

farmer's heart. The coming harvest will be an immense one, unless all signs fail of their accustomed significance. The New World will roll from its rugged, yet rich young bosom, stores to feed our own millions, and abundance to spare to the Old World. Europe sports the game of war, pleased with the spectacle of "The whistling Pandour and the fierce Hussar."

and roars harvests of blackness, blood and ashes, amid the wail and anguish of new made widows and orphans, while our happy freemen sport the game of peace, hedging round

"The conflict and the hill of vines, Honoring the holy bounds of property."

O! that the whole world might see the better beauty of peaceful planting and all men's hands scatter grain and gather golden sheaves, rather than swarm at the breath of the trumpet, to fight the tyrant's or the bigot's battles. Then the earth should soon be a Garden of Eden and ever ready for that hour

"When angel hands shall thrust the sickle in, And reap a harvest into God."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The steamship Orizaba brings intelligence from Mexico to the 31st instant, from Vera Cruz to the Sth.

At last accounts, it will be recollected, we left Santa Anna en route for Morelia towards Zamora, where it was said they had made great preparations to give battle to him. He had not been heard of for he was, and unfavorable reports were in circulation.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, news was received that the fugitives had been overtaken and routed. Lieut. Col. Grimaire, who conveyed the announcement and standards taken from them, was followed by more than 2000 prisoners, raising riots for Santa Anna and death cries against the revolutionists Puebla's followers, it appears, most shamefully forsake him. Sixty of them, however, were left dead on the field. Three officers, Ordonez, Perez, and Barrios, who had pronounced with Negrete in giving up the place to the revolutionists in April, were taken prisoners, shot and their bodies hung on trees by the roadside. Four other prisoners, who had belonged to the band Buenrostro, were shot the following morning. The city offered pecuniary assistance to Santa Anna, but he declined it, as not being in need of it. Gen. Marquez was left in command of Zamora.

On the 23d, he left Morelia with 2000 men for Patzcuaro, where he arrived the next day. On the 26th, he left this for Arisa, where, it is said, Comonfort is posted with 2500 men. Arisa is situated in the mountains, about two leagues from Patzcuaro.

The Diario Oficial reports that the band commanded by Santos Degollado has been routed. Other reports were, however, that Degollado was advancing on Mexico. Gen. Zereas was therefore sent from Toluca to meet him in front. The band then fled in the direction of Villa del Cardon, and Zereas returned. Gen. Tavera followed him through Tepic, where they raised money and horses, as they had all along the road and finally, on the 28th of May, he overtook them at Patzcuaro, and after a sanguinary fight of an hour and half completely routed them. It is stated in the Universal that at the first fire, a great number of the government soldiers who pronounced at Zamora commenced to cry in favor of Santa Anna, and to fire on the rebels themselves. Gen. Tavera caused forty prisoners, whom he took, to be shot.

In Yucatan the troubles with the Indians continued although successes over them are reported. Small pox was raging at Campeche. At Merida there was a scarcity of flour.

Steamers, which the government has purchased at St. Thomas and in England expected at Acapulco immediately for the purpose of blockading and aiding in despoiling the port.

A decree of the 27th April accords Messrs Mosso Brothers the privilege of constructing a railroad from Tampico to Mexico. The company is to be formed within a year. —Pittman.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—FORT LARAMIE IN THE HANDS OF INDIANS. Buffalo June 19. The Missouri Republican of the 16th instant publishes a letter dated at Whitehead Kansas, June 9th stating that an express rider had reached Great Nemora Mission on the Sth, with the news that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians. No particulars of the capture are given. The Indians were at the fort in great numbers.

Messrs Nove and McCord of Ash-hollow, had been robbed by Indians of 400 head of cattle 16 horses, wagons, mules &c., leaving them entirely destitute.

MR GREELEY IN JAIL IN PARIS.—Mr G. announces this fact himself in a long letter to the Tribune. The arrest was made at the suit of Lecheine, the sculptor, who had a claim against the Crystal Palace for a statue—a full-length Bacchante we believe, which still lies safe and sound in one of the courts of the Palace—and who thought to hold Mr Greeley pecuniarily as a Director of the Association. He was arrested on the 3d of June. The claim was for \$2500.

Mr G. offered the American Secretary of Legation as bail, but the plaintiff refused to take him. After various adventures—among others the running away of the horses—Mr G. with his few keepers, reached the jail. As soon as it was noised abroad, scores of Americans visited Mr G. among others the American Minister. All proffered to go bail, but Mr G. thought it best to keep his state lodgings until the case was decided; and he did so. His account of his room, however, &c., is very amusing. On the 4th his case came on, and the prisoner was released. But he turned his incarceration into good account. He at once enlisted the sympathy of outsiders for the poor fellow, cancelled his indebtedness, and secured his release.

The last New York duel was merely a sham affair, in which a southern and northern figure, the parties went to Bloomingdale in four carriages—their pistols were fired off—and they all returned safely to their homes. Expense about \$400.

ELLSWORTH AMERICAN



"Our Flag is There!"

Ellsworth, Friday, June 29 1855.

OUR FUTURE COURSE.

As long as there remained a hope that the American party would not divide up on the slavery question, just so long we exerted all our power to create a conciliatory spirit between these two sections of our country, (even to the offending of many Northern friends,) and earnestly besought the Americans of Maine to stand firm and alone upon the pure principles which called the party into existence. That we labored industriously for two months, no person can deny; that in our zeal for what we then honestly believed to be the right, (and with our present views we should take the same stand again under similar circumstances,) we have said many bitter things against those who were so industriously preparing the way for the rupture which has just occurred, we freely admit. But we insist that during the brief skirmish, while we have avoided charging the fusion journals with treason to the American cause, many have been prolific with their charges of treason against us—treason to the Republican party—a party with which we never acted, or gave the slightest pledge to act.

But we will not unnecessarily recall the past. Enough that we stood alone in this State in our position, and that the majority have decided against us. It were useless to repine over defeat, or regret that the American party of both North and South have lost sight of the great questions, which, as by magic, called the party into existence. These questions were neither to abolish slavery nor extend its limits; they were not to enact an intensified Maine law nor to oppose such a law; but they were to break down the influence of the Pope of Rome at the American ballot box; to prevent the papal countries of Europe from sending their scum and garbage—their paupers and criminals—to fill our almshouses and our jails. These were the watchwords at the onset, and we had fondly hoped they were not to be bartered away until the glorious objects had been obtained. But as we have said regrets are useless. We must take things as they are, not as we would have them.

As a National party, we now stand divided. That the North and South will never reunite, we feel well assured, and upon this assurance we shape our future course. But if by chance a union should hereafter be effected, of course our readers will know just where to find us. But for the present it would be folly for us to continue harping about a union between North and South. Circumstances may effect it, but argument—never. As the case now stands, we have to choose between the North and South. The former is the place our nativity, the latter was our adopted home for many years. With the warm hearted Virginian, noted alike for his hospitality and chivalry; with the brave Kentuckian, who so happily blends the coolness of the North with the warmth of the South in his disposition, we have passed many of our happiest days. The recollection of many of these scenes lie like the faint pencillings of hope upon the canvass of the soul, yet destined never to be effaced—to subside only with subsiding nature.

But the home of our childhood—the earliest impressions, which are ever the most permanent—stand upon the impress of the mind in the bold, legible hand writing of a New England country school master. The happenings of yesterday may be forgotten, but the impressions of youth live fresh in the memory until the mind again becomes a perfect blank. We may be charmed with other lands, yet none will ever seem so sacred as the "native land."

"Lives there a heart so cold, so dead, That never to itself hath said, This is my own—my native land."

The palace of a monarch may dazzle, but the heart of man intuitively yearns for "the lone thatched cottage." The wealthy may adopt the child of poverty, surround him with luxuries and make him heir to his possessions, but the heart will still turn back to the old home, and the own parents, though clothed in rags, will be a thousand times dearer than the adopted, with all their kindness and all their wealth.

Such are the natural inclinations of man, and therefore it behooves all to spread wide the mantle of charity over the prejudices of early education. Then with this array of facts before our eyes, can any one doubt our fidelity to the North? Cannot our Southern friends pardon us if we take up arms against them in the coming contest? We think they will, especially since this choice is not of our own seeking, but the result of circumstances over which we had no control.

Yet when compelled to choose, there could not possibly be any hesitation. Our residence in the South never convinced us that the institution of slavery was

right, or in accordance with the spirit of our national government. On the contrary it but served to strengthen our convictions of its injustice—that it was a curse even to the South. We could not help contrasting Virginia and Kentucky with Ohio. Nought separates the lands of the former from the latter, save one of the most magnificent rivers in the world; if there is a difference in soil and climate, that difference is in favor of the slave states. Yet the traveler who had crossed the interior of Ohio, and marked the beautiful farms in the highest state of cultivation, with neat looking dwellings and all the surroundings of convenience borrowed from methodical and order loving New England, need not be told when he has crossed the noble river that he stands upon soil cursed with toil of slave labor. The farms growing up with bushes; the broken down fences; the shattered buildings; the almost total absence of out-buildings and domestic conveniences, all proclaim that labor is wrung from the bondman—the poor slave who must toil at the bid of the master—without hope or without reward.

We could not help observing these things, and as we observed the more deep rooted became our aversion to slavery. We then felt that this peculiar institution (how different from the peculiar institution of the North—free schools!) was a living disgrace to the national character of America. That same feeling still remains, strengthened by the surroundings of a New England atmosphere, the recollection of the rendition of Burns and the Kansas outrages.

But hitherto, indulging the hope of a union between the American party North and South, we were willing to forego all discussion of the slave question until the foreign papists were fairly indoctrinated into the principle that "Americans can govern America." That hope is not entirely abandoned yet, although we fear it must now be deferred for many years. But another question must first be settled. Northern abolitionists have doubtless contributed their share towards forcing this question to an issue, but we felt assured that the "fire eaters" of the south are a thousand times more at fault for the recent rupture. The attitude of the South at the late National Council—with some honorable exceptions—was insulting in the highest degree to the freemen of the North. Read their slavery draught which they demanded to be swallowed! The man from a free State who would quaff such a dose deserves himself to be sold into bondage, a task master placed over him who would exact his sweat with stripes, until he learned better how to appreciate freedom.

The North turned back with deep disgust from partaking of this slavery preparation. It was nobly done, and we feel more proud than ever of good old New England. Pope asks "where's the North?" Others have sung that it had no local habitation; heretofore the fire eaters have sneered at its bare mention; but henceforth, when that question is asked, the American freeman will point to New England and with swelling heart exclaim—"There she stands—mark her well—every grain of her soil is pure North—analyse, vaporise and gass it, it is still North."

But in discussing this question, we must not lose sight of the American question; in the formation of the Northern party, the principles of the American party must still survive. If we are to have any say in this matter—and we claim that we are entitled to a little consideration—we would suggest the disbanding of the Anti-slavery, Free Soil, Abolition, Whig, and Maine law parties, and that while each loses its identity in the Northern party, that the Northern party adopt the most wholesome and sound principles of each. With such a platform of principles we should be invincible against all the wildcats, papists and Jesuits which a dozen such administrations as Frank Pierce could bring in to the field. Then, in making state nominations, instead of having three or four factions to assemble at different times to endorse the same man, always creating jealousies of each other, there would need be but one convention of the great Northern party.

With such a party, the principles would all be common stock, and thus avoid much trouble. But whether this or some other course is adopted, we stand by the North in the coming contest, just so long as reason and justice shall stand as the ruling principles. More anon.

A WHALE.—Of a surgeon. A week ago last Sunday some men discovered a sturgeon floundering about just below the bridge in this village, his sturgeonship having failed to go out with the tide, and then unable to get out. He was captured and found to measure seven and half feet from nose to tail, and the same distance back again, making in all fifteen feet.

Boys' Clothing.—Nothing improves the appearance of our small boys more than the style of their garments. The best and greatest variety of Clothing and at very low prices, may be found at Oak Hall, Boston. Take your boys there for a Spring suit. The business is managed upon the one price cash system, so that a little money will buy a good suit.

State Temperance Convention.

This body, which met in Bangor on the 26th, have nominated A. P. Morrill for Governor, and endorsed the late doings of Neal Dow. We think they were right in endorsing Neal Dow, for we are now satisfied if he erred at all, it was in not firing upon the mob sooner than he did. We were deceived at the onset, by the lying misrepresentations of the *Argus* and *State of Maine*. As for nominating Morrill, it was just what every one expected, and we have no comments to make.

No American Next Week.

The hands in our office have served faithfully and industriously for six months past, and now they not only want to help celebrate the "fourth," but they want a little relaxation. They can have neither if we get out a paper next week; and believing that our subscribers will not complain, especially as they will lose nothing—their receipts run from number and volume to number and volume, not from date to date—we have decided to let the boys have a rest. So there will be no paper next week.

W. E. Pabor.

This young gentleman, not yet twenty one, is probably the best prose and poetical writer of his age in the United States. Should his life be spared for twenty years, we prophesy that he will take a position nothing inferior to that now enjoyed by Washington Irving.

Recently one of his songs has been set to music and published by a Baltimore firm. We shall give this a more particular notice in our next.

Prize Fight for a Patient.

Mr. Editor:—Not long since an Allopathic physician was called to see a lady who had previously sent for a Homeopathic. The first had administered his medicine prior to the arrival of the latter, when both no doubt, feeling more anxious to retain the patient than prudence would naturally dictate, (in modest men) a collision took place, and the embodiment of Homeopathy burst with a tremendous explosion to the great terror of the patient; but the pellets being small, proved harmless, leaving Allopathy unharmed, and in an attitude of self-defence. A third party finally interfered and put a stop to further hostilities. I am sorry not to be able to say which obtained the prize, but suffice it to say, that the Allopathic dose, with a sprinkling of pellets, agreed much better than the Drs.—proving conclusively, that the mixing of the medicines of the two systems is not attended with so injurious or demoralizing consequences as the meeting of those who practice such antagonistical systems.

Removal.

The American office is now on Main street, in the town building, nearly opposite the Hancock Bank. The building left by us is still for rent. Its location is one of the best in the village. Apply to J. W. Osgood.

Ladies' Fair at Franklin.

For the citizens in this part of the county, this will probably be the great center of attraction next "fourth." We understand that S. Wasson, Esq. is to deliver the oration, which we pronounce an excellent selection of orator of the day—indeed the best which could be made in the county. Mr. W. is a practical man—in fact a laboring man, yet a gentleman of education and a very clever public speaker, as he proved himself in the legislature last winter. For one, we should take great pleasure in visiting Franklin just to hear the oration, were we not otherwise engaged. There will doubtless be scores in attendance from Ellsworth, for all who were there last "fourth," know that the Franklin folks do up these things in a style A No. 1.

The New Engine.

Has arrived, and the company are pleased with her. Last Saturday a trial was had by drawing water from the river through four hundred feet of hose and throwing it over the eagle upon the top of the Liberty Pole. We should judge the perpendicular height from the surface of the river to the eagle to be about 150 feet. Very good squirt for extinguishing village fires.

FETRIDGE & Co. sends us HOUSEHOLD Words for July. It has a continuation Mother and Step-Mother; also, The Thousand and One Humbugs, The Story of Scarli Tapa and the Forty Thieves; The Story of the Talkative Barber; The Story of the Barbecue Feast; Sister Rose—completed; Baby Beatrice; Physic a-Field; Roving Englishman; From Varna to Rusthuk; A Bulgarian Post House; Music in Livory; Plagues of London; God's Gifts; Yaddace; Trade; Bread Cast on the Waters; Death's Ciphering-Book; Boots and Clogs; Embarkation; An Old Picture of Justice; Cognac; Impotent Rubbish; A First Sorrow; Chips—A River Picture in Summer; Scale of Promotion; What it is to have Forefathers.

Mr Nourse has it.

Some communications crowded out which will appear in our next.—They will lose nothing by waiting.—Some articles we have on hand cannot be set up because so badly written, and we do not find time to copy them.

The National Council.

At its late session in Philadelphia this body took off the secrecy of the order so far as to allow members to tell the place of meeting &c. and tell as much about the same as is usually told about Sons of Temperance and similar societies. Accordingly we copy below such part of the doings of the National Council as will be likely to be interesting.

Friday, June 8th, the officers of the National Council for the next year were chosen. E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, was chosen President on the sixth ballot. Governor Gardner had 49 votes on the third ballot.

A committee on platform was appointed, consisting of Thomas H. Eord, of Ohio; Colfax, of Indiana; Foster, of Mass.; Colby, of New Hampshire; Johnston, of Penn.; Lyons, of New York; Houghton, North Carolina, and one from each of the other States. This committee reported the following resolutions on the subject of slavery as a part of the platform of the new party:—

Resolved: That the American party having arisen on the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties, has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril; it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interfere, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union; that as experience has shown it impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

Resolved: That regarding it the highest duty to avoid these opinions upon a subject so important in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermittting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the district to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

The resolution of the minority was as follows:—

Resolved: That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Mr. Mallory, of New York, when the majority resolutions were brought in, thought they needed no discussion. He found out his mistake very soon. Gardner, of Massachusetts, took up the gauntlet. He declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the free States would abide by the resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village of Massachusetts upon them. He charged the New York delegation with deserting the North, and of even going so far as to complain to the South that they were conceding too much to the North. Gov. Gardner made a bold and earnest speech, protesting against the resolutions of the majority.

Gov. Fletcher, of Vermont, Mr. Clement, of Delaware, and others, made excellent speeches against this majority report. The resolutions were adopted by the committee, by 17 to 14. Previously another set of resolutions had been adopted by the committee, which, if anything, were more objectionable still.—They proposed to forbid the discussion of the Slavery question, in or out of its Councils, in any of its forms, by the American Party. This was adopted by the committee—yeas 15, nays 14. Another of this series proposed that the Constitution and Laws of the General Government should be rigidly obeyed and enforced, and was intended to apply particularly the Fugitive Slave Law.—A Free State member proposed an addition, extending its application to these laws which guaranteed "popular sovereignty" to the actual settlers in the Territories, and this was voted down by New York and the South by 13 to 15.

Mr. Squires, of New York, made a ranting sort of a speech, in which he was particularly severe on Massachusetts, and charged General Wilson with intending to break up the organization. General Wilson replied most pointedly, but we have not space for his remarks. Others of the Massachusetts delegation made manifold speeches during the convention.

The debate on the Slavery resolutions was continued for a long time with great spirit on both sides, and the ultra pro-slavery party triumphed.

The following is a synopsis of the platform and principles adopted by the convention:—

1. An acknowledgement of the Almighty Being, who has in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, distinguished by some token of Providential agency.
2. The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling.
3. The maintenance of the Union of the States as a paramount public good.
4. Obedience to the supreme law of the land.
5. A radical modification of the laws regulating naturalization.
6. An essential modification of the naturalization laws.
7. Hostility to the corrupt means by which party leaders have forced us upon our rulers and our political creeds.
8. Resistance to the policy of the Roman Catholic Church.
9. The reformation of the character of our National Legislature.
10. The restriction of the Executive patronage.
11. The education of the youth of the country in schools provided by the State.
12. The 12th and 13th resolutions refer to the question of slavery, and embrace the points upon which the Convention split. They have already been made public.
13. This National Council declares that all the principles of the order should henceforth be promulgated everywhere, and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the place of meeting of subordinate councils.
14. Resolutions denunciatory of the Pierce administration were adopted.

One report says that the next session is to be held in New York on the first Tuesday of June next, while the New York Express states that the 22nd day of February, 1856, has been fixed as the day for an American Convention to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a President and Vice President.

The delegates are to be selected by the State Councils, and each State is to have the number of its vote in the Electoral College. The Convention adjourned sine die on Saturday, the 16th inst.

In view of the action of the national council in repudiating the proposed platform of the free states for the restoration of the Missouri compromise, and adopting an ultra pro-slavery platform, a meeting of northern delegates was held on Thursday afternoon, 13th inst. Gen. Henry Wilson was appointed chairman. Great unanimity of feeling was expressed, and a determination manifested to appeal from the people in behalf of right principles. The following address was submitted, signed by the delegates present ordered to be published to the nation:—

To the people of the United States.—The undersigned, citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia, on the 14th day of June, 1855, feel constrained under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:—

First.—The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong which no lapse of time cannot palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free states.

Second.—That the rights of the settlers in territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the elective franchise, guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive whenever violated or threatened; and that we cannot conscientiously act with those who will not aid us in the correction of those national wrongs and who will not even permit their fair consideration and their full discussion.

Third.—We further declare our continued and unalterable determination to use all honorable means to secure such a modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as will preserve the true interests of the nation, and will guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government: SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, A FREE BIBLE AND FREE SCHOOLS—thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth.—That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation by foreign authorities of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that, as our national constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment or to influence their official action.

Give Him a Call.

Mr ROGERS has just received a splendid stock of new furniture. A half hour cannot be more agreeably passed by persons from the neighboring towns, than by visiting his rooms. He manages in making his purchases so that he can retail furniture in Ellsworth just as cheap as they do in Boston. He also carries on the manufacture of furniture on a very extensive scale.

ARTHUR for July commences volume 6. We have no exchange which receives so hearty a welcome as ARTHUR, although we have such as are more costly, and may be considered by many as more valuable. But there is a benign purity breathing through this periodical which may be looked for in vain in many of its cotemporaries. It costs but two dollars a year.

Messrs Edwards & Co.'s Express have our thanks for late Boston papers.

New York Correspondence.

New York City, June 23, 1855.

THE K. N's. Samuel has been seen by us and—his name is Legion, almost. The Park held 20,000 AMERICANS, and a "tall time" was the natural consequence. A large platform was erected in front of the city hall steps, decorated with our national emblems, and with white muslin banners, bearing thereon inscriptions peculiarly appropriate to the meeting, having particular reference one to *Samuel*, another to the Bible, another stating that Americans were not sectional, but national, and another telling the assembled multitude that Americans could rule America, in the North, in the South, in the East, in the West, our country. A piece of artillery was planted at the lower end of the Park, and its dusky throat sent forth occasional growls, by the way of a reminder that "it was found" in behalf of Young America, and Free Institutions, while it was down on *Dagger* *John* and *Jesuitism* like a "thousand of brick" on a hot carrier. Music also mingled its dulcet notes and floated out on the air and under the lofty elms in solemn grandeur and stateliness of sound. Ladies, too, were there, mingling with the sterner mass of humanity, rivaling them in patriotism and the desire to express it at patriotism by their presence on such an important occasion. Flock by flock fill up the area about the platform—darker and darker grew the moving restless tide of spectators—ominous and more ominous grew the signs of the time—louder and louder the murmur grew, until at last, as the *Hudon*, J. W. BARKER mounted the platform, it swelled until one startling shout for *SAM* and his "bright particular star" in New York State—he whose place of nativity, like *Homer*, of old, was claimed by so many places, and whose renown is great exceedingly, among those who claim to *Know Nothing* while they very mysteriously accomplish—everything, except in Virginia, where the Pilgrim of Accomac, greatly to the joy of the reigning dynasty, belayed them with his staff until they cried, "hold, enough."

As speaker follows speaker, so, of course speech follows speech. Barker and Brown, Bartlett and Levin, Hopkins and Cunningham, Burwell and Picher, McCall and Oliver, Houghton and Mallory, and a host of others, uttered sentiments as noble as they were enthusiastically received. They talked plain, calling men and things by their right names, fearless of consequences, including the anathemas of arch-bishop of the *Dagger* and his numerous satellites. Seward was denounced as anti-America, and slavery was touched very gently, perhaps because a distinguished Senator from the South of Mason and Dixon's line was on the platform. A Frenchman boiling over with sentiments of patriotism, could not restrain himself, so burst out with a "vive l'Amérique," with a scintillating tongue. One speaker expressed an opinion that *SAM* was not a disembodied spirit. The allusion of "fitter after fitter" smacked rather of the sty, but the speaker came from the West, where such things are familiar as household words, so it is excusable. We are apt to draw figures from favorite and familiar associations. One illustrious orator, after exhausting, as was supposed, his powers, returned to deliver the edifying opinion that *Horace Greeley* was crazy, and that, if the Agrarian of the Tribune entered in the American party, he (the speaker) would leave it.

Thus from 6 P M to 11 P M the meeting continued amid applause and other marks of approbation. The city still remains in the same place, we are happy to state, and nothing serious resulted from the tremendous demonstration. In view of this, Paul, individually is thankful.

OBITUARY. JAMES R. SWORDS, of the well known firm of Stanford and Swords deceased on Sunday last. He was the son of one of the founders of the book publishing business in this country.—The New York Publishers Association passed a series of resolutions highly commendable to the character of the departed man, and attended in a body to the funeral. Mr. S dealt principally in theological books of the Episcopal Church of England persuasion and leaves a very wide circle of friends to mourn his loss. Peace to his memory!

MURDER. Our city was startled last Monday by a shocking domestic tragedy. A woman was murdered by her husband.

He was *insane by rim* at the time as is evident from the testimony adduced at the examination. He had given himself up to the authorities, admitting as he did so, that he had cut his wife's throat. His character was proved to have been previously without reproach, and the couple from all accounts had lived peaceably together for many years. Thank God, our prohibitory law goes into effect in less than two weeks. In view of this fact we still have hope that the Record of Crime will be seriously affected by it.

We may add in this connection that *Anti-Maine Law* Associations are organized and are organizing all over the city. What the result will be is at present enveloped in obscurity, but the signs of the times indicate a stormy passage for the bark of Prohibition. Whether the wave

on whose bosom it is to float, will be discolored with crimson stains, we know not; but these proceedings are extremely ominous. We are an advocate of peace, yet believe in the inviolability of the law, even though blood is shed in preserving it inviolate. But we hope the good sense of all parties concerned *pro and con* will not lessen our opinion of humanity.

LITERARY, "CONE CUT CORNERS," 12 mo, pp 450. Mason Brothers. This work will create a sensation in the literary world, and yet it is not free from faults. It is disconnected and altogether too desultory for a book of its size. We passed a couple of hours pleasantly in the perusal of it. The characters drawn will be recognized by every student of character and while Aunt Prossy provokes a smile and Captain Mayfield a sage remark on connubial felicity may join us in wishing that Jason and Rundle and Salanda had been brought forward more prominently. Order it from the publishers, however, and decide each for himself.

"COUNTRY MARGINS," from the prolific press of J C Derby is as pleasant a book for summer reading as we wish to get hold of. It is a Beaumont and Fletcher affair and the author of "Hills, Lakes and Forest Streams" need not fear tiring his readers, for his style is quite captivating. 12 mo, pp 356.

"NEW YORK NAKED," is the somewhat *unde* title of a book from G G Foster's pen, just issued by the enterprising firm of DeWitt and Davenport. We confess to an antipathy against the title for it conveys no idea of the contents. Literary get some pretty hard hits in it, and as an auto-biography of the author (for such in part it seems to us) it is interesting. 8 mo, pp 163. Price 50 cents.

"A little bird" has whispered to us that D & D are about bringing out something calculated to "astonish the nation" no, not the natives, but *aliens*, in the shape of a literary bomb-shell to be dropped into the camp of the Jesuits. Success to it. May it explode with effect. We will chronicle its report in due time.

MUSICAL The "Baby Show Polka," at 25 cents, the "Speaking Polka," and "3 Musical Stories," each at the same price are the last issues from that favorite publishing house of Horace Water's 333 Broadway. They need no recommendation from us, the name of the publisher being quite sufficient.

Yours,
PAUL PRINCE.
Celebration at Brooklyn.
Brooklyn, like almost every town in the country except poor Ellsworth, will celebrate the next "fourth." We have accepted an invitation to deliver an oration upon the occasion on "AMERICANISM." By accepting this invitation, we shall of course be prevented from participating in any other celebrations of that day where we may have been expected, but we thought it would be a feat to give Brooklyn the preference, in consideration of the fact that we have never lectured in that town, but have in nearly all other towns in the country.

We expect our next number will be burdened with accounts of celebrations of the "fourth" perhaps some may be crowded out. If so we hope there will be no grumbling.

Don't forget the Native American Grand Rally which is to come off as soon after the "fourth" as arrangements can be made.

N. J. Miller, Jr, Esq, an eye witness to the late mob in Portland, informs us that in his opinion the Mayor should have fired upon the rioters an hour sooner than he did.

"NATIONAL DEFENDER and American Fireside Companion," is the title of a large, handsome printed sheet, just started at \$2 a year, by JOHN D. JONSON, number 60 Arch Street, Philadelphia. As a first class family paper, it is inferior to none, while upon the American question it stands pure and unadulterated. If all North and South, had thus stood at the recent National Council, there would have been no division.

The editors are REYNOLD COATES and J. D. JONSON. That they wield a facile "pen editorial," with no small mixture of the "pungent" will appear from the following extract:

Slavery and Americanism.
The hot heads of either end of the Union—the secessionist boys of the sunny South, and the half developed men of the chilly North—have been squabbling in Convention; the one set for the extension of a *principle*, and the other for the prohibition of a *measure*, with neither of which the Convention had anything more to do than the ghost of Joe Smith with the Massachusetts foreign paupers. The Convention was called to settle a platform of Americanism, not Sectionalism. Let the infamous doctrine of squatter sovereignty be overthrown, and it would then be, perhaps, practically safe to leave local institutions to be determined by local sovereignties, even in Territories.

But, while Mormonism continues to insult decency common sense, and all human dignity, with its beastialities both in language and conduct, does the South itself wish to legitimate those beastialities by encouraging party divisions on a mere abstraction? by throwing every pu-

ling infant of a Territory into the necessity of giving laws to itself before it has anything worthy of the name of a people? Let each Territory suckle at the breast of the nation, till it is sufficiently disciplined by wholesome spanking, to quit scratching at the eyes of a twin sister, or biting its mother's nipple! When it is old enough to be weaned, it still wants the hand of a parent to assist its steps, till its bones are firm enough to resist the tendency to become bandy-legged. Still more time may be necessary before it is old enough to be sent to a common school under its sister states, who have an undoubted right, "in Congress assembled," to veto improprieties in its demands, for special privileges and pet immunities; for they have to pay the cost of the tuition.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—Some statistical genius declares "that more money is expended in the United States for segrats, than for all the common schools in the Union."

A wag, who is undoubtedly a lover of the weed, seeing this statement going through the papers, lets off the following:

"It has been calculated that the cost of washing linen that might just as well be worn two days longer, amounts to enough in this country, to more than defray the expenses of the American Board of Foreign Missions."

The expense of the buttons worn on the backs of our coats, where they are of no earthly use, is equal to the support of all our orphan asylums.

The value of tails to our dress coats (of no value in reality, for warmth or convenience,) is actually greater than the cost of our excellent system of common schools.

It has been estimated that the value of old boots, thrown aside, which might have been worn a day longer, is more than enough to buy a flannel night gown for every baby in the land. Also, that the cost of the extra inch of the tall shirt collars of our young men, is equal to the sum necessary to put the bible into the hands of every one of the Patagonian giants.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The whole power of Philadelphia is out in favor of Dr. Curtis's Inhaler Remedy, as they are prepared by Dr. M. J. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long felt. The inhaler is a simple, elegant, and effective device, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous medicines in the form of pills. See advertisement.

Dr. Curtis's Inhaler Remedy.
This is a new and valuable remedy for dyspepsia, and is prepared by Dr. M. J. Jackson. It is a simple, elegant, and effective device, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous medicines in the form of pills. See advertisement.

CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.
This is a new and valuable remedy for cramp and pain, and is prepared by Dr. M. J. Jackson. It is a simple, elegant, and effective device, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous medicines in the form of pills. See advertisement.

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NEW ILLUSTRATED AND EMBELLISHED
Railroad, Township and Topographical
Map of Maine.
Published by J. B. MANSFIELD,
BANGOR, MAINE.

This magnificent elaborate Map, that has been for the last two years progressing, under the auspices of two of the best Surveyors in the country, as well as of distinguished Engineers and Surveyors, is now at the press, and will soon be ready for delivery to Subscribers. In point of execution its artistic merits are such as to challenge the admiration of all. In point of accuracy and minute detail, it is the only Map that can claim to be reliable.

The large scale adopted by the author, the distinctions with which the great natural features of the State are depicted, and the truthfulness of its geographical details, adapt it peculiarly to the wants of all interested in commerce, internal trade and general business throughout the State.

But what gives it its peculiar value, and should secure a place in every private dwelling and public house in the State, is the fact that it contains, with which its respective localities according to the latest authorities, adapted to the wants of all interested in commerce, internal trade and general business throughout the State.

By a few agents wanted. All communications should be addressed to the publisher, at Bangor, will be promptly attended to.

G. H. EMERSON, JR.
NORTH CASTINE.
Proprietor of the patent right to make and sell the METALIC SPRING TOOTH HORSE RAKE!

They have received their SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which with the addition of their former Stock makes their assortment by far the largest ever offered in this section. Among their stock may be found a large and valuable assortment of English, French and German CLOTHS,

Notice of Foreclosure.
Whereas, Asa White of Sullivan in the County of Hancock on the sixth day of April A. D. 1854, by his deed of mortgage of that date of parcel of land situated in Sullivan aforesaid, containing fifty acres more or less. Said deed is recorded in Hancock Registry Vol. 75, page 248, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. The condition of said mortgage having been broken I hereby call for the same.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post Office at Ellsworth, June 25 1855.

Avery, Abigail
Barnett, Maria
Bean, John A.
Brown, Jeremiah
Crawford, A. D.
Davis, Lafayette
Dwyer, Capt. A. D.
Dwyer, R. W.
Dwyer, Capt. R. E.
Floyd, John
Floyd, Briggs
Foster, E. A.
Gault, Augusta T.
Gault, George
Gault, Hannah
Gould, Harrison
Hoyt, John
Hinkley, James P.
Hinkley, Calvin L. C. Whitney, Mary

Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.
S. G. WOODWARD, P. M.

Professional Cards.
JAMES A. MILLIKEN,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
CHERRYFIELD, MAINE.

W. H. CHANEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ELLSWORTH, ME.

E. F. SANGER, M. D.,
After extensive practice in the Hospital of New York and Boston, offers his services to the people of Ellsworth and vicinity.
Residence, Ellsworth House.
Office, Toulon's Block, next door adjoining Ellisworth Block.

PROF. H. H. PRINCE,
M. D.
M. H. HANNEY, M. D.
W. M. WILSON, M. D.
Particular attention paid to diseases of the lungs.

E. H. REYNOLDS,
Tailor and Draper,
at his office on Hancock Street, where you can have everything done in the Tailoring line as well and much cheaper than the same can be done in Boston.

DR. J. T. OSGOOD,
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Sevastopol Taken!
Tremendous Excitement!!
Padelford's Emporium Left!!!
Great Rush for
CHINA!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING
AND
Furnishing Goods,
Ever offered for Sale in Ellsworth.

S. PADEFORD & CO.,
Have taken advantage of the pressure in the market to purchase CHINA by paying cash, which will enable them to sell

English, French and German
CLOTHS,
of all colors and qualities, and of the latest importation and most fashionable styles. Also an extensive assortment of

VESTINGS
Consisting of Silk, Satin, Grenadine, Cashmere and Marcelline of all styles and colors. Together with a complete assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING!
of the most fashionable styles.
Among which may be found

DRESS, FROCK, SACK and
Business Coats
Made from various qualities of English, French, German and American Manufactures.

Boys' Clothing
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
Also, a large assortment of

Furnishing Goods.
White Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Neckties, Cravats, Scarfs, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Under Shirts, Drawers, Hose, Stockings, Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves, Socks, Lisle Thread, and various other articles of the same quality.

GLOVES.
Together with a large assortment of

Saddles and Embroidery Silks,
Sewing Silks, etc., PURCHASED EXPRESSLY TO ACCOMMODATE THE LADIES.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
can be executed in the State, as we have one of the most careful and scientific Cutters in the Country engaged to see that such work is rightly done.

Special Notice.
All outstanding accounts MUST be settled before the 25th of July, or they will be left for collection.

S. PADEFORD & CO.
May 18 1855.

HERE IT IS AT LAST!
The Great Improvement of the Age!!
THE LABOR SAVING
Washing Machine!

Invented and patented by J. T. MUDGE, late of Washington D. C. is the result of almost 10 years labor in experimenting, and will be found to be

THE MACHINE above all others.
It is the most convenient and safe, and it will save you much trouble and money by its use.

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THE SUBSCRIBERS having commenced business in the shop formerly occupied by ALLEN & DELAITE, opposite the Ellsworth House, take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of
JOSEPH BITHUR,
a workman of many years experience, they are prepared to execute at the shortest notice and in the neatest and best manner
Horse Shoeing and Farriering.

To this department in particular Mr. Bithur will give his personal attention, and he believes he can show to the satisfaction of his patrons such as may be troubled with the following diseases and defects, viz: Tender hoofs, quarter cracks, weak quarters, sores, interfering, tripping, stubbing, etc.

The subscribers are also prepared to do
Mill and Vessel Work,
Country work, and repairing of all kinds in the best style and at the lowest rates. They will also keep on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, a large stock of
IRON AND COAL.

So don't "wait for the wagon," but come right along for behind all these are now ready.
C. L. DELAITE & CO.
Ellsworth, May 18th 1855.

PAIN KILLER.
Old Rheumatic Affections
CAN BE CURED BY THE
CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.

Deacon Thayer Huxer was cured of NEURALGIA or Sciatica, after having suffered from it for several years, by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer. The Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief, and he has since used it with success.

David Baker was cured of a RHEUMATISM OF THE KNEE, after three or four days and nights of intense suffering, by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer. He has since used it with success.

T. H. Carman, suffering from CRAMP IN THE LIMBS, the Cramp and Pain Killer, after having suffered from it for several years, by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer. The Cramp and Pain Killer was the first thing that afforded him any permanent relief, and he has since used it with success.

After being reduced to the verge of the grave, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

John Bunker, after having suffered everything but death from RHEUMATISM, which seemed to pervade the whole of the body, was cured by the Cramp and Pain Killer.

Mr. Davis was cured by the use of BILIOUS COLIC. A lady who was suffering from BILIOUS COLIC, when her life was well nigh despaired of, was cured by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

N. B. Huxer and wife cured of CURTIS'S PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER. After suffering from it for several years, they were cured by the use of the Cramp and Pain Killer.

THIRTY YEARS' Experience of an old Nurse.
MRS. WINSLOW.
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEething.
It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of infants, and is especially adapted to the teething period. It is a most valuable remedy for all the ailments of infants, and is especially adapted to the teething period.

CURTIS'S PERKINS' CRAMP AND PAIN KILLER.
A Lady of the first respectability writes:
"Dear Sir, I am happy to be able to testify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what she says of its efficacy. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest a night by his cries, and who would not permit any of the usual remedies to be used, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup in order to test the remedy, and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic. He soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who has a child teething will find it a most valuable remedy, and it will save her much trouble and money."

STOVES!
Stoves, Stoves!
YOUNG & JORDAN,
Main Street, Ellsworth
Would respectfully give notice that they are now prepared to furnish the public with

STOVES!
the best patterns and make now in use, together with all kinds of iron and brass work. Among our stock may be found the most desirable Stoves ever offered to the public. The desired stove is very neat and elegant, with superior Castings.

Woodland or Genesee Valley
STOVE,
is another excellent pattern, and is unequalled by any other stove for the FARMER.

Parlor, Air-Tight, Franklin and
Box Stoves,
of the neatest pattern. Also,

Ship's Cambooses;
PUMPS, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE
Fire Frames, Cauldron Kettles,
Ash, Oven and Boiler Mouths

Connected with the
Manufacturing Department,
two experienced workmen who will attend to a

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work
JOHN J. JOHNSON attended to at short notice and with perfect satisfaction.

The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
YOUNG & JORDAN.
January 2, 1854.

MARKET.
To Farmers and Produce Dealers.
N. C. REYNOLDS & CO., respectfully give notice that they will pay CASH for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Such as Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Turnips, all kinds of Fruit, etc. They keep constantly on hand Salt, Corned and Fresh Beef, which they will sell at retail or by the bulk. They are going elsewhere, either to buy or sell, just given them a call at the "OLD ENGINE HOUSE."

NOTICE.
Builders and others about having water, introduced into their houses, can find a large assortment of various Fire tubes at

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT OF
JOSEPH ZANE & CO., 100 Court St.

INHALATION
For the Cure of Consumption!
DR. IRA WARREN'S
NEW REMEDIES.
THE most efficacious cures of LUNG DISEASES have been effected by the use of
DR. WARREN'S INHALING BALM.
A vaporized preparation, for inhaling directly into the Lungs, where the focus of disease is. The Balm is prepared with the most delicate essences, and is a most medicinal agent ever employed for the cure of Consumption and Asthma. Many Confessions that have been secured, or materially benefited by this Medicine, may be seen in the hands of agents. It has accomplished the most wonderful cures, and is a most valuable remedy in every case of the Chest, which is swollen and inflamed, and every particle of the Lungs. Its action is mild and soothing, while its salutary effects are truly wonderful. The Inhaler is made of steel, and glass, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. We invite the chemist and physician to examine it, and to be convinced that our preparations will meet with universal approval.

PLEUMONIC CHERRY CORIANDER oil, the stimulant and invigorant of the chest, which is swollen and inflamed, and every particle of the Lungs. Its action is mild and soothing, while its salutary effects are truly wonderful. The Inhaler is made of steel, and glass, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. We invite the chemist and physician to examine it, and to be convinced that our preparations will meet with universal approval.

Price Five Dollars a Package.
Any person enclosing \$5 to E. B. & P. R. R. No. 1 Corallib, Boston, will receive a Cherry Coriander Oil, and a Pleumonic Cherry Coriander Oil, in a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States, or British Province.

WARREN & AYER, Proprietors.
For sale wholesale and retail by C. G. PERKINS & CO., No. 1 Corallib, and CHAS. V. PIERCE, Boston, General Agents.

GENERAL AGENT IN MAINE, H. H. HAY.
For sale in Ellsworth by C. G. PERKINS & CO., Boston, and in Ellsworth by C. G. PERKINS & CO., Boston.

DR. IRA WARREN'S
COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL,
LIME,
And Sugar of Milk.

"THE great value of Cod Liver Oil as a medicine in Consumption is now generally admitted. It is a most valuable remedy in every case of the Chest, which is swollen and inflamed, and every particle of the Lungs. Its action is mild and soothing, while its salutary effects are truly wonderful. The Inhaler is made of steel, and glass, and is admirably adapted to its purpose. We invite the chemist and physician to examine it, and to be convinced that our preparations will meet with universal approval.

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WARREN & AYER, Proprietors.
For sale wholesale and retail by C. G. PERKINS

Sent never
line.
HURKLEVES.
perfumer, of
rice products
Pills, that I
for common
Many of my
them and co-
entritandis-
ing the sick,
pleasant to be
valued by the
writes from
our Pills with
ness of appetite
are overhauled

He cured me, I was in my
1000 in my
1000. You
a pleasure
are doing."
nn. Railroad
er, 12, 1855.
tendency to the
very material
and Catharic
ly, nor shall I
secure them."
D. of Went-
my practice, I
valuable pur-
of the liver,
and the great
more remedy
relative remedy
Pills to the
bound. They
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