, the least dishonorable mode of repudiation.

It is now painfully apparent that the South is utterly bankrupt. She has been over-trading in progress, her cotton crop, which, as usual, was spent before it was sold, is less than was anticipated, while her grain and provision crop has been cut to nothing. She has been obliged to pay what money and credit she had to buy pork and lard at the North, and to meet her markets of both commodities to her own ruin; the consequence is that she has neither money nor credit left, not enough even to move her crop.

The public debt alone of the southern states has been increasing for the last ten years at the rate of 1,000,000 a month, and she has a security outside of her debt to merchants and her local municipal debts, which the northern people know to their cost, is very considerable. She is in an analogous but somewhat worse condition than the West was in 1857. Where she has no goods, which are not convertible into money in distant markets, the West had railroads which did not pay, but which had some value as security outside of the states in which they lay. The West had a fair crop of grain, but not money or credit enough to move it with. The South has a fair crop of cotton, but she is equally destitute of the means of moving it. The secession papers foolishly state about compelling the North to send gold for the cotton. Little thinking that it takes as much more to buy gold as to buy corn, and that the South would be ruined before enough coin could be put in circulation South, to move a fourth of her crop.

Thus it happens that between the failure of the crops in the South, the fallacious inducements held out by the general government to over-trading in negroes, and the infatuation and ignorance of those who seem to make or control public opinion in the southern states, the South is hopelessly bankrupt and now looks for some fanciful grievance on the part of the North, as an excuse for repudiation. Her leading presses do not hesitate to encourage repudiation as a legitimate mode of making reprisals upon the North, and even go so far as to register their protest of complete neutrality, based on the gold, in order that her "Northern enemies would not realize that only the first fruits of having elected a secessionist President, but also in an eminent degree the power of the South."

With such a state of feeling, with such notions of commercial honor, with such ignorance of the true elements of political economy, and, finally, in such an utterly disastrous financial condition as the South is at present there is no hope for peace or prosperity till there has been a setting up of the country is correctly advised of its resources. The process of setting up will be a hard one for both sections of the country, but the quicker it is over, the better. The crisis of '57 was great enough to the West, and the crisis of '60 will be a greater misery, we doubt not, to the South.

But let us suppose that any thing that the Republican party or that Mr. Lincoln has done, could have prevented the present derangement of our relations, either political or commercial, with the South. The inevitable result of the late election would have been that the South would have remained a long the struggle through which the South has to pass from her supposed wealth to her real poverty, nor could Mr. Lincoln now say or do anything that would not in the end rather aggravate, than soothe the trial. Fortunately, perhaps, the burden will fall upon the country, and its ultimate effect will be to bind the two Union together in bonds of closer sympathy than ever before. Manifestly, it becomes us all to nerve ourselves for the occasion. It is no new thing for debts to need the bodies from which they are due out, nor is there any instance on record of a body not improved by their expulsion.

The result may be summed up as follows, though it may be varied a few words:

Table with 2 columns: State and Electors. Includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, California.

At the September election, those towns voted for a secession as follows: Washburn, Smart, Fifty-six towns, not yet returned, voted in September this. Washburn, Smart, Returns from those towns will increase Lincoln's vote to more than 50,000 majority, and will proportionally enlarge his plurality and his majority. Considering that no effort was made by the Republicans to get a full vote, the result is in a high degree satisfactory and gratifying.—Kenosha Journal.

The St. Louis News brands as false a statement that the Hon. Edward Bates did not vote for Lincoln. He voted the entire straight Republican ticket.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

MAIL ROUTES.—Some of the mail arrangements in this county are decidedly bad, and call for change. On some of these routes, the mail accommodations have been curtailed, and on some, the days have been changed, all of which has not been for the public good.—The time for the making up of the mail letters for the New England States, is near at hand, any changes called for by the public convenience should be petitioned for at once. The mail routes from Ellsworth to Cherryfield, the shore route, should be so altered, as that the mail should not leave the latter village until after the Western mail arrives. This will accommodate Gould's, Sullivan, Studen & Co., to a very great extent, without making any additional expense. The mail down to the Island, and the amount of business done on the Island, and the amount of mail matter passing through the mails to the various offices on the Island, entitle the citizens there to a tri-weekly. We hope the citizens asking this mail boon, will be heard. The mail passing over through Waltham, Marquette, Keegan, much of public convenience. It is only a weekly, and the time has been changed to accommodate the carrier, without regard to the accommodation of the people. It is there is only one mail per week, Friday and Saturday would be the best time. Now it does not meet the wishes, nor satisfy hardly anybody. We hope the people in the Route will ask for a change, and ask in earnest too. The Backport and Soligwick mail needs some changes for the public convenience. We hope the people particularly interested, will at once set about the public duty of asking to have righted, some of their wrongs. No time should be lost.

THE EDITOR OF THE BATH TIMES has published the "cabaret of curiosities" which he took with him up Salt River. The first is a dove hawk, and the last a spread eagle on its tail. The fillings in consists of various sorts, such as Jacks, sets of teeth, doll, for marks, ax, rarer, a barbed head, Chapman's rooster, a safe, barrels, a work leg, a girl dressed, a fly, a blossom, a cracked bell, a glass eye, gun, powder horn, cow, lamb, etc. It is a characteristic inventory any how.

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