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Attest W. H. Campbell Regr

The Ellsworth American.

Hancock Co Leads

ELLSWORTH, ME., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

The Ellsworth American,

IS PUBLISHED AT

ELLSWORTH, ME.

BY THE

Hancock County Publishing Company

Terms of Subscription.

One copy, if paid within three months,.....$2 00
If not paid within three months,.....2 25
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1 inch,	$1 00	$1 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
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¼ column,	8 00	13 00	30 00	50 00	85 00
1 column,	14 00	20 00	50 00	80 00	150 00

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Transient Advertisements to be paid in advance.
No advertisements reckoned less than a square.
Marriages and Deaths inserted free.
Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Vol. XIX. Whole No. 976. No. 41

Business Cards

The Ellsworth American
Book, Card & Job Printing Office,
ELLSWORTH, ME.

H. M. CLARKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—IN—
EASTERN and WESTERN LUMBER,
No. 150 State Street,
BOSTON.
☞Orders and Consignments will meet with prompt attention. 3mos.39

WILLIAM A. EVANS,
Counselor & Attorney at Law,
—AND—
Fire Insurance Agent,
BLUEHILL, - - - MAINE.
November 29, 1871. 48tf

O. P. CUNNINGHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
ORLAND.....MAINE. 1f41

George P. Dutton,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GRANITE BLOCK,
ELLSWORTH, - - - Maine.
26tf

A. F. BURNHAM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
Particular attention given to taking Deeds, Mortgages, &c.,
Special attention devoted to the collection of demands against persons in the County of Hancock.
Office on Main Street,
28tf ELLSWORTH, ME.

Oyster and Eating Saloon.
J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,
PETERS' BLOCK,
Corner of MAIN & STATE STREETS, ELLSWORTH MAINE. 32-tf

HOUSE PAPER.
3000 Rolls House Paper
Just received at J. A. HALE'S, also a fine assortment of
Window Shades and Borders.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. A. HALE,
Main St., Ellsworth, Maine. 29-tf

INSURE IN THE BEST COMPANY.
The ÆTNA still maintains its strong position at the head of all American Fire Insurance Companies.
Assets after paying losses in 1872, $3,300,000.
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tf 7 Ellsworth Me.

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Office: over Geo. A. Parcher's Drug Store,
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H. D. HADLOCK,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Rider's Block, Main Street,
BUCKSPORT, - - - MAINE.
18tf.

ELLSWORTH AND PORTLAND.

The Sch FRANK PIERCE has been put in excellent order and will run between Ellsworth and Portland the coming season.
For freight or passage apply to F. M. Grant Master, on board, or to the agents on either end of the route.
13-tf AIKEN & CO., Agent, at Ellsworth.

HOW TO GET RICH!
How any man, woman, girl or boy may get rich
FROM FIVE CENTS CAPITAL,
sent for TEN CENTS, and stamp for return postage. Address, A. G. GRINDLE.
1y22 South Penobscot, Maine.

HARD PINE TIMBER
On hand, and Sawed to dimensions.
Hard Pine Plank, Hard Pine Flooring
AND STEP BOARDS.
FOR SALE BY STETSON & POPE.
☞Wharf and Dock, First, Corner of E Street.
Office, No. 10 State Street, Boston.
6mos19

H. H. CRIE & CO.,
—Dealers in—
Iron & Steel, Blacksmith & Quarry Outfits,
Ship Chandlery, Carriage Stock,
Fishermen's Goods and Groceries.
Also Agents for
American Powder Co.,
Rockland, June 25th, 1873. 6mo26

R. Y. CRIE & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in
Groceries, Grocers' Drugs,
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Rines Block, 17 Main Street,
BANGOR, ME.

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD,
Surgeon Dentist,
OFFICE, GRANITE BLOCK,
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Every branch in the Dental Profession carried on in the most substantial manner, and at prices that defy competition.
A Perfect Set of Teeth for $20!
Anesthesia produced by the use of Johnston Brothers' new apparatus and Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, or Sulphuric Ether. The freezing of the gums successfully performed and teeth extracted without pain. 44tf

GEO. P. CLARK & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS,
::AND::
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 164 State Street,
GEO. P. CLARK. BOSTON.
:::ooo:::
Freights and Charters procured. Vessels Bought and Sold. Insurance effected. Consignments Solicited
27tf.

Poetry.

Patience.

BY PHEBE CARY.

Why are we so impatient of delay,
Longing forever for the time to be?
For thus we live to-morrow in to-day,
Yes, sad to-morrow we may never see.

We are too hasty; are not reconciled
To let kind nature do her work alone;
We plant our seed, and like a foolish child
We dig it up to see if it has grown.

The good that is to be we covet now,
We cannot wait for the appointed hour;
Before the fruit is ripe, we shake the bough,
And seize the bud that folds away the flower.

When midnight darkness reigns we did not see
That the sad night is mother of the morn;
We cannot think that our sharp agony
May be the birth-pang of a joy unborn.

Into the dust we see our idols cast,
And cry that death has triumphed, life is void.
We do not trust the promise, that the last
Of all our enemies shall be destroyed!

With rest almost in sight the spirit faints,
And heart and flesh grow weary at the last;
Our feet would walk the city of the saints,
Even before the silent gate is passed.

Teach us to wait until thou shalt appear—
To know that all thy ways and times are just;
Thou seest that we do believe and fear,
Lord, make us also to believe and trust!

The World and I.

Whether my heart be glad or no,
The summers come, the summers go,
The lanes grow dark with dying leaves;
Icicles hang beneath the eaves;
The asters wither to the snow;
Thus doth the summer end and go,
Whether my life be glad or do.

Whether my life be sad or no.
The winters come, the winters go,
The sunshine plays with baby leaves;
Swallows build about the eaves;
The lovely wind-flowers bend and blow;
Thus doth the winter come and go,
Whether my life be sad or no.

Yet mother nature gives to me
A fond and patient sympathy;
In my own heart I find the charm
To make her tender, near and warm;
Through summer sunshine, winter snow,
She clasps me, sad or glad or no.

Miscellaneous.

Chief Justice Taney.

[From a paper read before the Albany Institute, Jan. 7, 1873, by Isaac Edwards, Esq.]

Soon after his admission to the bar he was chosen from Calvert county, a member of the House of Delegates, the popular branch in the legislature of Maryland. He was elected as a federalist, and served with credit in the session commencing in November, 1779. He was a candidate for re-election the next year, and failed on account of the decisive change than occurring in the politics of the State. This defeat was probably one of the most fortunate events in the course of his life. He now betook himself to the practice of law, choosing Frederick city as the field of his labors, because it seemed to offer better opportunities to a young man than a larger city like Baltimore. His choice was a wise one. It gave him a pleasant home in a beautiful valley, in the midst of a prosperous community; it gave him opportunities for study and a fair share of business; it brought him into close and intimate relations with the whole body of the people; and this in turn gave to him the strength which every wise-hearted man derives from the consciousness that he is working in his measure for the common welfare. He was not indifferent to his own interests, but diligent and studious. After a practice here of about five years, like a sensible man as he was, he married him a wife, Anne Phebe Charlton Key, a sister of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," of a family residing in the immediate neighborhood on a plantation, owning slaves, without forgetting the nature of the African or his interests. Let me say here, lest I forget it, that Mr. Taney inherited slaves as property, and *manumitted them*. This marriage was a happy one. It was cemented by a genuine affection to the end of life, and it was embellished through more than forty years by a beautiful courtesy, in spite of the fact that the husband was a devoted Catholic and the wife a devout Protestant.

Mr. Taney rose steadily in his profession, and was employed in many important causes. He acted as counsel for Gen. Wilkinson, tried before a military court at Frederick, in 1811, the general being, at the time, under a cloud in consequence of the part he played in connection with Aaron Burr. The charges were not sustained, and his sword was restored to the accused, rather against the public judgment. Some time after this (in March, 1819), we find him engaged in the defense of Martin Gruber, a Methodist minister from Pennsylvania, indicted for attempting to incite an insurrection among the slaves. In the course of his sermon this minister had used these words: "But are there not slaves in our country? Do not sweat and blood and tears say there are? The voice of my brother's blood crieth; is it not a reproach to a man to hold articles of of liberty and independence in one hand and a bloody whip in the other, while a negro stands and trembles before him, with his back cut and bleeding?

"We Pennsylvanians think it strange, and it seems curious to read the prints or newspapers from some States and find—*For sale, a plantation, a house and lot, horses, cows, sheep, and hogs; also a lot of negroes, men, women and children, some very valuable ones; also a pew in such and such a church.* In this inhuman traffic and cruel trade, the most tender ties are torn asunder, the nearest connections broken."

The counsel's conduct of the defence was manly and noble. He did not attempt to take back the words of his client; he could not do that, for they had been bravely spoken, in the open light of day, to a large and mixed audience. He therefore justified them, before a jury of slaveholders. He maintained the right of his client to entertain and to express his convictions freely, on all moral and religious questions. He went further; he more than justified the words charged in the indictment. He spoke "with abhorrence of those reptiles who live by trading in human flesh, and enrich themselves by tearing the husband from the wife, the infant from the bosom of the mother." "A hard necessity," says he, "compels us to endure the evil of slavery for a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation while we were yet in a state of colonial vassalage. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed, yet while it continues it is a blot on our national character, and every real lover of freedom confidently hopes that it will be effectually, though it must be gradually, wiped away, and earnestly looks for the means by which this necessary object may be best attained." The jury, after being out only a few minutes, returned with a verdict of *not guilty*. A report of the trial was at once published, with a letter from Mr. Gruber, in which he says: "I hope, while I keep my senses, I shall consider *involuntary, perpetual slavery*, miserable injustice; a system of robbery and theft."

Just at the close of the war (in 1816), Mr. Taney was elected by common consent a member of the Senate of Maryland, and served out his term of five years with great advantage to the State, and apparently with much satisfaction to himself. His biographer tells us he was not fond of public life, and did not much value or seek after political honors. Without this assurance, and judging solely from the facts of his life, we should have inferred exactly the contrary. Nevertheless, we must admit that these facts are consistent with a higher love for his profession, and that he rose steadily to the highest position at the bar in his native State. He had become a supporter of General Jackson for the Presidency, and he was in 1827 appointed Attorney-General of Maryland. This appointment was made by Gov Kent, a warm supporter of the administration of Mr. Adams. It conferred upon him considerable power and influence, and it imposed upon him a heavy burden of hard work, work which he performed with ability and unflagging industry.

When the cabinet of Gen. Jackson broke up, in 1831, some two years after his inauguration and under rather singular circumstances and influences, Mr. Taney was appointed Attorney-General of the United States, and thus came into association and friendly relations with one of the most remarkable men ever chosen to the Presidency. Without going into particulars, it is clear that his appointment was suggested and brought about through the influence of his friends, and that he afterwards won the confidence of Jackson. Martin Van Buren did the same thing. And yet these two men, of about equal powers and with same points of resemblance, were utterly unlike each other in the rear substratum of character, and they were both utterly unlike the old hero of New Orleans, whose inflexible will appears everywhere as the chief element, the main strength of his nature.

Every one knows the steps of Taney's advancement; how President Jackson waged war on the United States bank; how the bank used its means, its peculiar weapons of offense without scruple or conscience; how the President resolved on the removal of the United States deposits to the State banks; how his Secretary of the Treasury, William J. Duane, refused to make the order to that effect; how Jackson removed him at once and appointed Taney in his stead; how the latter immediately made the order, appointing certain State banks as the depositories of the public fund; how this act was justified in the President's message to Congress, and criticised by that body; how the appointment of the new Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the Senate for confirmation, and instantly rejected by that body, and how Mr. Taney thereupon resigned the office and went home to Baltimore, a political martyr, as Mr. Van Buren came home from England.

Early in 1835, a vacancy happening on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, the President at once nominated Mr. Taney for the place, and the nomination was "indefinitely postponed." The war of parties went on; the great Chief Justice Marshall died in the summer, and the President, in December, nominated Roger B. Taney to fill his place. The majority in the Senate had passed over to the side of the administration, and in March, 1836, the nomination was confirmed. The boy that had walked home from college, eighty miles in two days, was now Chief Justice of the United States.

We have had a good many Presidents; only a few Chief Justices. John Jay, an honored name in the history of New York, held the office till 1794, when he was sent minister to England.

John Rutledge, of South Carolina, was then appointed, and held the office one term; his appointment was not confirmed.

Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, succeeded, and held the office till '99, when he was sent minister to France, as Jay had been sent to England. In January, 1801, John Marshall, of Virginia, was nominated to the office, and unanimously confirmed. It is worthy of notice that these four men were Federalists, that they were not men of extreme opinions, but men of large experience and great natural capacity. The fifth in the line was educated in the same school of politics. Not until the great rebellion had been well nigh conquered, not until 1864, was that high office filled by a man, Salmon P. Chase, educated in the political faith of Thomas Jefferson.

For many years Chief Justice Taney administered the law, and discharged the duties of his office, with great satisfaction to the country. It was thought by some that he showed a leaning toward the doctrine of State rights, a tendency to limit the powers of the General Government to the strict letter of the Constitution. He certainly showed no disposition to enlarge the jurisdiction of that great court over which he presided; an excellent virtue this, in the judge of a court constituted like that; the more excellent because it involves a voluntary restraint upon the natural ambition and love of power incident to men and courts in all ages, and because a love of power indulged in this branch of the Government must work harm in the action of the others, and so destroy the equilibrium of the whole. To appreciate the obligations of his office, a judge of this court must be a statesman, he must comprehend the relation in which the States stand to each other, and to the Union; and he must also, in the administration of justice between man and man, mingle or interpret the rules of law with good sense and sound reason.

I shall not dwell upon, or even enumerate the important public questions that came before the court while Judge Taney held a seat upon the bench. They were met as they arose, with candor and fairness.

But there is one novel case, of no sort of public interest, tried before him at the circuit in Baltimore, which I must mention. It involved a question of copyright. Reed, of Boston, had copyrighted the air to the song known as the *Old Arm Chair;* and as the piece was popular, Carusi, of Baltimore, adapted the words to a similar air, and was selling the song in this, its new form; and the action was brought by Reed for an infringement of his copyright. The question for trial was one of fact, viz.: whether the defendant's new air was really a new and original composition, or a mere evasive imitation of the old one. It was a question relating to the fine art of music, and it could only be determined by experts. So witness after witness was called on the question, and their testimony, like that of their fellows everywhere, was not very harmonious; finally the plaintiff's counsel proposed that Mr. John Cole, a professional singer, should be sworn and required to sing the two songs to the jury, so that they might judge whether the two airs were similar or not. After a long debate the motion was agreed to by the court, and Mr. Cole, under oath, proceeded to sing to the judge and jury:

"I love it, I love it, and who shall dare
To chide me for loving that old arm chair?"

After hearing both songs, the jury, solid men of Baltimore, were unable to distinguish between the two, and therefore gave their verdict for the plaintiff. We see no fault to find with the ruling; the plaintiff was only allowed to read the two compositions to the jury, and surely it was their business to decide on this question of fact.

The Chief Justice possessed many elements of greatness; a mind of singular grasp and subtle discrimination. He had been distinguished at the bar for his rare capacity as a special pleader. He was equally distinguished on the bench for his readiness and facility and practice, presented in cases coming up from so many different States. His intelligence and intellectual activity were of a high order; and he was a wise man after his type of character. He was a good presiding officer; his opinions were well considered, and written in the clear judicial style, becoming a high court of justice. He was a man of pure life; the desires and pursuits of his mind were not corrupted by that reasonable alloy of ambition which entered into the pure gold of his character. Through all the earlier years of his administration, he bore himself calmly in his high office, with dignity and discretion. He had gained the confidence of the country; he was respected and trusted as a capable and worthy administrator of justice and law.

Without much personal or affirmative power, he possessed the influence accruing to him from his high position, and an immense power as a check on the action of Congress. It may be that, as he advanced in years, his pride was flattered by the unassailable position he held, and by the exercise of such high prerogatives. One does not like to assert an ungracious thing; but we must all admit that, had this been the truth, it would have been only natural.

It was his fortune to come upon a great duty, in the ordinary course of judicial administration. Oddly enough it came in the form of a civil suit for an assault. The action was brought in the United States Circuit Court, by Dred Scott, a resident of Missouri, against John F. A. Sanford, of New York, for the act of arresting and imprisoning the plaintiff and his wife, and their two children, Eliza and Lizzie, one of them seven, and the other fourteen years of age. The defendant interposed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, on the ground that Scott was not a citizen of Missouri, but a negro whose ancestors were brought into the country and sold as slaves. Scott admitted the fact alleged against his ancestors, by a demurrer; and the court held that these facts were not sufficient to call for a dismissal of the suit. The defendant then pleaded to the merits of the action, and averred that Scott and his family were his slaves, his lawful property.

The answer of Scott presented his claim to freedom on these grounds: that in 1834 he was the slave of Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the army, and was taken by him first to the military post of Rock Island, in Illinois, a free State, and from there to Fort Snelling, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory of Louisiana, north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, where he remained two years, and where he was married to his wife, who had also been taken there as a slave of a major in the army; their oldest child being born on the river, north of Missouri, and the younger after they were bro't back into the State of Missouri. On these facts a verdict was rendered affirming the defendant's right to Scott and his family, as his slaves.

This was the celebrated case that came up before the Supreme Court at Washington for review. A cause more important its bearings or more simple in form never came up for decision before this august tribunal. The real parties plaintiff were four millions strong, and the real defendants numbered about sixty thousand. On the side of the plaintiffs was the silent, divine sense of justice; on that of the defendants there was law, capable of being wielded either in favor of freedom or slavery.

The indictment and trial of the seven bishops played an important part in English history; the recoil against the government, created by the verdict of the jury, developed an opinion, born of mingled reason and passion, which at length drove James the Second from the throne. It was a government prosecution, and it brought in a new line of kings.

The decision in the Dred Scott case was foreshadowed in the inaugural message of President Buchanan; it was hailed by him as the voice of authority that was to settle for ever the vexed question of slavery or freedom in the territories of the Union.

Let us recall the situation: ever since the Missouri compromise of 1820 for more than a generation, slavery had been prohibited in the territories of the Union, by a law of Congress, north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes. By a mad act of folly and ambition, this statute, whose validity was not previously questioned, was repealed in 1854, when the territories of Kansas and Nebraska were organized. The repeal reopened a great debate, and brought in a fierce conflict, a debate on the rights and merits of slavery throughout the Union, and a conflict on the territory of Kansas to secure the organization of the new State. This controversy was going on with great heat and passion when this remarkable cause was heard, and when Mr. Buchanan was sworn into office.

It was not a fictitious case; the facts were real; but the question as to the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court was argued in St. Louis in April, 1854, while the question of the repeal of the Missouri compromise was pending before Congress.

On review the cause was twice argued. It was capable of being decided on the ground that the Courts of the United States had no jurisdiction, or on the ground that the laws of Missouri, from which state the appeal came, were controlling and conclusive. But because one of the parties plaintiff was born above the line of thirty-six deg. 30 min., it seemed to give the opportunity to discuss and decide on the validity of the act of Congress prohibiting slavery north of that line, and consequently upon the right to hold slaves in all the territories of the Union.

The court had no sympathy with the enslaved people. A majority of the judges came forward, beyond the issues presented, to uphold and maintain the institution in its utmost rigor. They decided first on the question of jurisdiction, that a negro man could not bring a suit in the United States Circuit Court against the citizen of another State; that he could not be treated as a citizen because he was regarded by the framers of the Constitution as having no rights, and no lot or part in the body of the people; not even so good a status as a private corporation, a mere creature of the law has; and second, that while Congress may organize and make all needful rules and laws for the government of a territory, it could not exclude slavery or legally establish the famous Missouri compromise of 1820; and that the people of a territory were equally without power to act upon the subject, because the Constitution carried or recognized the institution as already existing in all the territories. From such a skilful combination of negative conclusions, with one daring affirmative, the inference was easy that Scott could not acquire his freedom by being taken into the territoric line of thirty six deg., thirty min., and that his oldest child born above that line was nevertheless a slave.*

We do not question the personal integrity or good faith of these judges. Without being aware of it, they were being carried forward on a mighty current of opinion; in truth, as in theory, they delivered an impersonal opinion; they declared the law as they had been trained and educated to apprehend it. The dissenting judges did the same thing; coming to an exactly opposite conclusion. Perhaps no decision ever pronounced in America shows more clearly the animus, or what Montesquieu calls the spirit of the law; meaning thereby the natural drift and purpose of the law-creating mind in a state or nation.

It is now only sixteen years since the decision was pronounced; and it stands there in the nineteenth volume of Howard's Reports as obsolete and dead as the slave code of Rome; the record of it has been blotted out with the blood of a civil war, and on its page has been written the new law of equal rights for all men.

There are two considerations bearing upon the decision which perhaps ought not to be overlooked; one relates to citizenship, and the other to the merits and defects of a written and therefore inflexible Constitution. From the earliest times the term *citizen* has carried with it the notion of privilege. During its early history, the citizens of Rome constituted a real aristocracy. Following out the law of her development, the rights of citizenship were at length extended to the body of the people, to other communities, and even to distant towns and distant cities. We find the word conveying a similar sense in modern times. It flashes out in the French revolution, a name of such potential charm that it ends, after a while, in a *citizen king*. No one stops to inquire precisely what rights belong to him as citizen. We all assume without debate (we have been educated up to that point), that whoever has the right to vote and own the soil he cultivates is a citizen; and yet we all know that a woman and a child is compassed about with the rights of citizenship.

The consequences flowing from a written Constitution meet us every day. They assume the features of sharply defined statute law; and so we often find a great question of public and State policy hinge upon the interpretation of a single word or phrase. The court is under oath, sworn to uphold the Constitution; it is not free to seek out the path of reason; it must go by the written law. Under an unwritten Constitution, like that of England, the courts, and every branch of the government, have much greater freedom; reason, guided by precedent, plays a more important role; the Constitution is not amended by a positive act, it is developed, like the common law, by the inspiring reason which gives form and character to every growing people.

The memoir of the Chief Justice is written, as its author tells us, to vindicate the chief against the unjust aspersions, hatred, and calumny which were provoked by this celebrated decision. It reproduces the opinion, and aims at a reversal of the public judgment; unwisely, as we think, it attempts to justify the uncalled-for decision of a bare majority of the court, denying to Congress the right of affirmative legislation over a territory, on one subject only. The fame of the Chief Justice is secure, if it be left to the main current and tenor of his life; it is not so secure when it is made to hinge on the correctness of a judgment hardly supported by the strict letter of the law, with an adverse action upon a disfranchised race.

The Chief Justice had presided over the court now more than twenty years, and he was in the eightieth year of his age when the opinion was pronounced. It is scarcely fair to his memory to seize upon the decision as a just criterion of his merits as a magistrate. It may show, it certainly does show, great intellectual vigor.

It is claimed in his defense, and the remark is often made, that he did not express it as his personal opinion that "a negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect." And this claim is literally true; he attributes this opinion to the people and age in which the Constitution was framed; the apology is nevertheless one of verbal criticism, rather than one of substance; because, as we understand the subject, it is the opinion then pronounced by the court which was relied upon to infuse that opinion into the Constitution. A plain man cannot find the sentiment in the words of that great document; and if he deal candidly with the history of those times, he will be slow, he will hesitate to impute to its framers an opinion so iniquitous and so at war with historic truth.

We have here a peculiar phase of character. This eminent man refused to own a slave, and yet gave the weight of his office and juridical skill to strengthen an evil heritage. Full of clemency toward the individual, he almost created a common law to uphold the system.

Let us, however, deal justly with his memory. He showed no sign of mind lived to the great age of eighty-seven, discharging the duties of his office with all fidelity. He lived in charity and good will toward men, and died at last without a stain upon his personal character. He saw the light before the battle of Saratoga had been fought, and, well stricken in years, he heard also the thunders of Gettysburg.

*Chief Justice Taney, Md., leading opinion.
Wayne, Ga., agreeing with him.
Greer, Pa., agreeing with him and with Nelson; *prima facie* jurisdiction.
Daniels, Va., agreeing with him.
Campbell, Ala., agreeing with him (does not touch question of jurisdiction).
Catron, Tenn., agreeing with him, on other grounds; asserts power of Congress on other subjects.
Nelson, N. Y., agreeing with him, hardly touches the power of Congress, goes upon the laws of Mo., and question of jurisdiction.
McLean, O., dissents totally.
Curtis, Mass., dissents totally.
Conclusion: "That it appears by the record that the plaintiff is not a citizen of Missouri, and that the Circuit Court of the United States for that reason had no jurisdiction in the cause, and could give no judgment in it. Judgment for that reversed, with a direction that the suit be dismissed for want of jurisdiction."

The Little Lady.

I was stopping at the Hotel Windsor, at Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

One morning I was smoking in the colonnade, when a tall, elegantly dressed gentleman asked permission to light his cigar by mine. I saw at once that he was a Frenchman, although his 'English' was nearly perfect.

'Have you heard the news?' he enquired.

'No.'

'Is it possible? Why, all Paris is alive with it at this moment.'

'What has happened!'

'The Countess de Marville, the fairest of the fair, was found murdered in her bed last night, her bureau broken open and ten thousand francs missing from it. It was terrible! The brute who did the deed effected his entrance through the window of her chamber, near which, unfortunately, was a tall tree planted by the distinguished grandfather of the Countess years ago. Little did he imagine what a terrible use would be made of it.'

'This is bad news. How any man could harm a woman thus in cold blood is more than I can imagine.'

'Ah, monsieur, if you had ever seen the Countess you would wonder still more. She was beautiful—beautiful as an angel,' he added, stroking his whiskers with an unmistakable air of vanity; 'I knew her well.'

'Indeed.'

'Oh, yes. There are in Paris few popular women unknown to me.'

His manner now was decidedly conceited, and I felt disgusted. My coldness evidently repelled him, for he soon left me.

Afterwards I heard from other accounts of the late tragedy.

Among the details of the affair was one which peculiarly impressed me—and which my first informant had not spoken of—an oversight which surprised me, as the occurrence he had not mentioned was of that kind which would be most apt to strike the fancy.

Upon the throat of the Countess the murderer, in throttling her, had left a mark from a ring he wore—the impression of a chariot wheel with a star in the centre.

'This,' said my latest informant, 'may lead to the discovery of the murderer. Jean Mosqueau is already visiting the jewellers' to find out from which and by whom a ring with a chariot-wheel device was purchased.'

'Who is Jean Mosqueau?'

'What, Mosqueau, our famous detective? Although his courage is well known, you would not, to look at his fair, delicate face and form, believe that he could fight a gnat!'

A week later I was aboard the steamer, bound from Calais to Dover.

Among the passenger I beheld one whose face looked familiar to me. I was not long in recognizing this person as the same I had seen in front of the Hotel Windsor, and who had first informed me of the murder of the Countess.

He was certainly a very handsome man, although his conceited air was a blot upon his good looks.

He moved languidly hither and thither, turning his brown eyes admiringly upon the pretty lady passengers, while stroking his whiskers with one white hand, upon the middle finger of which was a superb diamond ring.

I am rather of a suspicious nature, which, combined with a lively imagination, had often led me into singular errors.

Now, a strange impulse moved me to advance and hold out my hand to the man whom I had involuntarily disliked from the first, in order that I might have a chance to glance at his ring. Somehow the idea possessed me that I should discover a chariot wheel device upon the glittering bauble.

The stranger did not at first recognize me. He soon did, however, and frankly extended his left hand, which was not the one containing the ring.

My brain fairly reeled; the man's behavior was a confirmation of my suspicions.

'The other hand, if you please,' I said, in a low, stern voice.

'Monsieur will you please excuse me; my other arm is lame with the rheumatism.'

He beheld me glance towards the half-hidden ring, and I was sure I saw him start and turn pale, at the same time looking much surprised. He, however, opened his right hand, as if perfectly willing for me to shake it if I choose to.

Then I had a good look at the ring, and felt ashamed of my suspicons. The device was a common heart, which certainly bore no resemblance to a chariot wheel.

After a general conversation to recover my self-possession, I turned away, resolved in the future to have a better opinion of my fellow-creatures.

The stranger's good looks seemed to attract the attention of a good many of the ladies. One especially, a modest looking little thing attired in black, kept directing furtive glances at the handsome passenger. Finally she glided so close to him that in turning he brushed against her.

An apology, smilingly received by the little lady, a remark about the weather on the part of the gentleman, and the two were soon conversing with animation. Meanwhile the blushing cheek and bright eyes of the fair one seemed to betoken that she was well pleased with her companion, whose air was more conceited than ever.

'I am afraid we shall have a storm,' she remarked pointing towards a dark cloud upon which the captain of the boat was gazing anxiously.

'We may, but do not be alarmed, madame.'

With an air of nonchalance he pulled a red cigar-case from his pocket and asked his companion if she objected to a smoke. Then he started, and quickly returning the red one to his pocket pulled forth another of a blue color.

'Why—why,' inquired the lady, evidently amused at the sight of the two cases.

The other colored, and it struck me that his voice slightly faltered and his hand trembled as he made some laughing reply.

Soon the storm came pouncing down upon us. We were midway in the Channel, so that we caught the full force of the sea and gale. Both were terrific.

The sea swept the boat, which lay so far over that her machinery was soon damaged so that it would not work. The wind screaming like a demon, threw her over still father.

Suddenly we observed the sailors endeavoring to loosen a long-boat on the davits at the stern. Meanwhile, there was an ominous grinding, smashing noise under the counter. The truth could not be concealed; we were sinking.

The ladies screamed; the handsome passenger lost his self-possession, and ran hither and thither.

The cool behavior of the little lady in black contrasted strangely with the agitated demeanor of those around her.

There she stood calm and immovable, her bright steel-blue eyes fixed upon the handsome stranger, of whom she did not loose sight of for a moment.

'Keep quiet, ladies and gentleman!' sang out the captain—'Keep quiet, and don't crowd around the boat so! There will be room in it for you all; and, besides, there is a schooner coming to our assistanc,' pointing to a vessel bearing towards us before the wind.

There was, however, a panic among those addressed. The moment the boat was lowered, into it they all bundled, among them the handsome passenger.

A huge sea coming along, roaring like thunder, parted the tackles, tearing the boat from the steamer before the lady in black or I could enter it. The handsome passenger, loosing his balance, fell ever the gunwale, and being unable to swim wildly threw up his arms.

I must acknowledge that I was so engrossed with the perilous situation of my fair companion and myself—now the only two left aboard the steamer—that I paid little attention to the drowning man.

The steamer was, in fact, going down fast—was already nearly engulfed in the stormy waves, her heated and half-submerged boilers hissing as the steam came gushing out like the spout of a whale.

I was advancing to throw an arm around the little lady, fearing to see her washed away, when, quietly motioning me back with one hand, she seized a coil of rope and threw the end to the handsome passenger. He caught it, when, turning to me, the lady requested me to help haul the man aboard. I complied, marvelling at the love and devotion thus shown by a woman to an acquaintance of an hour.

His power over the female sex must be great, I though. He is conceited, but not without reason.

The idea flashed clearly across my mind in spite of my danger. The schooner, however, was very near, and I had every reason to believe that we should be picked up.

I was right. We were all taken aboard the schooner, the handsome passenger among the rest. Then the lady in black pulled forth a revolver, pointing it at the head of him whom she had rescued.

'Out with that red cigar-case!' she said sternly. 'I would like to see what monsieur carries in it.'

'Why—why,' stammered the stranger; 'what is—'

Before he could say another word, the little Amazon thrust her disengaged hand in his pocket, pulled forth the red cigar-case, and opening it, a ring dropped to the deck.

The ring she picked up, and holding it up before us all exclaimed—

'I have found it at last. The jeweler asured me it was the only one of the device in Paris—a chariot wheel! This person is the murderer of the Countess de Marville!'

The handsome passenger stood as if frozen to the deck, making no resistance as the lady in black slipped a pair of handcuffs over his wrists.

'By what right,' he then stammered, 'do you—'

He paused as the other threw off her dress and false hair, revealing the person of a slender man with delicate, girlish features.

'I am Jean Mosqueau, the detective!' he quietly remarked; 'and I robbed the sea of this man that the scaffold might not be cheated.'

There is little more to add. The main proof having been obtained, other proofs on the prisoner's trial were brought forth, showing him guilty beyond doubt.

Long before his execution his name was ascertained to be Louis Rosseneau, a noted adventurer and gambler, who, however, by cool effrontery and a winning address, backed by his good looks, had been enabled to move among the first circles of Parisian society.—*Graphic.*

Origin of the Names of States.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order, we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, which takes it name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, its owner.

New Hampshire—first called Laconia—from Hampshire, England.

Vermont, from the Green Mountains (French, Verd Mount.)

Massachusetts, from the Indian language, signifying, "the country about the great hill."

Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island to that of Rhodes in ancient Levant.

Connecticut's name was Mohegan, spelled originally, Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifying "A long river."

New York wrs so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother, Charles II., granted him that territory.

Uew Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Carteret, after the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel, of which he was governor.

Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the word "sylvania" meaning woods.

Delaware derives its name from Thomas West, Lord de la Ware, Governor of Virginia.

Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles I., Henriett Maria.

Virginia gets its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or virgin Queen.

The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles I., and [illegible] in honor of Charles II.

Florida gets its name from Kasquas

Alabama comes from a Greek word, signifying "The land of rest."

Louisiana was named in honor of Louis XIV.

Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, which is, in the Natchez tongue, "The Father of Waters."

Arkansas is derived from the Indian word "Kansas," "Smokey Water," with the French prefix of ark, "a bow."

Tennessee is an Indian name, meaning "the river with the big end."

Kentucky is also an Indian name. "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying at the head of the river."

Ohio is the Shawnee name for "The Beautiful River."

Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested.

Indiana's name is derived from that of Indians.

Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word "illinos," men, and the French affix "ois" making it "Tribes of men."

Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild, rushing channel.

Missouri is also an Indian name for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river.

Kansas is the Indian name for smoky water.

The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Neyada is unknown.

Iowa signifies in the Indian language "The drowsy ones," and Minnesota Cloudy Waters."

The origin of the name of California is unknown.

THE HABIT OF ATTENTION.—Don't let your minds get into ruts, boys. If you have ever travelled over country roads in the spring you know how hard it is to get the wheels out of the deep tracks, when once you have turned into them. Just so it is with your minds. You need to give them a freer range. Have always on hand some really valuable book quite outside your ordinary pursuits, and read a little in it every day. Read ten pages attentively, rather than twenty carelessly.—Learn to pick up knowledge everywhere. A good newspaper will give you many valuable thoughts, which you may as well save as not if you will but turn them over a time or two in your mind. It is reflection that makes an idea our own.

You are accustomed to think of Charles Dickens as a wonderful genius. Yet he says of himself, "My own invention, or imagination would never have served me as it has, but for the habit of common-place, humble, patient, daily, toiling, drudging attention."—If Dickens' career would not have been a success without this hab

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1873.

Revival of Business.

Most of the late metropolitan papers concur in the statement that there is a better condition of the money market *now*, than for some days past. The *scare* has about passed away—confidence is taking its place, and business is refunding its wonted channels.

At this juncture, there is in business circles much discussion as to the feasibility of resuming specie payment. Gold has fallen to a lower figure than for years before (being quoted on Saturday at 107 3-4 in Greenbacks,) and the demand for Bread-stuff in Europe the present season will make our exports exceed our imports by a large amount and this balance must be paid in gold. We extract from an able article in the New York *Times* the following:

Only a short time since, resumption meant contraction; contraction meant revulsion in prices, and with these panic was feared. We have involuntarily taken things in their reverse order. We have had our panic; we have had a revulsion in the prices at least of stocks; we have had a sharp, severe, almost disastrous contraction of the currency, in use, through no action of the Government, and through no concerted action of any kind. It occurs now very forcibly to business men everywhere, why should we not have resumption as well? We have had the evil consequences, why not have the good ones?

A correspondent to whose communications we have already called attention, points out very forcibly, as it seems to us, a method by which the subject can be approached on the part of the Treasury. The argument is very simple, and all our readers who have reflected upon it can perceive that it suggests no extreme step—only a cautious yet courageous experiment. The question for the Government to determine is: Is the volume of the currency sufficiently small, relatively to the transactions that it must aid in making, to be worth dollar for dollar in gold? Now, no one can answer this question but the Government, and the Government can get the material for an answer only by testing the market. The prices on the Gold Exchange are obviously not to be depended on as a basis for a judgment. They are confessedly made up, not in greenbacks, but in arbitrary, temporary currency, consisting of certified checks. These checks are at a certain not very well defined discount in legal tenders. They well may be. They are not lawful money. They are not the promises to pay of solvent banks, issued as money. They are simple certificates that the holder is entitled to credit for their face at the bank on which they are drawn, which bank is backed by the other banks of the City. This arrangement has served a good, even a great purpose during the recent panic. It has brought the business community through a most trying time of trial with a surprisingly small amount of actual injury. But it has, nevertheless, resulted in the creation of a third currency in our markets, which confuses values and makes it simply impossible, to judge from the quotations on the Gold Exchange, what the real value of gold is.

On the other hand, [illegible] are some facts connected with the gold market itself which lend some to fix its real value. These our correspondent, "Knickerbocker," pointed out, with sufficient distinctness, in his letter on Saturday morning. It is well known, for instance, that gold is coming to this country in very considerable quantities. The shipments of which we have scattered notices from time to time—and which are only approximately complete—justify the estimate that of the $10,000,000 withdrawn from the Bank of England, a large proportion is intended for the United States. No commodity rises when the supply is on the point of a heavy and sure increase, unless there is a heavier and surer accession of demand. There is no such occurence in our market. The gold which remains with us comes to us in the performance of almost the rudest form of barter—so much gold for so much grain. There is no other demand for it. It must enter the market, and when it does enter, the price must go down. Yet, in the face of this fact, the Gold Exchange showed, for several days after these shipments were well known, a considerable advance in the nominal price of gold. We at the time declared our opinion that the price was normal only, and the rapid decline soon justified the correctness of our views. How are we to know what the real price is? That is the question for the Government to consider, for on that must depend some of the most important interests of the country.

—The woman suffrage movement is by no means dead, as its enemies would have us believe. Mrs. Campell is holding enthusiastic meetings in Washington County, and nearly all who hear her are convinced by her arguments. On the 13th and 14th of this month, the annual meeting of the American Women Suffrage Association will be held at Cooper Institute, New York and Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. However the humorists of the press may affect to despise the cause of woman's emancipation, they would be puzzled to name any other subject which calls out at public meetings so much and so varied talent as woman suffrage. For instance, at the New York meeting speaking is expected from the following persons, as well as many others of great ability: Geo. W. Curtis, Henry Ward Beecher, Bishop Simpson and Havan, Geo. F. Hoar, James Freeman Clarke, Julia Ward Howe, Wm. Floyd Garrison, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Campbell, Abba G. Woolson, formerly of this city, Rev. W. H. H. Murray, Myra Bradwell, Celia Burleigh, Phoeba A. Hannaford, Ada C. Bowels, Mary Green, Henry B. Blackwell, Lucy Stone and Col. T. W. Higginson, the President of the Association. It is to be hoped that Maine will send some volunteer delegates.—[*Star.*

—The Somerset *Reporter* says:—"We hope and trust, that at its earliest session, our Legislature will pass such a general railroad law as shall best subserve the interests of the people, and then the way will be cleared for wholesome action during the rest of the session upon other matters that demand the attention of our men whom we have chosen to represent our opinions. But if this war between railroads is admitted and allowed to grow to its usual gigantic proportions, then goodbye to all wholesome legislation on other matters. Let our Senators and Representatives enter the field with their eyes open; and let the professional lobbyist be greeted with the cold shoulder which he deserves."

—The total number of persons killed by railroads in Great Britain in the year 1872 was 1,145. The total number injured was 3,038. The railroad Gazette of New York makes the number killed in the United States during the year ending Sept. 1st, 341. The number injured was 1,410.

—An engine at Reading, Pa., the other day, struck a boy and threw him several feet in the air, but the engineer rushed out upon the cow-catcher and caught the boy as he fell. The boy walked home without any assistance.

Correspondence.

Our New York Letter.

Wall Street Cliques Destroyed—The Produce Exchange Proposed Relief—Jottings and Gossip.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

MONIED COMBINATIONS SEVERED.

Wall street to-day shows that the effect of the "financial disturbance" has, for the present, destroyed the cliques. When the operations on stock are rapid and the wires are pulled by strong hands, there is an impetus to the clique transactions which sways thousands in the balance every moment, and closes the day's business with alternate long and short interests which may be taken as a basis of prognostication as to the general market. But in a breaking down of the market such as we have just seen, when collaterals are completely useless and the borrowing values uncertain, together with the rates for money as changeable as the sunlight shadow between the leaves, there is nothing to warrant the existence of the cliques, and there may today be said to be none on the street; but this happy condition of financial quiet will soon be disturbed for it is not in the nature of "bulls" and "bears" to remain passive under exciting events.

RELIEF TO THE PRODUCE MARKET.

The most important news to the producers, is the action of the bank officers with reference to exchange, which will tend to relieve the produce market of an inactivity which is daily becoming more disastrous. At the session of bank officers held at the Merchants' Bank, a proposition was matured for the purchase of exchange, in order to facilitate the movement of crops. The proposition is to be submitted to the Bank Conference at its next meeting, which will probably be in a day or two. This action is endorsed by the bankers as well as by the Produce Exchange, as a substantial measure of relief, and the good effects will be at once felt on the produce market.

JOTTINGS AND GOSSIP.

The conduct of the committee appointed by the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to decide upon a model for an equestrian statue of General Thomas, is, to say the least, inexplicable. A number of prominent sculptors having responded to their call for designs, the committee nevertheless came to no decision whatever, and failed to recognize, by even a vote of thanks, the responses made to their call. As the competitors had spent time, money, and talent, in the matter, common courtesy demanded at least this poor formality.

The reformers are sound on the question of paying the Sheriff. "The fees and emoluments of the office," they say, "must be reduced. They are now largely in excess of the present salary of the President of the United States, even double as that has recently been. The oppressions and extortions of this office must be abolished." Among other useful industries, it appears that Sing Sing Prison boasts a distillery supplying convicts with a spiritous beverage which, though manufactured from a nauseating medley of refuse vegetables, yet brings a dollar a pint, and finds plenty of takers.

The other morning Mr. John Brennan of Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, was assaulted by two men who attempted to garrote man, and he gave them both a sound thrashing. Then he called the police and had them locked up. They gave the names of Alexander Spencer and William Cowan.

Recently a mad Texas bull escaped from a drove, at Fifty-third street and Third avenue. At Fifty-seventh street it turned upon a crowd of boys who were pursuing it, and knocked down a man. Further on it ran into a party of ladies coming out of the Terrace Garden Theatre. At that moment Roundsman Minick of the Fifty-ninth street police drew his revolver and, at the risk of his life, placed the muzzle close to the animal's head and fired. Before Munick could recover himself the bull turned upon him and tossed him in the air, goring him severely.

The trade in the late potatoes is now going briskly forward. Every day large consignments are received. The price per barrel now is $2.50 for the first class, and $1.50 for second class.

Prof. Donaldson sailed over East Brooklyn, Jamaica, and Rockaway Beach for fifty minutes on Saturday evening, at a elevation ranging from 500 to 6,000 feet. He landed near Queens depot.

INSIDER.

Letter from Boston.

Musical Notes—Latest Styles—Englishmen Lecture Courses—Personals—Weather.

[From our Boston Correspondent.]

BOSTON, Oct. 7th, 1873.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The long evenings which are gradually appearing, lead us to think of the manner in which we shall spend them. The signs of life in the operatic sphere are innumerable. Maretzek and Strackosch will each strive hard to excel the other. The former will appear in Boston the last of next month. The latter, not until February.—Nilson and Campanini will be the stars of the last named company. Annie Cary is with them and will be cordially welcomed home. The concert season was never more auspicious. Barnabee, the great humorist, will appear in a new character, with Persis Bell, the young violinist, and Howard M. Dow, the well-known accompanist. No Quartette is more popular with Lyceums than the Tempie, consisting of Messrs. Fitz, Fessenden, Cook and Ryder. This combination will appear in the Old Bay State Course, Oct. 9th.

Camilla Urso, the celebrated violinist, is announced in connection with a troupe, consisting of Miss Edith Abell, Tom Karl, J. R. Thomas, and Auguste Sauret, with Mr. Frederick Luer as Director. We are happy to state that the company has already been engaged for a series of concerts in the State of Maine.

Theodore Thomas will give five concerts in this city with his unrivalled orchestra of sixty performers. This will be his farewell season.

Last evening, a farewell testimonial was tendered to Mr. Gilmore at the Boston Theatre. It certainly was a well-deserved compliment, for no man has done more to exalt the musical fame of Boston than he, and we sincerely regret that he has decided to make New York his home.

THE STYLES.

The season has arrived when the Devotees of Fashion are striving to initiate themselves into all the mysteries of style. The grand openings, during the past week have been well attended. The dress-rooms of our largest stores were resplendent with costly garments from Paris, Berlin, etc., and were crowded with an admiring throng of ladies. Dolmans and sleeveless jackets seem to be very popular. It is enough to bewilder one to enter the millinery departments, for who can select a hat or bonnet from one hundred and fifty distinct styles? The Venitian hat, with the brim rolled at the sides, is worn the most, and will generally find favor. Steel and jet ornaments, long plumes and sprays of flowers are considered indispensable on both hats and bonnets.

High ruffles are no longer worn for the neck, and the hair is arranged very low—the same as a year ago—with one braid in the back, looped up.

ENGLISHMEN.

What a very English talent is flooding our country. The radical Bradlaugh has arrived in New York, and the papers are full of him. Some censure him for his radicalism, while others admire and extol his athletic form and proportions; his great powers as an orator, and his genial and pleasant ways. He will give his views on "The Impeachment of the House of Brunswick in Boston, Oct. 17th. He is engaged to lecture in Rockland, Me., Nov. 7th.—Wilkie Collins, Newman Hall, Prof. Pepper Jenkins and the Rev. Mr. Brindley who will follow Mr. Bradlaugh and attempt to refute all his statements, have also arrived, and Proctor, Massey, Bellew, and Hepworth Dixon will very soon make their appearance in America.

LECTURE COURSES.

Edward Jenkins will open the "Lyceum" course Tuesday evening of this week.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will open the "Old Bay State" course on Thursday evening. This great pulpit orator of America will be welcomed by a large house as usual.

The "South End" course will be opened Nov. 3d by Anna E. Dickinson, and John B. Gough will contribute his eloquence to the opening lecture in the Boston Highland course early in October.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Simmonds, from Rome, the greatest living American Sculptor, is now in this city, and is stopping at the Parker House. He is a sterling son of the "Pine Tree State," and Maine should be proud to call him hers.

Kate Stanton is in town to-day. She has been up to Dartmouth College, telling the senior class how Poverty can be abolished.

Petroleum V. Nasby has retired from the lecture field.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler has become literary editor of the "Christian Union."

WEATHER.

The heat for two days has been intense, the mercury getting as high as ninety in the shade. It has a tendency to make the returned tourists long for cool sea-breezes and the not less inviting mountain shades. But we hope for a change very soon, for we had already bade gentle summer a glad adieu, and welcomed with our hearts the autumn.

E.

Can You Afford To?

Young man, can you afford to drink? Your liquor costs money, but that is but a very small percentage of the whole cost of drinking. You hope that your life may be a success. You desire to accumulate property, gain honor, or better still, you desire to become an honest respectable man.

Well, the world is not remarkably generous. It does not gratuitously heap its gifts on any one, and if a drinking man, you labor at a great disadvantage in your efforts to rise to distinction. For nineteen-twentieths of all with whom you have dealings, have more respect for, and more confidence in a strictly temperate man than one who drinks. And if you desire the patronage or assistance of men, you must first gain their confidence.

It alone, as it chooses. That is a veil of conceit which hides your weakness from your own view, but conceals it from no other. It is an old story. But nine out of ten times it is a lie and men will be likely to think that it is much more probable that your case is one of the nine than the tenth. Nearly all drunkards made the same assertion at the beginning, and many of them continue to make it when they are so drunk that they cannot get the words from their mouths without a hiccough.

But if you are certain you "can take it or let it alone, as you choose," then immediately let it alone forever, while you can.

Perhaps you think moderate drinking does not injure one's reputation much. You are mistaken. Men who know that you are a moderate drinker have not the plainness of speech to tell you just what they think of moderate drinking. They do not wish to embarrass you or hurt your feelings. They are too polite to "pitch into you" on a subject in which they have no personal concern; and if you want their employment or assistance they will evade you. You fail to get what you want, but never mistrust that the real cause is because they cannot trust you.

They know that human nature is such that under certain circumstances or in certain states of health that a single glass of liquor may render a man incapable of doing his duty; that his mind for the time may be so impaired that he will make inaccurate statements, bad calculations, and manage all affairs in such a way as to indicate poor judgment.

And they know that at the very moment when his abilities are most required they may be wanting.

This is a matter of the greatest importance in selecting sea captains or others who have the entire management of property of great value. If men are to trust thousands of dollars worth of property in your care, they have a perfect right to demand that there never shall be a moment when you shall not be in full possession of your reason.

But, perhaps, the saddest thought in regard to occasional drinking is the danger of forming a habit which will hold you in a lifelong bondage; and place you in a position where your best friends dare not assist you, lest their pecuniary assistance, instead of relieving your poverty, should simply afford you the means to further gratify your appetite and sink you still deeper in misery. Temperance men are often deterred from assisting intemperate relatives simply on this account. They consider a rum-shop to be an unmitigated nuisance, whose very presence is a curse to the earth. They wish they were all in that place of which the grog-shop is the most fitting type. And sooner than spend one dollar to sustain a grog-shop, they would throw five in the fire. Now, who that has feelings like this can bear to furnish even a friend with money, when he knows that friend's thirst is so strong for drink that he cannot refrain from spending that same money to support one of those misery-making, crime-begetting holes?

Now, young man, are you willing to place yourself in such a position that no prudent friend will dare trust you with the disposal of a dollar to relieve your own poverty? No rational man will thus deprive himself of his friend's confidence.

Sir, drink will take your money, your property, your home, your domestic happiness, your employment, your health, your reason, your respectability, your influence. It will deprive you of your friend's confidence, and leave you in a more destitute and more pitiable condition than a rooster deprived of his feathers.—It will divorce you from everything that is near and dear, and bequeathe to you a penniless, pitiless orphanage. Is it not an expensive luxury? Can you afford it?

R. L. G.

—In the Supreme Court at Alfred, Thursday, the case of the State versus Marcus Watson *et als* for libel in the Biddeford *Times* against Judge Barrows and the jury in the Wagner case, was tried. The defendants are father and sons, the father being publisher of the *Times*. The two sons pleaded not guilty, and the father appealed, and pleaded that he did publish the article but without wrongful intention, and filed a statement tending to show that it was made in his absence and that he disapproved it. This explanation being deemed satisfactory, the prosecuting officer was advised by the judge to prosecute no farther and the defendants were discharged.

General News.

The Modoc Prisoners.

SPEECHES BY CAPT. JACK AND OTHER PRISONERS.

The Parting Scene Between the Prisoners and their Families.

Frantic Demonstrations of Grief.

EXECUTION OF CAPT. JACK AND FIVE OTHERS.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Oct. 3.

Capt. Jack and four Modocs were hung at noon to-day (Friday), for the murder of Gen. Canby. Two of the least guilty were pardoned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

A Fort Klamath dispatch, dated Friday, says Bamch and Staluk were much pleased at their reprieve this morning. Thursday afternoon Gen. Wheaton had a talk with the Indians in the guard house. Capt. Jack looked considerably worn and weighed down. He took a seat on the bank and an old Schonchen sat down on his right, huddled up in his blankets. Both of these Modocs were shackled at the feet. They had a wild and nervous appearance as if very anxious about their future. Boston Charley and Black Jim shackled together, sat down on the left of Jack. Two of the Lost River murderers sat next to Black Jim with Bamch and Staluk on their left, and Long Jim on the extreme right. Young Schonchen sat on the bank, on the right of his father, and the Curly Headed Doctor, Dave and another of the Lost River murderers were squatted along the wall on the right of the semi-circle.

The whole party were very fidgetty, as though they had learned, from outside sources, that six of them were going to be hanged. They had received no official notification of their approaching doom. After the General had taken his seat, the post chaplain walked to the middle of the circle, and delivered an address, which closed as follows: "I have to tell you all, that the Great Father in Washington, has decided that to-morrow you must all die for your sins, and the Great Spirit also tells you, that if you repent and show sorrow, for the crimes you have committed, you will go to the happy land." He then stepped up and shook hands with them all, adding, "I hope to meet you all in the happy land above."

When these were translated by Dave Hill the captives evinced considerable interest, and they evidently were striving hard to maintain composure, but the nervous twitching of the hands and wandering of their eyes showed that the blow struck hard.

Boston Charley kept steadily chewing tobacco, while the sentence was being spoken, and spat quids about the floor in a careless way as if nothing of any importance was taking place.

Schonchin expressed his contempt for the whole matter. Lying back on the bank and behaving in the most indifferent manner as if the entire proceedings were rather a bore. Jack appeared to take the news very coolly, but his bright sparkling eyes appeared unusually brilliant and glared around the circle in a quick and restless manner. The interpreter then informed them by order of the President that their wives and families would be taken good care of, also that Gen. Wheaton was prepared to hear any remarks they had to make. Capt Jack spoke as follows:

I heard the sentence and know what it is, but I feel that I am more innocent than Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank and Skantion Jim, the men who planned and instigated the crime of which I am accused. When I look into my heart I see no crime there. I was always in favor of peace, and Bogus Charley was the first to propose the murder of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners. Those young men were with him. I said no, but they had the power and carried me with them.

When Bogus Charley proposed killing Gen. Canby Boston Charley was the one who first sanctioned it. Bogus Charley said, "If you fall to help me I will do it alone." When the Allotment read the orders Bamcho and Slolux, and the four prisoners were taken back to the stockade evidently rejoiced at not accompanying the others to the happy hunting grounds. The chaplain then offered an earnest fervid prayer for the souls of the culprits, to which they listened attentively. At 10 o'clock and 15 minutes the fatal nooses were placed around their necks under the direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Capt. Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope.

At precisely 9:45 o'clock the intreperters, Capt. A. C. Applegate and David Hill, explained to the prisoners the nature of the order to be read to them by the Adjutant, and at 10 o'clock Adjutant Kingsbury read the order promulgating the sentences of the commission and the President's order thereon with the orders of the Secretary of War and the department commander in the premises.

Capt. Hoge then bid farewell to the prisoners, and black caps were placed over the heads of all the culprits. At 10 o'clock and 29 minutes they stood on the drop, and the rope was cut by Assistant at a signal made with Capt. Hoge's handkerchief. The bodies swung round and round, Jack and Jim apparently dying easily, but Boston Charlie and Schonchin suffering terrible convulsions. Boston Charlie and Schonchin repeatedly drew up their legs, but the two others seemed to die almost instantly.

At 10:28 their pulses were felt by Capt. Hoge, and as this is being written they are swinging lifeless in the air. As the drop fell with a terribly deadly thud, four poor, wretched human beings fell into eternity, and a half-smothered cry of horror went up from the crowd of over 5000 Klamath Indians, who witnessed the awful spectacle. Wails of deep and bitter anguish went up from the stockade, where the wives and children of the poor fellows, had a fair view of the shocking scene.

The coffins, six in number, had been placed directly in the rear of the gallows, two of them destined to be unoccupied, as the order commuting the sentences of Bamcho and Slolux only arrived at 10:30 o'clock last evening, and preparations have been made for their execution with the others. An application was made this morning to Gen. Wheaton, by the sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon, for the custody of the Indians indicted by the grand Jury, but was refused.

THE GRAPHIC BALLOON.

DONALDSON STARTS FOR EUROPE.

Reaches the Promised Land, Canaan, Ct.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The mammoth balloon in Brooklyn, under the direction of Prof. King of Boston, was nearly filled Saturday night, and could have started yesterday, but the proprietors objected to violate the Sabbath, and at 8:30 o'clock this morning the gas was shut off with 300,000 feet in it. At 9 o'clock the ascension commenced, the life boat being well filled with ballast, provisions, etc. Its occupants comprised Messrs. Donaldson, Lunt and Ford. The balloon rose very rapidly, moving towards the north, then rose higher and took a northeasterly direction, then moved towards the east, and finally seemed to strike a course due east. At 9:50 it passed over Glen Cove, Long Island, going out of sight there at 10:10 on a E. N. E. course. At 11:10 it passed over Bridgeport, Conn., going eastward. Prof. Fowler of Bridgeport, measured its altitude when over that city, finding it was two miles above the earth going about a mile a minute. At 11:40 it was seen at New Haven, going northeasterly. It beat the railroad train from Anson to Seymour and at the latter place disappeared behind the clouds. It passed over Waterburg and Litchfield, Conn., at the latter place being quite near the earth.

At 1:15 p. m. it reached Canaan, Conn., where the aeronauts threw out ballast and the anchors which were bringing it to the earth. When they were thrown out, the balloon, being thus lightened, sailed off into space amidst a heavy rain and has not been seen since.

—Chicago is now manufacturing railroad iron at a rate of 80,000 tons per year.

—A balloon which left the Manchester, N. H. Fair with Prof. King, landed safely between Exeter and New Market.

—There are but two living animals—the man and the dog—which can stand an instantaneous change from Arctic cold to tropical heat without suffering deterioration or losing health.

The "Talks" of Captain Jack and Other Prisoners.

THE SCENE AT THE EXECUTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

LATER.—Capt. Jack renewed his attack on Wheaton, urging that it would be quite proper for Scarface to take his place, and then his valuable services would be saved for his family and his tribe.

Gen. Wheaton then asked if any of the others had anything to say, and Sloluk spoke as follows: "I want to talk. People call me George. I have been confined in the guard house through misrepresentation, and my child died yesterday, and I could not go with the mourners. Nobody here can say that he saw me at the scene of the massacre. I would like to know who were the witnesses against me. They told lies. I took no part in the massacre. I am confined here without cause." Bamcho said, "I want to go and see the men confined who really killed Gen. Canby. I was some distance away, when the killing was done." They were then told that they were only charged with carrying arms to assist in the massacre, and they both denied carrying any arms at all.

Black Jim then said: "I see a great many men present, but have no talk to make as Jack talks. I always tell the truth, and am well known among my people. I was wounded in the first fight at Lost River, and was very sick for many months, and was not on the war-path. My heart tells me that I am a good and strong man and able to take care of the Modocs. If Jack and Schonchin are killed, I shall then be left to take care of the Modocs. I don't know what Jack and Schonchin think about it. That's my idea. I am afraid of nothing, and when it is war, am always in the front rank. If I have been guilty of crime, and the law of chiefs decides that I should die, I am willing to die, and am not afraid to die. I have been a long time confined to the guard-house, without even a chance to talk, and if we are to die, I think we should make some arrangements for our spirits in the other world, and I would like to hear the spirit man talk."

Boston Charley then expressed a desire to talk, and said: "You all knew me during the war, but it seemed to me that I had two hearts—one Indian and the other white. I am a boy yet. You all know of what I am guilty.

Although a boy I feel like a man. When I look each side of me I think of those other men as women. Schonchin, I am not afraid to die. I think I am the only man in the room. I fought in the front rank with Shacknasty, Steamboat, Bogus, and Hooker Jim. I am wholly man, not half woman. I killed Gen. Canby, assisted by Steamboat Frank and Bogus. Bogus said: 'Do you believe these commissioners mean to try to make peace with us?' I said, 'I believe so.' He said, 'I don't believe so. They want to lead us into some trap.' I said, 'All right. I go with you.' Capt. Anderson remembers when Bogus came into camp in the evening, and when I came in the morning. I would like to see all my people and bid them good bye, to-day. I would like to go to the stockade. I feel that if I criminate other parties it would not amount to anything. I see it too late now. Our chief men were not at the bottom of that affair, and they did not like such a prominent part in the massacre as the young men. I am young. I know but little. When I see anything with my own eyes I know it."

Boston Charley was then asked why they killed Canby and the commissioners. He said all the presents they received had no influence on them, and they suspected Canby and the commissioners of treachery, and got up a big mad.

Boston then made a long harangue in which he tried to show that Jack had no share in the massacre, and that he had worked very hard in keeping the young men quiet. He appeared to lay all the blame on Bogus, and also said that Bogus slept in the white camp the night before the massacre in order to disarm any suspicions.

Schonchin was asked by order of Gen. Wheaton if had anything he wished to say. The old chief's eye lightened considerably at the prospect of a talk, and making a sign in the affirmative, he presently commenced and spoke as follows, his speech being interpreted by Oliver Applegate and Dave Hill:—

"You all know me here. I was always a good man. There was a time I did not want a white man here. I asked advice from men. I sent my boy to Texas Reservation, and he chose a piece of land for his own. Boston Charley has told the truth when he called me a woman. I was always a peace man. But there come some young men that were over-rash and anxious to do something to distinguish themselves. Hooker Jim and some other boys made all the trouble and when I look at these irons on my legs I feel that they should wear them, not I. They were the cause of all the trouble. I have always given young men advice, shook hands with the white people, and here I am now, condemned, with irons on my feet. I heard what the Great Spirit man had to say, and I think it good. I should not die for what others have done. But I will not cross the river, and will go to my father in the Spirit Land."

After the delivery of the speeches, by the condemned, the post chaplain made a very solemn prayer for them, and the meeting broke up. The prisoners were shortly afterwards returned to their cells, and at 5 P. M., were visited by their families. This was the first meeting since their death warrant had been made public, and as it was to be the last before death, separating them forever on this earth, I would naturally have been affected, but I was perfectly unprepared for the frantic state of grief into which the women worked themselves. They howled their weird death song, and even the little children seemed to catch the infection, and they cried and wept after the most finished style.

Jack appeared very much affected at meeting his favorite squaw, Lizzie and the little pappooses. His sister Mary was even more affected, and worked herself into a perfect paroxysm of grief. The little girl even appeared to comprehend the situation, as Jack gave her one last fond embrace, and then the squaws returned to the stockade, and the murderers were left in their cells.

Old Schonchin met his family without much visible emotion but his children cried bitterly, and the squaws yelled as if the world was coming to an end. The chief did not display without signs of agitation. He kissed his little son repeatedly, and when just before their retreat they were taken away, he laid down in his cell, and rolled himself like a ball in his blanket.

During the afternoon a number of soldiers and citizens went out to see the patent drop on which the Modocs are to be executed to-morrow.

At the execution of Capt. Jack and his band, Boston Charlie and Black Jim were led on the scaffold first, and Schonchin next. They trod on it with apparent indifference, having evidently resolved to die as bravely as they had lived. Capt. Jack went easily up the stairway, but looked wretched and miserable. The manacles had been struck off, but their arms were securely pinioned with cords.

The two reprieved persons, Bamcho and Siolux, yet stood on the ground in front of the scaffold schackled and under guard. During the reading the pinioned victims were seated on the platform of the scaffold, with their feet on the drop listening anxiously, but of course not understanding a word of it. The reading occupied ten minutes. When the Adjutant read the orders Bamcho and Slolux, and the four prisoners were taken back to the stockade evidently rejoiced at not accompaning the others to the happy hunting grounds. The chaplain then offered an earnest fervid prayer for the souls of the culprits, to which they listened attentively. At 10 o'clock and 15 minutes the fatal nooses were placed around their necks under the direction of Capt. Hoge. It was necessary to cut off a little of Capt. Jack's long hair, which was in the way of the rope.

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State News.

Maine General Hospital.

As the time is fast drawing near when a portion of the Maine General Hospital will be ready for occupancy, the following description of the building, so far as completed, may be interesting to our readers.

The east wing is the portion that will be used at first, although one corner of the central pavilion will be employed as a passage way. The first floor contains fifteen rooms, besides baths and closets. Three large front rooms are designed for "Casualty" wards, 3 private wards and seven ordinary rooms, for help. The second floor has 3 private wards, nurse's parlor and nurse's kitchen, and one large ward 32 x 80, 16 feet high, with an abundant supply of baths and closets, calculated for 20 beds. The third floor is the counterpart of the second. The finish is in ash throughout. The flooring is birch, very handsome, everything being furnished from home markets. The doors are also of ash, and in exact keeping with the general style, and are from the celebrated manufactory of J. P. Wyman, at Augusta. It will be remembered they were placed on exhibition at the Maine Hospital Fair. The boilers, which will be 14 feet long by 48 inches in diameter, are being made by the Portland Company. The heating apparatus is being put in by the Walworth Manufacturing Co., of Boston, and we desire to make especial mention of its application to the wants of such a building. The heat can be taken from north or south side of building, or from top or bottom of the walls, and can be let on in the two main wards in twenty different places. Thus, if the wind be cold from the north, the current can be counteracted by merely changing the source of the admission of heat.

There are four open fire places in each of the large wards with a seperate ventilating flue for each bed. No smell can come from the cooking, or from the laundry, and the very floors are filled to the depth of an inch and a half, with concrete, and the walls are vaulted, stopping all unpleasant sounds and scents from any source.—There is a vault into which all unclean linen, and the like is flung, and thence carried away, this vault extending up through the building and having an opening from each floor thereby making the handling of all offensive things easy and safe. Another precaution as to cleanliness is the providing property boxes, where are kept each patient's clothes and effects, separately, after fumigation. It will thus be seen the arrangements for ventilation are perfect.

The offices of the Hospital will be located in the east wing, which is 140x45 feet in size, until the central pavilion is completed.

In the rear of the central pavilion is the kitchen, 28x40, octagonal in form, an airy structure, and which will be connected with the main building only by corridor, and from which the food will be carried by elevators to the desired points. Further in the rear is the boiler house, 22x40, two stories, in the upper portion to be used for laundry, the basement to contain two boilers, and the necessary fuel. The great chimney, situated between these two buildings, is to be 84 feet high. Around the circular flue square walls are built, making a hot air chamber into which all the ventilating pipes run, from all the wards, so that every impurity is carried off by the volume of heated air.

When this superb building—with all its pavilions—is completed it will be one of the most complete and elegant Hospitals in the country. The east wing will be ready for occupancy this winter, but will probably not be opened until next spring. —[*Advertiser.*

—Bangor is to have a city building 134 feet long and 30 feet wide.

—Rockland has a balloon ascension this week. Mr. J. R. Allen of Providence, R. I. is going up.

—The *Commercial* says a young son of Benj. M King fell down an oak tree, Saturday, while gathering acorns, in Orono, and broke his leg and arm.

—"Bearce Hall," the new Maine Wesleyan Seminary building at Kent's Hill, was dedicated with appropriate services Saturday afternoon.

—The church at Kennebunk in which the Unitarian Conference has been held this week, will be one hundred years old in January next.

—Rockland will soon be called upon to vote upon the question of aiding the Bay & River Railroad to the amount of her proportional share of $100,000 asked for from the Knox and Lincoln towns, which will be $31,586.34.

THE BOY MURDERER SENTENCED.—SKOWHEGAN, Oct. 6.—Adelbert Dawes was sentenced to the Reform School during minority, or County Jail nine (9) months for the murder of Alice Spear.

—The building committee of the Bowdoin College Memorial Hall have made an appeal for further aid from the alumni, in order to hasten the completion of the building, and also to relieve themselves of a $6,500 debt.

—Fruit from gardens has been extensively stolen at West Waterville, and the thefts were traced to several boys. Four of these boys have been arrested and punished by imprisonment and fine, and sentenced to Reform School, according to age of offenders.

—According to estimates made there are at least 1,500,000 pounds of cheese imported into Maine. At 12 1-2 cents per pound, the average price at which it is sold from the factory, it amounts to the snug sum of $137,000. This amount is yearly drained from our State when properly it should be retained here.

—A postal card, with a dollar bill sewed on the back side, was received at the Portland post-office recently. It was evidently mailed at Kittery, as directly above the bill, on the card, was written: "If this is stolen it will be after it leaves the Kittery post-office!"

—The young man Kendall, who was shot at Brownville while participating in a serenade Saturday weekt, may possibly recover. The examination of Merrill, who fired the shot, has been postponed. Merrill fainted away when brought before the justice.

—The *Commercial* says that from May to October 5,000,000 of brick were made in Brewer.—Fifty hands and ten horses are employed.—Twenty-five hundred cords of wood are consumed in burning. The largest number of bricks made in one day was 61,000, or nearly 100 bricks a minute.

—The Belfast *Journal* shows how mysterious fires are started, as follows: "On Monday, Mr. McLellan bought a load of straw bedding and sent it to his stable, on going there he found the man on top of the load pitching it in at the window, and holding in his teeth a pipe in full blast.

—There is on exhibition at Belfast a dagger and sheath of beautiful workmanship, brought from the Mexican border by Col. Davis. He says it was the property of the ex-emperor Iturbide at the time of his execution. The handle and sheath are of fine bronze, elegantly chased, and covered with Turkish emblems.

—The bunch of shingles manufactured by the Swedish lady in Aroostook has been presented to the State, and may now be seen at the State House. The story will be remembered:—The shingles were manufactured in New Sweden by a Swedish woman, Madame Ochestrane. She did all the work alone,—felled the tree, sawed, split, shaved and bunched the shingles and carried them on her back three and one-half miles, and sold them at the store of Sawin & Teague, for flour for the support of her family. Her husband was sick at the time and not able to work. Weight of the bunch when first made, 63 1-2 lbs. The truth of the statement is vouched for by A. J. Sawin, M. D. Teague, C. C. Sawin and J. F. Anderson.—[*Whig.*

—The following changes have been made in Maine post-offices:—Andrew F. Poole, to be Postmaster at East Pembroke vice Miss M. L. A. Hatch, resigned; Edward W. Datton, to be Postmaster at Steuben, vice James G. Googings, resigned; George H. Dunbar, to be Postmaster at Sullivan, vice Samuel Hill, resigned; Henry A. Welles, to be Postmaster at Thomaston.

HORSE THIEVES CAPTURED—DESPERATE FIGHT. A despatch from Bingham announces that the horse thieves who have been operating in Piscataquis and Somerset counties have been captured.—The despatch states that Tuesday night nine men from Moose River who had been hunting for the thieves several days, came upon the camp of the party and surrounding it demanded them to surrender. The party, which consisted of two men, responded by opening fire upon the pursuers, who closed in upon them, firing as they advanced. The two themselves did not give up until severely wounded, one through the lung and the other deep in the shoulder. Two of the pursuing party, Richard Holden and William Ray, of Moose River, received

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Ellsworth American.]

Maine General Hospital.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7.

The annual meeting of the Corporators of the Maine General Hospital was held to-day. From the report of the Treasurer it appears that the whole amount of money received is $105,953.05, and the amount expended $87,052.14.

Collision.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Barque Daring (of Portland), Gerry master, from Sagua 11 days via. Delaware Breakwater, reports that Oct. 6th at 7 P. M., six miles East from Highlands, was run into by a bark standing W. N. W., striking just abaft of the fore-rigging on the starboard side carrying away the fore-top-gallant mast, royal mast, fore-top mast-head and fore-rigging. Stove bulwarks and plank shear cutting the vessel down two streaks below the water, causing her to leak; had to keep the crew constantly at the pumps. Did not understand what damage the other barque received.

The Norwegian Barque Rival, arrived to-day, reports that she was the vessel in collision with the barque Daring. She lost her bowsprit, all her head gear, cut water and sprung aleak.

Gold Coming from Europe.

At the Assay office yesterday, 101,000 pounds sterling, were sent in for recoinage by bankers who received the gold from Europe by Saturdays steamers. The whole amount will be ready in American coin and delivered to-day.

European advices received at the Assay office are to the effect that from eight to ten millions will be presented in the course of a few days for coinage. Most of the money is intended for the movement of grain from the West and for investment in low priced securities.

Judge Blatchford to-day refused to hear an argument why the Receiver of the National Bank should not be removed and the bank restored to the control of the officers, on the ground that he is a stockholder in the bank.

Among the banks, the impression prevails that the worst has been seen. There is every disposition to do all, that is possible, in the way of accommodation to merchants, and at the same time to return as fast as possible the loan certificates which were issued as an expedient for an emergency.

Mississippi Legislature Convened.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 7.

Gov. Powers has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the 20th inst., for the purpose of amending the election laws, and for the transaction of such other business of paramount importance as he may specially recommend for consideration.

Miscellaneous.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 7.

Wm. Shelby, State Superintendant of Insurance, yesterday filed a petition in the Circuit Court, asking for an injunction to restrain the St. Louis Mutual Life Ins. Co. from transacting any more business.

Snow Storm.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.

The weather is very cold here to-day.—Cars on the Kingston & Syracuse R. R., coming from Delaware County are coming in covered with snow. A snow storm began there this morning and continued all day. About eight inches of snow are reported to have fallen.

Foreign News.

Fighting in Spain.

INSURGENTS ROUTED.

MADRID, Oct. 7.

A dispatch received at the Ministry of War to-day from Gen. Mariones announcing a great victory by his troops near Agarsensea, in the province of Navarre.—Many of the insurgents were killed and a large number taken prisoners. Gen. Moriones says the rout of the insurgents is complete and his forces are in pursuit of them. To-day 2,000 insurgents made a desperate sortie from Carthagena but were driven back with heavy losses in killed and wounded. On arrival of the government fleet at that fort the city will be attacked on all sides simultaneously.

City and County.

Ellsworth.

Religious Services in this City each Sunday.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Sabbath School at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7 P. M.

BAPTIST.—Sabbath School at 1 P. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 6:30 P. M.

UNITARIAN.—Sabbath School at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7:30 P. M.

CATHOLIC.—Preaching twice a month at 10 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

—Rev. Dr. Tenney is attending the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in New York.

—Partridges are so abundant that they are a drug in our market. This week lots were sold from 8 to 10 cents apiece.

—Sylvanus Jordan drove his horse, on the occasion of the accident to his cousin Horace, 16 miles in one hour and five minutes.

—The October Term of the Supreme Judicial Court will commence on Tuesday of next week. Judge Barrows is to preside.

—There will be but a small amount of lumbering done on this river the ensuing winter. The stocks of logs on hand, however are large.

—Two hundred blasting cans were sent to Sullivan Falls last week from Alken's manufactory, which bodes a lively time for rocky obstacles at the Falls.

—Mr. Frank Dutton has caught over three hundred pigeons this season. They have been sent to Boston where they bring $2.50 a dozen.

—Saturday the water in Tisdale's millpond was reported to have been lower than at any time during the summer, but it is now rapidly filling up, and sawing will commence in good earnest.

—See advertisement of the New 1873 Silent, Easy Running, Keystone Sewing Machine. It has all the latest improvements and is a very superior machine. 4w39

—The Hancock Agricultural Society propose to have on their Fair Grounds, next week, one of the best trots which ever came off in the county. Larger premiums will be offered, than ever before.

—The Gas Company have again been delayed. Its only retort gave out just as the gasometer was put in repair. Other retorts have been ordered and in a few days, they promise to let their light shine.

—O. Moran, Tailor, has secured the services of that experienced and superior cutter, J. E. Larkin, of Augusta and is now prepared to furnish his patrons with the best and latest styles of clothing, which are warranted to give satisfaction. Give him a call! 2w

—Dr. Abby M. Fulton is preparing to leave town next week, for a trip to Europe. It is her intention to spend a few months in the Hospitals of London and Paris, in order to acquaint herself with the improvements in medicine and surgery in the old world, preparatory to permanently locating herself in this city on her return. She expects to be absent about one year.

LAUNCHED—Oct. 4th, from the yard of Edward J. Hodgkins a superior built and modeled schooner of 154 tons burthen, designed for the coasting trade. She was built by E. J. Hodgkins, and is owned by him, J. R. Jordan, John True, Geo. Parcher, A. A. Bartlett, Geo. Cunningham & Co., John Davis and others, and is to be commanded by Capt. Wm. P. Woodard. Her name is "Anna S. Murch."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Last week Horace W. Jordan, of Brighton, on a visit to his relatives in this place, while on a hunting expidition, was severely injured by the accidental discharge of a gun. The gun of his companion was projecting over the seat between the two, and while Mr. J., was putting his gun over in the same place, it struck the hammer of the other, which discharged it and the contents (small shot) entered the joint of his elbow, making an ugly wound and splintering the bones of the fore arm. Dr. Sanger, of Bangor assisted by Dr. Hodgkins, of this city dressed the wound, resecting the superior portion of the ulna, and it is hoped that the arm may still be serviceable. We are glad to learn that to-day Oct. 7th, Mr. J. is comfortable and his injured arm apparently doing well.

—It is somewhat remarkable that the four religious societies of this city have within the past three months settled new pastors. Rev. Mr. Garretson takes the place of Dr. Tenney after a pastorate of nearly forty years in the Congregational society. Rev. W. A. Keese is the pastor of the Baptist, whose last minister was Rev. W. O. Holman. Rev. Mr. Lyon succeeds Rev. Wm. H. Savary who was eight years the pastor of the Unitarian, and in the Catholic church Father Coffey has succeeded Father Herbert. They are all young, active men and it is believed that their influence will be for the benefit of the community at large as well as of their respective congregations.

Ellsworth Police Court.

PETERS, JUDGE.

STROUT vs. CARR.

In no department of human doings is there so much need of clearness as in the law, partly from the real and partly from the unreal and exaggerated accounts of its administration.

The case of Strout and Carr, for instance, which heads this article, and which was lately reported in this paper under the banners of Stuart vs. Case, might be mentioned as a fair yet mild illustration of the truth of this assertion.

Not so much from a mistake in the names of the parties, for this was the fault of the publisher; nor from the statement of the matters controverted, or this was fair; nor from the style of the composition, for this, too, was faultless; but it was the very singular and deliberate manner in which the defendant, Putt. Carr and his two counsel, were wrapped up and stowed away.

I don't know what the other counsel may do, nor have I fully decided upon my own course, but from my knowledge of Putt. and his litigous disposition, I should not be at all surprised if he sued the *American* for libel. Had Putt. lived a hundred years ago and been on any sort of intimacy with Lord Mansfield, I know he would have done it.

As it is, it will probably depend wholly upon the impulse of the moment; certainly not upon the nature of the charge which I have no doubt would be considered actionable either by a Mansfield or a Peters.

But these matters after all are not so much to the purpose, the real burden of my complaint being the statement of a fact and its resulting inference, to wit: that Putt.'s elder counsel, from his long experience and exalted abilities, was able to render him such services as the younger could in no wise lay claim to. Now this is true, and if mentioned at all, should have been presented in exactly this light. But the reporter proceeds upon an entirely different plan.—By saying that Putt. received splendid services he shoots his wonderful bird into the heavens, but instantly strips him of his plumage and strikes him to the earth by saying that poor Putt. was mulcted to the full extent of the law—$20.00 and costs.

It is not very flattering, certainly, to Putt.'s elder counsel, nor on the whole, very consoling to Putt., for he must certainly conclude that if a verdict of $20 in a court whose jurisdiction is $20, be the natural and legitimate result of splendid services, in a court of competent jurisdiction with success *not splendid* he would be hanged at the very least.

Putt.'s counsel up to the day of the trial.

It seems that the Judge of the Police Court *put it to Putt.* to the extent of his jurisdiction.

We trust that Bro. Burnham will bear his triumph modestly and greet the other members of the bar with his accustomed urbanity. Neither should he be too caustic on the defeated counsel, who evidently have lost their temper in this encounter. Let your rejoinder Bro. B. be mild and treat the vanquished with generosity.—*Ed.*

Oct. 7th.

State vs. James Conklin. Complaint for single sale of intoxicating liquor. Plea Not Guilty. Found guilty and fined $30, and costs from which sentence he appealed and recognized in the sum of $200.

Bucksport.

—Prof. Alonzo Tripp commenced a course of lectures at the M. E. church in Bucksport, Monday evening, on "France and Europe, since 1848."

Castine.

—The Castine Brick Company have manufactured during the present season, three million and a half of bricks.

Penobscot.

—The Penobscot Brick Company have made the present season 900 M. bricks; Messrs. Grindle & Smith 900 M.; and W. S. Hutchings & Sons 2500 M.

—Horace Perkins has built a nice two-story house at Perkins' Cove.

Harrison Gray and Melvin Gray have each built a house at No. Penobscot.

Daniel Perkins has thoroughly refinished his house, putting in bay windows, &c.

Nahum Varnum has opened a grocery store at Northern Bay.

Waltham.

—The Hancock Baptist Quarterly Meeting convened at Waltham on Tuesday, Sept. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., the meetings continuing until noon on Thursday. During the meetings sermons were preached by Revs. Tripp of Surry, Steadman of Hancock, Batchelder of Ellsworth, Van Kleeck of Lamoine, and Loring of the Congregational church at Amherst. Social meetings were holden in connexion with every preaching service—many of them of much interest. This was especially true of the meeting on Thursday morning. It seems that the Lord was there, in the still small voice. The church at Waltham is in a low state, has been without preaching for several years, and this meeting was held with the hope that the church might be revived, and again favored with the means of grace. We trust the effort will not prove to be in vain, although no very marked results are visible. Certainly a very good feeling prevailed during the meetings. Churches situated as this one is, and as others in the Association are, should share the sympathies of Christians, and other churches with their pastors, should render them aid and encouragement.

North Bluehill.

—The North Bluehill Farmers' Club held their annual fair at Durgan's Corner, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st and 2d. The morning of the 1st opened cool and bright, and at an early hour the people began to gather from all directions, bringing their contributions for the fair. By 9 o'clk A. M., a large crowd had collected from Bluehill and the adjoining towns. There were sixteen colts, of 1, 2 and 3 years, entered for premiums, and about 130 head of neat cattle, and 37 sheep, with some half dozen coops of poultry. The display of farm products, though smaller than that of last year, was liberal in quantity and excellent quality. At 10 o'clock the hauling began, and was continued until past noon. There were 11 prs. of oxen, and 2 prs. of horses engaged in this part of the show.—Oxen of various ages and all sizes did some superior pulling, but as the weights were not weighed and marked, the exact weight drawn could not be given. Competent judges estimated the highest at 8000 lbs. At 12½ o'clock M. the crowd dispersed for dinner. After dinner the various committees, at the call of the President, proceeded to the examination of the stock and the articles in the hall. At 3 P. M. the highway was cleared and the remainder of the afternoon was spent in trotting, which, although from the nature of the case it could not be conducted in true jockey style, yet served to amuse the crowd. As the track was a down grade, the trotting was only in one direction, the horses moving back leisurely to the starting point.

The programme for the 2d day consisted of more trotting, foot race, &c., to conclude with an old fashioned farmer's supper.

We hope the farmers of Penobscot, Sedgwick and Brooklin will emulate the example of No. Bluehill, and show another year, what they can do in this line. Surry proposes to do what she can on the 15th instant. L.

Mariaville.

—An adjourned session of the Hancock Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the church at Mariaville, commencing on Tuesday, Oct. 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The ministers in the Association and private members of the churches are earnestly requested to attend.

Pickings and Stealings.

—The Reedsburg *Free Press* employs women exclusively. It says, "We have a calico 'foreman,' two dimity 'compositors' and the sweetest little 'devil' in pink muslin to be found anywhere."

—An Iowa man built himself a $10,000 barn, and sat down in it to have a smoke and contemplate the structure. He liked it exceedingly well, and will at once build another on the same site, having obtained his insurance.

—We see that there is a man in Troy who has done business about a year without expending a dollar in advertising. He has at last consented to advertise. His first advertisement was headed "Sheriff's Sale."

—Miss Julia was induced to give a taste of her musical powers, and this is how she did it. She flirted up her panniers, coquettishly, wiggle-waggled to the piano and sang a verse of

"When ther moo-hoon is mi-hild-ly be-beaming."

"Beautiful, Miss Julia! Beautiful!" and we all clapped our hands. "Do please sing another verse—it's perfectly divine, Miss Julia," said Eugene Augustus. Then Julia raised her golden (dyed) head, touched the white ivory with her jewelled fingers, and warbled—

When the sun-hun is bri-hight-ly glowing
O'er the se-hene so de-hear to me-e-e,
And swee-heet the wee-hind is blo-ho-ing,
Oh! ther-hen, oh, ther-hen,
I thee-hink,
Hof-thee-hee,
I thee-hink,
I thee-hink,
I thee-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-hink-, ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-hof-thee-e-e-e-e-e!!

—A good story is told in connection with the run on the Union Trust Company, Friday, last week. A long line of people were waiting to draw their money out of the institution. An excited individual offered a boy representing a commercial house $50 for his place on the line, and afterward increased the bid to $100. The boy loyal to his employers, would not sell his place for the tempting offer. A man ahead of him, however, responded, and said that he would sell his place for $200. The money was paid him immediately and the place was given up. As he walked away he said to a friend, "Let us take a drink; I had only $100 in that concern, and I think I have come out a little ahead."

[From Correspondent of the Boston Post.]

We are inundated with clergymen. There is a sort of Fall freshet of reverend gentlemen, and it is spread all over the city. You can hardly turn about without getting a punch in the ribs from a minister's walking stick or umbrella. I saw several collisions of this kind on Broadway yesterday, but I am glad to say they did not lead to anything in the way of an "unpleasantness." When ministers get into a theological conflict they can be belligerent enough, but at most other times they are full of calmness and good will, and at any rate the ones who are accidentally punching people with their walking sticks and umbrellas along Broadway are ready to apologize in the most satisfactory manner at once. And of course no Christian person is going to cherish resentment toward a minister for unintentionally giving him a dig in the stomach in a Broadway crowd, especially when a polite apology comes immediately after the dig. But it is curious to see the reverend strangers trying to dodge things when they have to cross Broadway. I think it was the witty Mike Walsh who said it takes more talent to cross that street without being knocked down than to be a member of Congress. Mike was a member himself, so I suppose he knew. This morning I saw a couple of clergymen getting across near Canal street. I knew by the way they got mixed with the horses and stages, and carts and trucks and cabs and express wagons, that they were strangers. You never catch a regular New Yorker getting himself entangled in a Broadway jam. Those clergymen made about sixteen distinct starts, and were just on the point of being run over by about four hundred various vehicles before a policeman finally took them in tow and landed them safely on the other side. The Broadway policemen are now very busy looking after the visiting ministers, and if it were not for these useful public servants the Conferance of the Evangelical Alliance would probably have some sudden vacancies. If any class of men should have their lives insured before rushing into the crunching jaws of Broadway, ministers, and especially strange ones, are that class.

Business Notices.

Dr. Howe's Testimony.

PITTSFIELD, ME., March, 1872.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS.

DEAR SIR: During the past two years I have given your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites a fair though somewhat severe trial in my practice, and am able to speak with confidence of its effects. In restoring persons suffering from emaciation and the debility following diphtheria, it has done wonders. I constantly recommend its use in all affections of the throat and lungs. In several cases considered hopeless it has given relief, and the patients are fast recovering. Among these are consumptive and old bronchial subjects, whose diseases have resisted the other modes of treatment. For impaired indigestion, and in fact for debility from any cause, I know of nothing equal to it. Its direct effects in strengthening the nervous system renders it suitable for the majority of diseases.

I am, sir, yours truly,
WM. S. HOWE, M. D.

VEGETINE is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system.

FOR LOSS OF APPETITE, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits & General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPORATED ELIXIR of CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic. As stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent fevers. 4w38

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT, that Consumption can be cured; but it is far better to prevent the cruel disease from fastening itself on the system, by the timely use of a remedy like Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This standard preparation will speedily cure a cough or cold and even Consumption often yields to its great power.

RAPID CONSUMPTION IS OFTEN the penalty of trifling with a severe cough; but no such a catastrophe can occur if HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is taken before the disorganization of the lungs has commenced. Take time by the forelock and you are safe. Crittenton' 76th Avenue. Sold by all Druggists

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the sea shore, from fresh, selected livers, by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. 4w41

ELLSWORTH PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

OCTOBER 2, 1873.

Apples per bbl.	3.00@5.00	Maple Sugar per lb.	.20
" dried per lb.	.10@12	Lemons " "	12@
Beans per bu.	2.50@4.00	Figs per lb.	.25
Beef Steak per lb.	.20@25	Sugar granulated	
" Rossis " "	.14@16	per lb.	.13
" Corned " "	.10@12	" coffee & lb	.12
" Plate " "	.12	" " "	.12
Veal " "	.07@08	Molasses Havana	
Salt Pork " "	.12@14	per gall.	.50@55
Hams " "	.15	" Porto Rico	
Lard Leaf " "	.12	per gall.	.70@75
Lards " "	.8@10	Tea Jap. " lb.	.65@90
Butter " "	.25	" Ool. " "	.50@85
Cheese " "	.10@16	Tallow " "	.08@10
Chickens " "	.14@17	Wood 4's" cord	5.50@4.00
Turkeys " "	15.@20	" dry hard" "	5.00@6.00
Cranberries per bu.	$4.00	Coal " ton	7.50@8.50
Coffee per lb.	.30@35	Oil Linseed" gal.	1.10@1.15
Barley " bu.	.80@85	Kero " "	.50
Corn Meal " "	.85	White Lead pure	
Shorts " bag	$2.00	per lb.	.12@14
Fine Feed " "	2.25	Hay " ton	$14.@16.00
Cotton Seed Meal		Nails " lb.	.06@10.00
per bag	2.25	Birds Grass" bu.	3.00
Eggs per doz.	.25	Red Top " "	1.50@1.75
Fresh Cod per lb.	.05	Clover per lb.	.14
Fresh Halibut per lb.	.10	Calf skins " "	.16
Clams per pk.	.25	Pelts	$1.00
Pigs Feet	.05	Wool per lb.	.30@40
Tripe	.12	Lumber Hemlock	
Hides per lb.	.07@08	per m.	$10.@11.00
Flour sup. per bbl.		" Spruce "	13.@15.00
$8.00@9.00		" Pine "	12.@40.00
" XX " "	9.00@10.00	Shingle Pine Ex.	$5.00
" XXX " "	10.50@11.00	" Cedar "	4.00
" Choice " "	11.50	" " No. 1	2.75
Potatoes per bu.	.75@80	" " " 2	1.25
" sweet " lb.	.06@07	" Spruce	1.75
Onions " bu.	$1.50@2.00	Clapboards Spruce	
Beets " "	.75	Extra	30.00
Turnips " "	.60	" Spruce No 1	16.00
Salt " bu.	.70@80	" Pine Clear	40.00
Pickles " gall.	.90	" " ex.	50.00
Raisins " lb.	.17@20	Lath Spruce	1.75
Prunes " "	.12	" Pine	2.00
Tomatoes 3 lb. Cans	.20	Cement per cask	3.00
Tamarinds per lb.	.15	Lime	1.50
		Brick per m.	$8.@12.00
		Ducks per lb	16@18
		Rabbits	10
		Partridges	.10@15

MARINE LIST.

Ellsworth Port

CLEARED. Oct. 2.

Sch Dexter Clark, Curtis, Bangor.
Sch Grace, Alley, Boston.
Sch Diamond, Smith, Rockland.
Sch Emily, Jordan, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Sch Mechanic, Herrick, Boston.
Sch Julia Edna, Staples, Boston.

CLEARED. Oct. 3.

Sch Raian, Ferrill, Boston.
Sch Vixen, Ferrill, Boston.

CLEARED. Oct. 4.

Sch Westerloo, Whittaker, Boston.
Sch A K Woodard, Woodard, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Sch Senator, Lancaster, Boston.
Sch Orion, Osborn, Boston.
Sch Georgietta, Jellison, Boston.

CLEARED. Oct. 5.

Sch Ella, Porter, Mt Desert.
Sch David Faust, Smith, Boston.

CLEARED. Oct. 6.

Sch S D Lawrence, Davis, Boston.

Disasters.

Sch Venus, Wilder, fm Boston for Pembroke, struck on Shoo Point while working through the Narrows 1st inst, and sustained some damage. She will have to haul up for repairs.

Sch Maid of the Mist, Smith, at N York fm Jacksonville, reports 10th ult. off Cape Lookout, experienced a hurricane in which lost foresail and split mainsail and jib.

Sch Castillian, (of Ellsworth) Morgan, from Port Johnson for Salem, while entering the harbor of Vineyard Haven night of 29th ult, ran afoul of sch Gertrude Plummer, Plummer, fm Brunswick, Ga. for Portland, and had head rail broken and cut head carried away. After coming to anchor was run into by sch Bangor, (of Ellsworth) Jordan, from Port Johnson for Salem, and had bowsprit broken, jibboom and head gear carried away and jib badly torn. The Gertrude Plummer had cathead and chain plates on starboard side carried away, head rail badly broken, and received other slight damage. The Bangor had main rail and several top timbers broken and split jib.

Domestic Ports.

S W HARBOR—Ar 28th, schs Gamecock, Robinson, Amesbury; Peninnah and Josephine, Rich, Eden for Rockland.

Ar 29th, yacht Idle Wind, Thurston, Wiscasset, on gunning excursion; schs Prize, Ober, Boston; Egret, Fernald, Rockland for Goulsboro.

Ar 30th, sch Helen, Stanley, Calais.

Cld 1st, schs Gamecock, Robinson, Calais; Prize, Ober, do.

Ar 2d, schs A T Haynes, Doliver, Rockland; Anna Maria (br) Mitchell, Shulee NS, for Boston.

Cld 4th, sch Helen, Stanley, New Bedford.

SULLIVAN—Ar 28th, schs Neponset, Wooster, Boston; A B Crabtree, Stratton, do; Grampus, Joy, do; Eagle, Bennett, do.

Cld 2d, schs Estella, Remick, Boston; Vandalia, Fullerton, do.

Ar 2d, sch Lady Jackson, Martin, Rockland.

Ar 3d, sch Hattie Card, Moore, Portsmouth.

Cld 4th, sch Nonpariel, Clark, Rockland.

Cld 6th, sch Grampus, Joy, Boston.

Ar 6th, schs Pioneer, Bunker, Rockland; Brilliant, Carpenter, do.

BANGOR—Ar 2d, schs Phebe Ann, Stevens, Weymouth; Day Spring, Lord, Quincy.

Cld 2d, schs New Globe, Bray; Benjamin Franklin, Varnum, Boston; Globe, Kendall, Chelsea; Fair Dealer, Snow, Danversport.

Cld 3d, schs Ida May, Lowell; Brilliant, Varnum; Hudson, Grover, Boston.

PORTLAND—Ar 1st, sch Frank Pierce, Grant, Ellsworth.

Ar 2d, sch Tamerlane, Hodgkins, Ellsworth.

Cld 3d, sch Macomber, Higgins, Franklin.

Ar 4th, schs Lamartine, Butler, Philadelphia; Arboreer, Clark, Boston for Ellsworth; A G Brooks, Smalledge; New Globe, Bray, Bangor for Boston.

Ar 6th, schs Baritan, Bickford; and Black Warrior, Stevens, Bangor for Hingham.

PORTSMOUTH—Ar 3d, sch Ann, Marshall, Philadelphia.

NEWBURYPORT—Ar 1st, sch Wm H Archer, Patten, Bangor.

Ar 2d, schs Chas Upton, Belatty; and Adam Bowlby, Bellatty, Ellsworth.

Cld 2d, sch Express, Pendleton, New York.

Ar 4th, sch Helen M Waite, Gott, Philadelphia.

APPONAUG—Cld 2d, sch Andrew Peters, Hopkins, N York.

SALEM—Ar 2d, schs Express, Smith; and Olive Branch, Hopkins, Ellsworth.

Ar 3d, sch Mars Hill, Grant, Elizabethport.

Ar 4th, sch Eleanor Willard, Hodgdon, Ellsworth.

Ar 5th, schs S Wooster, Leeland, Hoboken for Portland; Geo Washington, Blake, Bangor; Oriel, Haskell, Bangor for N York; Highlander, Norwood, Bangor for Norwich.

BOSTON—Ar 30th, sch Addie Todd, Carson, Baltimore.

Ar 1st, schs Luella, Jameson, Ellsworth; H S Cushman, Richardson, Mt Desert.

Ar 3d, schs Pioneer, Lothrop, Philadelphia; Leonora, Spofford, Portland; Nellie Grant, Jordan, Hoboken; Tiara, Chatto, Brooksville; W H Archer, Milnkon, Ellsworth; Susan Jane, Grant, Rockland.

Ar 4th, schs Mountain Laurel, Higgins, Hoboken; Orient, Snow, Bangor; Waterloo, Whittaker, Ellsworth.

Ar 5th, sch Zicavo, Candage, Barnegat.

DANVERS—Ar 1st, sch James Lawrence, Rumill, Elizabethport.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 4th, Sea Queen, Ford, Franklin.

PAWTUCKET—Ar 3d, sch Scud, Hallowell, Tremont, Me

PROVIDENCE—Cld 30th, sch Wm Hill, Murphy, N York.

Ar 1st, schs Flora Grindle, Stanley; and Ella Eudora, Mason, Rockport; Potomac, Carver, Philadelphia.

Ar 3d, schs Mary F Cushman, Walls, Ellsworth; Dexter, Lord, Elizabethport; Watchman, Pendleton, Bangor.

STONNINGTON—Ar 2d, sch Jed Frye, Langley, Baltimore.

BRISTOL—Ar 1st, sch Helen Mar, Hamor, Bangor.

NEW YORK—Ar 1st, schs Silver Heels, Newman, Vinalhaven; Ripple, Davis, Ellsworth; Jachin, Kane, Ellsworth for Rondout; Golden Rule, Brown, Clark's Island; J Means, Eaton, Portland.

Ar 2d, schs Lockhart, Morton, Lubec; Red Rover, Bowden, Ellsworth; Union, Snow, and Post Boy, Rockland

Cld 3d, brig Carrie E Pickering, Torrey, Brunswick, Ga.

Ar 3d, schs Maid of the Mist of Ellsworth, Jackson, Jacksonville, (lost foresail, and split mainsail and jib); Union, Bearse, Portsmouth.

Passed through Hell Gate 30th ult. schs Jed Frye, Stanley, Baltimore for Stonnington; H Curtis, N York for Deer Isle.

1st, sch Sarah Wooster, Leland, N York for Portland.

Ar 4th, sch Andrew W Peters, Hopkins, Boston.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 3d, sch Abbie Wasson, Gray, Bluehill.

Cld 2d, brig L M Merritt, Harriman, St Jago.

BALTIMORE—Ar 29th, sch Montezuma, Bulger, Washington.

ALEXANDRIA—Cld 29th, sch Webster, Kelley, for Boston.

NORFOLK—Cld 27th, Nellie Scott, Milan, Jamaica.

BRUNSWICK, GA—Cld 25th, sch Mary Augusta, Ferry, Boston.

LEWES, DEL—Went to sea 29th ult, barque Caro for Gibralter.

Foreign Ports.

ST JOHN, N B—Cld 1st, sch Northern Light, Rich, Havana.

MARRIED.

East Surry—5th inst., by Samuel Wasson, Esq., Mr. Alphonso H. Emerton and Miss Alma L. Marks, both of Bluehill.

Castine—29th ult., by Rev. A. E. Ives, Mr. Ellis F. Buck of Orland, and Miss Helen S. Soper of Bucksport.

DIED.

Obituary notices, beyond the Date, Name and Age must be paid for.

Ellsworth—5th inst., Miss Annie M. Manan, aged 21 years.

—4th inst., Clifton C., infant son of Alexander Stackpole, aged 4 months.

S. W. Harbor—3d inst., John O'Conners, aged 15 years.

Somesville—3d inst., John H. Parker, aged 67 years and 8 months.

On board the schooner James—morning of 25th ult., George Rufus Tapley, eldest son of Capt. Abram Tapley of W. Brooksville, aged 17 years and 3 months.

Capt. Tapley and son left home on the afternoon of the previous day and sailed from this place. The next morning the young man stood his morning watch as usual and then lay down in his berth. After lying a while on his right side he turned on his left side, and died instantly of heart disease. His father found him dead ten minutes later. At the time of his death the vessel was about ten miles S. E. of Seguin. They made Portland harbor about 5 P. M. the same day, from whence the sad news was telegraphed home. Capt. Tapley reached home on the 27th with the body of his son.

List of Letters.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office Oct. 4.

Black, Sallie Miss	Kane, Nancy
Chapin, Chas. W.	Leighton, Marvilla
Caine, Abbie	McMullen John.
Eaton, Lydia	Moore Maira A.
Eaton, Maria	Ne Calma, Mary
Higgins, Lydia G.	Peach, Peninah A.
Haynes, Mary E.	Torrey, Edwin H.
Harper, Emma	

Legal Notices.

TO THE HON. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Hancock.

The undersigned, Widow of John Lymburner, late of Brooksville, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died possessed of Personal Estate, an Inventory of which has been duly returned into the Probate Office; that her circumstances render it necessary that she should have more of said Personal Estate than she is entitled to on a distribution thereof. She therefore prays that your Honor would grant her such Allowance out of said Personal Estate, as in your discretion you may determine necessary and proper, and for the appointment of commissioners to set out her Dower in said Estate.

CATHERINE LYMBURNER.

Ellsworth, Sept. 19, 1873.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.—Court of Probate, Sept Term, A. D., 1873.

Upon the foregoing Petition, ORDERED,—That said Widow give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at Bluehill, on the 1st Wednesday of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

Attest: Geo. A. Dyer, Register.

TO THE HON. Judge of Probate for the County of Hancock.

The undersigned, Widow of Bethuel Salsbury, late of Eden, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that said deceased died possessed of Personal Estate, an Inventory of which has been duly returned into the Probate Office; that her circumstances render it necessary that she should have more of said Personal Estate than she is entitled to on a distribution thereof; she therefore prays that your Honor would grant her such allowance out of said Personal Estate, as in your discretion you may determine necessary and proper.

ELIZABETH T. SALSBURY.
by A. J. Salsbury.

Ellsworth, Dec. 1, 1873.

STATE OF MAINE.

HANCOCK, ss.—Court of Probate, Dec. Term, A. D., 1873.

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED:—That said Widow give public notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in said County, that they may appear at a Court of Probate for said County, to be held at Ellsworth on the 1st Wednesday of Dec. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

PARKER TUCK, Judge.

Attest, GEO. A. DYER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock on the 2d Wednesday of September, A. D., 1873.

DAVID A. SIMPSON, Executor of the last Will of Samuel Simpson, late of Sullivan, in said County, deceased, having presented his 2d account of Administration upon said estate for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American, printed at Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Ellsworth, in said county, on the 1st Wednesday of Dec. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

3w41* PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Reg'r.

At a Court of Probate holden at Ellsworth, within and for the County of Hancock, on the 2d Wednesday of September, A. D., 1873.

LAURA E. FREEMAN, Administratrix upon the Estate of Geo. B. Freeman, late of Tremont, in said County, deceased, having presented her 1st account of Administration upon said estate for Probate:

ORDERED—That the said Administratrix give notice thereof to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Order to be published three weeks successively in the Ellsworth American printed in Ellsworth, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden in Ellsworth, on the 1st Wednesday of Dec. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

3w41* PARKER TUCK, Judge.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. A. DYER, Register.

THE SUBSCRIBER hereby gives public notice to all concerned That he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself, the trust of an Administrator of the Estate of

JOHN MURPHY, late of Bucksport, in the County of Hancock, Laborer deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement.

SAMUEL P. HALL.

September 10, 1873. 3w41

CLOTHING

TO SUIT THE TIMES, FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

just received and for sale at

A. T. JELLISON'S

Main Street,

CONSISTING OF

Fall and Winter Overcoats, Matched Suits in Diagonals, Tricots, Fancy Cassimeres, of all shades, and qualities. Fancy Cassimere Pants with Vests to match.

Furnishing Goods!

SUCH AS

White and Fancy Shirts, Braces, Under Garments, Gloves and Hosiery, Fancy Ties and Bows, of the latest styles.

Paper Stock!

Warwick, Czar, Atlantic and Pacific Collars, Dante Cuffs, all cloth face, and superior quality.

THESE GOODS WE OFFER

FOR CASH,

at the Lowest Possible Prices. Now is the time to buy and save

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

☞ We are selling our Old Stock at twenty per cent. less than cost. Call and Examine Our Stock if you want to save money, and get

NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

We are giving our Custom Work Department our especial attention. Call and Examine our Stock of Clothes if you want Nobby Goods and Stylish Garments.

OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

CANNOT BE BEAT this side of Boston.

To the Ladies.—Call and see the ELIAS HOWE IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, with its Late Improvements, which make it perfection.

N. B.—All persons indebted to us on note or account, MUST settle within 60 days, if they would settle with us. 40tf

BOSTON BANKS

SUSPENDED!

Now is the time to purchase

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

before the MAINE BANKS SUSPEND,

Poetry.

October.

There comes a month in the weary year—
A month of leisure and healthful rest;
When the ripe leaves fall, and the air is clear;
October; the brown, the crisp, the blest.

My life has little enough at bliss.
I drag the days of the odd eleven,
Counting the time that shall lead to this—
The month that opens the hunter's heaven.

And oh! for the mornings crisp and white,
With the sweep of the hounds upon the track
The bark roofed cabin, and the camp-fires light.
The break of the deer and the rifle's crack,

Do you call this trifling? I tell you, friend,
A life in the forest is past all praise,
Give me a dozen such months on end—
You may take my balance of years and days.

For brick and mortar breed filth and crime,
And a pulse of evil that throbs and beats;
And men grow withered before their prime
With the curse paved in on the lanes and streets.

And lungs are choked, and shoulders are bowed
In the smothering reek of mill and mire;
And Death stalks in on the struggling crowd,
But he shuns the shadow of oak and pine.

And of all to which memory clings,
There is naught so sweet as the sunny spots
Where our shanties stood by the crystal springs,
The vanished hounds, and the lucky shots.

—From the Aldine for October.

Agricultural.

Cutting Stalks.

"The old-fashioned way" of harvesting corn was to cut the stalks as soon as the ears were glazed, leaving the butts to stand until the corn was ripe and ready to harvest. Some farmers still adhere to this practice, but the majority have abandoned it for what seems to us the far preferable way of cutting up the entire growth of corn as soon as the kernels are well glazed. The saving by this method is both in labor and fodder.

It is much easier to cut up the stalks when they are green and soft than after they are dry and hard, and a man can probably cut and shock the whole growth as easily as he can cut the tops one by one and carry them together and out of the field to be cured.

If the entire stalks are cut up as soon as the corn is glazed, nearly all the leaves will remain unhurt by the frost, and the stalks, instead of ripening into woody fibres which no beast will eat, will cure and remain sweet and edible. When corn is once shocked the farmer may gather and husk it at his leisure; the stalks are all cured when he takes them to his barn, and will neither mold nor rot.

Standing corn wastes badly after the husks begin to loosen about the ears, is broken down, and eaten by squirrels and birds. When the tops are cut, the butts which remain standing till late in the fall are nearly worthless for fodder. For these reasons we advise our farmer friends to cut and shock their corn.

We know it is claimed by some that the corn ripens better when exposed to the sun and is heavier than when ripened in shocks, but this is very doubtful, and even if it be admitted that we get one or two per cent. less corn than we should to let the ears stand, this is hardly worthy of consideration in view of the greater loss we sustain on the fodder. As to the shiftless policy of letting the corn stand tops and all until husking time, it is one which no farmer who isn't ambitious to end his days in the poorhouse can afford. In this State the fodder to be obtained from the corn field is nearly as important as the "shelled corn," and any course which does not save both is foolish and disastrous.—[Manchester *Mirror.*

What a Young Lady did Last Year.

The Delaware County, (Pa.) *American* gives the following account of a young lady's success at poultry raising:

"In Concord, a farmer's daughter, during the past year, had the care of his poultry yard. In the spring, she commenced with about sixty fowls, of the common breeds, including one Dominique rooster and several hens of that stock. She also had two roosters of the Partridge Cochin breed. From these she raised 350 chickens. When young she fed on cracked corn, but when fattening them, gave whole corn and Indian meal. During the season she sold eggs to the amount of $90, and from September 20th to January 17th, she got ready for market 150 pairs of chickens, which she sold for $260. She thinks the Dominique much the best for market but they are not hardy when young. She has some hens of Partridge Cochin breed which weigh, 6, 7 and 8 pounds each. It will be seen from this statement, what may be done by proper attention to poultry, the profits being perhaps larger than any branch of farming. It also shows that the business is one in which females may engage with success. The time occupied in caring for sixty to a hundred dosen't average more than an hour or two a day. The exercise is light and pleasant, and the change from household duties rather agreeable than otherwise. Indeed we consider the poultry business an occupation, both profitable and interesting. Gathering eggs, setting the hens, watching the hatching and tending to the young has a charm, which in connection with the profit is calculated to please every lover of nature's great working world."

To Can Peaches.—Pour boiling water over the peaches, and let them stand for fifteen minutes; then take a napkin and rub off the skins. If you desire them in halves, the stones can be taken out by cutting round each peach. But, if this is done, crack a dozen or more of the peach stones and take out the kernels. Pour boiling water over them, and rub off the skins. To each quart jar peaches add three or four of these kernels, and the fruit will be better flavored.

To every pound of peaches take half a pound of white sugar. Melt it with a teacup of boiling water. Let it boil up and skim it well. Add the peaches, and let them boil for ten minutes, or less if the fruit softens quickly. Often one boil up is quite sufficient. Skim out the fruit into the glass jars, treating them as for tomatoes. Add the kernels, and screw the covers tightly in place.

Glass jars are much better for all such purposes than those made of tin, as the tin will affect the contents. During the late war hundreds of soldiers were made sick, and some lost their lives, from eating canned fruits and meats. Canned tomatoes and canned corn will often cause a severe diarrhœa, when eaten from tin cans.

Variety of Food.—The *Scientific American* is of the opinion that we require variety in our food. It says that experience has proved that, for some reason unknown to science, variety is essential to health after reaching the age when we are free to choose our food. The perpetual recurrence of the same edibles, even though their number be considerable, becomes in all periods of life, except infancy, not only wearisome, but postively injurious. Salt pork, poor bread and Japan tea, are the staples of food of thousands of families during our long winters. It should be understood how needful a change of diet is from time to time. Fresh vegetables, particularly in the country, are readily obtained and preserved, and should be unspairingly used. The edible roots, as turnips, carrots, onions and beets, and cabbages, are as well worth preserving as the omnipresent potato. All these vegetables need through boiling, and more than they generally get.

Housekeeping vs. Homekeeping.

The truest homes are often in houses not especially well kept, where the comfort and happiness of the inmates, rather than the preservation of the furniture, is first consulted. The object of home is to be the center, the point of tenderest interest, the pivot on which family life turns. The first requisite is to make it attractive that none of its inmates shall care to linger long outside its limits. All legitimate means should be employed to this end, and no effort spared that can contribute to the purpose. Many houses called homes, kept with waxy neatness by painstaking, anxous women, are so oppressive in their nicity as to exclude all home-feeling from there spotless precints. The very name of home is synonymous with personal freedom and relaxation from care. But neither of these can be felt where such a mania for external cleanliness prevades the household as to render everything else subservient thereto. Many housewives, if they see a speck on floor or wall, or even a scrap of thread or bit of paper on the floor, rush at it, as if it were the seed of pestilence which must be removed on the instant. Their tempers depends upon their maintainance of perfect order and purity. If there be any failure on their part, or any combination of circumstances against them, they fall into a pathetic despair, and can hardly be lifted out. They do not see that cheerfulness is more needful to home than all the spotlessness that ever shone. Their disposition to wage war upon maculateness of any sort increases until they become slaves of the broom and dust-pan. Neatness is one thing, and a state of perpetual house-cleaning quite another.

Out of this grows by degrees the feeling that certain things and apartments are too good for daily use. Hence, chairs and sofas are covered, and rooms shut up, save for special occasions, when they are premitted to reveal their violated sacredness in a manner that mars every pretense of hospitality. Nothing should be bought which is considered too fine for the fullest domestic appropriation. Far better is the plainest furniture, on which the children can climb, than satin and damask which must be viewed with reverence. Where anything is reserve or secluded, to disguise the fact is extremely difficult. A chilly air wraps it round, and the repulsion of strangeness is experienced by the most insensible.

There are few persons who have not visited houses where they have not been introduced to what is known as the company parlor. They must remember how uncomfortable they were while sitting in it; how they found it most impossible to be at ease, and mainly for the reason that their host and hostess were not themselves at ease. The children were watched with lynx eyes lest they should displace or soil something; so that the entertainment of friends become very much like a social discipline.—They must recall, too, how sweet the fresh air seemed out-of-doors, and how they inwardly vowed, in leaving that temple of form and fidgetiness, that something more than politeness would be required to incite them to return.

Home is not a name, nor a form, nor a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principal. Material and mothod will not, and cannot make it. It must get its light and sweetness from those who inhabit it, from flowers and sunshine, from the sympathetic natures which, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.[—"*Home and Society,*" *Scribner's for October.*

Autumn.

There is a chill in the air which heralds the approach of Jack Frost, but the foliage of the forest does not yet show any very marked change. It is however an open question whether Mr. Frost or the processes of decay, produce the varied hues and flaming colors in the leaves of autumn. We have heard it said, and doubtless truly, that the work of decay is like a fire consuming the substance of the leaf, and the red hue and other colors are the glow of the flame, shining through the attenuated form, as burning anthracite throws its bright illuminations from the grate. Be these theories or suppositions true, otherwise, it will not be long before our forests will be all aglow with the brilliant tints and colors, that make our autumn landscapes so thrillingly beautiful. We have heard that no other country ever presents such a radient aspect of changing foliage as our own. Not having been an eye witness in other lands, we are not responsible for the statement. Of the other signs of coming cold, the thinning out of the birds, and of the flight southward of the wild geese, we have not been sufficiently observant to speak definitely. The past summer has oceu very fitful, but we can hardly realize that it is gone. If it was not for the chill breath that comes in the air, suggestive of warmer clothing, and fire in the fireplace, we should not think that we had entered into the fall of 1873. But we have. Yet, notwithstanding the colds and coughs that have overtaken us, and the patches of clouds in the sky that give a sombre hue to the atmosphere, our feelings are not gloomy but cheerful. Autumn is very suggestive to thought by its changes and lessons of decay, leading the mind to the contemplation of life in its closing stages. When the gray hairs begin to come thickly on the brow and in the beard, we say we have reached the autumn of life. But what bright lessons it teaches by its harvests and ample storehouses! How full the country is to-day of food! And what a check the clear air puts upon malarial diseases! How benevolence combines with beauty in the cornfields and orchards! And, although the winter will follow the autumn, and bring its privations and sufferings, how rich the land is today! On every hand there is bread enough and to spare; none need go hungry or unclothed. The lavish hand of bounty has been opened to us; the song of industry in fuller chorus than it has been for years in the past, rings through our towns and villages. Our country is at peace with all nations; the fifteen and a half millions of indemnity have just been paid into our treasury; and now if virtue strikes hands with prosperity, happiness will sit a constant guest at our fireside.—[Providence *Journal.*

The plea for the crow—"Hear me for my caws!"

What plant is capable of giving out the most heat? A fern is.

PRATT'S Astral Oil

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Perfectly Odorless.

ALWAYS UNIFORM.

ILLUMINATING QUALITIES SUPERIOR TO GAS.

Burns in any Lamp without danger of Exploding or taking Fire.

Manufactured expressly to displace the use of volatile and dangerous oils. Its safety under every possible test, and its perfect burning qualities, are proved by its continued use in

Over 300,000 Families.

Millions of Gallons have been sold,

And no Accident!

Directly or indirectly—has ever occured from burning, storing or handling it.

The immense yearly loss to life and property, resulting from the use of cheap and dangerous oils in the United States, is appalling.

The Insurance Companies and Fire Commissioners throughout the country recommend the

ASTRAL

as the best safeguard when lamps are used.

Send for Circular.

For sale at retail by the trade generally, and at wholesale by the proprietors,

CHAS. PRATT & CO.,

108 *FULTON ST., NEW YORK.*

Cobb, Wright & Norton,

Rockland, Maine,

Sole Agent for the above celebrated Oil, for KNOX, WALDO and HANCOCK Counties.

The trade supplied at manufacturers prices.

Send for circular and prices. 4w38

ESTABLISHED 1867.

CHARLES C. BURRILL,

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE AGENT.

Corner State & Mill Sts., Ellsworth, Me.

None but reliable Companies represented at this Agency, such as the

Hanover, Liverpool, London & Globe, German, Agricultural, Bangor, Girard, Gloucester, Allemannia & Travelers,

with Cash Assets.....$27,000,000,00

Many years experience in this business warrants me in saying that I can and will make it for the interest of parties desiring Insurance to place their risks at this Agency. Correspondence solicited. 1f38

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE OF THE KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COM'Y.,

220 Tremont Street Boston Aug. 1st, 1873.

We are now prepared to fill Orders for

THE NEW 1873.

Silent, Easy-Running KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE.

For Elegance in Style and Finish, perfection and range of work, easy operation, this new Machine has no superior. It has all the valuable improvements, a splendid tension, is easy to learn on, very durable, and pays best for Agents to sell of any Machine in the market.

Agents Wanted.

Address J. C. BROCK, General Agent

Sold in Ellsworth by A. B. WALKER. 3mos 39

Human Hair Goods

MANUFACTORY.

J. H. CLERGUE,

Nos. 115 and 117 Exchange St., Bangor, keeps on hand a large stock of Human Hair Goods including Wigs, Half Wigs, Top Pieces, Front Pieces, Bands, Switches, Crepee Braids, Curls, Frizettes, Crowns, &c., &c.

All kinds of hair work manufactured to order at lowest prices and in the latest styles.

The largest manufactory east of Boston.

Ladies, save your combings and have them drawn at 75 cents per ounce.

People at a distance can send orders by mail at a slight expense.

Orders solicited. Address

J. H. CLERGUE,
115 & 117 Exchange St.,
Bangor, Maine.

A Band in Every Village

is, or is soon to be, and the mellow noise of him who practices the Cornet is heard all over the land. So be in haste, in the fashion, and in season, and purchase the best counding

Cornets, Altos, Basses,

or any other Band Instruments, which with

Violins, Guitars, Flutes,

all Orchestral; in fact, ALL instruments in common use, Violin and Guitar Strings, and all Musical Merchandise will be found in plenty, variety, and at reasonable prices, at the store of

J. C. HAYNES & CO.,

(Op. the Court House.) 33 Court St., Boston.

6mos.39

REMOVAL!

THE subscriber having removed [from the rooms over A T. Jellison's store] to the house of Miss Martha Jellison on Hancock street, is again ready to receive orders for doing hair work. Combings made into switches, or weft. Old Switches made over and enlarged.

MRS. S. E. CARD.

Ellsworth, Sept 17th, 1873 27tf

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

For sale by Mrs. ANN F. GREELEY, Ellsworth, Maine. 6mos31

POSTERS and PROGRAMMES printed at this office

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing cloths.

SAPOLIO for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO for Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO is an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO Cleanses and Beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by all Cosmetics known.

HAND SAPOLIO costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and every body should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS,

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you, if not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

20 *PARK PLACE, N. Y.*

cow1y37

GAS MACHINES,

FOR LIGHTING

Dwelling Houses, Public Buildings, MANUFACTORIES, &c.

Perfectly Safe, Reliable, and Easily Managed.

Send for Circular.

WALWORTH MANUF'G CO.,

3mos22 120 Union St., BOSTON.

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

From the frequent enquiries made to me, within the past few years, by those wishing to buy and sell Real Estate as well as those desiring to let and rent places; I have been forced to the conclusion, that there was actually existing a necessity of some one's embarking in the enterprise and of opening an office and books, and in a measure, at least, provide for this growing necessity.

I would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage and encouragement of the public, in bringing into life and being this enterprise, by giving me their business, and by a united effort making it mutually beneficial to ourselves and others. Therefore to all those having lands and tenements to sell or to let, if they will give me a full description of them, by calling or sending to me, I will endeavor to keep open an avenue to those desiring to purchase or sell, and thereby facilitate an an existing demand. I guarantee satisfaction as to charges to all who may favor me with their business.

A. F. BURNHAM.

Ellsworth, March 28th, 1872. 39tf

THEY DIE EARLY

WHO do not profit by the warnings contained in our book entitled "Lectures on Sexual Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, Impotence, Loss of Vital Power, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs." It contains information which all, single or married, should know. Don't sleep until you have sent for it. Price 10 cents. Address THE MASS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 164 Court St., Boston. This Hospital was instituted to prevent quackery and humbuggery, and is noted for its Honesty and Skill. 3mos35

New Hotel in Ellsworth!

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

B. F. GRAY, Proprietor.

Franklin St., : : Ellsworth Maine.

The Proprietor would announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his New Hotel, and is now prepared to furnish all who may desire it with First Class Entertainment, everything new throughout the House. Bath Room, with Hot or Cold water, and all Modern Improvements.

In connection with the House, is a new and improved stable, and carriage house.

Competent Hostlers always on hand.

1f21 B. F. GRAY.

TRUSSES!

Ventilated, Springless!

THOSE suffering with Rupture, should not fail to call on Mr. Geo. A. Parcher, Apothecary, Ellsworth, and examine one of the most perfect appliances ever invented for the retention and cure of Hernia. No iron, no rust, no rubber and no pressure over the back. May be worn both night and day, and last a life time. 3mos35

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

For sale by R. F. SUMINSBY & CO., Bucksport, Maine. 6mos31

MIDDLETON'S POCKET CORN SHELLER.

One Agent wanted in every county in the U. S to sell Middleton's Pocket Corn Sheller, patented 1870. It shells all sizes of corn, and can be used by any one, will last for years. Retail price, 60 cts. Wholesale to Agents, 25 cents. Territory FREE.

MIDDLETON & CO.

4tsf Harrisburg, Pa.

SOLAR PORTRAITS.

RICHARDSON, ARTIST,

Respectfully calls the attention of the Public that he has taken rooms in Ellsworth and is engaged in

Portrait Painting.

Portraits painted in Oil colors of any required size, from life size, to the size of life.

PICTURES OF ALL KINDS COPIED,

such as Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c; making them of any size, from ½ to life size. By this art a Splendid picture can be obtained.

Instructions given in Drawing and Painting.

Studio over Saunders & Sargent's store.

31tf LEWIS RICHARDSON.

Wool Carding!

HAVING procured the services of a good workman, I am now ready to receive wool.

SEND IT WELL WASHED,

and there will be no pains spared to give the best of satisfaction.

Wool may be left at the store of H. B. Mason, or at the mill.

The drouth does not prevent carding at this mill.

N. B.—The best Oil will be used, as I purchase it at the manufactory.

E. F. JOY.

Ellsworth, May 20th, 1873. 21tf

No. 65 Main St.

Still on hand and ready to sell Goods Cheaper than ever before.

HALE & JOY,

Beg to announce that they have just returned from Boston with the most desirable stock of Goods to be found in the city; including all the latest styles and Novelties of the season. These Goods were purchased for Cash at Bottom Prices, and we intend to sell them at astonishingly low figures.

Dry Goods!

WHITE GOODS,

SMALL WARES,

Notions, &c.

In this Department we have a very large and choice assortment, such as Japanese Silks, and Stripes, Cashmeres, Thibets, Alpacas, Delaines, Empress Cloths, Plaids, Plain, Striped and Corded Dress Goods, Percales, French Cambrics, Piques, Drillings, Duck, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Table Linen, Flannels, Ginghams, Silesia, Crash, Skirts, Overalls, Shawls, Batting, Cotton Warp, Thread, Buttons, Ladies', Gents' and Children's Gloves and Hosiery, Collars, Towels, Corsets, Belts, wallets, Knitting Cotton, Combs, Spool and Skein Silk, Velvet Ribbon, Umbrellas, and in fact, everything usually found in a First class Dry Goods Store.

Boots & Shoes,

In this Department we claim to have the best selected stock in the City.

All the Nobby Styles,

may be found here, French and American Kid Button Boots, Kid and Serge Newport Ties, the very latest and the nobblest shoe out. A full line of Foxed, Button and Polish Boots Plain, Serge Button and Polish, Ladies' and Misses' Slippers, Croquet and Plain, Congress Boots, all styles and Prices, Low Cut Serge and Goat Polish and Low heel and spring heel Congress Boots for Old Ladies wear, Children's Button and Polish Boots, Pegged Shoes, Ankle Ties &c. Boys' Lace and Congress Shoes, Men's French Calf Scotch Welt, Box Toe, Low cut and Congress Shoes, latest styles, Overgaiters, Sewed and Pegged Calf Boots, plain and box toe, Thick Boots, Buckle and Lace Brogans and Goat Shoes, Men's, Boys' Youths' and Women's Rubber Boots and Overs, French Dressing, Bronzing, Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Shoe Thread, Shoe Horns, Boot Buttons, Button Hooks, &c. We cannot be beaten in the city on quantity, quality or price.

Our great Specialty is Boots & Shoes,

and we propose

TO FIGHT IT OUT ON THIS LINE.

RUBBER COATS,

cheaper than any other store in the city.

GROCERIES,

In this line we keep everything such as Sugars, Molasses, Teas, Spices, Soaps, Tobacco, Raisins by the pound or box, Coffees, Rice, Beans, Starch, Kerosene Oil, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, and Blueberries, Pork by the lb. or bbl., Beef by the lb. or bbl., also many other goods to numerous to mention.

200 bbls. Flour.

ALL GRADES AND PRICES.

CORN & MEAL,

Come in, look us over, get our prices an we are satisfied you will look no further.

HALE & JOY.

No. 65 Main street, - Ellsworth

F. H. HALE. F. P. JOY

Ellsworth, April 30, 1873. 18

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS!!

PATRONIZE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The undersigned hereby inform the Public, that they have a fine assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Consisting in part of

TWO SEATED CARRYALLS, TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, CONCORD AND LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS,

from two to twelve seated

EXPRESS WAGONS.

Anything in the Carriage or Sleigh line built to order.

All persons in want of good Carriages will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing and Painting,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Blacksmiths Work of all Kinds,

done by experienced workmen and at short notice.

Repository on Franklin St., Ellsworth.

J. W. DAVIS & SON.

Ellsworth, May 6, 1873. 1f19

Lost, but Found!

We would announce to the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity that we have rented the old Pump and Block Shop, at the west end of the Bridge, in the city of Ellsworth, where we are prepared to do all kinds of busines in the

Blacksmiths & Carriage Maker's Line,

from the first stroke of repairing, to the last draw of the paint brush.

Particular attention paid to

HORSE SHOEING.

We hope, with our long experience in handling and shoeing horses, to give entire satisfaction. All we ask of you is to call and try our shoeing carriage work, and painting.

E. E. & F. M. ROWE.

Ellsworth, June 23d, 1873. 26tf

MEAT MARKET!

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND.

The subscribers take this method of informing the public generally that they have bought the stand formerly occupied by Luther Giles, as a meat market, and will continue the same.

It is our intention to keep constantly on hand

A Supply of NICE MEAT,

and by accommodation, punctuality and honest dealings, we hope to merit a continuance of the old patronage with as many new customers as see fit to give us a call.

25tf CAMPBELL, LEACH & CO.

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.

The undersigned will keep constantly for sale a general assortment of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS & SHUTTERS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., &c.—SASH GLAZED or not to suit purchasers.

Also, all kinds of

FINISHING MOULDINGS, STAIR POSTS, RAILS & BALUSTERS,

will be furnished at short notice

Shop on Franklin St., near City Hotel.

J. L. MOOR.
W. T. MOOR.

Ellsworth, Jan'y 1872. 1f23

En velopes printed at this office.

STEAM

JOB PRINTING!

THE ELLSWORTH AMERICAN

STEAM

JOB PRINTING

Establishment,

No. 7 Coombs Block,

(East end Union River Bridge)

ELLSWORTH. - - MAINE

Our office contains

Good Presses and Type,

which enables us to execute

ALL KINDS of JOB WORK

IN GOOD STYLE, such as

POSTERS,

PROGRAMMES,

HANDBILLS,

BLANKS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL-HEADS,

LETTER-HEADS,

BILLS of LADING,

PAMPHLETS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING CARDS,

ADDRESS CARDS,

RECEIPTS,

LABELS,

&c., &c., &c

All orders for anything enumerated above, will receive *prompt attention.*

Address,

HANCOCK COUNTY PUB. CO.,

Ellsworth, Maine.

New Store! New Firm!!

New Goods.

Everything NICE, NEW, and FRESH.

The subscribers having leased one of the stores in Coombs' new block are now prepared to sell all goods usually found at a first-class grocery store, at

The Lowest Cash Prices,

With honest weight, and measure, small profits prompt attention to customers, and strict attention to business, we hope to merit and receive a fair share of the public patronage.

We have just added to the above, a stock of

Boots & Shoes,

including a line of Childrens', misses', and Ladies' serge goods, the work in every pair of which is Warranted and satisfaction given or money refunded.

N. B.—TERM CASH.

Cash paid for EGGS, HIDES, WOOL, and WOOL-SKINS.

Goods given in exchange for country produce at CASH PRICES.

Remember the place,

Campbell, Leach & Co.

Middle Store, Coombs' new Block, East end of Union River Bridge

52tf

Patronize Home

MANUFACTURE.

The undersigned having rebuilt their Steam Mill, and put therein a variety of new and improved Machinery, notify the building and repairing public that they do

SURFACE PLANING, MATCHING & JOINTING,

plane Stock "out of wind" make DOORS, SASH, BLINDS & WINDOW FRAMES; do SCROLL or JIG SAWING; rip lumber and make all kinds of Mouldings of best quality up to eight inches wide.

SPRUCE, PINE & HEMLOCK LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES & CLAPBOARDS

in large or small quantities furnished planed and fitted for the builders use—In a word we can supply nearly every thing of wood which enters into the construction of a building.

In addition we manufacture PAILS, KITS, BARRELS, DECK BUCKETS, CISTERNS and many other things; all of which we will sell at fair rates.

A few thousands of first quality Herring Boxes for sale extremely low.

All in want of

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW Frames & Mouldings'

are specially invited to give us a call. Orders from abroad, by mail or otherwise, solicited and promptly attended to.

HOPKINS, McDONALD & CO.

Ellsworth, July 31, 1872. 28tf

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding at the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balsam does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass.,

And sold by Druggists and Dealers generally.

eowly34

Z. FOSTER'S

COFFIN & CASKET ROOMS!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Rooms over Mary J. Brooks' Millinery Store, (opposite H. & S. K. Whitings',) a good supply of

COFFINS AND CASKETS

which will be fitted up at short notice.

Also,

PLATES and ROBES,

FURNISHED.

All orders promptly attended to.

ZABUD FOSTER.

Ellsworth, Jan'y 1st 1871. 39tf

HEART DISEASE

CAN BE CURED,

AND

DR. GRAVES'

HEART REGULATOR,

WILL DO IT.

GIVE IT A TRIAL,

AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

The Heart Regulator has been recommended by many physicians, and is allowed by all who know its value to be just what we claim it—a Cure for Heart Disease.

For circulars of testimonials, &c., address the sole agent,

FRANK E. INGALLS, CONCORD, N. H.

Price $1 per Bottle. For sale by our agents.

S. D. WIGGIN & CO., Druggists,

1yr.1 Main st., Ellsworth.

House Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one hundred eligible House Lots, located within one fourth of a mile of the Bridge, which he will sell on favorable terms.

Ellsworth, April 26, 1873. ROBERT GERRY. 6mos18

New Goods!

New Goods!!

Now opening at

GEO. CUNNINGHAM & CO'S,

No. 1 Franklin Street.

the most complete assortmet of

Furniture

ever before offered in this city, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Chamber Sets at from $20 to $45, and all other Furniture at the same LOW RATES!

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A select assortment of

OIL SHADES and PAPER CURTAINS, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, TICKINGS, TABLE COVERS, ENAMELED CLOTH, &c.

FEATHERS AND MATTRESSES

of all kinds.

CARPETING,

Wool and Hemp Carpets, Straw Matting and Oilcloths.

COMFORTERS

BASKETS of all kinds, WOODEN WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS,

and, in short, everything that should be kept in first-class HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

Paints of different colors mixed ready for use.

We make a specialty of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Coffins and Caskets

fitted up at short notice,

AND ROBES FURNISHED.

GEO. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

GEO. CUNNINGHAM, }
A. W. CUSHMAN, }

Ellsworth May 7, 1872. 26tf

THE PORTLAND

Kerosene Oil Company

Would inform the public, that they continue to Manufacture

Portland Kerosene Oil.

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price—many of which are little better than Naphtha itself—and the existence of false reports in regard to the PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL, render it a matter of justice to ourselves, as well as safety to consumers, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oils, THE REFINED PETROLEUM, the fire test of which is 122; THE PORTLAND KEROSENE the fire test of which is 125 degrees Fahrenheit, and often reaches considerably higher; also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain their long established reputation.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY

We quote from chap. 39 R. S. 1871, the title of said chapter being "Inspection and sale of Manufactured Articles."

"SEC. 41. Every person and corporation engaged in manufacturing petroleum, coal oil or burning fluid, shall cause every cask or other vessel thereof to be so inspected and marked, by a sworn inspector. And if any person manufactures or sells such oil or burning fluid not so inspected and marked IN THIS STATE, or that has not been so inspected and marked as unsafe for illuminating purposes, he shall PAY A FINE NOT EXCEEDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS or be imprisoned six months in the county jail, upon indictments therefor.

Portland, Me., April 21, 1873. 6mos 20

NATURE'S REMEDY

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from juices of carefully selected **barks, roots** and **herbs**, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Ankles, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all the cases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa**, arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorated and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness** and **General** prostration of the **Nervous System**, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. STEVENS**, Boston, Mass. Price **$1.25**. Sold by all Druggist.

1f41

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

R. H. EDDY,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,

For Inventions Trade Marks Designs

No, 76 State St., Opposite Kilby St., BOSTON.

AFTER an extensive practice of upward of Thirty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all other papers for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with dispatch. Researches made to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.

No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.

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

TESTIMONIALS.

I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON,

Comm.ssioner of Patents.

Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R H Eddy has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

JOHN TAGGART.

Boston Jan. 1 1873—1y

DON'T drive lame HORSES

BRAGDON and Martin's well known stand formerly occupied by Woodcock and Gould of Franklin is now open with a well selected Stock, Jobing and all kinds work done to order and with dispatch. Particular attention given to Horse Shoeing. Thankful for past favors I wish to inform the citizens of Franklin and vicinity that they will always find me in the shop when I am not in the Franklin House. JOHN W. FICKETT.

Franklin, June 16th 1872. 1f25

Cheap! Cheap!!

Having bought from A. J. Cameron his stock of Groceries, I am prepared to sell all kinds of goods generally found in a grocery store, at a very low figure.

tf 11 N. J. STEWART

NOTICE.

Cordage, Paints and Oils, Tar, Pitch and Oakum, Oars, Mast Hoops and Hanks, Star, Tar, and Wonson's Copper Paint, constantly on hand. A general assortment of