Gov. Andrew? Did he want free rum?

have no discussion with the man who can

thus brand one of God's noblemen, who seem-

ed to live only to do good among men, whose

TEMPERANCE.

Varieties.

THE PURTLAND DAILY PRESS is published everyday, (Sonday excepted,) at No. 1 Printers' Exchange, Exchange Siteet, Portland. N. A. FOSTER, PROPRIETOR. I name: - Eight Dollars a year in advance.

HATES OF ADVERTISING .- One then of space,in EATES OF ADVERTISING.—One than of space, it length of column, constituties a "square."

1.50 per square daily first week. 75 cents por week after; three insertions, or less, \$1.00; continualize every other day after first week, 50 cents. It all square, three insertions or less, 45 cents; one week, \$1.00; for each sper week after.

Under head of "AMUSEMINIS," \$2.00 per square [88 week; three insertions or less, \$1.50.

Strong AL Notrops, \$1.25 per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. reisements inserted in the "MAINE STATE Press" (which has a large circulation in every par-of the Statesfor \$1.00 per square for first insertion and 50 cents per square for each subsequent inser-

BUSINESS CARDS.

GAS FIXTURES. Chandeliers, Pendants and Brackets. No. 96 Federal, near Temple St.

December 2. distm DR. BUZZELL, Has resumed his residence, EF Office hours from 8 to 9, A. M. 2 to 4, P. M. November 11. dtf

HOLDEN & PEABODY, Office, 229 1-2 Congress Street, Near the Court House. WRIGHT & BUCK,

Proprietors of Greenwood Mill, BUCKSVILLE, S. C. DEALERS in Yellow Pine Timber and Shi Stock, Orders solicited. REFERENCES-R. P. Buck & Co., New York Wm. McGilvery. Ecq., Searsport; Byan & Davis Portland, mar 25 dtt

MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 233 1-2 Congress Street, August 30, 1866. OF CHESTNAT

RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Commission & Shipping Merchants, Savannah, Ga. Particular attention given to the sale of Eastern Hay, chartering of vessels, and filling Timber and Lumber orders. Heter—In Boston to Messrs W. B. Reynolds & Co.; Spencer, Vila & Co; J. Richardson & Bro's; G. M. Barnard & Co. sep14-d3m

MANUFACTURERS TATS, CAPS. FURS.

Straw Goods ! 54 A 53 Middle St. over Woodman, True & Co's, APP 9-dit

LIVERMORE,

Varnishes, Japans, &c. 32 BROAD STREET, BOSTON. AUGUSTINE 6. STIMSON, JOHN BABCOCK Sep25 JOHN LIVERMORS. d3m DEERING, MILLIKEN & CO.,

DRY GOODS

58 and 60 Middle St.,

On the Old Site occupied by them previous to the great fire.

Pertiand, March 16. tf

JOHN E. DOW, Jr., Counsellor and Attorney at Law. And Solicitor in Bankrupley,

JAUNCEY COUNT,
43 Wall Street, - - New York City. W. T. BROWN & CO.,

No. 90 1-2 Commercial Street, (Thomas Block,) WILLARD T. BROWN, | WALTER H. BROWN,

Sole Wholesale Agents for the Boston Match Co. for Maine. By permission refer to Dana & Co., J. W. Perkins & Co., Jostah H. Drummond, Burgess, Fodes & Co. June25dtt W. H. PHILLIPS,

Eff Circular and Jig Sawing done with despatch Mouldings of all kinds, Doors, Sash and Blinds mad or furnished to order. 338 Commercial St , (foot of Park St., PORTLAND, MAINE, au29dtt NATHAN WEBB.

C. J. SCHUMACHER, FRESCO PAINTER.

Other at the Drug Store of Messia, A. G. Schlotter beek & Co., 303 Congress St, Portland, Me, Charles P. Mattocks,

Atterney and Counseller at Law. No. 86 Middle Street - Portland, G. A. SUSSKRAUT, IMPORTER,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furs, Hats and Caps, 136 Middle Street, PORTIAND, MAINE.

HOWARD & CLEAVES, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law PORTLAND, M NE. Office No. 30 Exchange Street, Joseph Howard, Jy9'67-1y Nathan Cleaves. WALTER COREY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BLALES BAR BAR BER

Spring Beds, &c. Clapp's Block, Kennebec Street, (Opposite Foot of Chestnut,)
PORTLAND.

S. FREEMAN & CO., Commission Merchants ! 121 Broad street, NEW YORK.

B. Particular attention given to the purchasing of Flour and Grain.

B. L. Frences — David Keazer, Esq., E. McKenney & Co., W. & C. R. Milliken, J. B. Caroll, Esq., T. H. Weston & Co.

A. N. NOYES & SON, Manufacturers and dealers in

Can be found in their

NEW BUILDING OR LIME ST., (Opposite the Market.)

Where they will be pleased to see all their forms

DEANE & VERRILL, COUNSELLORS AT LAW. Solicitors in Bankruptcy.

H. M. PAYSON.

STOCK BROKER. No. 30 Exchange Street. PORTLAND ME

BUISNESS CARDS.

TURNER & SMITH.

W. W. HARADEN. Ship and Steamboat Joiner tension and Sale Tables, Writing Desks, Ward-robes of all kinds made of Walnut, Oak, or Chestnut; Stores fitted out, and Job-bing at ended to. Cor. of Park & Commercial Sts, Portland Refers by permission to Capt. J. B. Coyle and oss & Sturdiyant.

GEORGE L. FICKETT, Druggist and Apothecary, AND DEALER IN English & American Fancy Goods,

PORTLAND, ME. Physicians' Prescriptions carefully com-M. D. L. LANE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK. November 27.

JOBBERS OF and agents for the

NO. 18 FREE STREET. They beg leave to call the attention of the trade New and Extensive Stock of Goods,

which they are prepared to sell on as favorable terms as can be obtained in this or any other market.

Portland, Sept. 26, 1867.

d3m DEN'FIST, Dr. W. R. Johnson, Office No. 13 1-2 Free Street,

SAMUEL F. COBB, No. 355 Congress Street,

NEAR HEAD OF GREEN STREET. DIANO FORTES, Metodeons, Organs, Guitars, Violins Banjos, Flutinas, Music Boxes, Concertinas, Accordeons, Tamborines, Flutes, Flageolets, Picalos, Clarionets, Violin Bows, Music Stools, Music Stands, Drums, Fliës, Sheet Music, Music Books, Violin and Guitar Strings, Stereoscopes and Views, Umbrellas, Canes, Clocks, Bird Cages, Looking Glysses, Albuna, Stationery, Pens, Ink, Rocking Hersey, Pictures and Frames, Fancy Baskets, Children's Carriages and a great variety of other articles.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the "Boothbay Marine Railway," at Townsend Harbor, (so called) is finished and ready for work. It has two Cradles, taking up two yessels at a time, of two hundred tons cach. The one on the lower Cradle can be launched while the one on the upper remains, or both can be hauled up together and both launched together.

There is fourteen feet of water on the lower Cradle at common tide. They are located in a very desirable place, as they run North and South and have the sun on both sides. They are built: I the very best material and with great care and skill by Mr. Edward G. Loring, of Provincetown, Mass.

There will be kept constantly on hand, suitable material for repairing, painting and caulking vessels. All labor will be done with dispatch and at as low a rate as possible. Should be pleased to have our friends call on us.

JOSEPH NICKERSON, Boothbay, Prest.

ERASTUS NICKERSON, Boothbay, Clerk & Treas, DERECTORS:

ALLEN LEWIS, Boothbay, THOMAS MARRS, Southport, WARREN HOUGHTON, Bath.

M. H. REDDY, MERCHANT TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, NO. 107 FEDERAL STREET. No. 10: FEDERAL STREET.

We have in store one of the finest assortment of ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH and DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., that can be found in Portland. These goods have been selected with great care and especially adapted to the fishionable trade, and at prices that cannot fall to please, and all goods thoroughly shrunk and satisfaction guaranteed.

A call is respectfully solicited. Thankful to friends for past patronage, hoping to merit a continuunce of the same.

Concrete Pavement

Sidewalks, Gardenwalks, Street Paving, Crossings, Cellars, Stable and Warehouse Floors

Orders Left at No. 6 South Street, Promptly attended to. Gatley, Sheridan & Griffiths

SWAN & BARRETT,

NO. 15 EXCHANGE STREET, OFFER FOR SALE 5-20's of 1864, 1865 and 1867 STATE OF MAINE BONDS, CITY OF PORTLAND BONDS, CITY OF ST. LOUIS BONDS. CITY OF CHICAGO 7 PRR CENT. SCHOOL BONDS.

This bond is protected by an ample sinking fund and is a choice security for those seeking a safe and reprupassing in the June and July 7.30's Converted into New 5.20's.

On Very Favorable Terms.

Cloths! Cloths! Just received a large assortment of Goodstor

Over Coatings SUITS, &c. Come and see me! A. E. WEBB,

Yellow Metal and Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts, FOR SALE DY LYMAN SON & TOBEY, Agents,

1!5 Commercial st. may23dti Portland, May 22, 1867. Portland, may ...,

Bricks.

150.000 BRICKS For sale at a bargain for particulars enquire of SAWYER & VARNEY, 62 Commercial St.

or of Vital Cassant, at the kiln on Portland St. November 1. dtf THOSE SUFFERING FROM

Cough or Humors, Manson & Kieler's Tonic Aromatic Syrup

And for testimony enquire of Edward Bucknam 31 Portland st, Chas. F. Randall 27 Waterville st, Henry J. Dyer 23 Alder st, H. Johnson 97 Washington st, all of Portland, Me; Charlotte P. Swett, Sophia Smith, Falmouth, Me. For sale by H. M. Hay, and all mentical dealers in the State.

NOTICE. I will sell on tayorable terms as to payment, or let for a term of years, the lots on the corner of Middle and Franklin streets, and on Franklin street, ancluding the corner of Franklin and Franklin street, which is the corner of Franklin and Franklin streets. Apply to WM. HILLIARD, Bongor of SMITH & REED: Attorneys, Fortland. 19121 Coffins, Gaskets, Desks, show Cases and Office Furniture

Of Every Description, Made from the best material and by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, at C. H. BLAKE'S.

REBIOTALS. REMOVAL.

WOODMAN, TRUE & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DRY COODS!

WOOLENS, Gents' Furnishing Goods, AND SMALL WARES. Have this day removed to Woodman's Block, Corner of Middle and Pearl Streets, Nearly opposite their old site. Agents for Maine for the World-renowned Linen Finish Collar ! With Cloth at the Button Hole, and Gray's Patent Molded Collar! Agents for Singers Sewing Michiae. WOODMAN, A'RUE & CO. Portland, Dec 2d, 1867. dec 3dim

REMOVAL. The offices of the Portland Sugar Company, J. E. BROWN & SONS. are removed to the new buildings, Corner of Commercial Street and Brown. Wharf. December 2. dlw

HEARN & CO. Congress and North Streets, where they will constantly keep a full assortment of DRY GOODS. Groceries & Provisions. REMOVAL.

HAS removed from Central Wharf to Richardson's Wharf Commercial Street, opposite Cotton Street, where he will be happy to see all his cld customers, and to serve hosts of new ones. Orders for Dimension Lumber, Pine, Spruse, &c., SOLICITED. CLAPBOARDS, SHINGLES, Doors, Sash and Blinds -AND -

Building Material furnished at short notice. REMOVAL. H.M.BREWER,

Has removed to NO. 92 MIDDLE STREET, Marrett & Poor's New Block, where may be found a full assortment of Leather Belting, as cheup, and equal to any in New England. Belting and Loom Straps made to order. Also for sale, Belt Leather Backs and Sides, Leather Trimmings, Lace Leather, Belt Hooks, Copper Rivets and Burs. jy 19411 A. MERRILL.

Counsellor and Attorney at Law, REMOVAL. Counsellor at Law.

Jan 15. (Over Sawyer's Fruit Store.) REMOVAL! W. H. CLIFFORD,

Counsellor at Law, Corner of Brown and Congress Streets,

JORDAN & RANDALL

Tailors' Trimmings. selected Expressly for this Market. By personal attention to business we hope to



First Premium over all Competitors PARIS EXPOSITION.

Old Pinnos taken in exchange for New. Pianos to Rent. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

WM. G. TWOMBLY. (Formerly of the firm of C. Edwards & Co.)

Union Street Eating House. S. M. KNIGHT,

Mr. Benj. E. Heseltine, Re-opened a Saloon for LADIES & GENTLEMEN Near the old site, but a few rods below, where they should be pleased to see the Old Customers and as many new as may wish to favor us with a call.

S. M. KINGHT, BENJ. E. HASELTINE.
Portland, July 6-dit Gas Fixtures! Gas Fixtures

We have connected GAS FIXTURES with our busi-Steam and Gas Fittings, IRON RAILINGS, WINDOW SHUTTERS,

Gratings, Pumps, &c., &c., and are now prepared to furnish them as low as they can be purchased in Boston.

Our stock is entirely new, and is relected from the latest and most tashionable styles.

We invite persons who intend to purcha efixtures to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

(Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Union Street, Portland, Mc. September 12. dtf

The Howe Sewing Machine Agency 36 Union St, Portland.

Paris Exposition! The Only Gold Medal!

Awarded to American Sewing Machines at the Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines Manufactured by this Company of which Elias Howe, ir, is President. The first and best Machine in the world for Family use or Manufacturers.

The All orders sent to WM. W. LOTHROP, or MORSE, LOTHROP & DYER, will receive prompt august. FOR SALE.

ONE EIGHT HORSE POWER Portable Engine. W. H. PHILLIPS. o 8 Commercial St., toot of Park St. Portland, Aug 29,-dft Peaches, Damsons, &c. Just received a large lot of

which I am selling cheap, at the JAPANESE TEA STORE. WM. L. WILSON. No. 85 Fed ru St. CLOTHING Cleansed and Repaired

INSURANCE. BAY STATE

Fire Insurance Company OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS. Capital Stock authorized,\$300,000 Capital Stock paid in \$104,800

Shares Bank Stock.

5 Quinsi amond Bank,

85 City Eank, Worcester,

10 Southbridge Bank,

101 Bank of Commerce, Boston,

8 First National Bank, Baston,

24 Webster Bank, Boston,

51 Eagle Bank, Boston,

12 Eagle Bank, Boston,

13 Hade and Leather Fank, Boston,

14 Revere Bank, Boston,

15 Hade Bank, Boston,

16 Boston National, Boston,

17 Baston,

18 Boston,

19 Boston,

10 Boston,

10 Boston,

11 Boston,

12 Bank, Boston,

13 Boston,

14 Bank, Boston,

15 Boston,

16 Boston,

17 Boston,

18 Boston,

18 Bank, Boston,

18 Boston

Shares Ra Iroad Stock:
52 Boston & Worcester Railroad,
50 Fitenburg Railroad,.....7722 (\$13,872 00 5000 State of Vermont 6's .. . 5000 0 5000 L. Barnard, 55 Chy Bk. col., 95 0 City of Woreester, \$14,500 00 Amount at risk November 1st, 1867... The following statement exhibits the assets and li bilities of the Company:

Investments at market value, Premiums unpaid... Office Furniture,... Accrued Interest,...

The foregoing is a true statement of the condition the Bay State Fire Insurance Company, of Worester, Massachusetts, on the 1st of November, A. D. W.M. S. DAVIS, Pres. L. C. PARKS, See'y. Wordester, Ss. November 23, 1867.
Personally appeared the above named W. S. Davis and T. C. Parks, and made solemu oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is true, to the best of their knowledge and bel'ch.

EDWARD MELLEN,
Justice of the Peace.

J. H. WEBSTER, Agent, First National Bank Suilding, Cor. 6 Middls and Plum Streets.

Life Insurance.

NATIONAL Travelers' Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK. OFFICERS: JAMES R. DOW, President. JONES, Vice-President.

J. H. TAYLOR, Secretary

J. A. WHITE, M. D, Medical Examiner. This Company issues all kinds of Life, Endowne and Joint-Life Policies, Annuities, &c. Special Features. It issues WHOLE-WORLD POL CIES, peru unrestricted Freedom in Transl and Change of

Residence without Permits or Extra Premiums. REGISTERED POLICIES, Guaranteed by the State of New York. allows THIRTY DAYS' GRACE in Payment of ONE-THIRD THE PREMIUM may rem.

paid as a Loan \$225,060 deposited with the State Insurance D partment of the State of New York as a perpet-ual Security for its Policy-holders. NO CHARGE for Policy-fee nor Medical Examin POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

PROFITS OF THE COMPANY ANNUALLY DIVIDED. N. S. GARDINER. General Agent for Maine,

30 Exchange Street. Life Insurance.

M. B. PAGE

North America Life Insurance Co. Ist It offers the Greatest Security; for by a recent Actof the Lecislature of the State of New York, this Company is anthorized to make Special Deposits with the Superintendant of the Insurance Department, and receive therefor Registered Policies, bearing the seal of the Department, and a certificate that the Policy is secured by pledge of Public Nocki under a Special Trust created in favor of the North America Life Insurance Company exclosively. This makes every Registered Policy as secure to the holder as a National Bank Note, or a United States Bond.

2d. All Policies are now made indisputable from the time of issue.

the time of issue.

31 Usual Restrictions on Occupation, Residence and Travel, are abolished.

4th Thirty days grace allowed on any renewal payment, and Policy held good.

Any person wishing to act as Canvasser or Local Agent for the above Company can apply to

gent for the above Company can app y to

M. B. PAHE,

General Agent for the state of Mainegr Office 65 Exchange St., Portland. sept5-d8m Fire Insurance:

W. D. LITTLE & CO., General Insurance Agents And Underwriters, No. 49 1-2 Exchange St., 2d Story,

Continue to represent the following SOUND AND RELIABLE COMPANIES, viz: PRENIX, of Hartford, Coun MERCHANTS, of Hartford, "NORTH AMERICAN, of Hartford, "OTTY FIBE, OF Providence, R.I. ATLANTIC MUTUAL of Exeter, N. H. And are prepared to ISSUE POLICIES as hereto-fore on DWELLINGS, STOILES, MERCHANDIZE, and OTHER GOOD PROPERTY, at the MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

FAVORABLE RATES.

PAPENIDING in process of construction and Farm property insured on highly tayorable terms.

These Companies were among the first to pay their losses by the great fire in this city, without subjecting the insured to vexation, discount or expense of any kind. NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have this day associated themselve together in business as

UNDERWRITERS AND --General Insurance Agents, under the firm name of

DOW, COFFIN & LIBBY. nd taken the office recently occupied by Messrs Foye, Coffin & Swan. NO. 15 EXCHANGE STREET, Ocean Insurance Company's Block. Having purch ted the interests and secured all the facilities of the two firms now combined, we are able to carry the LAROEST LINES in every department of

FIRST CLASS COMPANIES, nd at satisfactory tates.

JOHN DOW,
J. II. COPFIN,
FRANK W. LIBBY.
julytadti INSURE YOUR HORSES

HARTFORD Live Stock Insurance Company HARTFORD, CONN.

Cash Assets \$200,000. W. D. Little & Co., General Agents,

Office 49 1-2 Exchange Street This company issues Policies on Horses and other Live Stock, against death (by the or may other cause) and THEFT, at moderate rates of premium. Every person owning a Good Horse should insure, ang 26dtf

STAR AXLES! MANUFACTURED FROM BEST CANTON AGOTED SOR MASS.

Forest City Academy, Hopkins Elech 149 1-2 Middle 81. THIS Institution will be open for the reception of pupils of both sexes on W duesday, Dec. 4th, and continue curing the winter mentils; where all branches of the English department will be thoroughly and practically taught. Alternoons will be devoted exclusively, for instruction in Penmanship, Orthography, and Bock-keeting to which the hance are especially lawted, and others interested in these indispensable branches of an accomplished education.

SCHOOLS.

educa lon. Te. ms Reasonable, and Sati faction Gunt-nateed.

Day Sessions from 9 till 12 and 2 till 4 P M.
Evening Session 4 om 7 till 2.

For further information in relation to terms &c., please call as above day or evening.

G. W. Noves, Principal. Dec 2. dlw

Portland Academy. Union Hall, - Enfrance Free St. Winter Term legins December 2d, and continues ten

TERMS \$1.00 PER WEEK. STUDENTS of all ages and altainmen's received of a my time during the term. A regular and systematic course of a my ishere pursued, affording all the advantages of a public school. Combined with this is an elective course, adapted to the advancement and necessities of each student. Particular attention given to classes pursuing the languages, s'udents fitting for College, &c.

Private instruction on reasonable terms.

The Winter T rm of Eccning School commences som This is designed especially for the study of Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, and those branches relating more immediately to a business education, a though other studies may be pursued at the option of the student.
Clerks and others occupied during the dat, will find
this an excellent opportunity to perfect themselves
in the essential principles of business transactions. TERMS 83.00 PER MONTH.

For references apply to No. 28 Hanover Street, P. J. LARBABEE, A. B., Principal. November 25. dlwtrod/2w Norway Academy!

CHARLES D. BARROWS, A. B. Principal. EDWIN F. AMBROSE, A. B. Associate Princip 1 Miss H. E. DENISON, Teacher of Music. Assistant Tenchers of acknowledged experience and ability have been secured.

Students should a ply in person or by letter to the Principal, to Rev. N. Gunnison, to J. A. Fenison, Esq. and to Friedmid Howe, Esq. at Norway.

Nov 21-d/w

MISCELLANDOUS.

NEW STORE --- AND ---

NEW GOODS

P. B. FROST, MERCHANTTAILOR.

Having decided to change his location of business in

January, 1868, and being desirons to open New Stock of Goods!

would call the special attention of his former patro and all in want of CLOTHING

to his present STOCK of WOOLENS

which he will sell at prices so low that no person need go without a garment on account of the price. You have only to call and be assured you can purchase as good a garment, and at

A MUCH LESS PRICE! than at any other establishment in this city

FOR CASH! My present stock

MUST BE SOLD and I mean what I say. I will sell Fine Heavy Overcoats From \$30.00 to \$10.00.

Former price \$55.00 to \$68.00. Fine French Suits From \$35.00 to \$45.00.

Fine American Suits From \$30 00 to \$35.00. Former price \$45.00 to \$50.00. Fine French Fancy Pauts

From \$10.00 to \$12.00. Former price \$16.00 to \$18.00. and all other goods in like p oportion of discount .er establishments, but I am determined to sell my

We have on hand a large stock of Ladies' Cloak Goods

Bold at a Large Discount from Cost! which will be

CUT AND MADE TO ORDER! if desired. Call early and secure the best selections

P. B. FROST, NO. 332 1-2 CONGRESS STREET. Portland, Dec. 2, 1867. dlm New Stock of Dry Goods! W. & F. P. ADAMS,

No. 345 Congress St., Recently occupied by Edwin A. Marrett, Esq., and are now opening a FULL & CHOICE STOCK

DRY GOODS, Consisting in part of German Bread Cloths,

happy to meet them.

Satisfaction in every respect will be guaran-Moscow and Castor Beavers, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltous, &c 1 Ladios Dress Goods in Great Variety, In new and Choice Styles and Fabrics. Black Silks, Ladies Clonking , Shawls Muslins, Jaconet Cambrie's and other White Goods, Domesties and Housekeeping goods, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., &c.

All our goods are new, and selected with care from the various markets, bought exclusively for cash, at the current low rates, and will be sold uniformly at the very lowest market prices.

W. & P. P. ADAMS.

ocidiw t codif

Portland, Sept 30, 1867. Flour, Oats and Rye. 500 BARRELS Howard Steect, Baltimore, exra Four.
3,500 Bushels Oats.
506 Ryc.
Just received and for sale by
CHASE BROTHERS,
oct24codif Head Long Whart.

MRS. COLBY CONTINUES to do business at her dwelling house No. 4 Cotton Street, a few doors from Free Street where can be found a choice selection of Millinery, comprising every Late Style. October 26. diwfoodtr

RILLINESEY

By the subscriber, in the stable recently occupied by LANCASTER HALL!

MISCELLANEOUS. BACK AGAIN!

L. W. TIBBETTS & CO. have returned to their new building recently erected Corner of Congress and Washing-

ton Streets. where they are prepared to off-r their friends and A Large Assortment

CUSTOM MADE

FURNITURE.

mbracing every article usually kept in such an es-Repairing and Upholstery Work

DONE TO ORDER.

December 2. 62w

Portland and Forest City Dye House.

Office 315 Congress Street.

WITH an unlimited supply of Pure Soft Water, where gentlemen can have their soiled and CLEANSED,

And colors restored and satisfaction guarant every case.

Sacks, Capes, and Cloaks cleaned beautifully with every appearance of new. We due and finish Italian Crapes and Velvets.

For Ladies can have their Dresses to. Mourning, dued and finished in twelve hours. Feathers cleaned or dued, curled and dressed in a style hitherto unknown.

nortodec4 . A. FOSTER & CO. RUBBER

Boots and Shoes of all kinds Rcpaired and Warranted. Rubber Soles applied to Leather and as well as Rubber do. GENT'S CALF BOOTS.

A large assortment of the best quality to be found in the city, selling at prices so low that cannot be seat in town for boots of the same quality.

29-Boy's and Youth's thick Kip Boots, a fine asorthogal Addisses Boots for winter wear of all cinds at the lowest living prices at GOWELL'S, 235 Congress St, no23-new2tawtf Head of Chestnut st.

Christmas and New Year's G 0 0 D S! A. G. CORLISS has for sale at

NO. 317 CONGRESS STREET, a large and well selected stock of Fancy Goods, Jewelry. Toys, Work, Handkerchief and Fancy Boxes, Travelling Bags, Ludies' Companions, SCOTCH WOOD GOODS!

Ple se call and examine.
Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted. 317 Congress St., under Mechanics' Hall.

Napkia Rings, Card Cases, Razars, Scissors, Kaives, Clocks, &c., &c.

S. B. GOWELL TAKES pleasure in announcing to his friends, for-mer patrons, and the public generally, that he has taken Store No, 149 Middle Street, in the Honkins Block, and will open

AN ENTIRE New and Cash Bought Stock __ OF __

On Monday, October 7th,

IDERY GEOGRAPS! CASH ONLY at prices so low as to satisfy the closest buyers. A full line of Broadcloths, Overcoatings, Doeskins

and all kinds of Woolens and Trimmings, for Men's and Boys' wear. Now is the tina to buy your fall and winter goods. Give him a call. Always closed from Friday evening sunset to Saturday evening 149 Middle Street. oct5codtt

Pianos Wanted In exchange for new, at S. H. STEVENS & CO.'S. oc23 Ware-Rooms, 145 Middle St. cod2m Don't Check Your Lumber

SECOND HAND

DY Roasting in a Dry Heat. OSGOOD & HAN-NA'S Process Seasons wood of any kind or dimentions without injury, in Two TO FOUR DAYS. One inch Black Walnuts: asoned in forly-eighthours. Pine much quicker. The process is now being generally used and appreciated.

NO DANGER FROM FIRE. Sample, Sure, Speedy, safe and economical. State, County and Shop Lights for sale. increases the difficulty. The Irish patriots are willing to be martyrs so long as thousands have been far better for England to have furnished Larkin, Allen and O'Brien with free Apply to J. H. OSGOOD, JR., Room 6, No. 20
Court street, Beston, Mass.

5 F All infringements on our patent rights will be proseed ed.

1000022autt

BURNHAM'S FERREOTYPES: No. 16 Market Square. A LL sizes, from Tin Types to pictures large end to put in frames 8 by 10, made and finished

few minutes. These pictures are more pleasing, made quicker, and at much less price, than any other kind of likeness now made. This is the oally place in Portland where Ferreotypes are made a speciality. I lease call and see specimens at No. 16 Market Square, Portland.

J. U. P. BURNHAM.

November 27. dtf

STATE OF MAINE. A N adjourned meeting of the "Commissioners investigating affairs of the Insane Asylum," will be holden at the Hospital on TUESDAY, the 10th day of Decembe next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. All persons in possession of any facts which they may deem important in 1st-creme to said institution, are hereby requested to communicate the substance of such facts in short to as by setter, previous to the time aforesaid. If any such matter is deemed of sufficient importance by us to warrant it, all persons masking such communications will be summoned before us to give evidence, and their fees will be paid.

Address, Commissioners Investigating Agairs of Insane Asylum, Insane Hospital, Augusta, Maine, A. G. JEWETT, JARED FULLER, JAMES M. DEERING, Augusta, November 26, 1867. 1d PURCHASERS TAKE NOTICE!

Any Tea or Coffee
Any Tea or Coffee
You buy of us,
You buy of us,
If not satisfactory,
If not satisfactory,
You can return it
You can return it
And get your money!
At the Great American Tea Company's, 21 Free St.
dec2dtus
G. H. ROBINSON.

Dress and Cloak Making! MISS S. E. JACKSON. WOULD respectfully aunounce to her friends and the public that she has returned to the city and taken the rooms over A. J. Uptot's, ELA ST, First Door from Congress, where she will be

BURT BOOTS AT COST! WE are closing out a lot of Ladies' and Misses'
Polish and half Polish, Glove Cali, Lace and
Button Boots at cost. These goods are from the celelected manufactory of E. C., Burt, New York.—
They are made i om the best of Glove Calt, and all
warranted, which we shall sell as low as they can be
bought at wholesale in New York.

Any one wishing to buy a nice Boot, will gave
money by calling on us bet re purchasing elsewhere. consequences, and in the light of the past, for the future.

fective. Shall he put the whole fabric in RLWELL & RUTI ER. peril by going on, lest if he should stop and No. 11 Market Square, Portland, Me November 23. dif clear away to perfect his foundation, some Hill's Pile Ointment ward? No, not at all! The noble edifice when I S being used with great succees. Entiraly vege-table. No cure, no pay. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per lox. O. A. HILL, Proprietor,

Portland, Maine.

Drugs, Medicines, Dyestuffs, Window Glass. Forest River & Warren Lead Co.'s CRAFTS & WILLIAMS. Nos. 5 and 6 Commercial Wharf, Boston.

Cane Chairs Re-Seated,

PAINTS AND OILS.

nov15-eod3m

A ND all kinds of CANE Work nearly executed at the State Reform School. Orders left at the In-stitution Post Office, or No 88 Exchange street, promptly attended to. Chairs taken and returned by our seams. E. W. WOODBURY, Sapt. Medicat Notice.

DAILY PRESS

PORTLAND. Welnesday Morning, December 4, 1857.

Hibernian's to the yerge of distraction.

pressing general outbreaks and warding

nianism is more annoying and dangerous than it has been elsewhere. It menaces even

royalty itself and compels the government to

guard the Queen at Windsor Castle. It is ac-

tive and aggressive in Liverpool and in all the

great manufacturing towns of England .-

people find themselves in extreme perplexity

organization can be baffled. In the speech

to imagine how the efforts of the formidable

at the opening of Parliament-that oracular

nor-committal production, which is by an

absurd fiction styled the Queen's speech-

Fenianism is waved aside in a manner which

is the perfection of "Podsnappery." "The

treasonable conspiracy commonly known as

Fenianism," says the Queen's minister, "baf-

assassination. These outrages require to be

vigorously put down; and I rely for their

effectual suppression upon the firm adminis-tration of the law and the loyalty of the great

mass of my subjects." Thus Mrs. Podsnap, as the medium of some invisible Mr. Podsnap

behind the throne. Meanwhile the "organiz

ed violence" continues to work in a way that

Lord Derby, the visible Mr. Podsnap, is pleas-

ed to call "cowardly." Occasionally some of

are arrested and brought to trial. This only

the people "commonly known as Fenians'

honor to their memory in London, Manches-

ter, Dublin and Cork. On the whole, this

English phase of Fenianism is more formida

The State Temperance Convention.

We read an article in your issue of Satur-

to the State Temperance Convention to be

holden at Augusta in January next. The

writer of that article does not understand

that the convention will be under the direc-

tion of any society or organization, but com-

posed of all such friends of temperance as

union of effort on the part of all temperance

men, and that no one class of temperand

men will denounce those who differ as to the

liquors as "rummies." Let a noble charity

nost conclusive, &c., and by his present knowl-

edge there will be no disposition in any way to amend the present Prohibitory Law or the

Constabulary Act lest such amendment

What have temperance men to do with what

outsiders consider a step backward? If the

present law shall be considered defective, let

the temperance men be fearless, do right, and

abide the consequences. We are not to go to

our enemies to ask their opinion, but look to

facts, objects, means and measures, and their

and especially of the past year, go to work

and finds some part of his foundation de-

Suppose a man has commenced building

should be considered "a step backward."

lives.

To the Editor of the Press:

Crete and snivels over Italy while Itself for pensation for Holstein and the political su-

long years persists in a blacker iniquity, Fe-

purity of life puts to shame his accusers. We must not fall out in fairly canvassing our differences. Some of our temperance The Man with Three Countries. men will go for amending the Constabular act and perhaps favor its being struck out al-The condition of a man, if such there lives whom the protecting ægis of no country together, and surely if it should on fully can vassing, appear to be a stumbling block, it can be claimed for a refuge, is indeed pitiful were better to let it go alfogether, and retain Equally so is that of him whose allegiance i our full strength to carry on the war against divided,-who recognizes two co-existent free rum and license. The writer in the powers, each having claims to his fealty. "Riverside Echo" says it "need not be dis-Worse still is his whose situation superadds guised that a crisis has now come." This we to the difficulties of the second contingency heartily endorse, but the crisis in Maine does we have mentioned, a claim of yet a third not involve the principle of prohibition, but power to his allegiance, while he himself reonly measures, and the great question there ects the claim with profound aversion. A fais the crisis) is, Can the present State Contal confusion of ideas arose among the people stabulary act, as it now stands, be sustained? of the Southern States growing out of the My opinion is that it can't without radical teachings of Calhoun on the subject of the amendments, and may have to be cleared out paramount sovereignty of individual States altogether, and the sooner temperance men over their own citizens. Garibaldi's case see it and know it the better. But the crisis presents another phase of the difficulty. He does not touch prohibition; that principle is a subject of the Italian King and a member will be sustained, and can only be over of the Italian legislative body; he is also a thrown, if it is overthrown at all, by divisions naturalized citizen of the United States, and, among temperance men and blind persistence when arrested by his own government, dein unwise measures. mands the privilege of a subject of a foreign state. But the most complicated case is that of the Irish Fenian. He is, in the first place a naturalized citizen of the United States; in -A correspondent of the London Morning Herald has been investigating the presenthe second place, he chooses to regard himself state of the Suez Canal. He thinks it likely as owing his first and most sacred allegiance that the canal will be finished in two years to an ideal Republic, which is not recognized more, but is sure that it will not pay in half a as a government either de facto or de jure by century, and doubts whether it will ever be any other power in the world, but which has profitable. Paraphrasing a celebrated critisuch a potent sway over the hearts and imcism on the charge at Balaklava, he says the aginations of its subjects that they die with Suez Canal is grand, but it is not a safe inrare heroism, exultant and defiant, for its vestment. sake; in the third place, England, recogniz--A "sugar wedding" is the latest Western ing his citizenship in neither the Irish nor invention. It occurs thirty days after marthe American Republic, requires submission riage, or at the "sweet climax" of the honey to herself alone, and hangs him in pursuance of her own conception of the case, if he violates her laws. So it happens that between his real American citizenship, which he is only

-The fence of a graveyard in Richmone Indiana, bears this inscription in large white letters: "Use --- 's Bitters if you would keep out of here." half satisfied with and proposes to regard -Messrs, Charles Scribner & Co. will pubas a mere provisional arrangement, the citilish, on December 6th, "The Queens of Amerzenship which he feigns, and that which is im ican Society," by Mrs. E. F. Ellet. The work posed upan him sorely against his will, the Irishman is in a strait which would drive an contains sketches of nearly three hundred ladies, who have been, or are now, recognized as intellect less sanguine and hopeful than the leaders in social circles in different sections of our country. Innumerable anecdotes and incidents, with descriptions of changes in cos-Fenianism is not by any means dead, and that it may never die till the green flag waves tume and dress, give interest and historic value to the work, which will be illustrated with over a free Irish commonwealth all lovers of thirteen steel portraits of ladies, sketches of liberty and justice are bound to hope. It has whom are given in the volume. suffered a decline in activity and efficiency on -Dr. Letheby, a great London chemist, has this side of the Atlantic, no doubt. Its true detected by the "spectrum test" the presence field of operations was not here, where it of blood in the stains of linen laid away for could make no movement without involving seventeen years. country which had kindly sheltered and -A remarkable revelation on Prussian poli adopted the lost children of Erin, in embarties is contained in a work of the Austrian assing complications. In Ireland, too, the War Office on last year's campaign, just pubrigorous measures of the British government lished. In the beginning of June, 1866, a few days before the outbreak of hostilities, Prussia have not been without their effect in supsent Baron Gablenz, a Prussian nobleman, ostile attacks from invading forces. But in and brother of the Austrian General Gablenz England itself, the Pecksniff that mourns for to the Kniser, offering him a pecuniary com

-A Democratic paper in La Crosse, Wisconsin-the Democrat-courteously alludes to General Sherman as a "mushroom of civil war, blood-watered, rank with the corruption and wickedness engendered in the crusade for the enslavement and degradation It keeps the local police forces con- of white men, and the trimmph of niggers." stantly on the alert. No man can tell -The Boston Voice, which maintained what will happen next, and government and feeble existence as a daily paper for just two weeks, and then died, has been revived as a weekly semi-literary paper, in the interests of workingmen.

-According to a paper read before the Esex Institute, the codfish was a favorite emblem with the Massachusetts fathers for their coin

and their seals, &c The seal of the Plymonth

Land Company, of 1861, has for its central effl-

gy a codfish. The two-penny internal revenue stamp of 1775, was a codfish surrounded by the legend, "Staple of the Massachusetts." The Salem Gazette of 1768 has in its heading a fled and repressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form of organized violence and shield supported by two Indians, and snrmounted by a crest, which is nothing more or less than a codfish. The paper currency issued by the colony in the early period of the Revolutionary war had this ancient superscription and image. -The N. Y. World says: "The fact that

> in Denver, in the State of Colorado, is only less strange than the fact that that body has given to George Francis Train, a seal ring, as an honorary certificate that he is what passes in Colorado for a typical and exemplary Chris tian Young Man." -Victor Emmanuel's son, Prince Humbert

there is a Young Men's Christian Association

has sent 12,000f, to the subscription being raised for the necessitous and unemployed work of avengers rise from their blood. It would -"Wife," said a broker, a few days since, "do you think I shall ever be worth fifty thousand dollars?" "Ain't I worth that to you?" said the confiding spouse. "Y-e-s," hesitatingly replied the other half, "but I can't put you out at interest." -From the following paragraph, in the let-

ter of the London correspondent of the New able than any which has preceded it, and York Tribune, it will be seen that in England threatens to involve Mrs. Pedsnap, Mr. Podas here, there is an uprising of classical scholars against the dominion of the classics in liberal education: "A book destined to make snap and the whole Podsnap family in more serious difficulties than they have ever before not a little sensation is Essays on a Liberal encountered in the whole course of their Education, to be published next week by Mac millan. It is one more combatant in the contest waging between Classics and Science. In fact, it is more than one, for inside Macmillan's claret covers are nine writers, each contributing an essay on a special topic, and all writing day, taken from the Riverside Echo, referring their best against the dominion of classics in English education. The force of this demonstration is that it comes from the very citadel of the classical kingdom. The nine essays are written every one by men who are eminent as classical scholars. Here are Henry Sedgwick and John Seeley, both senior classics at Cambridge, and Seeley now Latin Professor shall choose to attend; and of course the in University College, London. They were object should be to consider the present asthe best classical scholars of their years. Here pect of things and to take such action as the case demands. Such a convention, withis F. W. Farrar, one of the best classical scholars in England. Here is J. M. Wilson, Assist out regard to party, is desirable; and it is hoped that after fairly considering the matant Master at Rugby, the school with which Arnold's name is forever associated. Eton is ter in all its bearings there will be a thorough represented by W. Johnson, an Assistant Master and Feliow of King's College, Cambridge. -Messrs, Charles Scribner & Co., have in press "Eighty Years of Republican Govern best methods of suppressing the sale of ment in the United States," by Louis J. Jen nings, for some time the special American corprevail, and much good will come of it. That respondent of the London Times. The book writer, however, lets drop an intimation that Is said to be friendly in tone, and candid in its judging by a prepared address which is to be discussions of the various subjects upon

> sketches, portraying with remarkable graphic power the condition of the lower classes in England, is to contribute a series of original sketches to "Hours at Home" during the coming year. -It is absolutely ridiculous that the city of London has never had a fire-alarm and police telegraph system. This convenience and safeguard is just being introduced into that city. In some of these particulars both

-Mr. James Greenwood, author of "The

Lambeth Casual," and of numerous other

which it touches.

London and Paris are years behind our smaller cities. -A correspondent of the Yorkshire Post says the Marquis of Bute, on coming of age, will find waiting for him one of the finest properties in the United Kingdom. He rent roll of his father, and his property has outsider should say he is taking a step back- been accomulating ever since. The young marquis is rated in the matrimonial marke for next season at very little under a hundred

and fifty thousand pounds a year.

-Story's hideous Statue of Everett, set up in the Boston, public garden a few days ago, is so unsatisfactory that people are already in-quiring how far the bronze would go towards casting a respectable statue of the late Cicero-nian orator of New England, in whose atti-tudes there was no awkwardness, and in whose gestures no clumsiness.

Workshops have been erected at Waverly

Cove, preparatory to the commence and the new fortifications on Tiel Point, near the Golden Gate, at the entrance of San Francisco bay en Gate, at the entrance of San Francisco bay so the track of the Central Pacific railroad has been laid from Cisco to the summit and through the great tunnel, over 7000 feet above the sea. The first passenger car passed through the tunnel Saturday. 21 miles of the track has been laid on the east side of the mountains. With a fortnight of open weather the gap of six miles will be filled up, communication will be made with the lower track 130 mil, east of Sacramento.

The steamship Golden City sailed from San Francisco for Panama Saturday, with \$1,-188,000 in treasure, of which \$1,191,000 is for New York.

Druggists and Apothecaries, THE MAINE STATE PRESS, is published at the same place every Thursday morning at \$2.00 a year, avariably in advance. Cor. Caugress & Washington Sta.

LEVI S. BROWN.

Piping done on the most reasonable terms. Corner Park and Pleasant Streets.

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No. 49 Exchange street, PORTLAND, Henry P. Deane. Byron D. Verrill.

No. 143 Congress, near Washington Street,

DAVIS, CHAPMAN & HASKELL,

Dry Goods and Woolens Warren Cassimeres and Flannels

Second House from H. H. Hay's Apothecary Store
ES Ether administered when desired and thought
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dren's Carriages and a great variety of other article
Old Pinnos Tuken in Exchange for New
Ext Pianos and Melodeons tuned and to cont.

M. H. REDDY, Proprietor. Is the best and cheapest in use for

It is more durable than brick, and is easy and elastic to the foot. Can be laid in any place where a solid permanent floor is required, for two-thirds the price of Brick or Cement and in Gardens or Carriage Drives without curb-stone.

The subscribers having purchased the aight to lay the Concrete in this city are now repa ed to lay anything from a Garden-walk to a Street-crossi g.

Left Every Walk warranted to give perfect satisfiation.

BANKERS & BROKERS.

Holders of SEVEN-THIRTIES gain nothing by delaying conversion. Molders of 5.20's of 1862, will find a large profit in exchanging for other Gov-ernment Bonds. September 20, dtf

NO. 3 FREE STREET BLOCK. Taunton Copper Co.

Heart Disease, Shortness of Breath,

For Sale. THE subscriber offers tor sale cheap for cash his steam Scow driven by an eight horse power engine with connecting rear to propeller! has two hotsting gears, one quick and one slow, has been used for hoisting stone and coal, has two water tanks and everything in running order; can be seen at Biddeford. For further particulars, price, &c., address JAMES ANDREWS, Biddeford, Maine.

No. 10 Cross St., Portland, Me.

REMOVAL

S. W. LARRABEE

Manufacturer of Leather Belting.

has removed to 144) Exchange Street, opposite pres-JAMES O'DONNELL, Notary Public & Commissioner of Deeds, Has removed to Clapp's New Block, OOR. EXCHANGE AND FEDERAL STREETS.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE Store No. 145 Middle St., (Evans Mlock,) Vould respectfully invite the trade to examine their stock of

And consequently stand ahead of the WORLD in the manufacture of PIANO FORTES. I also keep a large assortment of other FIRST-LASS MAKERS, which I can sell at the manufac-Wareroom 337 Congress Street.

Formerly of Gothic Hall Rating House, Would inform his friends and the public that

Howe Sewing Machine Triumphant

Fresh Peaches & Damsons in Cans. Also Dried Peaches, Struwberries and Raspberries

Dy WILLIAM BROWN, formerly at 91 Federal street, is now located at his new store No64 Federal st, a few doors below Lime street, will attend to his usual business of Cleansing and Repairing Clothing of all kinds with his usual promptness.

Second-hand Clothing for sale at fair prices.

Jan 8—codti October 2. eod3m

PERFECT FITTING NUTS . FULL THREADS, orm if size, thoroughly inspected, and warranted to give entire satisfaction: Linsley Iron & Muchine Co., Canton, Ma

LIVERY STABLE! BOARDING AND BAITING

B. P. RUGG, Agent. CAGARS. 200 M. imported and domestic Cigar for sale by C. C. MITCHELL & SON, 178 Fore Street G. H. CHADWICK, M. D., will devote special ention to Disea es of the Eye. No. 3011 Congress. Mice hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. May 18, tt

everywhere. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The men who thus accuse all men who differ from them, in the judgment of the writer, display a great deal of ignorance of facts-or a sad disposition to misrepresent good men. What man can lay his hand on his heart and say in truth, I am a better temperance man than the lamented

completed shall give the lie to all such calmnny. We believe the grand principle of Prohibition correct, and what we want to perfect this noble idea!, to accomplish this gran i purpose, is a union of labor among all the triends of the cause, after char table and fearless discussion of the best measures and an agreement in them. Too much has been conceded altogether by the temperance men of our State as to the late election in Massachusetts. It has been declared again and again a "rum victory," and that all who argued or voted in favor of a license law were rum men and voted for free rum

Fourth Page-The Flight from the Convent by Theodore Tilton; 'The Mad Hapsburge

Gentlemen Farmers in Prussia.

A Modert Request. The President, whose message to Congress we print this morning, asks that long suffering assembly to repeal the whole body of legpeach him, forgetting that in the Congressional elections this fall, the current has set still strongly in favor of the Congressional scheme of reconstruction, the President complacently reminds his fellow citizens in Congress assembled, that Massachusetts has voted down the Maine law, Pennsylvania has elected a Democratic judge, and Kansas and Ohio have rejected negro suffrage, and assumes that these verdicts are given in his favor. Mr. Johnson has still a good deal to learn, but there is, unfortunately, no present prospect of his learning anything. There is little hope of a man who having had the educational advantages afforded by all the orficial positions from that of "alderman of his native town" up to the chief magistracy of the nation, now coolly charges upon Congress usurpation in its dealings with the Southern States, while he himself had already taken the initiative in measures of the same kind as respects their constitutional aspects, with the additional circumstance against him that the matter was one with which the Executive had absolutely no right to interfere. He of all men to exact a literal observance of "the promise of July 22d, 1861!" He himself was the first to prescribe qualifications for electors in the Southern States which were unknown to their constitutions. He was the first to appoint officers by the Executive flat who were unknown to any constitution, and that, too, without submitting their names to the Senate for confirmation.

Negro suffrage is treated in a manner that utterly ignores the claims of truthfulness or candor. It is assumed that the prime interest of Congress is to "Africanize the South" and deliver it over to negro domination forever. It is hardly statesmanlike thus to ignore the well known facts of contemporary history, when the information possessed by every school boy in the country suffices to set the matter right. It savors of the rank partizanship of a demagogue to make so sweeping assertions when official returns show that the number of whites eligible as voters outnumber the blacks in several of the Southern States and that their majority in all but two of the remainder is but trifling. But when Mr. Johnson goes further, and assumes that the object of the proscriptive policy of the Reconstruction acts is revenge, the animus of his declarations becomes Satanic. It can hardly have escaped his recollection that, Congress first offered other terms than these to the South,-terms which did not embrace the disfranchisement of any class-and that, apon the rejection of those terms, the ent policy was adopted ostensibly and really as the sole means of keeping rebel hands from the throats of Union men until the latter could surround themselves with safeguards adequate for their protection.-The arrangements are plainly intended to be provisional, and even among the most radical of Republican statesmen there has always been an avowed willingness to modify or abandon everything of a proscriptive nature, as soon as guarnties for the continuance of peace and the safety of loyal men can be obtained. To say, then, that the President's statements on this point are false is not an expression calculated to satisfy the requirements of the indignation excited by the low cunning, the vulgar ad captandum artifice, of attempting to prejudice a movement the origin of which was due to motives purely benevolent and philanthropic, by declaring it to be inspired by a cruel thirst

for revenge. Taken as a whole, even Andrew Johnson never wrote a paper, or signed his name to one written by his Black familiar, which was calculated so perfectly to destroy all confidence in his honesty or his statesmanship. From the dreary prologue wherein he invokes his customary Constitutional Muse, to the never ending refrain, to be found in all his messages whether didactic or veto, about Congress being concluded from regarding the Southern States as outside the Union by its action in submitting a constitutional amendment to them for ratification, he is querulous disingenuous and false; and the strengah of all his arguments is well measured by the last we have mentioned, where he lorgets whether the States that ratified the original constitution were in or out of the Union at the time of their action thereon.

Political Notes.

A Washington dispatch says that quite number of new appointments will have to be made this week. It is rumored that among these will be S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria William Prescott Smith as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Cornelius Wendell as Superintendent of the Treasury Printing

The Grant movement is gaining great strength in New York from the effect produc ed upon the public mind by his testimony before the Judiciary Committee and his annual report. A call is inserted in most of the journals for a grand rally of the merchants, bankers, mechanics and workingmen in order to nominate more formally and with greater emphasis than has yet been done, the foremost of our patriots and soldiers, Gen. U. S. Grant, for the Presidency. The New York Post says that the call has been signed by thousands of citizens of all classes and parties.

Gen. Butler's financial views are so acceptable to the Democrats of his district that they will not hear of his being ignored at the next Congressional election. We have for some time noticed that the Newburyport Herald is inclined to act as his champion.

Gen. Hancock has revoked a portion of Gen. Mower's orders removing certain officers of the police and reinstated some of the old incambents.

State News.

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY. Steps are being taken for the organization of a city government in Auburn. A petition to the Legislature, asking for an act of incorporation, has received the signature of quite a number of prominent citizens. It is claimed that Auburn has a population of 8,000,—that the business can be more efficiently done under a city organization, and without additional cost. The bad condition of the public schools in the village districts is another reason why the change is advocated.

son why the change is advocated.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

An interesting family gathering took place on Thanksgiving day at the residence of Isaiah Nevius, in New Gloucester. Relatives assembled to the number of about fifty, including the representatives of four generations; and the festival was kept after the manner of the olden time.

OXFORD COUNTY. We learn that a movement is on foot to start a newspaper in Norway. It will prob-ably be under the editorial charge of a gentle-man now residing in Augusta who has had considerable newspaper experience. It will be Republican in politics, and advocate the nomination of Grant for the Presidency.

SAGADAHOC COUNTY.

The Bath Times learns that George W.
Duncan, Esq., of that city, met with 4 severe
accident on Friday evening last, at his Block
Factory, while superintending the cleaning
of the boilers. His face was badly mutilated,
but he is able to be about.

but he is able to be about.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

The ice in the Penobscot river was again penetrated on Monday morning—the tugboats and the steamer Katahdin going up in the forencon. One or two vessels were taken out. The Katahdin left her wharf for Boston at the usual hour.

stitutional character of those acts, I need on more than refer to their general provision. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized. To dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions. Col. Bennamin S. Deane a venerable citizen of Bangor died in that city on Monday. Col. Deane isad been a resident of Bangor since 1834, and was esteemed by who knew him.

A fatty tumor, weighing a pound and a half, and which had been cularging twenty years, was a short time since successfully removed from the shoulder of Mrs. Wm. Preble of Kittery, by Drs. Wentworth and Johnson.

In the case of Commonwealth vs., F. O. J. Smith, which was carried up to the full Court in Massachusetts by the Defendant, who objected to the action of the District Attorney in entering a nolle prosequi without his consent, the District Attorney has been sustained by the District Attorney has been sustained for the State land appoint others without regard to State land;

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: OF REPRESENTATIVES:
The continued disorganization of the Union o which the President has so often called the found and patriotic concern. We may, how

evar, find some relief from that advicety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although before untried by ourselves, is not new in the experience of nations. Political science perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented. An enlightened na-tion, however, with a wise and beneficent conitution of free government, may dimir cir frequency and mitigate their severity we print this morning, asks that long suffering assembly to repeal the whole body of legislation touching reconstruction, recognize the validity of the Rebel State governments galvanized into spasmodic life by Executive usurpation, and quietly acknowledge that they and their constituents have been wrong all along and that Andrew Johnson has been right. Words cannot do justice to the sublime impudence of this proposition. Forgetting the elections of 1866, which sent up a Congress able and almost willing to impeach him, forgetting that in the Congress. dently entertained were disappointed by legi-lation from which I felt constrained by my o ligations to the Constitution to withhold asseut. It is, therefore, a source of profoun regret that in complying with the obligatio imposed upon the President by the Constitu imposed upon the President by the Constitution to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definite adjustment
satisfactory to the American people, of the
questions which since the close of the rebellion have agitated the public mind. On the
contrary, candor compels me to declare that at
this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be
understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States
are represented in both Houses of Congress,
where one State is as tree as another to regulate its internal concerns according to its own
will, and where the laws of the central Government strictly confined to matters of Nationernment strictly confined to matters of National jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section. That such is not the present state of the Union is a melancholy fact, and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their proper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another seculing to the terms of with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God in His kindes Providence could bestow upon the Nation. It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this nost desirable consummation.

RECONSTRUCION.

The Union and the Constitution are insepar

The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties the other will be preserved, and it one is destroyed, both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater calamities. It was ordained not only to form a more perfect union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general-weltare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the country, will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial disindividual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again. To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple; it consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physicial force. laws. The execution of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physicial force. There is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly consistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and if open, their process would be nuopen, and if open, their process would be un impeded; crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judi cial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal. There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be a beyed unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disregarded and violated. The mere naked will of this Government, or of some one or more of its branches is the only obstacle that is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect union of all the States. On this momentous question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have expressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinion of the Legislative department. These convictions are not only ing deference to the opinion of the Legislative department. These convictions are not only unchanged but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendant importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own judgment. The hope that we may all favorably concur on a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interest and with our sworn duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relining the constitution of the co

is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "ordinances of secession" adopted by a portion, in most of them a very small portion of their citizens, were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sever from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war.—The direct contrary was averred by this government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot treasure to aid in its prosecution. It cannot be that a successful war waged for the preser-vation of the Union, had the legal effect of vation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the fation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of secession on the tattle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principle. Nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to sensel the Constitution, which helds States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution, which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any department of this Government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor as well as myself, and the heads of all the departments, have uniformly acted upon the principle, that the Union is not only undissolved, but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment of the Constitution, to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed gatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity. The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are here and States in their circuits, and they are here and elsewhere exercising jurisdiction which does not belong to them unless these States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them as it is for all other States. They are bound to obey it and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the correlative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its grazto observe its limitations and execute its guarantees. Without the Constitution we are nothing; but through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us. We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions; but we cannot violate it merely because it says to confine our receiver.

because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is no a question of individual, of class or sectiona interest, much less of party predominance, bu of duty—of high and sacred duty—which w are all sworn to perform. It we cannot sup port the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we musgive to it, at least, the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations an commands which they dare not disregard. vants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard.

The constitutional outy is not the only one which requires the States to be restored. There is another consideration which though of minor importance, is yet of great weight. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it any more than individual members of Congress are persenally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for winch they voted. But it was a solemn, public, official piedce of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified. If it be said that we are not bound to keep faith with rebels, let it be remembered that this remise was not we are not bound to keep faith with rebels let it be remembered that this promise was not made to rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost, All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necesity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it, the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men; it would make the war not only a failurs but a frand.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your Honorable Bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but are indirect conflict with the Constitution. I dare not permit myself to doubt Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doub that you will immediately strike them from the statute-book. To demonstrate the uncon

uthorize either by express words or by clear application. If the authority we desire tu se loes not come to us through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation and asurpation is the most dangerons of political crimes. By that crime the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule—for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not on

objectionable for their assumption of un-anted power, but many of their provisions in conflict with the direct probibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury; that the privi-lege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in lege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individu-al-yet the system of measures established by these acis of Congress does totally subvert and these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as 'he substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any of ernow known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and lie, if assailed Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being expressly forbidden cannot be constitutionally inflicted upon any portion of our people, no matter how they may have come within our jurisdiction, and no matter whether they live in States, Territories or Districts. I have no desire to save from the proper and just consequences of their great crimes those who engaged in rebelhon against the Government, but as a mode of punishment the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent; many kept their fidelity to the Union untainted to the last; many were incapable of any legal offence; and a large proportion even of the persons able to bear armi portion even of the persons able to bear arms were forced into rebellion against their will, and of those who are guilty with their own conand of those who are guilty with their own cou-sent, the degrees of guilt are as various as the shades of their character and temper. But these acts of Congress confound them all to-gether in a common doom. Indiscriminate ven-geance upon classes, sects, and parties, or up-on whole communities, for offences committed, by a portion of them against the Government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages of the world. But Christ-ianity and civilization have made such prog-ress that recourse to a punishment so cruel ianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet with the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The punitive justice of this age and especially of this country, does not consist in stripping whole States of their liberties, and reducing their people, without distinction, to the condition of slavery. It deals separately with each individual; confines; itself to the forms of law, and vindicates its own purity by an impartial examination of every case before a competent and judicial tribunal. If this does not satisfy all our desires with regard to Southern rebels let us console ourselves by reflecting that a free Constitution triumphant in war and unbroken in peace is worth far more to us and our children than the gratification of any present feeling.

ent feeling. ent feeling.

I am aware it is assumed that this system of government for the Southern States is not to be perpetual. It is true this military government is to be only provisional, but it is through this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be this temporary evil that a greater evil is to be made perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them every where and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change; but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place; the intermitted exercise of its power brings no sense of security to its subjects, for they can never know what more they will be called to endure when its red right hand is armed to plague them again. Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where Nor is it possible to conjecture how or where power, unrestrained by law, may seek its next victim. The States that are still free may be enslayed at any moment, for if the Constituvictim. The States that are still free may be enslaved at any moment, for if the Constitution does not project all, it protects none. It is avowedly the object of this law to confer upon negroes the privilege of voting, and to distranchise such a number of white citizens as will give the former a clear majority at all the elections in the Southern States. This, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as a means of bringing it about. The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of the States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race. Therefore they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men. The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own, under which they own way, it would become

to give them a government exclusively their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances that is only a speculative point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race, make and administer State laws, elect Presidents, and members of Confuture destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should character-ize any people who are fit to decide upon the ize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric, and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people. No independent government of any form has been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been lett to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has underther to the contract of the contract of the state of stant tendency to Telapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot. Just released from slavery, it may be doubted whether as a class they know

may be doubted whether a more than their aucestors how to organize and regulate civil society. Indeed, it is admitted that the blacks of the South are not only regardless of the rights of property, but so ut-terly ignorant of public affairs, that their voting can consist in nothing more than carrying a ballot to the place where they are directed NEGRO SUFFRAGE. I need not remind you that the exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and that when guided by virtue, intelligence, partiosism and a proper appreciation of our free institutions, it constitutes the true basis of a democratic form of government in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. A trust, artificially created, not for its own sake, but soletificially created, not for its own sake, but solely as a means of promoting the general welfare, its influence for good must necessarily depend upon the elevated character and true allegiance of the elector. It ought, therefore, to be reposed in none except those who are fitted, morally and mentally, to administer it well, for if conterred upon persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. I have, therefore, before urged upon your aftenhave, therefore, before urged upon your attention the great danger to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of people were held in a condition of slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed, from their previous condition of servitude, that, as a class, they are as well-informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice.—In the case of the latter, neither a residence of ave, therefore, before urged upon your atte

In the case of the latter, neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institu tions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citileuship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic. Where a people, the source of all political power, speak by their suffrages through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in princior ly become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled through fraud and usurpation by Controlled through fraud and usurpation by the designing, anarchy and despotism must in-evitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inher-ited from our fathers. It follows therefore that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elec-tive franchise we weaken our system of govtive franchise we weaken our system of gov ernment instead of adding to its strength and lurability. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation, but there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it and finally to destroy its power—for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better estab-lished than that such indiscriminate and all-

memory of our fathers and the rights of our children. children.

The plan of putting the Southern States wholly and the General Government partially into the hands of negroes is proposed a time peculiarly unpropitious. The foundations of society have been broken up by civil war, industry must be reorganized, justice re-established, public credit maintained, and order brought out of confusion. To accomplish these brought out of confusion. To accomplish these ends would require all the wisdom and virtue of the great men who formed our institutions originally. I confidently believe that their descendants will be equal to the arduous task before them, but it is worse than maduess to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Car.

fore them, but it is worse than madness to expect that negroes will perform it for us. Certainly we ought not to ask their assistance until we despair of our own competency. The great difference between the two races in physical, mental and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior obtain the ascendancy over the other, it will govern with reference only to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has envergenced for the right will recognize the subject of the right will recognize the right will r gard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. It this continues it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all in-dustry cease, and the tertile fields of the South grow into a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has encountered, none are equal to those which must result from the sucess of the effort now making to Africanize the half of our country.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT. I would not put considerations of money in competion with justice and right, but the ex-

competion with justice and right, but the expenses incident to reconstruction, under the system adopted by Congress, aggravate what I regard as the intrinsic wrong of the measure itself. It has cost uncounted millions already, and, if persisted in, will add largely to the weight of taxation, already too oppressive to be borne without just complaint, and may finally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankrunter. We must not deintally reduce the treasury of the nation to a condition of bankruptcy. We must not delude ourselves,—it will require a strong standing army and probably more than two hundred millions of dollars per annum to maintenant the supremacy of negro governments after dred millions of dollars per annum to maintain the supremacy of negro governments after they are established. The sum thus thrown away would, if properly used, form a sinking fund large enough to pay the whole national debt in less than fifteen years. It is vain to hope that negroes will maintain their ascendancy themselves; without military power they are wholly incapable of holding in subjection the white people of the South. I submit to the judgment of Congress whether the public credit may not be injuriously affected by a system of measures like this. With our debt and the vast private interests which are complicated with it, we cannot be too caucious of a policy which might by possibility impair the confidence of the world in our Government. That confidence can only be retained by carefully inculcating the principles of justice and honor on the popular mind, and by the most scrupulous fidelity to all our engagements of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law negatives. ments of every sort. Any serious breach of the organic law persisted in for a considerable time cannot but create fears for the stability of our institutions. Habitual violations of pre-scribed rules which we bind ourselves to observe must demoralize the people. Our only standard of civil duty being set at naught, the sheet anchor of our political morality is lost, the public conscience swings from its moorings and yields to every impulse of passion and interest. If we repudiate the Constitution we will not be expected to care much for mere perpulsive obligation. The violation of such committees and the constitution of such committees and the constitution of such committees. will not be expected to care much for mere pecuniary obligation. The violation of such a pledge as we made on the 22d day of July, 1861, will assuredly diminish the market value of our promises; besides, if we now acknowledge that the national debt was created, not to hold the States in the Union, as the taxpayers were led to suppose, but to expel them from it and hand them over to be governed by negroes, the moral duty to pay it may seem much less clear. I say it may seem so, for I do not admit that this or any other argument in favor of repudiation can be entertained as sound, but its influence on some classes of minds may well be apprehendsome classes of minds may well be apprehend ed. The financial honor of a great commer cial nation largely indebted and with a repub lican form of government administered by agents of the popular choice, is a thing of such delicate texture and the destruction of it would be followed by such unspeakable calamity that every true patriot must desire to avoid whatever might expose it to the slightest danger.

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The great interests of the country require immediate relief from these enactments. Business in the South is paralyzed by a sense of general insecurity, by a terror of confiscation and the dread of negro supremacy. The Southern trade, from which the North would have derived so great a profit under a government of law, still languishes and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the ment of law, still languishes and can never be revived until it ceases to be fettered by the arbitrary power which makes all its operations unsafe. That rich country, the richest in natural resources' the world ever saw, is worse than lost if it be not soon placed under the protection of a free constitution; instead of being as it ought to be a source of wealth and power, it will become an intolerable burden upon the rest of the nation.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Another reason for retracing our steps will doubtless be seen by Congress in the late manifestation of public opinion upon this subject. We live in a country where the popular will enforces obedience to itself sooner or later. It is vain to think of opposing it with anything short of legislation backed by overwhelming force. It cannot have escaped your attention that from the day on which Congress fairly and formally presented the proposition to govern the Southern States by military force with a view to the ultimate establishment of negro supremacy, every expression of the general supremacy, every expression of the general sentiment has been more or less adverse to it. The affections of this generation cannot be de-Their determination to preserve the inherit ance of free government in their own hands and transmit it undivided and unimpaired to their own posterity, is too strong to be suc-cessfully opposed. Every weaker passion will disappear before that love of liberty and law disappear before that love of liberty and he for which the American people are distinguised from all others in the world.

RESISTANCE TO UNCONSTITUTIONAL LEGISLA How far the duty of the President "to pre-erve, protect and defend the Constitution," equires him to go in opposing an unconstitu-ional act of Congress, is a very serious and Important question on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the torms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two mportant question on which I have deliberate tween the respective adherents of the two branches of the Government. This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resort-ed to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils. Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to personal malice before he will endanger the public peace; and he will not adopt forcible measures or such as might lead to force as long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights, to maintain them regardless of all consequences, if Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, it carried out, produce immediate palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, it carried out, produce immediate, irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts not power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defendent. If for instance the legislative described without the official aid of their elected defender. If, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government, in such a case the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards. The so-called Reconstruction acts, though as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, were not believed to be within the class last mentioned. The people were not class last mentioned. The people were not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the Northern States they still held in their hands the sacred right of the ballot, and it was safe to believe that in due time they would come to the rescue of their own institutions. It gives me pleasure to add that the appeal to our common constituents was not taken in vain, and that my confidence in their

wisdom and virtue seems not to have been irands have been sold to have been misplaced.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY.

It is well and publicly known that enormous irands have been perpetrated on the Treasury, and that colossal fortunes have been made at the public expense. This species of corruption has ingreased, is increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace. The public creditors and the tax-payers are alike interested in an honest administration of the finances, and neither class will long endure the large-handed reberies of the recent past. peries of the recent past.

For this discreditable state of things there are several causes. Some of the taxes are so laid as to present an irresistable temptation to evade payment. The great sums which officers may win by connivance at fraud create a pressure which is more than the virtue of many can withstand, and there can be no doubt that can withstand, and there can be no doubt that the open disregard of constitutional obligations arowed by some of the highest and most influential men in the country has greatly weakened the moral sense of those who serve in subord-mate places. The expenses of the United States including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect and disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision as well including interest on the public debt, are more than six times as much as they were seven years ago. To collect ard disburse this vast amount requires careful supervision, as well as systematic vigilance. The system, never perfected, was much disorganized by the "Tenure of Office bill," which has almost destroyed official accountability. The President may be thoroughly convinced that an officer is incapabut under the law which I have named, the utmost he can do is to complain to the Senate and ask the privilege of supplying his place with a better man. If the Senate be regarded as personally or

politically hostile to the President it is natural and not altogether unreasonable for the officer to expect that it will take his part, as far as possible, to restore him to his place, and give him a triumph over his executive superior. The officer has other chances of impunity arising from accidental defects of evidence, the mode of investigating it, and the secrecy of the hearing. It is not wonderful that official malfeasance should become bold in proportion as the de-linquents learn to think themselves safe, I am entirely persuaded that under such a rule the President cannot perform the great duty assigned to him of seeing the laws faithfully executed, and that it disables him most especially from enforcing that rigid accountability which is necessary to the due execution of the revenue

laws. TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Constitution invests the President with authority to decide whether a removal should be made in any given case; the act of Congress declares in substance that he shall only accuse such as he supposes to be unworthy of their trust. The Constitution makes him sole judge in the premises, but the statute takes away his jurisdiction, transfers it to the Senate, and leaves him nothing but the odious, and some-

times impracticable duty of becoming a prosecutor. The prosecution is to be conducted be-fore a tribunal whose members are not, like him, responsible to the whole people, but to separate constituent bodies, and who may hear his accusation with great disfavor. The Sen-ate is absolutely without any known standard of decision applicable to such a case, or judg-ment cannot be anticipated for it is not gov-erned by any rule. The law does not define what shall be deemed good cause for removal. It is impossible, even to conjecture, what may or may not be so considered by the Senate.

The nature of the subject forbids clear proof. If the charge be incapacity what evidence will support it?

Fidelity to the Constitution may be understood in a thousand different ways, and by vio-lent party men in violent party times unfaithulness to the Constitution may even come to be considered meritorious. If the officer be accused of dishonesty, how shall it be made out Will it be enforced from acts unconnected with public duty, from private history, or from genral reputation? or must the President awai the commission of an actual misdemeanor in of-fice? shall he in the meantime risk the charac-ter and interests of the nation in the hands of men to whom he cannot give his confidence Must be forbear his complaint until the mis-chief is done, and cannot be prevented? If his zeal in the public service should impel him to anticipate the overteact, must be move at the peril of being tried himself for the offence of slandering his subordinate? In the presen circumstances of the country, some one must be held responsible for official delinquency of every kind; it is extremely difficult to say where that responsibility should be thrown if it be not left where it has been placed by the onstitution; but all just men will admit that the President ought to be entire.y relieved fromsuch responsibility, if he cannot meet it by reaon of restrictions placed by law upon his ac-

The unrestricted power of removal from office is a very great one to be trusted even to a magistrate chosen by the general suffrage of the whole people and accountable directly to them for his acts. It is undoubtedly liable to abuse, and at some periods of our history, per-haps, has been abused. If it be thought desirable and constitutional that it should be so limited as to make the President only a common informer against other public agents, he should at least be permitted to act in that ca-pacity before some tribunal independent of party politics, ready to investigate the merits of every case, furnished with the means of taking evidence, and bound to decide according to stablished rules. This would guarantee the afety of the accuser when he acts in good faith and at the same time secure the rights of the other party. I speak, of course with all proper respect for the present Senate, but it does not seem to me that any legislative body can be so constituted as to insure its fitness for these functions. It is not the theory of this Government, that public offices are the proper-ty of those who hold them. They are given merely as a trust for the public benefit, some-times for a fixed period, sometimes during good behavior, but generally they are liable to be terminated at the pleasure of the appointing power, which represents the collective majesty and speaks the will of the people. The forced retention of office of a single dishonest per-son may work great injury to the public in-terests. The danger to the public service comes not from the power to remove but from the power to appoint; therefore it was that the framers of the Constitution left the power of removal unrestricted, while they gave the Scnate a right to reject all appointments which in its opinion were not fit to be made. A little reflection on this subject will probably satisfy all who have the good of the country at heart, that our best course is to take the Constitution for our guide, walk in the path marked out by the founders of the Republic, and obey the rules made sacred by the observance of our great predecessors. The present condition of our finances and circulating medium is one to which your early consideration is invited. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of the annual produce circulated by its means is a question upon which political economists have not agreed. Nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulation medium will ever ir-

greatest demand. THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and, indeed, currency like the tides has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions of dollars. Now the circulation of National Bank notes and those known as legal tenders is nearly seven hundred millions. While it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the seven hundred millions of paper money now in circulation; probably not ore than half the amount of the latter, show ing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty mil-lions. These striking facts make it the obvious

duty of the Government, as early as may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable e holder of its notes, and those of the Na-mal banks, to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent.

specie or its equivalent.

A reduction of our paper circulating medium need not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tenders and bank notes convertable into coin or its equivalent, their present par value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced one hundred per cent.—Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument the country had just emerged from the war of the Revolution, and was suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to proof a redundant and worthless paper currency. The sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evils which they themselves had experienced. Hence in providing a circulating medium they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time provider the value thereof. ulate the value thereof, at the same time pro-hibiting the States from making anything bu gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts.

The anomalous condition of our currency in striking contrast with that which was orig-inally designed. Our circulation now embracea—first, loans of National Banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government excluding imports and by all its creditors expecting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves; second, legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of old debts between citizens as of all Government dues, excepting imports; and third, gold and silver coin. By the opera-tion of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of Government creditors who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receiv their interest in coin from the National Treasury. They are thus made to occupy an invidious position which may be used to strengthen ous position which may be used to strengthen the arguments of those who would bring into disrepute the obligations of the nation. In the payment of all its dues the plighted faith of the Government should be inviolably maintained. But while it acts with fidelity toward the bondholder who loaned his money that the integrity of the Union might be preserved, it should at the same time observe good faith with the great masses of the people, who, having rescued the Union from the perils of rebellion, now bear the burdens of taxation that the Government

may be able to fulfil its engagement.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people while those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service, the public servants in the various departments of the Government, the farmer who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy, the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should in payment of their just and hard-earned dues receive decreate a prejudice that may become deep-root ed and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by reference to a few facts derived

from our commercial statistics.

The production of precious metals in the United States from 1849 to 1857, inclusive, amounted to \$679,900,000; from 1858 to 1860 inclusive, to \$187,500,000, and from 1861 to inclusive, to \$457,500,000, and from 1867 inclusive, to \$457,500,000, making the grand aggregate of products since 1849, \$1,-174,000,000. The amount of specie coincide from 1849 to 1857 inclusive, was \$439,000,000.— From 1858 to 1860 inclusive, \$125,000,000, and from 1861 to 1867 inclusive, \$310,000,000, making the total comage since 1869, \$874,000-000. From 1849 to 1857 inclusive, the net exports of specie amounted to \$271,000,000; from 1858 to 1860 inclusive, \$322,000,000; making 1858 to 1860 inclusive, \$322,000,000; making the aggregate of net exports since 1848 \$741,000,000. These figures show an excess of product over net exports of \$433,000,000. There are in the Treasury \$111,000,000 in coin, some thing more than 40,000,000 dollars in circulation on the Pacific coast. tion on the Pacific coast, and a few millions in the National and other banks, in all about 160,000,000 dollars. This, however, taking into account the specie in the country prior to 1849, leaves more than three hundred millions of dollars which have not been accounted for by exportation, and therefore may yet remain

These are important facts, and show how the year the number of vessels in commissi completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among has been reduced twelve, and there are thir-teen less on squadron duty than there were at the date of the last report. A large number the masses, and causing it to be exported as a of vessels were commenced and in capital of foreign lands. They show the ne-cessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of of construction when the war terminaled, and although Congress had made the necessary appropriations for their completion, the depart-ment has either suspended work upon them or trade may be invited, and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at imited it to the completion of the steam vesleast so much of the productions of our rich sels so as to meet the contracts for machinery made with private establishments. and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is

unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government by coninuing to issue irredeemable notes fills the hannels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of eight hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their use and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen except when produced to gratify the inerest exeited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent cur-rency of the country, and all our coin is to beof traffic and speculation to the enhancement in price of all that is indispensable to the comfort of the people, it would be wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the care and expense nants of former appropriations.

incident to such establishments and let all our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come, however, when the Gov-ernment, and national banks should be requir-ed to take the most efficient steps and make all necessary arrangements for a resumption of specie payments at the earliest practicable period. Specie payment having been once resumed by the Government and banks, all notes or bill of paper issued by either, of a less de-nomination than twenty dollars should by law be excluded from circulation to that the people may have the benefit and convenience of gold and silver currency which in all their business the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes 404. The increase of expenditures for 1867 transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or indusof the previous year was owing chiefly sion of the land and ocean mail servipast year new postal conventions have been i, and exchanged with with the United Kingdo Great Britain and Ireland, Beigium, the Nether try, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium, such a medium as shall be real and substantial, not liable to to vibrate with opions, not subject to be blown up or down by the breath of speculation, but

be made stable and secure.

A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues nec-essary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its hap-piness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirits of ex-travigance and speculation. It has been asserted by one of our most profound and gifted statesmen, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which delucles them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxa-tion—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with a fraudulent currency and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has re-corded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency the injustice and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well-disposed of a degraded paper currency, authorized by law, or in any way countenanced by Government." It is one of the most successful devices in times of peace or war, expansions or revulsions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great mass of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hourded in secret places or deposited in strong boxes, under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconvenience, sacrifice, and demoralization re-sulting from the use of a depreciated and worth-

less paper money.

The condition of our finances and the operations of our revenue system are set forth and fully explained in the able and instructive report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On the 30th of June, 1866, the public debt amounted to \$2,783,425,879. On the 30th of June last, it was \$2,692,199,215, showing a reduction during the fiscal year of \$91,226,664. During the fiscal year ending June 39, 1867, the re-ceipts were \$490,634,010, and the expenditures \$346,729,129, leaving an available surplus of \$143,904,880. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, will be \$417,161,928, and that the expenditures will reach the sum of \$393,269,226, leaving in the Treasury a surplus of \$23,892,702. For the fiscal year ending June 20, 1869, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to \$381,-000,000, and the expenditures will be \$372,-000,000 showing an excess of \$9,000,000 in favor of the Government. The attention of Congress is earnestly in-

vited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system. Our internal revenue laws and import systems should be so adjusted as to bear most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as may be consistent with the real wants of the Government economically administered. Tax-ation would not then fall unduly on the man of moderate means, and, while none would be entirely exempt from assessment, all in proportion to their pecuniary abilities would contribute towards the support of the States. A modification of the support of the States. ification of the internal revenue system by a large reduction in the number of articles now subject to tax would be followed by results equally advantageous to the citizens and the Government. It would render the execution of the law less expensive and more certain-remove obstacles to industry, lessen the tempta-tions to evade the law, diminish the violations and fraud perpetrated upon its provisions, make its operations less inquisitorial, and great-ly reduce in number the army of tax-gatherers created by the system "which takes from the mouth of honest labor the bread it has earned.'

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Retrenchment, reform, and economy should be carried into every branch of the public serbe carried into every branch of the Government vice, that the expenditures of the Government may be reduced and the people relieved from oppressive taxation. A sound currency should oppressive taxation. A sound currency should be restored and the public faith in regard to be restored and the public faith in regard to the national debt sacredly observed. The ac-complishment of these important results togeth-er with the restoration of Union of the States upon the principles of the Constitution would inspire confidence at home and abroad in the stability of our institutions and bring to the nation prosperity peace and good will. nation prosperity, peace and good will The report of the Secretary of War ad interim exhibits the operations of the army and several Bureaus of the War Department. The aggregate strength of our military force on the 30th of September last was 56,315. The total esti-mates for military appropriation is \$77,124,707 including a deficiency in last year's appropri-ation of \$13,600,000. The payments at the Treasury on account of the services of the War Department, from January 1 to October 20, 1867, a period of ten months amounted 20, 1867, a period of ten months amounted to

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The expenses of the military establishment, s well as the number of the army are now three times as great as they have been in time of peace, while the discretionary power is vest-ed in the Executive to add millions to this exed in the Executive to add millions to this ex-penditure by an increase of the army to the maximum strength allowed by the law. The comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Interior furnishes interesting information in reference to the important branches of the pubic service connected with his department. The menacing attitude of some of the warlike bands of Indians inhabiting the district of country between the Arkansas and Platte Rivers, and portions of Dacutah Territory, required the presence of a large military force in that region. Instigated by real imaginary grievances, the Indians occasionally committed acts of barbarous violence upon emigrants and our frontier settlements, but a general Indian war has been providentially averted. providentially averted. The Commissioners, under the act of 20th of July, 1867, were invested with full power to adjust existing difficul-ties, negotiate treaties with the disaffected bands, and select for them reservations remote from the travelled routes, between the Missis-sippi and the Pacific. They entered without delay upon the execution of their trust, but have not yet made any official report of their proceedings. It is of vital importance that our distant Territories should be exempt from Indian outbreaks, and that the construction of the Pacific Railroad, an object of national importance, should not be interrupted by hostile

These objects, as well as the material interests and the moral and intellectual improvement of the Indians can be most effectually secured by concentrating them upon portions of country set apart for their exclusive use and located at points remote from our highways and encroaching white settlements. Since the commement of the second session of the Nevada. The remarkable energy cyinced by the Companies offers the strongest assurance that the completion of the road from Sacra-mento to Omaha will not be long deferred.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the last fiscal year seven million forty-one thousand and fourteen acres of public land were disposed of, and the cash receipts from sales and fees exceeded by one-half million dollars, the sum realized from those sources during the preceding year. The amount paid to pensioners, including expenses of disbursements, was \$16,619,956, and 36,482 names were added to the rolls. The entire number of pensioners on the 30th of June last was one hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-four; eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-five patents and designs were is sued during the year ending September 30, 1867, and at that date the balance in the Treas ury to the credit of the Patent fund was \$286. 607. The report of the Secretary of the Navy states that we have seen squadrons actively and judiciously employed under efficient and able commanders, in protecting the persons and property of American citizens, maintaining the dignity and power of the Government, and promoting the commerce and business interests of our countrymen in every part of the world.

Of the two hundred and thirty-eight vessels composing the present navy of the United States, fifty-six, carrying five hundred and seven guns, are in squadron service. During

The total expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were \$31,034,011. No appropriations have been made or required since the made or required since the close of the war for the construction and repairs of vessels, for the construction and repairs of vessels, for steam machinery, ordnance, provision and clothing, fuel, hemp, etc., the balances under these several heads having been more than suffi-cient for current expenditures. It should also be stated to the credit of the department, that besides asking no appropriation for the above besides asking no appropriation for the above objects for the last two years, Secretary of the Navy on the 30th of September last, in accord ance with the act of May 1, 1820, requested the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the surplus fund the sum of sixty-five millions of dol-lars, being the amount received from the sales of vessels and other war property, and the rem-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General shows the business of the Post Office Department and the condifree mail matter were \$19,378,693; the expenditure for all purposes were \$19,236,483, leaving an unexpended balance in favor of the department of \$743,210, which can be applied towards the expense of the current year.

The increase of the postal revenue, independent of specific appropriations, for the year 1897 over that 6 1896 was \$850,040. The increase of the revenue from Great Britain and Ireland, Bergium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the North German Union, Italy and the Colonial Government at Hong Kong, reducing very largely the rates of ocean and land postage to and from and within those countries.

DEFARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture concisely presents the condition, wants and progress of an interest eminently worthy the fostering care of Congress, and exhibits a large measure of useful results achieved during the year to which it refers. The establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extandad in

ers. The establishment of peace at home, and sumption of extended trade, travel and commonorad, have served to increase the number and control of the contro lers. The establishment of peace at home, and the resumption of extended trade, travel and commerce abroad, have served to increase the number and variety of questions in the Department foreign affaired. None of these questions, however, have seriously disturbed our relations with other States. The Reput lic of Mexico having been relieved from foreign luter vention, is earnestly engaged in efforts to re-establish her constitutional system of Government.

FORRIGN AFFAIRS.

A good understanding continues to exist betwee our Government and the Republics of Hayti and Sa Domingo, and our cordial relations with the Centra and South American States remain unchanged. The tender made, in conformity with a resolution of Congress of the good offices of the Government with view to an amicable adjustment of peace betwee Brazil and her allies on one side and Faraguay on thother, and between Chili and her allies on the on-side and Spain on the other, though kindly received has in neither case been fully accepted by the beful gerents. The war in the valley of the Parama is still vigorously maintained. On the other hand actual hostilities between the Pacific States have been mor than a year suspended. I shall on any proper occasion that tany occur, renew the conciliatory recommendations which have been already made.

Brazil, with enlightened sagacity and comprehensive statesmushey, has opened the great channels of the Amazon and its tributaries to universal commerce. One thing more seems needful to assure a rapid and cheering progress in South America. I refer to those peaceful habits without which States and Nations cannot, in this age, well expect material prosperity or social advancement. The Exposition of Universal and season as a passed, and season as the parts has passed, and season and the season and and season as a passed, and season as the parts has passed, and season as the pa

have fully realized the high expectations of the Government. If due allowance be made for th vention and art, may be regarded with very high si isfaction.

During the Exposition a Conference was held of de-During the Exposition a Conference was held of de egates from several nations, the United States held one, in which the inconveniences of commerce an social intercourse resulting from the diverse standard of money value were very fully discussed and plan were developed for establishing by universal consens a common principal for the coinage of gold. These Conferences are expected to be renewed with the a tendance of many foreign States not hitherto represented. A report of these interesting proceeding will be submitted to Co. gress, which will no don't justly appreciate the great object and be ready 1 adopt any measures which may tend to facilitate it ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of February 1967. Congress declared by taw that Treasury not

ultimate accomplishment. On the 25th of 1-67. Congress declared by law that Trea under the convention made with Spuln in 1864. The reinittances since the passage of that act have he paid in such notes. The claimants insist that Germment ought to require payment in coin. The select may be deemed worthy of your attention, arrangement has as yet been reached for the sett ment of our claims for British depredations upon commerce of the United States.

I have felt it my duity to decline the proposition arbitration made by Her Majésny's Government, cause it has hitherto been accompanied with reservitions and limitations Incompatible with the right terest, and honor of our country. It is not to be preheaded that Great Britian will persist in her losal to satisfy these just and reasonable claim which involves the sacred principle of non-intervation—a principle beneafarth not more important the United States than to all other commercial atons. The West India Islands were settled and conized by European States, simultaneously with the settlement and colonization of the American Connent most of the colonize planted here, became in pendent nations at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our own country of braces communities which at one period were colo ies of Great Britian France, Spalm, Hollmah, Swed and Russia. The people in the West India, switch exception of those in the Island of Hayti, have not exactly an extended on a some time conquered them, chiefly four purposes of military and naval strategy in carryin out European policy and designs in regard to the continent. In our Revolutionary war, ports and he bors in the West India Islands were used by one on the great unjury and embarrassinent of tunited States. We had the same experience in o second war with Great Britain. The s policy for a long time excluded us eve with the West Indies while we were at nations. In our recent civil war the re-

in the same ports for the work which they too cessfully accomplished, of injuring and devasts the commerce which we are now engaged in rebing. We labored especially under this disadvantable that European steam vessels, employed by encinies, found friendly shelter, protection and plies in West India ports, while our own mayal allow were necessarily carried on from our own tant shores. There was than a universal feelin the want of an advanced naval outpost between Atlantic coast and Europe. allows were necessarily carried on from our own distant shores. There was than a universal feeling of the want of an advanced mixel outpost between the Atlantic coast and Europe.

The duty of obtaining such an outpost peacefully and lawfully while neither doing nor menacing injury to other States, carnestly engaged the attention of the Executive Department before the close of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A note it has not been lost sight of since that time. A note it has not been lost sight of since that time. A note of the war, and it has not been lost sight of since that time. A note of the war is a summer of the same period on the Pacific coast. The required foothold there was fortunately secured by our late treaty with the Emperor of Russia, and it now seems imperative that the more obvious necessities of the Atlantic coast should not be less carefully provided for.—A good and convenient port and harbor, capable of easy defence, will supply that want. With the possession of such a station by the United States, neither we nor any other. American nation need longer apprehend injury or offence from any trans-Atlantic enemies. I agree with our carly statesmen, that the West Indies naturally gravitate to, and may be expected ultimately to be absorbed by the Continental States including our own, I agree with them also that it is wise to leave the question of such absorption to this process of natural political gravitation. The Islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns, which constitutes a part of the group called the Virgin Islands, seemed to offer sadva, tages immediately desirable, while their acquisition could be secured in harmony with the principles to which I have alluded. A freaty has therefor been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cassion of those Islands, and will be submitted to the Senate for consideration. It will hardly be necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject of providing for the payment to Russia of the sum stipulated in the treaty for the ecss

United States.

In connection with this subject the attention In connection with this subject the attention of Congress is respectfully called to a singular and embarrassing conflict of laws. The Executive Department of this Government has hitherto uniformly held, as it now holds, that matura lization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States absolves the recipient from his antive allegiance. The Courts of Great Britain hold that allegiance to the British Crown is absolved by our laws of naturalization. British Judges effe Courts and law authorities of the Udited States in support of that theory against the position held by the Executive authority of the United States. This conflict perpiexes the public mind concerning the rights of naturalized citizens, and impairs the maximum authority abroad. I called attention to this subject in my—last annual Messinge, and now again respectfully appeal to Congress to deand now again respectfully appeal to Congress to dealed the conference of the congress to deand now again respectfully appeal to Congress to dealed the congress of the con

int question.

The abuse of our laws by the claudestine on of the African slave-trade from by American citizens, has altonder existing circumstances, no apprehensi enewal, in this part of the world, are ent

renewal, in this part of the world, are entertained Under these circumstances, it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or aliseontinuance of the stipn lation for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.

(Signed)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867. Allenda hora and

Report of the Secretary of the Navy. Besides the 103 vessels and 898 guns now in and soon to be commanded by Rear Admiral S. C. Rowan, consists of twelve vessels and ninety-six guns. This squadron has been engaged in important service during the year at Japan and in the Chinese seas, and in a hostile expedition against the natives of the island of Famosa, who had murdered the crew of the American barque Rover, Lieut. Commander Alexander S. McKenzie was killed.

The North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Palmer, consists of ten vessels and seventy-nine guns, and the South Atlantic squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, consists of seven vessels and sixty-five guns. The North Pacific squadron is commanded by Rear Admiral H. K. Thatcher, and consists of eleven vessels and eighty-five guns, and the South Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, numbers six vessels and fifty guns. six vessels and fifty guns.

The Secretary refers to the valuable a ldition made to the Kittery Navy Yard by the pur-bhase of Seavey's Island and the necessity of appropriations from Congress for making ne-

The naval apprentice system is highly com mended, and an increase of the pay of seamen, so as to induce permanent service, is strongly

The naval pension fund now amounts to \$13,-000,000, and there are 2478 pensioners whose annual pensions during the year amounted to Portland and theinity.

Blotel Arrivals

AMERICAN HOUSE. O Parsons, Readfield R S Maxey, Maine F A Marshali, Bath

G B Libby, Maine T Decker, Boston Miss F Ropes, Bost Davis, Boston & T Wadsworth, Windhaid A T Wadsworth, Windland Vance, Boston
L B Stone, Lewiston
M E Peters, Livermore
R Adams, Berwick
W H Young, Newport
M C Morace Dexter
F H Lane, Montreal
F C Barker, Portsnauth
S E Nicko's, Brunswick
M S Liveens, Toronto
H Stevens, Toronto
U S Liveens, Toronto
G T Pipec, Strick Ferry
L P Haskell, Maine

CW Ware, Boston W T Smith, Bangor R C Whitnead, Manchet'r N Caswell, do H B Flint, Baldwin A B Goodwin, Bethet CJ Strout, Cambridgor't E 'Cleaves, Bridgion B H Moody, Window C Y waz, Yarmouth H Moody, Windsom C Y Hall, Yarmouse Kennard, do J Harrion, Batto Kennard, do J Harrion, Batto Kennard, do M Mordoy, Buston Staples, do W E Price, Augusta G M Horton, Ken Mills F H Whitman, Harrison G M Horton, Ken Mills F H Whitman, Adorn E Cummings, Worcester S Blake & Iam, Harrison H Coagor, Bath Miss Srown, Boston B Bucknell, Conway Mrs Emerchise, Quebach H Hall, Gorham E F Cotton, Parsonsiel I F H Grenlaw, Wisconsist Legardiner, Vassalboro' A Tra ke, Bridgeport PREBLE HOUSE. C V maz, Varmouth Jilimiton, Buth M Mesley, Beston PREBLE HOUSE.

G H Tower, Boston
CF Mindge, do
D H Hersey, Stiffwater
J S Brackett, Boston
H L Boylston, do
J Bell, Chester, N J
J H Ossood, Springfield
C Comp. Essential Bell, Chester, N. J. G. H. B. 23, New York
H. Osgood, Springileld C. Coon, Roston
E. Stem, New York C. R. Aver, do
Farnsworth Jr., Boston E. H. Hobbs, Boston
V. A. Ryder, New York M. H. Hale, Salem
P. Richardson, Boston H. Sawarey, Standish
J. Burleigh, do W. H. Vinton, Gray
Miss Haines, Philadelphia W. H. White, Windham
Miss Haines, Philadelphia W. H. White, Windham B Frost, Boston
T Woodbury, Boston
A W Leefer, Gt Falls
Bacheler, Boston
S W Stilphen, E Pitts Bachelder, Boston V Fuller, do H Lent, Chicago

J Bradley, do do Kra Floyd, Medford S Warren, Charlestow d Mrs Clarke, Medford Mrs Clarke, Medford Miss Herrick, Rockpor F Silliman, do S E Beady, Augusta J Banley, Montreal United States District Court. BEFORE JUDGE FOX.

TUESDAY.—The December term of the U. S. Disrict Court began yesterday morning, Judge Fox

presiding. The grand jury were empanneled as Isaac Varney, Kennebunk, Foreman; Arthur Libby, Portland; Richard S. Waterhouse and Phineas Foss, Scarboro'; Samuel Bucknam and Robert Huston, Falmouth; Abraham A. Cloudman and Joiah Boyd, Windham; James Knight and William Akers, Hobis; Charles Mitchell and George H. Baron, North Yarmouth; Allen C. Bowe and Moses Osgood, 2d Durham; Collins Emmons, Kennebunk; John Gowell, 3d, and Stillman F. Allen, Auburn; Abel Heald and Joseph Ba sett, Jr., Lo ell. After a brief charge from the Judge, the jury rered to consider any business laid before it.

The trial jury wiff come in to-morrow morning. United States Commissioner's Court. WM. H. CLIFFORD, ESQ., COMMISSIONER. charged from a complaint accusing them of making take affidaviis to assist Milton N. Ricker and Charles Ricker in getting bounties and pensions under false Milton N. Ricker and Charles Ricker were requir-1 to recognize in the sum of \$2,000 each for their appearance at the present term of the U.S. District

JUDGE KINGSBURY PRESIDING. TUESDAY.-John Flannagan and Dennis Donoer, for drunkenness and disturbance, each fined \$3

ourt. Failing to turnish sureties they were com

PRESENTATION.-The employees on the Custom House foundation presented a fine quarto Bible, extra Turkey, full gilt, yesterday afternoon, to Mr. T. H. Oakshott, assistant superntendent of the work on the Custom House and Post Office, and to his wife a silver tea service, as a mark of respect to Mr. Oakshott for his manly and conrecous conduct toward imployed on the work. The presentation was nade at Mr. Oakshott's house, by Mr. Andrews, in behalf of the donors present, and was followed by a collation. A psalm was then read and a blessing invoked upon all present, after which the company retired.

THE SNOW FLAKE was presented again at City Hall last evening, to an audience fully as large as that of Monday evening. Floor and alleries were full, and the ladies of the S. P. Singularly Popular) Society achieved another riumph. The demand for a repetition of this leasant entertainment is so general that the nauagers have decided to present it again this vening. The juvenile portion of the commuity was out in full force last evening, and we enture to say that those children who don't to to-night will be sorry for it. The Congress treet cars will leave City Hall for Munjoy and BramhaWs Hill at the close of the exhibition.

MANUFACTURERS' MEETING .- A well attend ed meeting of the leading manufacturers of Portland was held at the Common Council Chamber last evening, Charles Staples, Esq., in the chair. Speeches were made by several ron and other manufacturere, and resolutions were adopted favoring the repeal of the internal tax on manufactured articles. On account of the length of the President's message we ace obliged to defer a full report of the meeting until to-morrow.

DEERING HALL.—There was a big rush at Deering Hall last evening to see Hadley do wonderful things and give away splendid presents. Probably many went to try their luck for the fine chamber set, which was given away. We didu't have courage to stop and see who got it after finding that our ticket was blank. Every evening this week a chamber set and numerous other articles will be given away.

WE call attention to the eard of Atwell & Co., advertising agents, in another column .-We believe this firm enjoys largely the confidence of the business men of Portland, and also of the newspaper press throughout the State. Ad Advertising Agency is certainly a convenience to our merchants, and we trust emunerative to the parties engaged in it.

SAD ACCIDENT.-Mr. Simeon Hall, one of our oldest citizens, fell on the ice on Cedar street, Monday afternoon, and broke the neck of his thigh bone. Mr. Hall is between 85 and 90 years of age, and Dr. French, who was called, thinks it doubtful it he ever recovers from the injury so as to be able to go out again. Winows' Woon Society. -The Treasurer of the Portland Widows' Wood Society acknowledges receiving of the Committee of the Sheridan Ball, per hands of James N. Winsow, Esq., \$66.25.

SAMUEL ROLFE, Treasurer. SUPPER BY THE S. P's .- We are requested to say that supper will be furnished by the S. P's in the ante-room of the City Hall this evening at 6 o'clock, to all who may desire to be present at an early hour to see the performances

THE Spiritualists' Association dance at Mechanics' Hall last evening was a great success. All seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and are eagerly waiting for another opportunity to attend a levee given by this Associate

SOCIAL ASSEMBLY .- Ocean Association Ex-4 will hold one of their social assemblies at Mehanies' Hall this evening. They had a splendid time at the last one.

Business Items.

THE glowing complexion of girlhood restord by Rubicel. Any person wanting a desirable suit of cooms is referred to our advertising columns. F. O. BAILEY will sell furniture at auction t No. 56 Clark street at 2 o'clock this after-

MARK, at his drug store, 34 St. Lawrence treet, will, for a few days more, sell eight cakes nice scap for 25 cents. Christmas goods will be in store in a few days.

"There are two metals, one of which is omapotence in the Cabinet the other in the Camp-Gold and Iron;" but to cure a Cough, Cold, or sore throat, or banish any pain, cure any sprain or bruise, you must have American Life Drops. Used externally or internally, For sale by Crosman & Co.

Has your son secured a certificate of the Washington Library Company, of Philadelphia, in aid of the Riverside Institute for eduating orphans? Each certificate cost a dolar, with a beautiful engraving worth more than a dollar at retvil, and secures besides, a present at the great distribution by the Company, and an equal chance that the present may be one worth thousands of dollars. He may be made rich through an act of benevelence. Read advertisement.

WEEB'S TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT .- We take pleasure in recommending to our readers the clothing store of Mr. A. E. Webb, already well known to a great many well dressed citizens. If anybody wants his clothes made in the very best taste, and just as nicely as they annual pensions dute.
\$319.828.
The estimates of the fiscal year ending June
30, 1869, are \$47,317,183. These estimates include appropriations of \$717,828 for the Kittery Navy Yard, \$2,382,135 for that at Charlestown, \$3,913,714 for that at Brooklyn, \$1,259,885 for that at Pensacola, and \$646,145 for that
at Norfolk. can be made this side of Constantinople, let

EULOGIES ON THE LATE JUSTICE WAYNE. Washington, Dec. 3.

A meeting of members of the Bar and officers of the United States Supreme Court was held in the Court room this morning, in reference to the decease of Justice Wayne, Hon. O. H. Browning presiding. The deceased was eulogised by Hons. Reverdy Johnson, Caleb Cushing, and others, and appropriate resolutions adopted. The Supreme Court met at the regular hour, when Attorney General Stanbery pronounced an eulogy on the deceased Justice, to which Chief Justice Chase responded. The Chief Justice then directed that the proceedings of the Bar and the Court should be entered on the minutes, and stated that no ordinary business should be transacted to-day, where upon the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his communication to the House in response to the resolution asking for information as to the amount of any sinking fund under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, says that no special fund has ever actually been set apart in pursuance of that

XLth O)NGRESS-Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

red.
On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Standing
Committees were then constituted as follows:
Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, of N. H., John-Finance—Messrs. Shermin, Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill, of Vermont. rill, of Vermont,
Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine
Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Gath-

Tenn., Doolittle.

Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Morton, Fipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and Militia—Messrs. Wilson, Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thuyer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, Anthony, Cragan, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake Hendricks.

Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Trambull, Fowler, Tipton, Dawes, Bayard.
Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Howe, Patterson of Tenn., Conness.
Claims—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghnysen, Howard, Morrill of Vermont, Cole, Davis.
District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson of N. H., Corbett, Patterson of Tenn.
Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Willey, Sherman, Thayer, Forney, Morton.
Public Buildings—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Tenney, Johnson.
Territories—Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsey, Terry, Davis.
Pacific Railroad—Messrs. Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stuart, Wilson,

Engrossed Bills-Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Morton.

Mines and Mining-Messrs. Councilles, Stewart, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Conkling, Joint Committee on Printing-Messrs. An-Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills—Messis.

Ross, Patterson of N. H., Dixon.

Joint Committee on Library—Messis. Morgan, Howe, Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment—Messis.

Edwards, Williams, Patterson of N. H., Buck-

Drake.

On revising the rules of the Senate—Messrs.
Anthony, Pomeroy, Edmund.

Mr. Williams presented a petition from government clerks and employees in the city, praying that the provision of the resolution passed January 7th, 1867, increasing their salaries for the current year, be continued. The petition was referred.

The President's message was then announced by Co!. Robert Johnson, and the reading was commenced at half-past 12 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, it was ordered that 3000 copies of the message be printed for the use of the Senate.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency were presented, and 3000 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill in reference to the location of the western terminus of the Western Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount and character of the taxes levied and collected by the several States from the National Banks; also the amount of bonds deposited by them with the government as security for the amount of interest paid thereon annually, in gold, and the value thereof in legal tender notes.

On motion of Mr. Morrill of Vermont, the words "Including the amount received from Licenses" were inserted in the first clause.—The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Tipton offered a resolution, directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of so amending the organic law of New Mexico that the government shall have no greater power over legislation in said territory than the President has over the legislation of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of so amending the organic law of New Mexico that the government shall have no greater power over legislation in said territory than the President has over the legislation of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Territories to inquire into the

HOUSE. Several communications from the Secretary of War were received and referred to the Mil of War were received and reference to the stabilishing free schools in the District of Columbia, and a resolution relative to the petition of Texas. The former was referred and the latter rejected.

A resolution that the Ways and Means Committee inquire into the expediency of assess-

republican party with the results of the recent State elections, provoked a general smile of derision on that side of the House. The read-ing of the message occupied an hour and thir-

ty-five minutes.

Mr. Schenck moved that the message be re-ferred to the Committee of the Whole. He said that while there was much in the message said that while there was much in the message that would probably command the assent of most of the members, there was a great deal more, especially in the part which relates to the reconstruction of the Southern States, which he apprehended, when it came to be discussed in committee, would not pass without challenging criticisms and comment. He also commented sharply on the premature publication of the message, but disclaimed any intention of charging the President with having himself been a party to such disposition of the message. After further debate the message was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Boyer moved that 10,000 extra cooles be

Mr. Boyer moved that 16,000 extra copies be printed. Referred to the Committee on Print Ing.
The Syeaker presented the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, and a communication from the Secretary of the Treasurry in answer to the House resolution of the 28th of November, relative to the amount of any sinking fund, set apart under the act of Feb. 25th, 1862, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenek, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that cotton grown in the United States, after the year 1867, shall be exempt from an internal tax.—Mr. Schenek proceeded to advocate the bill, and the debate continued until the adjournch took place at five [minutes past 4

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS. CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.

The Legislature met at Sacramento to-day, and will organize to-morrow. Balloting for U. S. Senator begins December 17th. The Republicans are sure of a majority of three in the Senate. The Governor's, Comptroller's and Treasury reports make an excellent exhibit of the State finances, over \$1,000,000 being in the ment of committees from the Lieutenant Governor.

Gov. Low has made quite a number of ap-pointments recently, which will be confirmed. THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gen. Palmer and surveying party of the Union Pacific Railrood Company, arrived at Prescott, Arizona, Nov. 14th. They speak favorably of the 35th parallel route, except about San Francisco Mountain. If the 35th parallel is decided to be preferable, the railroad will leave the Rio Grande at Albuquerous. Several other surveying parties are until que. Several other surveying parties are out, all of which are expected to meet in San Francisco in February.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE. The Apaches are committing outrages in the vicinity of Yucsin.

Col. Price had a fight with the Wallopa In-

LOUISTANA. THE RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2. Section fourth of Wickliffe's educational or-dinance, which was referred on Saturday, is as follows:

dinance, which was referred on Saturday, is as follows:

No person shall establish a private school unless licensed by the State, and all such schools shall be taxed as other professional institutions. The Legislature shall make laws governing the entire subject in accordance with the spirit of this enactment.

Some member to-day offered an ordinance, having in view the raising of funds to defray the expenses of the Convention by direct taxation on real and personal property above the value of \$200, also upon callings or professions and by a poll tax; all taxes to be payable in United States currency. It provides for the appointment of a board of three collectors in each parish or municipal district. The collection to commence within thirty days after the passage of the act, with ten days notice. Section tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorizing the state of the section tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorized the section tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorized the section tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorized the section tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process. tion tenth empowers collectors to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorizing them to seize and sell all property at auction after ten days' notice; also giving them power to carl out the posse comitatus, and imprison any one interfering with them. Section eleventh is as follows:—All courts and officers of courts throughout the State are hereby forbidden to interfere with said collectics. hereby forbidden to interfere with said collectors in discharging their duties under this ordinance by any legal process whatever under penalty of impeachment and fine or imprisonment. Section sixteenth says:—No privileges or exemptions as heretofore established by law shall have any force against the provisions of this ordinance. All rights, credits and titles shall be libable to seizure for collections of the taxes herein levied, all laws heretofore and now in force to the contrary notwithstanding. Section seventeenth provides for the appointment of a special committee, styled the Tax Judicial Committee, to decide all difficulties arising from the enforcement of the act, whose decision shall be final. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on contingent expenses.

MARINE DISASTERS.

SANDY HOOK, N. Y., Dec. 2.

A three-masted schooner has sunk on the week of the steamer Scotland. Another three-masted schooner has been ashore on the outside of the hook and has just got off again. The names of the schooners are unknown. MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The municipal election in this city has resulted in the re-election of Mayor Hoffman, probably by a majority over both Wood and Darling.

Later.—Complete returns from the election give the following result:—Hoffman (Tamany Damocrat) 62,931; Wood (Mozart Democrat) 22,832; Darling (Republican) 18,465; Hoffman's majority over Wood, 40,099; over Darling, 44,466, and over both, 24,634. The total vote cast was 104,228. THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE. The Tribune says the President's message is

The Tribune says the President's message is a strange compound of statesmanship and passion. His views on reconstruction are full of anger and prejudice, but his views on finance are patriotic and wise. It says the other parts of the message should receive patient consideration, as they contain much that the nation will generally approve.

The World says the message is not inferior in political courage to former messages, though not equal in condensed strength or closeness of logic. The document is remarkable mainly for its moral intrepidity, and for the novelty of some of its arguments. The President shows that suffrage is not a fit thing to confer upon negroes by Congress, even if it has the authority so to do, and the portion of the message devoted to this subject is commended to the thoughtful perusal of every man with white blood in his veins, and who desires the perpetuity of our free institutions. It concludes by stating that the message is a document rich in matter and of unusual interest. It is bold without indecorum, and configuts Congress with their permicious violations of the Constitution without onee deviating into discourtesy.

The Herald has no editorial comments. The

VIRGINIA. MUSTER OUT OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS-THE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.

The volunteer officers of the Freedmen's Burean, doing duty in Virginia, to be mustered out on the 1st of January, under Gen. Grant's orders, are 2 Colonels, 2 Lieut. Cols., 5 Majors, 14 Captains, 10 First Lieutenants and 15 Second Lieutenants. Five volunteers were mustered out last week.

The Republican delegates to the Convention held a caucus to-night. Judge Underwood's name is prominently mentioned for the Chairmanship of the Convention.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

manship of the Convention.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention met this morning. Col. D. B. White, an exfederal officer, and a white was chosen temporary chairman. J. B. Bland, a negro, and M. Whittlessy, a white, were chosen Secretaries. The Chairman congratulated the Convention on the beaceful and happy circumstances under which they had met. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

NOMINATION OF HIDGE HIMPERWOOD NOMINATION OF JUDGE UNDERWOOD. The republican caucus held this evening nominated Judge Underwoon for President of the Reconstruction Convention. Geo. Rye, it is understood, will be elected Secretary.

MISSOURT. GEN. SHERMAN - DISCOVERY OF A BAND OF THIEVES.

St. Louis, Dec. 3.

Gen. Sherman left this evening for Washing ton, where he expects to remain most of the

ton, where he expects to remain most of the winter.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says evidence has come to light recently of the existence of extensive bands of burglars and robbers in Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. Measures have been taken to ferret them out and break them in

SOUTH CAROLINA. THE STATE ELECTION-ORDER REGULATING TAXES.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 3.
Further returns from the State election leave the result in doubt as to the success or defeat of the Convention. The result is close and can only be decided by the official vote.
Gen. Canby has issued his order regulating taxes for the support of the State organization during the current year. during the current year, NOW TINN

> PENNSYLVANIA. THE NEW ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2. The Farragut Association, to urge the claims on the government for prize money from the capture of New Orleans, held a meeting this evening and received the report of the committee appointed to consult with similar associations in New York.

TENNESSEE. HATT

DISCUSSION ON THE FRANCHISE ACT. The bill to repeal a section of the franchise act, which withholds from the negroes the right of holding office, was discussed all day yesterday in the House on the second reading. The galleries were crowded with blacks durable and the second reading. NASHVILLE, Dec. 2.

> MASSACHUSETTS. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

David Cousens, while building a chimney on Ripley's block, on Pleasant street, this after-tion, fell from the roof to the ground, a dis-ance of sixty feet, breaking both legs and se-tionally injuring his skull.

KENTOCKY, MOVIO.1

A small body of French cavalry still decupy Rome, and probably will permanently. With this exception the French troops have evacu-The Swiss government has accepted the invitation of France to participate in the General Conference on the Roman Question.

ing strengthened and altered so that a garrison of Papal troops can hold the city as an open gate for the return of the French troops—should the satety of the Pope hereafter require it. In addition to these precautions Civita Vecchia is 40 be placed in direct telegraphic communication with Touton and for graphic communication with Toulon, and for this purpose a submarine cable has been ordered, which will be laid as soon as it reaches Tou-

Funeral services of a religions character, for Allen, Gould and Larkin, took place to day at Kantark, about twelve miles from this city.—A requiem mass was celebrated for the souls of the departed, in the parish church, which was heavily draped in mourning. The edifice was filled and surrounded by the crowds that came in from the country to attend the ceremonics.

SAYANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—Cotton dull and heavy Middlings at 14 @ 141c; sales 1,633 bales; receipt

7,300 bales.

OHARLESTON, S. C., Nov., 30. Cotton openes steady but closed lower; Middling at 15jc; sales 50 bales; receipts 2,400 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30.—Spirits Turpenting firm; sales at 49jc; held firmly at 56c. Resin steady 2 25 for strained and No. 2. Cotton quiet at 14 @ New OBLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3.—Cotton active and lower; Middling uplands 15jc; sales 5,300 bales; receipts 7,348bales; exports 1,234 bales. Sugar in good demand; fair 12c; Yellow clarified 13jc. Moltases active with an improved demand; common 4 & 50c. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Flour at 7 50 @ 8 00 Wheat at 2 60 @ 2 65. Legal Tenders 73.

LONDON, Dec. 3-Noon.-Consols at 53 6-16 h monoy, AMERICAN SECURITIES—United States 5-20's 71 11-16; Illinois Central Railroad shares 90; Eric FRANKFORT, Dec. 3-Noon -United States 5-26

3	New York Stock Market.
	STOCKS:-higher. New York, Dec. :
ğ	American Gold
ı	U. S. Five-Twenties, coupons, 1862, 1 U. S. Five-Twenties, coupons, 1864.
ı	U.S. Pive-Twenties contone 1908
ı	U. S. Ten-Forues, coupons, Jan and July '671
ŧ	U. S Seven-Thirties, New York Central,
۱	***************************************
ı	Reading. Michigan Southern,
١	Cleveland & Pittsburg
ı	Chicago & North Western, Chicago & North Western, preserved,
ı	Chicago & Rock Island

Boston Stock f.ist. Sales at the Brokers' Board, Dec 3. American Gold.

merican Inited States 7-30s, Juny Onited States 5-20s, 1864. 1885. July 1867

In this city, Dec. 3, by Rev. Dr. Shailer, Frank H. Collin and Miss Jennie L., yangest daughter of Wm. D. Little, Esq.
In New Gloucester, Nov. 28, by Rev. W. R. Cross, Edwin A. White and Mrs. E. L. Haskell.
In Wilton, Dec. 1. by Rev. J. Mitchell, Charles A. Trask, of Jay, and Miss Livea S. Adams, of W.
In Nashua, N. H., at the residence of the bride's lather, by Rev. Mr. Gage, T. H. Haskell, Esq., of Portand, and Miss Livzie P., daughter of Isaac P. Whitman, of N. In Bath, Nov. 23, William O'Brien and Elizabeth Har. ley.
In Georgetown, Nov. 16, Benj. S. Stevens and Miss
Hannah Lizzie Synnott.
At Mechanic Falls, Nov. 27, Charles II, Cobb and
Wealthy Skinner, both of Poland.

In Fryburg, Nov. 17, Miss Mary Owen Merrill, ag. d.23 -ear. [Corrected.]
In Boston. Dec. 2, Wm. C. Kimball, son of Wm. Kimball, of this city, aged 45 years.
In New Haven, Ct., Nov. 26, Mrs. Amelia Stiles Leavitt, ag. d.68 years—wile of Dr. E. T. Foote and formerly wife of the late Rev. Charles Jenkins, of Portland.
In Meliose, Nov. 25, Elleu W. Norton, aged 21 yrs. 4 months. months.

In Weld, Oct. 11, Mr. Isaac Newman, aged 72 yrs.

In Clinton, July 31, Oliver Goodrich, aged 71 years
months; Oct. 29, Mary S. Goodrich, aged 71 years months, In North Anson, Oct. 21, Mrs. Sylvia Pullen, aged

In Pittsfield, Nov. 13, Dea, John A. Wilson, ager Miniature Almanac December 4.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF PORTLAND.

Tuesday, December 3. Steamer New Brunswick, Winchester, St John via Eastport for Boston.
Brig F Nelson, Jones, Calais for Norwalk.
Sch A J Dyer, Kelley, Boston.
Sch L W Pierce, Collins, Boston for Mt Desert.
Sch Sea Queen, Pettengill, Machins for Boston.
Sch Baltimore, Dix. Bangor for Boston.
Sch Matanzas, Stoddard, Freeport for Boston.

CLEARED
Brig Mary A Chase, McDonald, Great Inagua-C Miller. Sch H Pre cott. Freeman, Baltimore—Jas Freeman. Sch Ellen Merriman, Hamilton, Boston — Berlin Mills Co. Sen Talent, (Br) Coffill, Cornwallis, N5-Frank R Sen Amaranth, (Br) McNealy, Cornwailis, NS. Sch Harriet, (Br) Wilson, Truro, NS—A D Whid-Sch Libby C, (Br) Roberts Windsor, NS-Frank R Barrett.

Ship J Baker, 869 fons, built at Yarmouth in 1887, and recently condemned at Callao, was sold by auc-tion for \$15,000. From Branch Office Western Union Telegraph. Ar at Noble 2d inst, brig Hiram Abiff, from Wiscasset.

DISASTERS. MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives organized today by the election of John Burch as Speaker.
The Senate did not organize.
The Governor's message will probably be read to-morrow.

Brig Sally Brown, Matthews, from Newlaryport for Wiscasset, grounded at Seavey Island, while going to sea on Saturday, but came off at high water without damage and proceeded.
Br sch Grape Shot, Capt Ingalls, before reported capsized and all hands lost, drifted home to Grand Menan on the night of the 14th ult, (about ten days after the disaster) and stranded immediately in front of the captain's house, in sight of his widow.

DOMESTIC PORTS. SAN FRANCISCO—Sid 30th ult, ship Gardiner Color, Dumbar Liverpool.

NEW ORLEANS—Cid 27th ship Sandusky, Nor-on, Mobile; seh Israel L Snow, Pithsbury, Rockland Below barque E C Litchfield, from New York. Towed to sea 20th, barque Jas E Ward; 26th, ship Jocahonras. ocahontas. MOBILE-Ar :6th ult, barque Enrique, Orcutt,

com Havana.
Cld 26th, ship Progress, Woodard, Liverpool.
Cld 26th, sch Teluman, Hall, Ecaton.
PENSACOLA—Ar 23d ult, sch May Munroe, Mun-PENSALOHA—AF 28d tit, seh may see key We t.
Ar 25th, brig F H Todd, Maguire, Matanzas.
SAVANNAH—Ar 28th, ship St Louis, Hubbard,
New York: barque Many G Reid, Welt, Boston; brigPomona, Brown, Richmond, Mc.
CHARLESTON—Ar 28th, ship R H Tucker, RundLitt Wingson. lett Wiscaset.
Sid 28th, brigs J W Drisko, for Bucksville; 30 h,
J A Devercaux, for Boston.
GEORGETOWN, SC-Ar 21st, brig Sophie, Strout New York.
Cld 22d, sch Seguin. Call, Bath.
WILMINGTON—Ar 29th, sch Maine Law, Johnton, Georgetown, SC, in distress.
RICHMOND—Chd 30th, sch Sachinian, Ho'brook, Soston. NORFOLK — ld 29th, brigs Delmont Locke, Coch can, Barbadoes; Julia F Carney, (from Swau Isl'd) NORFOLK — id 28th, brigs Delmont Leeve, Goen an, Barbadoes; Julia F Carney, (from Swau Isl'd) for Philadelphia — PHILADELPHIA—Ar 38th, brig Allston, Sawyor, Wilmington; sch Koref, Brewn, Boston, Cld 2d. bri; W H Parks, Simmons, Matanzas, Cid 30th, brig Geo A acs, Ward, Portland; schs Lath Rich, Lunt, Trinidad; Jas O'Donohue, Gilkey, Boston.

Lath Rich, Lunt, Tranidad; Jas O'Donohue, Gilkey, Boston.

NEW YORK—Ar 1st, schs Amelia, Fickett, I om Glace Bay: W H Mailer, Murch. Edizabethpot Light Charlestown; O F Hawley, Clark, do for Providence; Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Boston.

Ar 2d sch F V Turner, Gräves, Honduras.

Cld 2d, ship Old Dominion, Sampson, Antwerp; barque La Cigaona, Wheeler, Marsellles: Palo Alto, Wylie, Havre; Cordelia, Wells, Fernandina; brig Montrose, Peterson, Guantemano; R S Hassell, Staples, Cardemas,

NEW LONDON—Ar 30th, schs Damon, Johnson, Boston ter New York; Julia E. Gamage, Rockland for do. or do. NORWICH-Ar 1st, sch Minnie Cobb, Ingraham Rockland, PROVIDENCE-Ar 2d, sch Kossuth, Treworgy.

whose for the appointment of a special committee, who the Tax Addistal Committee, the tidey superiods to contract was an intent as the tidey superiods to contract the same was referred to the Committee of the C

F Baker, Luttlefield, Salem for Wells; Cora, Green-law, Bangor for Norwalk; Mary Hall, Peland, Reek-land for Gloucester; Rockot, Eaton, Calais for Prev-idence; Gen Peavey, Armstring, Dennysville for New York; Sarah, Whaley, Eastport for do; Sarah, Haskell, Bangor for Salem; Rio, Young, Boston in Gould-boro; Admiral, Kane, Wells for Lynn; Gran-ville, Morton, Rocktand for Lynn; C Wilcox, Mc-Fadden, Lubec for New York; Loochoo, McFarland, Belfast for Baltimore.

FOREIGN PORTS. Ar at Maulmain Oct 10, ship Houghton, Willis, fr

Mauri ins. barque Sar. pia, Olivor, England.
Sid Oct 10, barque Sar. pia, Olivor, England.
Sid in Iombay Oct 17th, ships Ticonderoga, Rice,
Calcutta; 2ith, Zulcika, Bidwell, Baravia.
Calcutta—Went to sea Oct 25, ship Paritan, Tay r, Boston. Ar at Madras Oct 22, ship Bonnilus, Fisher, from Shields. Ar at Goree Oct 25, brig Potomac, Brown, Salem and safled 29th for Bisson.) Sid fm Buenos Ayres Oct 7, barque Sarnía, Patten ber Lewige. and sailed 29th for Bissan.)
Sld fin Buenos Ayres Oct 7, barque Sarnia, Patten,
for Itapiru.

Ar at Genoa 17th ult, ship Memnon, Baker, from
New York.
Sld fin Marseilles 18th ult, brig Caprera, Patterson, Trinidad.

Ar at Cette 18th ult, brig Alexander Nickels, Rose
brook, New York.

At Callao Nov 13, ships Golden Age, Brady, from
Montevideo; Transit, Whitmore, Valparaiso.

At Chincha Islands Nov 10, ships Indosm Potter,
and Mory E Riggs. Lowell, for Germany; Argosy.
Swift, and Cale Jonia, Cariere for Antwerp: Assyria.
Patten, for do: barques P C Merriman, Mertiman,
for England; Thos Fletcher, Pendleton, for France;
and others.

and others.

Ar at Valparaiso Oct 29, ship San Carlos, Strout tom Boston.

Ar at Liverpool 1st inst, saip Transpon, Graves Ar at S. John, NB, 1st inst, brig Lizabel, Patter on, Steekton, SPOKEN.

Nov 19, off Tuskar, ship Northern Relle, Clark from L verpool for Boston. Nov 26 int 40 32, lon 684, ship Joseph Holmes, fm Boston for Batavia. Nov 27, barque W G Putnam, Cochran, from Liv-grood for New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREENBACKS A PREMIUM OF FIVE PER CENT. ill be paid for all National Bank Bill Skates or Sleds!

At 45 Exchange St. 6 1097 deriedif IM B. L. BAILEY Maine Lodge, No. 1, 1, 0. 0. F.

THE members of Maine Lodge are requested meet at the Lodge Room, this afternoon at o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral our deceased brother, William C. Kimball. Membe of Ancient grothers and Ligon's Lodges are invite to a tend.

H. C. BARNES, Se.'y.

December 4. dit Ligoria Lodge, No. 5, I. O. O. F.

The members of the above named Loige are toom, on FRIDAY EVENING next, when business S. B. BECKETT, Secretary.

CARD The loss of my Factory at Pine Island, in Roxbury.

phate of Lime per day. WM. L. BRADLEY. Boston, Nov 20, 18:7. PHOTOGRAPHS !

F. O. WORMELL, 130 Middle Street, Corner Union Photographs, Tin-Types, And all other kinds of pictures. Small pictures en arged to life size.

MORE SWEATY FEET. O MORE CORNS ON THE FEET

MORE PERSPIRATION WHILE WEARING RUBBER BOOTS. The Patent Elastic Ventilating Inner Sole, removes all these troubles. No invention is giving greater satisfaction to purchasers. Bost and Shoe Dealers have them. Price \$1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor, 7 Union St, Boston, Mass. defeods with

A Card.

THE subscribers hereby tender their thanks to their friends and patrons for their very housing patrons; in the part, and h pe by prompt attention to business to merit their favors in the future. By special favor we are permitted to refer the public to many of the best business houses in Portland, whose advertising has been done by us, and we assure all in want of o.r. services, that we shall try to give them so good satisfaction as not only to secure the one job, but all their future business in our line. dec'd2w 'A vertising Agents, 174 Middle St.

FOR SALE! To close a concern, Brig WENONAH, A2, now lying at Deake's Wharf, 273 tons O. M., it rears old, calked all over last summer; Part of ter salf new.—
Carries 556 tons (oal, or 630 payable hids. Molassos, 630 bax shooks. She has a Hall Coop, an I will be sold low by applying at Dyer & Corres Marked St.

cierce, Market St.

DVER & PIKROE. New York, Cotted office for This A HOUSE containing seven rooms, in the western part of the city. Apply at 131 Middle Street.

December 4. dlw Ronnets and

LARGE GOLD WATCH, gold face, chased of both sides of the case. Supposed to have bost at between City Hall and Market Square on Mon-ay Ev ning. The fluder will be liberally rewards leaving the watch at No 452 Congresset. Lost!

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW GOODS, JUST OPENED

J. W. & H. H. McDUFFEE,

Corner of Middle and Union Streets, Have just received a large invoice of

New and Elegant Goods

SUITABLE FOR ALL KINDS OF PRESENTS!

Something new in French Jet and Coral Sets at Prices which come within the reach of all.

Our stock of WATCHES is the LARGEST ever offered in this State, among which can be found Watches from the most celebrated Makers in Europe and America.

Silver Ware fom celebrated Manufactory of Gorham Co. In fin Morocco cases, and of the latest styles.

Toilet Set of Elegant Paterns and Prices Low! PLATED WARE. Manufactured by ROGERS, SMITH & CO., in double and thribble plates, consisting

Forks, Spoons, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Butter Dishes, &c. est Jobbing Price.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

JOHN E. DOW & SON. No. 28 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine,

BUT HOR TRABA BER AND BUSINESS Phoenix Insurance Co, New York, Assets \$1 750 000 Manhattan do 1 250 000 Niagara and do Yonkers 750 000 No. American 750 000 Springfield Fire Ins. Co., of Massachusetts, 750 000 Enterprise Ins. Co., of Cincinnati, 1000 000 Oneen Ins. Co., Liverpool and London, Gold, 1 342 950 United States Branch, New York, George Adlard, Manager, with a Special Deposit at Albany, N. Y., of \$200,000.

Fire Insurance Policies written at this Office for any amount de sired, in the above First Class Companies, on property in this City or State Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this Agency

Risks on Farm Property Solicited. The public are respectfully requested to call and examine the standing of Companies doing business in this city.

JOHN E. DOW & SON. Navember 8. eo dtdc8

LADIES' CLOAKS!

GRAND OPENING

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS

NO. 36 FREE STREET.

I will open on MONDAY, October 7th, in connection with my Tailoring Establishment, a large Show Room expressly for Ludies' C.oaks, where they can find a large assortment of Ready Made Cloaks! of the Latest Styles of Goods and Fashion. Also a very large assort-

GOODS FOR CLOAKS! which I will

Make up to Order at the Shortest Notice. A. D. REEVES. No. 36 Free Street, (up stairs) Portland. TO LET. LOST AND FOUND.

by (MA Job MA Busines

2dly:

3dly:

In immediate configurty is situated the subscher's office, a modest little coop, comfortably, coat-a ble, easily approach-a-ble, readily find out

No. 266 Commercial

The initiatory cargoes have arrived, consisting of the old Hazeitine and Schuylkill, a portion of which is eminently adapted for cooking, small store, grates &c., &c. & Ir affords me pleasure to state that the cooking is and in yown margin d profits, will enable me to effect the above mentioned Coal at such a ligure as will amaze, astonish, gratify and satisfy the economical and prudent purchaser.

It is not at all improbable, is very possible, in fact I state it as a fact, that in a short time I may press not the metall-gent mortals of City-and Suburbs, not the largest, but I hope and expect the finest variety of the above hands standile ever presented for their respectful consideration.

JOSEPH H. POOR.

Pork and Lard

100 BBLS CHICAGO MESS PORK.
100 BBLS CHICAGO CLEAR PORK
200 Tierces Culberts in Blair & Co., LARD, in
store and for sole by
BLAKE JONES & GAGE,
No. 1 Galt Block, Commercial St.

EVERYBODY

Who wants a good drain, a cheap drain, and a per-

Please leave your orders the day before it is wanted

HANSON & DOW,

No. 544 Union Street, or at the Factory, 163 Danford

Street.

2P" Terms cash on delivery.

J. W STOCKWELL & CO.

October 30. could

and best
Teas, Teas, Teas, Teas,
Teas, Teas, Teas,
Teas, Teas, Teas,
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee,
Coffee, Coffee, Coffee,

Your Tea and Coffee of the Great American Tes Co

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been daily appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator with the will annexed of the state of

Save your money
Save your money
By buy

shood w Lungiti woo Stores to Let. O Stores at the corner of Fore and Deer Streets.—
Apply to
100'26' 2w

J. B. CURTIS,
No. 3 Deer Streets. A SMAIL sum o' Money on Midd'e street, by T With B JARD, large pleasant rooms suitable tor gentleman and wife, at 52 Free st. oc24dti FROM the subscriber on High street, one dark red COW. Any information will be suitably rewarded. c. E. JOSE.

TO LET. THE brick and wooden building occupied by Messrs, Davis, Baxter & Co., on Richardson's Whart.
Terms liberal, possession given first December.—
For further particulars enquire of ment in which is made patent the assertions and facts un-Oct 23-dr 10 maral | E. E. UPHAT, dermentioned:

To Let.

The second and third stories of the store in the new block on the corner of Middle and Church streets. These rooms contain about seven thousand square feet, and well lighted and adapted for a wholesale store. They will be ready for occupancy the first of November. Apply to ALLEN HAINES, Or SHEPHERD & CO., Exchange st. ocldit

A BOUT 300 feet of the lower end of Custom House On, now occupied by Thomas Ascencio & Co. Enquire of LYNCH, BARKER & CO., is septility 139 Commercial Street. .tol of ceres Flor THE Second, Third and Fourth Stories in Smith's New Block, No. 38 Union St. A desirable location for Jobbing or Manufacturing purposes, Will be leased entire or separate. A. CUSHMAN & CO., July25dt1 A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 34 Union Street.

For Lease. THE valuable lot of land corner of Middle and
Plumb Streets, for a term of years. Enquire
of C. C. MITCHELL & SON,
Aug. 28. 1866—dt; 178 Fore Street. To be Let,
THE second and fourth stories of Store No. 1:
Middle Street, Hopkins Block, Apply to
sept23dtf

Lodging Rooms! TWO or three gentlemen can learn of good lodg-ing rooms, within three minutes walk of the Preble House, by applying to W. H. JERRIS. December 2. diw WANTED.

A GENERAL AGENT for a first class New York Life Insurance Company. Liberal terms will be made with a competent man. Address Room 21 Proble House.

WITH a few hundred dollars, to join as equal partner in a smart business already established and paying well. Apply soon to A. J. COX & SO, General Pusiness Agents, neaddlar 3511 Cougress St. Wanted. 50,000 FLOUR BARBELS, at Forest Commercial, near foot of Emery street.

Proposals will also be received for new Sugar Barrels, and a sample may be seen at the office of the Company, 159 Commercial, at corner of Union St. tebled with

Boarders Wanted. A FEW Gentlemen boarders, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated at No. 20 Myrtle St. November 6. dtf Agents Wanted.

MALE and Female. Extraordinary inducement September 50. dtf A. M. Mc KENNEY. Portland, Saco & Portsmouth Pail-DIVIDEND No 48 will be paid December 3th, to Stockholders recorded November 30th, 1867. dc2dlw E. NOTT, Treas.

ENTERTAINMENTS THE S. P. SOCIETY DATE OF PER NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, will present a new and beautiful FAIRY OPERATTA, - ENTITLED -

THE SNOW FLAKE! riften and arranged by a lady of the Society, and performed by FORTY CHILDREN

- IN THE -HOST BRILLIANT COSTUMES!

CITY HALL! NOT WATER ON THE Wednesday Evening, Dec. 4th,

The Mercanti'e Library Association baving kindly waived fluir chin to the use of the ball this evening. New and Elegant Scenery!

printed expressly for this exhibition at a cost of about one thousand dollars, and which has never been sur-passed in this city. to Virginia of their Chartes Scene L.-A Christmas Home. Scene M.-Jack Frest's Visit Scene III .- Palace of the Snow King. Scene IV. Snow Storm-Christmas Car-Scene V.—Santa Claus' Visit—Sleigh and Scene VI.-Skating Carnival-Minstreb Transformed to Patrice - Grand Buir

Music - Orchestral Throughout - Chap Refreshments for sale in the ante-room aft cache intertainment,
Admission 50 cents; Children ander thirteen years
old 25 cents. Tickets limited to the scaling capacity
of the hall.

Doors open at 6' o'clock. Commence at 7' o'clock.
Tickets and Librattos for sale at Lowell & Senter's,
Schlotter beck & Co.'s, Crosman & Co.'s, Whittier's,
Gerrish & Pearson's, H. H., Hay's, Balley & Noyes',
J. E. Fernald & Son's and David Tucker's.
November 25. dtd

The Institute, RI DEERING HALL. The Creat Sensational Exhibition of Modern Times. HADLEY & CO.S Collossal Gift Show. Commonicing Wendry Eve. Dec. 2d,
For One Week.

HADLEY, the great Escanatour, Wizzard and
Polophonist, will app at in an entirely new entertainment and first introduced by him under the ausnices of the City Government of Boston, July 4th, 1167,
off which occasion upwards of 10,000 persons audibly
pronounced their flattering approval, and awarded
to Riof. Hadley that distinction he so richly merits.
For full particularisises small bills.
Admission to all parts of the house 25cts; Package
Tickets five for One Dollar. Positively no half price,
and no free list. Doors open at 7; Entertainment to
commence at 8 o.clock.
Secure your tickets during the day without extra
clarge, thus avaiding the discomforts of the crowd in
their aftendants. Attentive ushers will be present
to seat the audience. Whistling and other disagreeable noises possitively forbidden—this order will be
strictly enforced.
M. T. SKIFF, Manager.
Nov. 30. dtt Commonding Monday Bvo. Dec. 9d.

Ocean Association, Ex-4, Social Assemblies! MECHANICS' HALL,

Wednesday Evenings. Mu ic by Chandler's Quadrille Band. TICKETS SEVENTY-PIVE CENTS. MANAGERS: Edw. Hodgkins, Pres. S. S. Hannaford, Vice Prs. H. D. Tripp. W. H. Reed.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock.
Dec 3. M.W&Ftf Grand Musical Inauguration of LA GRANGE & BRIGNOLI'S Italian Opera Comp'y

Grand Opera Nights. MONDAY, 9th December, With Mine. De La Grange and Sig Brignoli's Grand Italian Opera Cmopany, comprising the tollowing talented Artistes:

The Great Lyric Prima Donna,

Madame de La Grange. MISS. ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS. The most gifted and accomplished American Prim Donna who has yet appeared; and the fa ented your Prima Donna, MISS. J. MCCULLOCH.

SIGNOR BRIGNOLI. The renowned Tenor Rubusto, SIGNOR MASSIMILIANI. The distinguished young Baritoni,
SIGNORI A. RANDOLFI and MARRA,
And the tavorite Bassi and Buffo,
SUSINI. COLETTI, and SARTI.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.

F. ROSA.

F. The Chorus and Orchestra have been carefully
selected from the very b st talent.

F. ROSA.

F. Fall particulars shortly.

no25dtd

Young Men in the Country SEEKING EMPLOYMENT CAN Make \$5, to \$10, per day N Selling an article needed in every family. Business light and honorable. Only a few dollars
capital required. We want energetic agents in every
county in the United States.

23 Sample sent postpaid, for fifty cents.

ROANOKE MFG. CO.,
Nov. 26. cod2w 551 Pearl st., N. Y.

THOMES, SMARDON & CO. NOS. 54 & 56 WINDERS STREET The Subscriber having lessed a portion of Smith Pler (so-called) for a term of years, and having erect-ed a very commodibuts and strong structure for the storage of Coal, designs filling the same with that staple, of which subject, more anon. WOOLENS. Tailors' Trimmings! In the selection of a scale I have been very partieular, and have not allowed the matter of expense to
act as an impediment, have chosen a "FAIRBANKS" of eleven tons caparity, tather larger than
really required, but the platnorm of this Scale being
not attainable in scales of lesser gauge decided my
preference. Hence the choice. With this sized
platform I can weigh any sized cart (be it city or
suburban) including horses, usually or unusually occapied in the business, thereby gaining that guaranteed care times, only procurable by this method. It
would give me great pleasure to show to the citizens
of Partienal the delicate working of this instrument,
and to my customers more especially, as being more
directly interested, I would say that it they have
not time to view their own coal in weighing, every
few momentscoal to other parties is weighed, and
delivered, to which their attention will be solicited.
The beam is so placed as to be viewed from the
street; is highly ornamented, exceedingly useful. AGENTS FOR THE Ne Plus Ultra Collar Comp'y, BIDDEFORD, ME.

56 Union Street, (First Door from Middle.) O. Thomes. je20Trastf Geo. H. Smarde William H. Hill, Jr., & Co HAVE NOW READY SYLVIA'S BURDEN,

A new volume of the "Sweet Clover Stories." A Book for Girls. By Mrs. May, author of "Neille Milton's Housekeeping," "Brownie Sanford," &c. 18mo. Fancy English Cloth. Four Hustrations.

Price. §1 25.

Also, new editions, uniform with the above, of NELLIE MILTON'S HOUSEK EEPING Price \$1.5

BROWNIE SANFORD. Price \$1.25.

This new anal beautiful series of books, written expressly for Girls, and called the SWEET CLOVER STORIES, three volumes, illustrated, in a neat box, may be had in sets or singly, at any of the Booksto ce WM. H. HILL, JR., & CO. 1027det Publishers, 32 Cornhill, Boston. BRIEF JOTTER," in the Transcript, says

B "The Little Pitcher Stories, by Mrs. May
will gratily hundreds of people during the holidays
We hint to kind aunts and grandmothers that little
pitchers in the family have eyes, as well as larg
ears." Little Pitcher Stories 3 vols. Now ready
in a neat box Price \$2.25.

FOUR LITTLE PITCHERS.
Three Hastrations, price 75 cents
BERTIE'S TELEGRAPH.
Three Hustrations, price 75 cents
UNCLE BARNEY'S FORTUNE. Three Illustrations, 75 cen
18mo. English Fancy Cloths.
For sale by all Bookselless. WILLIAM H. HILL, Jr., & Co., Nov 27. det Publishers, 32 Cornhill.

M. C. M. A. A STATED MEETING of the MAINE CHARI-held in the LIBRARY ROOM, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 5th, at 71 o'clock. STEPHEN MARSH, Secretary. Boarding,

Drain, Sewer or Culvert! A DESIRABLE suit of Rooms in the most contral and pleasant location in the dry, suitable for Gent and wife. Also pleasant chamber for Gents or Gent and wife, at No 37 High st. de3dif HYDRAULIC CEMENT PIPE Bank Notice. THE liability of the South Ecrack Bank to Redeem its bills will expire March 29, 1868.

A. C. ROBBINS, Bank
A. C. ROBBINS, Commissioners. 1

Nov 1867.

JUST OPENED A STORE Great American Tea Company, of New York city, at 21 Free Street, Portland. The Great American Tea Company, of New York City, have opened a branch store. Tea and Coffee, guaranteed to suit, or money refunded on return of goods. AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND.

American Company Toilet Sonps.

HONEY, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET & PALM.

These popular Soaps are made from the choicest
materials, very richly pertamed, warranted not only
equal but superior to the English, and 50 per cent.
cheaper. They are superseding all foreign toilet Soaps
in the markel, as it is well known that since their introduction the demand for the latter has fallen off
fully one halt. Manufactured only by

McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO.,

Nov. 18.weow Philadelphia and New York. New Plano Music Book.

ABICTOR SALEN.

Household Furniture at Auction. O'N W' DNESDAY, December 4th, at 2 o'cleck P.
M., I shall sell at House No, 56 Clark Street, all
the Furthure, in said house, consisting of Parlor,
Chamber, and Kilchen Furniture, Carpets, Crockory and Glass Ware, &c.
Also, one Light Express Wagon, two good Sleighs,
Harnesses, &c.
1003dtd
1004

E. M. PATTEN & CO., Auctioneers OFFICE EXCHANGE STREET. Blankets, Shirts and Brawers, Dry At Auction.

At Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5th, at 10 c'clock A M Blankets, of all kinds, Shirt: and Drawers, Dress Goods, Clothing, Cloars, Bed's Bedoing, Furniture, Platest and Crockery Ware, &c.

At 11 A. M., one secon 1-mand Plano-Forte, four Harnesses, Iron Safe and Desk. 12 Firkins Butter Dec 3-dtdl Goods, Beds, Furniture and Plano.

Valuable Household Furniture at Valuable Household Furniture at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURS-DAY, December 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., the household furniture in the dwelling house of the late William Akerman, No. 8 High Street, consitising of Carp ts, Chamber Set, Bureaus, Bedstends, Beds and Beuding, best Hair Mattresses, Excelsior Mattresses, Mirrors, Mahogany and Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Work, Tolict, Card, Card, Cite and P. Inbroke Tables, Extension Table, Set Dining Room Chairs, China, Glass, Crockery, Stone, Wood and Iron Ware, Table Cuttery, Castors, &c. What-Not, Solas, Pictures, Hat Tree, Cooking and An-Tight Stoves, t gether with the entire Kitchen, Furnitury, Also, a good second hand Chickering Plane.

The house will be open at 8 o'clock on the morning of the sale for exhibitation of the artiles, novocted.

E. M PATTEN & CO., Auctioneers, Paintings and Silver Plate at Auc-

Paintings and Silver Plate at Auction:

ONSATURDAY, December 7th, at 10 o'clock A.
M., will be sold twenty Paintings, left from the sale at the Chadwick House. Among them will be found three originals by Chappel; others by Coldman, Rutherford, Innis, Guelpa, Pannini, and Chadwick. Also, after the above, a full assortment of Silver Plated Ware, suitable tor the coming helidays. On exhibition Friday, and every lot must be sold on Saturday. No postponement on account of weather.

December 4. dtd.

E. M. PATTEN & CO. Austingers.

E. M. PATTEN & CO., Auctioneers, OFFICE 14 EXCHANGE STREET. Portland Shovel Company's Stock at Auction. ON SATURDAY, Dec 7th, at half-past twelve at Company Stock.

BY M. CHARLES & CO. 100 Federal Street, Portland, Me., and 87 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. DRY GOODS, Plated Ware, Watches, Shirts and Drawers, Army Blouses, Pants and Coats, Blankets, Rubber Coats, Bed Spreads, Sheets, Curlery, Varieties, A and Wall Tents, &c., &c.

EY Auction sales every evening, and goods at private sale during the day.

aug 24. dtt

Horses, Carriages, &c., at Auction EVERY SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., on new market lot, Market Street, I shall sell Horses, Carriages, Harnesses, &c. Apl 29. F. O. BAILEY, Auctioneer. J. H. OSGOOD & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 65 Hawley Street, Boston.

Regular sales of Dry Goods, Wooiens, Clothing, Farnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY during the business season.

13 Liberal advances on Consignments.

September 7. d2m C. W. HOLMES, AUCTIONEER! Sales of any kind of property in the City or vi-cinity, promptly attended to on the most inversible erms. October 12. di

Blindness, Deafness.

DR. CARPENTER, CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA!

AURIST.

OCULIST

United States Hotel!

PORTLAND,

Thursday, November 21st,

Catarrh,

Scrofula.

Deafness. Noises in the Head. Discharges from the Ear. Nasal and Aural Polypus, Inflamed Eyes, Films,

and all diseases of

THROAT.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.

Consultation at Office Free!

tor's past four years' practice in Maine, can be seen Office Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 4 and

GEO. L. KIMBALL & CO., Successors to FREEMAN & KIMBALL Wool-pullers and Tanners, Dealers in

We are now opening a great variety of CLOTHING!

of the latest styles, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

WANTED! 200 FARMERS!

Catarrh.

Asthma.

Opacities,

Hundreds of testimonials received during the Doc-

6 1-2 to 7 1-2 P. M.

Wool and Wool Skins. Also Manufacturers of

of all sizes. Also, HATS AND CAPS

CLOTHING! For Men's and Boys' Wear.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE

WASHINGTON.

SINKING FUND.

A motion of Mr. Buckalew to amend the journal by striking out the title of honorable was, after a slight debate, carried.

Several petitions were presented and refer-

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Morrill of Maine, Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson of Tenn., Doolittle.

dricks.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Siewart, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Howard, Ferry, Morton, Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill of Vermont, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stuart, Wilson Harlan, Drake, To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Cragan, Drake, Buckathony, Ross, Johnson.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills Messrs

Alew.

Joint Committee to revise and fix the pay of the two Houses—Messrs. Fessenden, Sherman, Buckalew.

To examine Claims and Accounts for repairs and furnishing the Executive Mansion—Messrs. Harlon and Morton.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Howard, Emerson, Drake. On revising the rules of the Senate-Messrs

Times is also silent. mittee inquire into the expediency of assess-ing a tax on the capacity of stills, was adopt-The Committee on Elections reported in favor of admitting to seats, Messrs. Knott, Grover, Jones and Beck of Kentucky, but the cases of Trimble, Brown and Young had not yet been disposed of by the committee.

The President's message was here read, previous to the reading of which, Mr. Schenck said the premature printing of the message was disrespectful to Congress. The message was then read. The reading of the message was then read. The reading of the message was attentively followed by members who had the printed pamphlet copies before them. The paragraph in which the President twits the republican party with the results of the recent

1862, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The reading of the report of the Committee on Elections, on the Kentucky cases, was resumed. The report closes with a resolution declaring that Messrs. Beck, Jones, Grover and Knott are entitled to seats. After some discussion the resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Beck, Knott and Jones were sworn in.

o'clock, P. M.

dians, in which he killed twenty-two and cap-tured sixteen.

VEWS BY THE CABLE.

The Pope has taken measures to strengthen the Papal army.

Florence, Dec. 2.

The fortifications of Civita Vecchia are be-

The London Times of this morning has a leading editorial on the Italian question which is considered important, as it in some degree reflects the policy of the British government as well as the tone of public opinion on the subject. The writer makes a strong argument against the continuance of the temporal power of the Pope, and expresses the belief that the conference called by the Emperor Napoleon to solve the problem will never meet, and concludes with the opinion that the Pope and Italy must get rid of their mutual mistrust and come to an agreement without the assistance of the European powers.

The storm on Sunday was very severe; communication with the continent was almost entirely suspended.

Cork, Dec. 2.

MARRIED.

ption in my business, as my principal mar utactur is carried on at Weymouth, where I have within e lastsix months enlarged my works, so that I am wenabled to produce forty tons of Super-Phos-

NO MORE COLD FEET!

MALINO S TERM

On MONDAY AFTERNOON on one of the printing in all to \$150. The finder will be unliably fowarded by leaving it at this office.

Address for one week,

no30d8t ** NELLY SMXTH,

Portland Post Office Partner Wanted,

Wanted, Wanted:

PARMERS, Lumbermen, Merchanics, or any other, man, wanting soil mentile wroter to chop cord wood, or to do any kind of work, can find them at this office. Also, all persons wishing good girls for housework, hotels, saloons, stores, &c., can find them here at short notice.

Employment and General Business Agents, No. 351 Congress Street.

November 25.

Congress Street.

DAVID ROBINSON, late of Gorham. in the County of Cumberland, deceased, and given bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demand upon the estate of said deceased, are required to ex hibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estat hibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estat

are called upon to make payment to PHINEHAS BARNES, Adm'r.
With the will annaxed.
Portland, Sept. 17, 1867.
nov15-dlaw3w*

THE Green Brillians. SPLENDID MUSIC! for sale by W. D. ROBINSON. 49 Exchange St.

The Eye, Ear. ABBRERS DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY

home, without interfering with the patient's usua

PEBBLES, KID, LININGS and ROLL SKINS, GROVE STREET, PORTLAND. ME. GEO. L. KIMBALL, CHAS. H. FLING,

ORIN HAWKES & CO., 293 Congress Street, opp. Preble House. October 16. w2in

To engage in a light and honorable business for the winter months, in the vicinity where they reside, which wittnet them from \$5.0 to \$150 per month. For particulars apply to or address S. S. SCHANTON & CO., 126 Asylum St., Hartford, Ct. November 7. www.

"The place is somewhat lonely-An hour ago or more.

Well, I will sit and wait;
She fixed the hour at eight:
Good angels! bring her not too late! "Tomorrow's tongues that name her Will hardly dare to blame her: A lily still is white Through all the dark of night:

The morning sun shall show
A bride as pure as snow,
Whose wedding all the world shall know. O God! that I should gain her! But what can so detain her? Hist, yelping cur! thy bark Will fright her in the dark.

What! striking nine? that's fast! Is some one walking past? Oho! so thou art come at last!

"Now, why thy long delaying?
Alack! thy beads and praying!
If thou, a saint, dost hope
To kneel and kiss the Pope,
Then I, a sinner, know Where sweeter kisses grow-Nay, now, just once before we go! "Nay, twice, and by St Peter The second was the sweeter! Quick, now, and in the boat! Good by, old tower and moat! May mildew from the sky

Drop blin iness on the eye That lurks to watch our going by "O saintly maid! I told thee No convent walls should hold thee Look! yonder comes the moon! We started not to soon. See how we pass that mill! What! is the night too chill? Then I must fold thee closer still!"

Miscellany.

The Mad Hapsburgs. Archduke Maximilian's body was delivered to Admiral Tegethoff on the 9th of Novem ber. Ghastly details are given of the condi-tion of the corpse, and it disgusts one to read that defects in the features were repaired ar-tificially. There have been strange associations between Death and the Austrian Princes for centuries, and these associations, it is supfor centuries, and these associations, it is supposed, were introduced among the Hapsburgs by crazy. Juana, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabeila, of the Spains, who married the Archduke Philip, son of the Emperor Maximilian I., and father of Charles V. She carried her husband's body about with her for many years, in the hope that life would be restored to it. The insanity with which she was affilted descended to most of her posterity, and has frequently manifested itself in the ghastilest of forms. Charles V. and his son, Philip II., suffered from it, as Charles's conduct liest of forms. Charles V. and his son, Philip II., suffered from it, as Charles's conduct at Yuste shows; and the immortal Recorial, that eighth wonder of the world, was nothing but Philip's insanity in stone. When Philip's illegitimate brother, the famous Don John of Austria, died in the Netherlands, the

John of Austria, died in the Netherlands, the king had the corpse cut into three parts, and sent to Spain, where the remains were wired together, and the body dressed magnificently, and standing erect, supported by a martial staff, had an interview with Philip.

The last Austrian Spanish sovereign, Charles II., who was mad in every sense, had his first wife's tomb opened just before his own Charles II., who was mad in every sense, had his first wife's tomb opened just before his own death, and gazed on the embalmed body. It would be possible to fill columns with illustrations of the fondness of the Austrian Princes for connecting themselves with the dead, though in some of their number this form of melancholy madness has been less prominent than in others. Even Maria Theresa, the Empress Queen, who died within living memory. (November 20 1780) spirol of the control of ory, (November 29, 1780,) suffered from it She survived her husband, Francis of Lor

raine, fifteen years, and repeatedly she caused herself to be lowered in a chair into the vault of the church of the Capuchin buried; and on the last of these descent among the dead the rope broke, which she interpreted as a remonstrance from him against her return to the living world. "He wants to keep me with him," she said; "I shall soon come,"—and she did in a few days. Yet Francis had been grossly unfaithful to her, and immediately after his death she said to his last young and beautiful mistress, the Princess Auersburg-Neipperg, "We have indeed suffered a great loss." The Archduke Maximilian is said to have inherited the gloomy imagination of his race, and frequently to have been troubled by "thick coming fencies,"—so that when he stood face to face with Death, at Queretaro, he saw only an old with Death, at Queretaro, he saw only an old acquaintance. The German Cæsars were and are as mad as were the Roman Cæsays. It is are as mad as were the Roman Cæsærs. It is a tolerably comprehensive commentary on the supposed superiority of hereditzry government over all other politics, that 'the greatest of European reigning families,—a family that at one time seemed in a fair way to bring all the civilized world under its scoptre,—and not a small part of the uncivilized world besides, should have been mad for centuries, and should be mad at this very moment!—Boston Traveller.

Gentlemen Farmers in Prussia. A Paris correspondent says: M. Emile de Laveleye has just contributed an article to the Revue des Deux Mondes, in which an inthe nestate des Deux Mondes, in which an in-teresting account is given of the progress made by Prussia during 60 years of peace. Writing on Agriculture, he points out that nearly all the landowners cultivate their own estates, except for detached portions, renting is the exception. They are, therefore, re-tained in the country by the care of their own interests, for pothing recognitions. interests, for nothing more imperiously requires the eye of a master than rural industry. It is true they are aided by a class of employees who are not found in any other country. These are educated young men be-longing to families in a good position, often just leaving an agricultural college, who rejust leaving an agricultural college, who remain for a certain time on some large estate to initiate themselves in the practical direction of one of their own.—

This nevitiate is an ancient custom still preserved in many trades. Thus frequently the son of a rich hotel-keeper will not hesitate to enter another hotel as butler or waiter (Kell ner.), to be iniated into all the details of the service over which he will one day have to ner,) to be iniated into all the details of the service over which he will one day have to preside. When any one visits the farms (Rittergutter) he is astonished to see as superintendents the son of a banker, a baron, or a rich landowner. These young people drive a cart or guide a plough. At noon they return, groom their horses, and then go and dress themselves and dine at the owner's table, to whom they are not inferior eith. dress themselves and dine at the owner's table, to whom they are not inferior, either in instruction, birth or manners After the meal they resume their working dress and resume, without any false shame, their rustic occupation. Thus we find in teudal Prussia a trait of manners suited to the democratic society of the United States, and which hercelter will become general In which hereafter will become general. In France, in England especially, a young man of the upper class would believe his dignity compromised in performing the work of a farm laborer.

ATLANTIC Mutual Insurance Company, 51 Walt St, cor. William, NEW YORK,

JANUARY, 1867. bsures against MARINE and INLAND Navigation Risks.

The whole profits of the Company revert to the Assured, and are divided annually, upon the Premi-ums terminated during the year; and tor which Cer-tificates are issued, bearing interest until redeemed. Average Dividend for ten years past 33 per cent. The Company has the following Assets, viz:
United States and State of New-York Stocks, City,
Bank and other Stocks, \$6,771,885 00
Loanssecared by Stocks and otherwise, 1,129,350 00
Leal Estate, and Bonds and Mortgages, 221,260 00
Interest and sundry notes and claims due
the company, estimated at
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, 3,837,735 41
Cash in Bank

\$12,536,364 46 TRUSTEES:
Wm. Sturgis,
Henry K., Bogert,
Joshua J. Henry,
Dennis Perkins, John D. Jones, Charles Dennis, W. H. H. Moore

W. H. H. Moore, Henry Coit, *Wm. C. Pickersg Lewis Curtis, Chas. H. Russell, Lowell Holbrook, R. Warren Weston, Royal Phelps, Caleb Barstow, A. P. Pillot. Jos. Gallard, Jr., J. Henry Burgy, Cornelius Grinnell, C. A. Hand, B. J. Howland, Benj. Bahcock, Fletcher Westray, Robt. B. Minturn, Gordon W. Burnha Fred'k Chauncey, James Low. JOHN D. JONES, President,
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President,
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Prest.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-Prest.
J. H. GRAFMAN, Secretary.

Applications for Insurance made to John W. Munger, Carrespondent. Office 166 Fore St., Portland.

March 12-dlm&codtoJanl'68&w6w A MOBILE CTURE & ENGINEERING earrangements with Mr. STEAD, an Architectablished reputation, and will in future carry or intecture with their business as Engineers. Architecture with their business as Engineers. Parties intending to build are invited to call at their office, No. 396 Congress street, and examine elevations and plans of churches, banks, stores, blocks of buildings. Ac.

Parafine Wax Candles! at wholesale or retail, by

HAYES & DOUGLASS. No. 148 Middle Street.

worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, &c., GEO. A. COOKE & CO. December 2, 1867. Address all letters and orders to Part of a House to Let. GEO. A. COOKE & CO., Bankers, LY to the subscriber at his place of busin 285, o. 125 Middle Streat, or on the premises, secures from the Western Promenade on Br ameret.

LEON M. BOWDOI N. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa Receivers for the Washington Library Co.

GEO. R. DAVIS & CO.,
Agents in Powland. ase from the west rect. amber 30. dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMPANY,

is chartered by the State of Pennsylvania and Or

ganized in aid of the

Riverside Institute!

For Educating Gratuitously

April 8th, 1867,

Subscription One Dollar.

The Washington Library Comp's

AND IN

Three Hundred Thousand Dollars

IN PRESENTS.

THE SHAREHOLDERS!

Wednesday, 8th of January next,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

The Institute, Riverside, N. J.

One Present worth \$40,000.

One Present worth \$20,000.

One Present worth \$10,000.

One Present worth \$5,000.

Two Present worth \$2,500 each

One Present Worth \$18,000.

The remaining Presents consist of articles of use and value, appertaining to the diffusion of Literature and the flue arts, \$82,000.

Each Certificate of Stock is accompanied with a

BEAUTIFUL

Steel-Plate Engraving

WORTH MORE AT RETAIL THEN THE

COST OF CERTIFICATE,

And also insures to the holder a

PRESENT

In the Great Distribution!

Subscription One Dollar.

Any person sending us ONE DOLLAR, or paying

ately a fine Steel Plate Engraving, at choice from the

following list, and one Certificate of Stock, insuring

ONE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1.—"My Child! My Child!" No. 2.—"They're

Saved! They're Saved!" No. 3.—"Old Seventy-six;

Any person paying TWO DOLLARS will receiv

either of the following fine Steel Plates, at choice

and Two Certificates of Stock, thus becoming entit

TWO DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

No. 1 .- "Washington's Courtship." No. 2 .-

Any person paying THREE DOLLARS will re

Washington's Last Interview with his Mother."

THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

and Three Certificates of Stock, becoming entit

FOUR DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS

eive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

Any person paying FOUR DODLARS shall r

"THE PERILS OF OUR FOREFATHERS."

nd Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them

FIVE DOLLAR ENGRAVINGS.

eive the large and splendid Steel Plate of

Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall re-

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

The Engravings and Certificates will be delivere

to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by

How to Obtain Shares and Engraving

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from \$1 :

\$20, either by Post Office orders or in a registere

etter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sen

Local AGENTS WANTED throughout the Unite

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Jersey, is tounded for the purpose of gratuitously

ducating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seame

well known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jer

Ex-Chief Coiner U. S. Mint, and Recorder of Dee

HON, JAMES M. SCOVEL, New Jersey

HON. W. W. WARE, New Jorsey.

District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa

Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 18, 1867.

Office of Internal Revenue: - Having received

atisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enter-

prise conducted by the Washington Library Com-

pany will be devoted to charitable uses, permission

is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such

enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from

The Association have appointed as Receiver

Third Street, Philadelphia, whose well known integ

rity and business experience will be a sufficient guar

ante e that the money entrusted to them will be

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Li

Gentlemen: -On receipt of your favor of the 15th

in t., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers

for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your charter, with a plan of your enterprise

o eminent legal authority, and having received his

avorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sym-

pashizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintainance of the or

phan children of our soldiers and sailors of the Riv

trust, and to use our best efforts to promote s

arside Institute, we have concluded to accept the

proraptly applied to the purpose stated.

brary Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., 33 South

Of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphi

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissione

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20,1867.

10 shares with Engravings,

y draft or express.

25 shares with Engravings, -

75 shares with Engravings,

00 shares with Engravings,

of the United States

HON, WILLIAM B. MANN,

HON. LEWIS R. BROOMALL,

Phila., Pennsylvania.

HENRY GORMAN, Esq.

special tax or other duty

J. E. COE, Esq.

mail, post paid, or express, as may be ordered.

and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them

led to Two Presents.

eive the beautiful Steel Plate of "HOME FROM THE WAR,"

Four Presents.

Five Presents

one Present in the GREAT DISTRIBUTION.

he same to our local Agents, will receive immedi-

2 Presents, Valued at \$15,000 each,
1 Presents, Valued at \$5,000 each,
2 Presents, Valued at 3,000 each,
3 Presents, Valued at 500 each,
10 Present, Valued at 500 each,
20 Presents, Valued at 25 each,
55 Presents, Valued at 25 each,
56 Presents, Valued at 175 each,
110 Presents, Valued at 175 each,
110 Presents, Valued at 175 each,
120 Presents, Valued at 175 each,
150 each,
175 each,
175 each,
176 each,
176 each,
177 each,
177 each,
178 each,
178 each,
179 each,
179 each,
179 each,
170 each

Accordance with its Pravisi

By Virtue of their Charter,

PHILADELPHIA.

Secure Profitable Investment. Washington Library THE

> CENTRAL Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Thirty Year, Six

per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Principal and Interest payable in Gold Represent the preferred claim upon one of the most mportant lines of communication in the word, as it is the sole link between the Pacific Coast and the Great Interior Basin, over which the immense over land travel must pass, and the Soldiers' & Sailor's Orphans, Main Trunk Line Across the Continent, The read is now nearly completed from Sacramen-to the Richest Mining Regions in the Salt Lake Basin, and is being rapidly carried torward by the largest torce of laborers ever employed by any Rai'road Company on this continent.

The natural, legitimate, commercial business of the

oad surpasses all previous expectation, and is profitable beyond rarallel, even among the oldest roads in existence. The Earnings and Expenses for the Quar er ending Oct 31, were as follows, IN GOLD: Gross Earnings. Operating Expenses. \$593, \$47.92 \$102.088 61. \$102.088.61. Net Earnings

\$491,759.31. This result, however, would have been far greate but for the inability or wagon teams to forward the reight and passengers from the temporary terminus The United States Government and the State and Cities of California have so aided and fostered the Great Enterprise that the company will assume very light annual Interest obligations, and will have the following ample Resources at command for the Construction:

et. (no lien). 11,000,000
LOANS, (subordinate lien). 3,000,000
U. S. SUBSIDY BONDS, 726 miles,
(subordiate lien). 25,517,000
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. 25,517,000 Resources, first 726 miles, 877,834,000

Conversious of Government Securities

Central Pacific First Mortgage Now realize for the holders FROM TWELVE TO EIGHTEEN PER CENT.
ADVANTAGE,
With the same rate of interest.
Bonds can be obtained through the subscribers directly, or through responsible Banking Agencies.
Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps and Information can be had at the

Office of the C.P. R. R. Co., No 54 Wil-Fisk & Hatch. Bankers and Dealers in Gov's Securit Pinnucial Agents of the C. P. R. B. Co No. 5 Nassau Street, N. Y. Brewster, Street & Co., Boston.

EVANS & BAILEY. Nos. 1 and 2 Free Street Block

Manufac urers and dealers in

New and Fashionable Furniture! of entirely new patterns, never before introduced into this market.

Having completed our arrangements, we are pre-pared to furnish Drawing-Room & Parlor Suits Library Suits, Chamber Sets

and common turniture in Walnut, Chestnut, Oak or Pine! in any style desired.

Every description of fine FINE REPAIRING!

Mattresses and Bedding! of all kinds on hand or made to order.

The balance of our large stock of CROCKERY we are selling at less than wholesale prices, to make room for furniture. Ornamental painting done to order in any style required. EVANS & BAILEY,

Nos 1 and 2 Free St. Block. New Firm, New Goods. THE undersigned would announce to the trade that they have formed a copartnership under the firm name of

LOCKE, MESERVE & CO., For the transaction of a general Dry Goods Jobbing Business,

Chambers No. 83 Middle Street Opposite Canal National Bank, Until on or about November 1st, when we shall NOS. 54 & 56 MIDDLE STREET We shall open at our present location, on Thursday August 15th, with an

Entire New Stock Fresh and Desirable Goods Purchased for Cash

In New York during the late severe depres the Dry Goods market.

Our stock will be found COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE In Every Department,

And to which we shall be Making Daily Additions DURING THE SEASON. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. KE MESERVE & CO. CHAS. W. WINGATE,

Invites the attention of this community to his stock Watches, Jewelry!

117 and 119 Middle, Cor. Temple Street,

SILVER WARE. Articles of Jewelry and Silver Ware made to order in the cost manner. Having been in the wholesale trade, has superior facilities in this respect. Elegant designs of HAIR JEWELRY to order.

Watch Work, Engraving and Repairing by Skilful Workmen. CHARLES W. WINGATE, Middle, corner Temple St.

Star Match Corporation. W. & O. R. MILLIKEN. Portland, Me., IN offering to the public the Star Match, we claim for them the following advantages to the censum er, over any other Match, viz:

er, over any other Match, viz:

Each bunch is full count, one hundred.

Each gross contains 576 more than the common card matches.

The full count is equals to about six bunches more in a gross than other matches.

They keep in any climate.

They have less odor than any other Sulphur Match.

They are longer than any other Sulphur Card Match. Match.
They answer both for Splint and Card Matches.
They do not black the wall when rubbed on it.
They are packed in fine shipping order, in cases ontaining 10, 20 and 30 gross each, in 1-4 gross pack-

ges.
The above named firm are the sole Selling Agents or the corporation.

E. P. GERRISH,
J. S. MARRETT,
MANASSEH SMITH,
October 1. dtr CAMDEN

Anchor Works! WE are now making ANCHORS of all sizes, and selling at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. None but the best of Iron used.

Heavy forging done to order. All work WAR-RANTED.

H. E. & W. G. ALDEN,
PROPRIETORS.

Camden, Sept. 19, 1866.

201 Tents. A FULL supply of Tents, of all sizes, for sale store Commercial Street, head of Widgery's New Firm. HAINES & SMITH.

HAVING purchased the stock of the late firm HAINES SMITH & COOK, will continue to carry on the Hardware Business!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We shall soon remove to our New Store i Rackleff Block, Middle St. Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day formed a copart nership under the firm name of FREEMAN & LEIGHTON,

And have taken the Store No.14 Markets, where they conduct the business of Pork Packing and keep a general assortment of Grocerics and Country Produce.

Portland, Nov 20, 1867.

Portland, Nov 20, 1867. Dissolution of Copartnership. THE Coparinership of Harris & Waterhouse, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. J. W. Waterhouse is authorized to adjust the business affairs of the concern, and all demands due them are to be paid to him at No. 12 Exchange street, Port-

F.R. HARRIS. J. E. WATERHOUSE, November 25. dtf Copartnership Notice. THE subscribers have this day formed a copart nership under the name of Evans & Greene, And will continue the business of

COAL AND WOOD At the old Stand 281 Commercial St, Head Smith's Wharf We have on hand and offer for sale at the low-est cash prices, the different varieties of Hard and Soft Coals, all of the first quality, and delivered in the best possible order. Also HARD AND SOFT WOOD. Delivered in any part of the city. WM. H. EVANS, CHAS H. GREENE. noidtí Portland, Nov 1st, 1867.

NEW FIRM. THE subscribers have this day formed a copart nership for the purpose of conducting the retail Boot, Shoe and Rubber Business. Under the firm name of ELWELL & BUTLER.

And taken the store recently occupied by Messre Elliot & McCallar, No. 11 Market Square. Having added a large stock of goods to that purchased of Messrs. E. & M., we are prepared to furnish every style and description of Bools, Shoes and Rubbers, which we shall sell at the very lowest cash prices, hoping thereby to retain all former patrons and give our triends and the public generally an opportunity to buy good goods at desirable prices.

A. LEWIS ELWELL.

J. F. BUTLER.

Portland, Oct 15, 1867. CISdtt

Copartnership Notice. H. WALDRON and GEO. W. TRUE, from the late firm of E. H. Burgin & Co., have this owned a Copartnership under the style of GEORGE W. TRUE & CO.,

Meal, Grain & Flour Business to commence as soon as our new mills are com-pleted. GEO. W. TRUE, W. H WALDRON, dtf

JAS. H. BAXTER, ISAAC H. VARNEY and WM. G. DAVIS. all of Portland, County of Cumberland and State of Maine, hereby certify that they have this fourth day of November, A. D. 1867, at said Portland Joined a limited partnership in acaccordance with the provisions of the revised Statutes of Maine, Chap. 33.

1st-The style of said Partnership shall be VARNEY & BAXTER. 2d-Said Wm. G. Davis of said Portland, is the Special Partner, and said Isaac H. Varney and Bax-ter of said Portland are the General Partners. 3d-The said firm is to transact at said Partland 3d.—The said firm is to transact at said Portland the business of Jobbing Fancy Goods and Small Wares, and General Merchantise, and said Pavis contributes to the capital thereof the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8000) cash.

4th—Said partnership commences from November 4th, A.D. 1867, and ceases one year from that date. In witness whereof we have becounto set our hands this fourth day of November A. D. 1867.

Signed

JAS. H. BAXTER,
I. H. VARNEY,
WM. G. DAVIS.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, 88. On the fourth day of November personally appoared Jas. H. Baxter, Isaac H. Varney and Wm. G. Davis aforeadd, and severally made oath to the furth of the foregoing certificate and acknowledged the same as their free act.

Before me, (Signed)

THOMAS M. GIVEEN, Justice Peace. CUMBERLAND, SS. Registry of Deeds. Receive Nov. 7, 1867, at 9h 50m A. M., and recorded in Boo 552, Page 487.

THOMAS HANCOCK, Register Copartnership Notice. THE subscribers have formed a copartnership un-EDWARD H. BURGIN & CO.,

Corn, Meal, Flour and Grain, Manufacture of Dairy and Table Salt, No. 120 Commercial Street. EDWARD H. BURGIN, E. S. GERRISH, EDWARD S. BURGIN. Portland, Sept. 30, 1867 oct. 5, eodtf

Copartnership Notice. CEORGE L. DAMON, has this day been admitted of as a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted, as heretofore, under the firm name of C. STAPLES & SON.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. SHIPS' TANKS MILL WORK OF ALL KINDS. Eridge Work, and General Machinery built to or-der. Castings for Buildings, Vessels, and all other purposes promptly jurnished. Repairs on Marine and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers faithfully executed, and having control of a large and well equipped Forge, can quickly jurn.sh

FORGINGS OF ANY SIZE, for such purposes. We also have good facilities for supplying such patterns as may be wanted. Having the necessary tools and men, we propose to build to Fire and Burglar Proof Safes of any Size.

with inter'or arrangements as ordered, Bank Vaults, Steel Lined Chests, Iron Doors, Shutters, &c., and would refer to the Safes in the First National and Portland Savings Bank, and the Vault and Iron Doors in Hon. Geo. W. Woodman's new stores, built under the superintendence of our Mr. Damon, as CHARLES STAPLES, CHARLES STAPLES, JR., GEORGE L. DAMON.

Portland, August 1, 1867. augleodem Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copart nership under the firm name of Donnell, Greely & Butler, Commission Merchants, And Wholesale Dealers in GROJERIES, FLOUR, PORK, LARD, FISH, &c. J. B. DONNELL, JUSTUS GREELY, A. BUTLER. au3eodtf



LADIES', GENT.'S -AND-

CHILDREN'S Boots & Shoes! NEW GOODS! New Prices! JUST RECEIVED!

E. NUTTER. No. 40 Center Street.

DR. JOHNSON'S Sea Foam Dentifrice! THIS Preparation is recommended by eminent
Dentists, Physicians and Chemists, as being second to none in use, for cleansing, polishing and
preserving the teeth hardening the gums, and imparting a pleasant odor to the breath; in factit cannot be excelled. It acts not only as a powder, but as
a soap and wash, three in one. Contains no injurions grit or acid. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

M. D JOHNSON, Dentist. October 30. dtf Cotton Seed Meal !

50 TONS Cotton Seed Meal, for sale b. KENDALL & WHITNEY.

REAL ESTATE.

Two Story House for \$2500. ON Adams street, contains eleven finished rooms that plenty-filtered water. The house will accommodate two families. Is convenient to the Portland Company, the Boston Steamers and Grantrunk Depot. Apply to

Land for Sale. A PART of the late Mary S. Lunt's Estate, near Portland, via Tukey's Bridge; in parcels to suit Purchasers. Enquire in person or by letter of JAMES JOHNSON, Stroudwater, Westbrook, Adm'r of said Estate with will annexed. Valuable Real Estate for Sale. The three story brick house on Free Street, now occupied by the Right I ev. Bishop Bacon, is now offered for sale. The house contains thirty rooms, and is a very desirable lacation for a

First Class Hotel or Genteel Boarding House; it being but a few steps from the centre of business.

The lot is very large, containing more than nineteen thousand square feet. This is a rare opportunity to purchase one of the best locations in Portland. Apply to

WILLIAM H. JERRIS, oct8dif

Real Estate Agent. For Sale---One Mile from Port-For Sale---One Mile from Portland.

THE beautiful residence occupied by Rev. W. P.
Merrill, situated in Westbrook, on the Back
Cove road, known by the name of the Machigoune
Villa, The grounds are tastefully laid out with
walks, flower beds, splendid evergreens and shade
trees; about 200 pear, apple, plum and cherry trees
in bearing; plenty of currents and goosebetries;
about n acre of strawberries-raised 1,600 quarts
this year. The lot embraces nearly four acres, with
streets 60 feet wide all round it. The buildingsafine house with 15 rooms, French root and cupola,
and a piazza round three sides; warmed with furnace, good well and cistern in cellar; gardener's
house and summer house, and good stable well
inished with cellar.

Terms easy. For particulars enquire on the pre-

Terms easy. For particulars euquire on the primises, or of WHITTEMORE & STARRIRD, of Commercial street; or FERNALD & SON, corned Proble and Congress streets.

Sept. 3. dti For Sale.

THE cottage house No. 26 Myrtle Street. Has a brick cistern, filtered water. The house contains also rooms in thorough repair and nearly new. For particulars enquire on the premises. Possession given the first of November.

If not sold by the first of November, a part of he house will be to let. Genteel Residence for Sale in Gor-

Genteel Residence for Sale in Gorham.

One of the Finest Residences in Gorham,

Now occupied by Major Mann is offered for sale. The house is two stories, thoroughly finished inside and out, and in situation is unsurpassed in that beautiful village.—The lot is large, upon which is fruit trees of various kinds, shruberry, &c. A nice spring of excellent water is handy to the door, and large cistern in cellar. It also has a fine stable. This excellent property will commend itself to any man who is in want of a pleasant home within 30 mmutes ride of Portland.

For further particulars enquiro of W, H. Jerris, Real Estate Agent, at Horse Raliroad Office, opposite Preble House.

Valuable Hotel Property for Selections Valuable Hotel Property for Sale THE Oxford House, pleasantly situated in the village of Fryeburg, Oxford county, Maine, is offered for sale at a bargain, it applied for soon.

The House is large, in good repair, with intriture and fixtures throughout, together with all necessary

atbuildings.

For full particulars inquire of HORATIO BOOTHBY,

Proprieto Or Hauson & Dow, 541 Union st. Fryeburg, Sept. 29, 1866. and on Commercial Street to Lease.
THE subscriber is desirous of improving his lot
On Commercial street, and will lease a part o
the whole for a term of years.
Or he will erect buildings suitable for manafactur
ing or other purposes, if desired.
Proposals will be received by E. E. UPHAM, of
the subscriber. N. P. RICHARDSON.

May Soth. To be Sold Immediately. TWO Houses and lots in City. Price \$900 and \$1 600. House lots in Cape Elizabeth \$50 to \$10 JOSEPH REED, Real Estate Agent, Oak and Congress sts. For Sale or Lease!

Pleasantly situated in North Yarmouth, 12 miles from Portland, a 14 story brick house recently put in good repair; garden with fruit trees, good water, &c. Blacksmith Shop with two torges, in good repair; 20 acres of land, cut 10 tons of hay this season, and a young orchard of 50 apple trees in a flourishing condition. It is the best locality in the County for general jobbing and carriage work. For particulars enquire of ALBERT CHASE, at E. K. Lemont's Carriage Shop, Preble st, Portland.

STEAM REFINED SOAPS LEATHE & GORE,

WOULD solicit the attention of the trade and consumers to their Standard Brands of STEAM REFINED SOAPS, EXTRA,

FAMILY,

NO. 1,

OLEINE,

CHEMICAL OLIVE,

CRANE'S PATEN'

SODA, AND AMERICAN CASTILE,

All of SUPERIOR QUALITIES, in packages suitable for the trade and family use.

Importing direct our chemicals, and using only the best materials, and as our goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of our senior partner, who has had thirty years practical experience in the business, we therefore assure the public with condence that we can and will furnish the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices! Having recently enlarged and erected NEW WORKS, contains all the modern improvements, we are enabled to furnish a supply of Sonps of the Best Qualities, adapted to the demand, for Export and Domestic Con-umption. LEATHE & GORE'S

STEAM REFINED SOAPS SOLD BY ALL THE

Wholesale Grocers Throughout the State Leathe & Gore. 397 Coramercial St, 47 & 49 Beach Street arch 26-du PORTLAND, MAINE.



DISEASES. Its Effects are It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neu-ralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than TWO OR THREE PILLS. No other form of Neuralgia or Nervous Disease has failed to yield to this

and general nervous derangements,—of many years standing,—affecting the entire system, its use for a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always affords the most astonishing relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure.

It contains no drugs or other materials in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can ALWAYS be used with

PERFECT SAFETY. It has long been in constant use by many of or MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

One package. \$1.00, Postage 6 cents. Twelve packages, 9.00,

It is sald by all wholesale and retail dealers in drug nd medicines throughout the United States, and b TURNER & CO., Sole Proprietors. 120 TREVONT ST., BOSTON, MASS. October 31. 2taw 6m

DAPER PANTALET COMPANY

DEERING, MILLIKEN & Co.

Prepared

Paper Pantalets. THE FURLONG

> To Supply The Market

PORTLAND, WITH THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE. They are the Cheapest Economical Paper Goods ever put on the market!

Furlong Paper Pantalet Co., MECHANIC FALLS, ME. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.. No. 14 Next door to the Preble House, Send a Stamp for Circular. New York, General Agents for United States. Bonnets and Millinery!

MRS. E. T. CUSHMAN TAKES pleasure in announcing to her friends and the public generally, that she has a fine assort-ment of **Bounets**, which she offers at very low rices. Also FRAMES AND MATERIALS, Furnished to those wishing to make their own bon lets. All in want of Millinery are invited to call be love purchasing elsewhere. No. 2 Decring block, Portland.

MERCHANDISE

Limber for Sale. 100 M Dry Pine Boards, 100 M Dry Hemlock Boards 300 M Spruce and Cedar Shingles Also Laths, Clapboards, Gutters and Timber contantly on hand.

Lath Dimensions sawed to order.

E. & S. M. SMART, Lumber Dealers, 172 Commercial St.

PINE SHINGLES. 50.000 EXTRA PINE SHIN-

50.000 Clear Pine Shingles 50.000 Seasoned Pine Shipping Roards 75,000 Sensoned Pine Outs. Spruce dimension, all kinds, sawed to order. Doors, Sashes and Blinds! constantly on hand and for sale by R. DEERING.

No. 291 Commercial Street, Hobson's Whart, foot of High Street, Particular Notice! We are now offering our customers and the public generally, all the best qualities of COAL!

Furnaces, Ranges & Cooking Stoves at the following prices, Delivered at any part of the City, vis: \$8.50 1,900 " - - - 8,07

And so on down to five hundred pounds. Our Coals are all first class, prepared in the best of order, And warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Also the best qualities HARD and SOFT WCOD, as cheap as the cheapest. ROUNDS & CO., Head Franklin Wharf, Commercial Street. August 5. dtt

\$7. Cheap Coal. \$7 WE can now offer nice CHESTRUT COAL at \$7.00 per ton, delivered at any part of the city. Also for sale at the lowest market price, Old Co. Lehigh, SUGAR LOAF LEHIGH, For Furunces.

For Ranges and Cook Stoves, Johu's White Ash, Dinmond, Red Ash, which are free of all impurities and very nice. Also Cumberland! A cargo just lauded, fresh mined, for Blacksmith use. Lehigh Lump, for Foundry Use! We keep constantly on hand a tall assortment of Choice Family Coal. Those wishing to pur-chase largo lots will do well to give us a call before HARD AND SOFT WOOD Randall, McAllister & Co.,

may3dtf No. 60 COMMERCIAL ST., Head of Maine Wharf. Coal for Open Grates. English Cannell Coal. English Cannell Coal.

We have also made arrangements for Barbey this the best coal in lots of suit purchasers at Boston prices. This coal is extensively used in Boston and Naw York, for open grates and stoves, in fact is the only coal that is suitable for that purpose. We have also made arrangements for a large amount of the Harleigh Lehigh Coal for Furnaces and Parlor Stoves; this is the best coal mined, being very pure, and the most economical coal in in uso.

For Ranges and Cooking Stoves we have the Johns Lackawana and Lorbery Coal.

We keep constantly on hand a variety of the choleest family coal, at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

Also the best qualities of hard and son WOOD.

Randall. McAllister & 40.

Raudall, McAllister & Co. No 60 Commercial street. Lumber and Coal. THE undersigned have on hand for delivery, the various sizes of SUPERIOR COAL, at LOWISST MARKET PRICES. Also Laths, Shingles, Clapboards, ice and Pine Lumber. Spruce Dimensions sawe

at short notice.

PERKINN, JACKSON & CO.,
High Street Whart, 202 Commercial, LUMBER. Wholesale and Retail.

BOARDS, Plank, Shingles and Scantling of all sizes constantly on hand.

Building material sawed to order.

ISAAC DYER.

augiltf No. 94 Union Wharf. California Flour. GOO SACKS MAGNOLIA, XX Flour.
200 SACKS COOMA, XX Flour.
550 SACKS CITY MILLY XX Flour.
300 SACKS GOLDEN RAGLE, XX
Flour, landing from Schooner Hume, at Central Wharf, and for sale by
UPHAM & ADAMS.

December 2. d2w is UPHAM & ADAMS. JUST RECEIVED. from St Louis, Chicago and Millwaukec, the choicest brands of WHITE WHEAT FLOUR.

Which is offiered to the Trade at the lowest prices. GEO. F. FOSTER, Portland, Nov 23, 1867. No. 2 Galt Block. Sagua Muscovado Molasses-Early Importation.
220 HHDS. Choice Muscovado Mo-200 Bbls. Choice Mascovado Molasser No. 111 Commercial Street.

Clayed Molnsses. HHDS. CLAYED MOLASSES, No. 111 Commercial Street. Salt, Salt, Salt! Liverpool, Cadiz and Turks Island Salt, it bond or duty paid, for sale by

E. G. WILLARD,

Commercial Wharf.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. B. HUGMES CAN BE FOUND AT HIS PRIVATE MEDICAL ROOMS. No. 14 Preble Street,

No. 14 Preble Street,

Near the Preble House,

Where he can be consulted privately, and swith
the utmost confidence by the affileted, at
hours daily, and from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dr. H. addresses those who are suffering under the
affliction of rivate diseases, whether arising from
impure connection or the terrible vice of self-abuse.
Devoting his entire time to that particular branch of
the medical profession, he feels warranted in GUARASTEEING A CURE IN ALL CASES, whether of long
atanding or recently controcted, entirely removing the
dregs of disease from the system, and making a perfect and PERMANENT CURE.

He would call the attention of the afflicted to the
fact of his long-standing and well-carnad reputation
furnishing sufficient assurance of his skill and sucocss.

Every intelligent and thinking person must know hat remedies handed out for general use should have betr efficacy established by well tested experience in the hands of a regularly educated physician, whose preparatory studies fit him for all the duties he must fulfil; yet the country is flooded with poor nostruma and cure-alls, purporting to be the best in the world, which are not only useless, but always injurious. The unfortunate should be FARTIOULAR in selecting his physician, as it is a lamentable yet incontrovertible fact, that many syphilide patients are made miserable with ruined constitutions by maltreatment from inexperienced physicians in general practice; for it is a point generally conceded by the best syphilographers, that the study and management of these come plaints should engross the whole time of those who would be competent and successful in their treatment and cure. The inexperienced general practitioner, having neither opportunity nor time to makhanself acquainted with their pathology, commonly pursues one system of freatment, in most cases making an indiscriminate use of that antiquated and dangerone weapon, the Mercury.

All who have committed an excess of any kind, who have it be the solitary vice of youth, or the stinging r-buke of misplaced confidence in maturer years, SEEK FOR AS ANTHOTE IN SEASON.

The Pains and Aches, and Lassitude and Nervous Prostration that may follow Impure Coition, are the Barometer to the whole system.

Do not wait for the consummation that is sure to follow; do not wait for Unsightly Ulcers, for Disabled Limbs, for Lass of Heauty and Complexion.

Mow Skauy Thousands Can Tentify to This by Unhappy Experience! Young men troubled with emissions in sleep,—a complaint generally the result of a bad habit in youth,—treated scientifically and a perfect cure warranted or no charge made.

Hardly a day passes but we are consulted by one or more young men, with the above disease, some of whom are as weak and emseinted as thought they had the consumption, and by their friends are supposed to have it. All such cases yield to the proper and only correct course of treatment, and in a short time are made to rejoice in period health.

There are many men of the age of thirty who are troubled with too frequent evacuations from the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakening the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes small particles of semen or albumen will appear, or the color will be of a thin milkish hua, again changing to a dark and turbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty ignorant of the cause, which is the SECOND STAGE OF SEMINAL WEAKHESS.

I can warrant a perfect cure in such cases, and a full and healthy restoration of the urinary organs.

Pergons who cannot personally consult the Dr., can do so by writing, in a plain manner, a description of their discases, and the appropriate remedies will be forwarded immediately.

All correspondence strictly confidential, and will be returned, if desired.

Address:

DR. J. B. HUGHES,

No. 14 Preble Sireet,

Next door to the Preble House,

Portland, Me. Middle-Aged Men.

Electic Medical Infirmary, TO THE LADIES. DR. HUGHES particularly invites all Ladies, who need a medical adviser, to call at his rooms, No. 14 Preble Street, which they will find arranged for their Preble Street, which they will find arranged for their especial accommodation.

Dr. H. 'z Electic Removating Medicines are unrivalled in eiteacy and superior virtue in regulating all Female Irregularities. Their action is specific and certain of producing relief in a short time.

LADIES will find it invaluable in all cases of obstructions after all other remedies have been tried in vain. It is purely vegetable, containing nothing in the least injurious to the health, and may be taken with perfect safety at all times.

Sont to any part of the country, with full directions, by addressing ant.1865d&w.

No. 14 Proble Street, Portland.

ALBION Dining Rooms

117 Federal Breet.

MOTELS.

W Beet Soup and Class & towder at all ours for 15 cts. ROAST BEEF, LAMB, CHICAEN, TURKEY, HICKEN PIE, 35 cents per plais.

Table Board \$3.50 per week. SATISFACTION TO ALE.

AUGUSTA HOUSE. STATE STREET.
AUGUSTA, ME.
RE-OPENED JUNE, 1, 1867. J. H. KLING, Proprietor, gr Transient rates \$2.00 to 2.50 per day, according to rooms. FREE Carriage to and from House

12.5.17.26com tow.

PORTLAND SACO & PORTSMOUTH R. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Commencing Monday, Nov'r 11th, 1507 Passenger Trains leave Portland daily Condays excepted) for Saco and Biddeford, at 645, 840 A. M, 2.55 and 5.20 P. M. For South Berwick Junction, Portsouth Bersick Junction, Portsouth, Boston, and intermediate Stations at 6.45, 8.40 A. M., and 2.55 P. M. P. M. Leave Boston for Portland and Intermediate Siz-tions at 7.30 A. M., and 3.00 and 5.00 P M. Freight Trains daily each way, (Sunday excepted FRANCIS Chase, Super-Portland, Nov 8, 1887.

Portland & Kennebec R. R. Winter Arrangement, Nov. 11, 1867.

Trains leave Portland at 1 P. M. for all stations on this line, and for Lawiston and stations on the Androscoggin Road. Also Banger and stations on Maine Central road.

Leave Portland daily, except Saturdays, at 5 P M, for Bath. Saturdays only leave Portland at 8.15 P M, for Bath and Angusta.

Trains are due at Portland at 8.50 A, M., and 2.10 M, daily.

The through Portland at 8.50 A, M., and 2.10 M. Trains are due at Portland at 8.50 A. M., and 2.10 P. M., daily.

The through Freight Train with passenger car attached, leaves Portland for Skowbegan every morning at 7 octock.

Fare as low by this route to Lewiston, Waterville, Kendall's Mills and Bangor as by the Maine Central road, and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central Stations are good for a passage on this line. Passengers from Bangor, Newport, &c., will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only, and after taking the cars on this road the Conductor will formish tickets and make the tare the same through to Fortland or Boston as via the Maine Central road.

Stages for Rockland connect at Eath; and for Belast at Augusta, leaving daily on arrival of train from Boston, leaving at 7.30 A. M.; and tor Solon, Auson, Norridgewock, Athens and Moose Head Lake all Skowhegan, and for China, East and North Vesselbore' at Vassalbore'; for Unity-at Kendall's Mill's, and for Canaan at Pishon's Ferry.

W. HATCH, Superintendent. Augusta, Nov. 5, 1867. Super intendent.

GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY! OF CANADS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Monday, Nov. 11, 1867, Express Train for Lewiston and South Paris at 7.40 Mail Train for Waterville, Bangor, Montreal, Que Local Train for South Paris, and intermediate stations, at 5, P. M. No baggage can be received or checked after time Trains will arrive as follows:-

From Lewiston, Auburn and South Paris, 8.16 A. M.
From Montreal, Quebec, Baugor, Waterville, &c., at
Local Train trom South Paris and intermediate statons, at

8.00 P. M. 2.15 P. M. The Company are not responsible for haggare to any amount exceeding \$50 in value (and that per early unless notice is given, and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additions value. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

PORTLAND & ROCHESTER R.R. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, April 11, 1887
trains will run as follows:
Fassenger trains leave Saco River for Portland at
5.39 and 9.00 A. M., and 5.40 P. M. Leave Portland
tor Saco River 7.15 4, M., 2.00 and 5.30 P. M.
Freight trains leav. Saco River 6-50. A. M.; Portland
1.-15 P. M.

Portland, Nov 9, 1867.

1.-15 P. M.

25 Stages connect at Gorham for West Gorham.
Standish, Steep Falls, Ealdwin, Donmark, Setage.
Stridgton, Lovell. Hiram, Brownield, Fryedom?,
Conway, Bartist, Jackson, Limington, Cornes, Corter, Freedom, Madison, and Eaton, N. H.

At Buxton Conter for West Earston, Bonny-Eacle
South Limington, Limington, Limerick, Nowiledd
Parsonsfeld and Ossipae.

At Saccarapps for South Windown, Windham Bill
and North Windham, early.

By order of the President.

Portland, April 12, 1867. dtr Shortest, Cheapest and Best Route

Through Tickets to Canada, and The West! Fares \$6,00 less than by any other route from Maine, to Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul. St. Louis, Mil-waukee, Cincinnati, and all parts West and South West!

Grand Trunk Railway!

waukee, Cincinnati, and all parts West and South West!

Through trains leave daily, from Bangor, Skowhegan, Farmington, Augusta and Portland, and on arrival of Steamers from Bangor and St. dohe, making direct connection, without stopping, to all points as above; thus avoiding Hotel Expenses and macking in crowded Cities.

13 Baggage checked through, without change. At Reireshment Rooms, and for Sleeping Cars, American Money is Received from Passengers holding Through Tickets.

A tri-weekly line of first class steamers from Sarnia, fire only \$20,00, from Portland to Milwaukee and Chicago; State Rooms and Meals included.

Leaving Sarnia on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenlags, on actival of trains from the East! ay evenings, on arrival of Trains from the East Through Tick ts can be procured at all the Prical Ticket Offices in New England, and at the Co my's Cflice. E. P. BEACH, Gen'l Agent, 175 Broadway, N. V C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, Bangor.

D. H. BLANCHARD, Agent. 282 Congress St , under Lancaster Hall, Portland. Portland, September 23, 1867. sept25-dti MAINE CENTRAL R. B.

SPRING ARRAMAEMENT. Bangor and all intermediate station on this line 1.10 P. M. daily. For Lewiston and Auburn only 7.40 A. M. 1.40 A. M.

23 Freight trains for Waterville and all intermediate stations, leave Portland at 8.25 A. M.

Train from Bangor is due at Portland at 2.15 P. M.
in season to connect with train for Bostom.

From Lewiston and Arburn only, at 8.10 A. M.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

CROUP! CROUP DR. HOOKER'S Cough and Croup Syrup CURES CROUP, COUGHS FROM COLDS

Hoarseness, Gatarrhal Coughs, COUGHS FROM HUMORS AND BRONCHTAL COUGHS, and gives speedy relief in Whooping Coughs, and Asthma, and often cures the latter, and invariably shortens the run of the former.

The Children are liable to be attacked with Croap without a moment's warning. It is, therefore, important that every iamily should have constantly at hand some simple and pleasant, yet efficacious remedy for the cure of this painful and too often fatal disease. Such a remedy is edy for the cure of the parties of the disease. Such a remedy is

Dr. Hooker's Cough and Croup Syrup. For sale by all Draggists.
C. D. LEET, Proprietor, Springfield, Mass Demos Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will also supply the Trade at List Prices. W. F. Phillips & Co. Wholesale Agents, Portand. Mar 27cowly

J. C. YOUNG. 80 & 82 Devonshire Street, BOSTON. IMPORTER & JOBBER OF

Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, KNIT WORSTED GOODS.

Trimmings, Braids, Buttons and Small Wares. Specially adapted to New England trade. Special attention is called to my assortment

ZEPHYR WORSTED. Rollins & Gilkey CONTINUE TO SELE

Pure Drugs and Medicines, - AT THE OLD STAND, Cor. Congress and Preble Streets.

Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, and all new and tresh goods at the Lowest Cash Prices!

November 7. dtf TIN TYPES. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOZEN At A. S. DAVIS' Photograph Galleries, No. 27 arket Square, opposite Preble Street. 199tf

医實验血體和 Special Steamboat Notice.

THE STEAMER Charles Houghton

LAST TRIPS FOR THE SEASON THIS WEEK to Damariscotta and Waldeboro, and intermediate landings, baving Atlantic Wharf at Dec2-d5t ROSS & STUEDIVANT, Agents.

Extra Trip to Machias I Last of the Season!

THE STEAMER City of Richmond.

CAPT. CHARLES DEERING. Will make an extra trip to Muchias, leaving R. R. Whart, foot of State street, Portland, Friday, Dec. 6th, at 10 PM, or on arrival of 5 PM train from Boson, touching at Rockand, Candon, Bolfast, Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgewicz, Mt. Desert, Mill-bridge, and Jonesport. bridge, and Jonesport.

Refurding—will leave Machia: our Tuesday Morning, Dec 10th, at 5 o'clock, touching at the above named landings.

ROSS & STURDIVANT, Avents.

Portland, Nov 28, 1867.

1028-tidee6 PORTLAND AND MEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SEMI-WELKLY LINE. The fine steamers DIRIGO and FRANCONIA, and CHESAPEAKE, with until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Gail's Whort, Portland, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 Eass River, New York, every Monday and Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Dirigo and Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most St. John.
Shippers are requested to send their neight to the steamers as early as 2 v. M. on the may that they leave Portland.
For freight or passage upply to
EMERY & FOX, Only s Whart, Po tland.
J. F. AMES, Pler 28 East River.

Mentreal Ocean Steamship Co CARRYING THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES WAIL

Prescugers Booked to Londonderry and Liverpool. Meura Tickets granted at Reduced Rates. The Steamship Moravian, Capt Wylie, will leave his port for Liverpool, on SATURDAY, Dec. 7th, numediately after the arrival of the train of the pre-cious day from Montreal, to be followed by the Nes-cripa on the Mile. orian on the 14th.

Passage to Londonderry and Liverpool, cabin (according to accommedation)

S. 6 to \$80.

Steerage, \$2
Payable in Gold or its equivalent,
For Freight or passage apply to
II, & A. Al.LAN, No. 3 India St.
Portland Nov. 30. bil International Steamship Co. Eastport, Calais St. John.

DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ONE TRIP PER WEER. On and after Monday, December 26 the Steamer NEW BRUNSWICK Capt E. B. Winchester, will leave Rall road Whart, foot of State screet, every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., for Eastport and St. John. Beturning will leave St. John and Eastport every Connecting at Eastport with the Steamer Belle Brown for St. Andrews, Robbinston and Catais, with the New Brunswick and Canada Builway, for Wood-stack and Houlton stations. Connecting at St. John with the Steamer Em-press for Windsor, Digby and Halifax, and with E.

N. A. Railway for Shediac, and wit

Fredericton.

Fredericton.

A. R. STUBBS.

Agent. FOR Waldoboro', Damariscotta

INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS! The superior side-wheel freight and passenger steamer CHARLES HOFGHTON, A. WINCHENBACH, Master, will leave Atlantic Whati every Sa urday at 7 o'clock A. M., for Boothbay, Round Point and Walloboro, and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock A. M., for Boothbay, Hedgon's Mills and Damariscot a.

Returning—will leave Waldoboro' every Monday at 7 o'clock A. M. for Round Pond, Boothbay and Portland, and will leave Danariscotta every Thursday at 7 o'clock A. M. for Hodgdon's Mills, Boothbay and Portland. Enquire of ROSS & STURDIVANT, General Agents.

151 Commercial Street.

or Melville B. Williams, Atlantic Whari BRISTOL LINE

NEW YORK! BRISTOL, R. I.

Only One Hour Thirty Minutes CARS leave Boston and Pravidence Bail-rond Station daily (Sundays excepted), at 5.30 P. M., connecting with the New and Elegant Steamers Providence, CAPT. SIMMONS, on Mon-days, Wednesdays and Friday. Bristol, CAPT. BRAYTON, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Satur-days.

NO. 3 OLD STATE HOUSE,

and at the Station of Boston and Providence Rail GEO. SHIVERICH, H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager October 7, 1867. dly

FOR BOSTON. Fall Arrangement! The new and superior sea-going steamers JOHN, BROOKS, and MONTREAL, having been fitted up at great expense with a sarge number of beautiful tate Rooms, will run the season as follows: Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland at 70'clock and India Whart, Boston, every day at p'clock, P. W. (Saturaya excepted.)

Duck.

Duck.

L. BILLINGS, Agent. THE PORTLAND Kerosene Oil Comp'y,

Portland Kerosene Oil. From Albert Coal Exclusively.

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oil, the fire test of which is \$35 degrees of Fahrenbeit, and Portland Kerosene Gil Company. PORTLAND, ME., Aug fth. 1867.



L. B. FOLLETTE, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS. Ladies' & Children's Underflannels WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Corner of Congress St. and Tolman Place, 19ch 7, 1867.—dly

Oysters \$1.60 Per Gallon.

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