

Ellsworth American.

AMERICANS CAN GOVERN AMERICA WITHOUT THE AID OF POPISH INFLUENCE.

VOLUME I.

ELLSWORTH, HANCOCK COUNTY, MAINE; FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1855.

NUMBER 42

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Penobscot and Hancock.

THE inhabitants of the town of Holden at a town meeting, held on the 4th day of August, 1855, called for the purpose of choosing a Committee to petition the County Commissioners of the County of Penobscot and Hancock, at their August term at Bangor, to discontinue a certain road, as laid out jointly by said Commissioners, leading from the corner of Parker & Pearl's in Dedham, County of Penobscot, to Parker & Pearl's in Dedham, County of Hancock.

In pursuance to a vote of the town, we the undersigned, believing that the opening of said road will not be for the public convenience as there are two other parallel roads leading to the same terminus. Therefore your humble petitioners would request that your honorable body would examine said route and discontinue said road, if in your opinion the public will suffer no inconvenience by so doing. If, after examining said route your honorable body should not see fit to discontinue said road, then said petitioners request that you would make an alteration in said road. And as in duty bound we shall ever pray.

J. FOGG, Selectmen.
T. J. WINCHESTER, of Holden.
RUSSELL HART, Town Agent.
R. FREEMAN, Town Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Penobscot, ss. Court of County Commissioners, August 4, A. D. 1855.

Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefor order that the County Commissioners meet at George's Tavern in Holden, on Tuesday the 27th day of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and there proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition, immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further

Ordered, That notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested by serving attested copies of the petition and this order thereon upon the clerks of the towns of Holden and Dedham, and also upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Hancock, & by posting up attested copies aforesaid, in three public places in each of said towns, thirty days at least before the time appointed for such view; and also by publishing the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Bangor Jeffersonian, a newspaper printed in Bangor, and in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth, in the County of Hancock, and in the Kennebec Journal, a newspaper printed in Augusta, by the printer to the State, the first publication to be thirty days at least, before the time appointed for said view; that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest, NATHAN WESTON, Jr., Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.—Attest.

10 NATHAN WESTON, Jr., Clerk.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the County of Penobscot, to be holden at Bangor, within and for the County of Penobscot on Tuesday the 27th day of August A. D. 1855.

THE subscribers, inhabitants of the towns of Holden and Orrington, in the County of Penobscot, and Buckport and Dedham, in the County of Hancock, respectfully represent that a public highway commencing at Warren C. Hart's corner, so called, in the town of Holden, thence running a south easterly course, by the houses of T. R. and G. K. Copeland, thence in nearly same direction to Buckport (line thence uncertain), by the place so called in the town of Dedham, would be of great public convenience and utility.

They therefore pray your honorable body to cause said highway to be duly and legally located and established.

LAMUEL COPELAND, and 50 others.

Aug. 9, 1855.

STATE OF MAINE.

Penobscot, ss. Court of County Commissioners, August Term A. D. 1855.

Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners, that the petitioners are responsible and that they ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in their petition, and therefore order that the County Commissioners meet at the dwelling house of Parker & Pearl, in Dedham, on Wednesday, the 28th day of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and there proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further

Ordered, That notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by serving attested copies of the petition and this order thereon upon the clerks of the towns of Holden and Orrington, in the County of Penobscot, Buckport and Dedham, in the County of Hancock, and upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Hancock, & by posting up attested copies aforesaid, in three public places in each of said towns, thirty days at least before the time appointed for said view and by publishing the petition and order thereon, three weeks successively in the Bangor Jeffersonian, a newspaper published in Bangor, and in the Ellsworth American, a newspaper published in Ellsworth in the County of Hancock, and in the Kennebec Journal, a newspaper printed in Augusta, by the printer to the State, the first publication to be thirty days at least, before the time of said view; that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard if they think fit.

Attest, NATHAN WESTON, Jr., Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.—Attest.

10 NATHAN WESTON, Jr., Clerk.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the dissolution to take effect on the first day of Oct. 1855.

JOHN H. PARTRIDGE will continue the LIVERY STABLE business in his own name and upon his own account, will settle all business of the late firm, collect all debts due the same and pay all demands against it.

JAMES H. HOPKINS.

JOHN H. PARTRIDGE.

Ellsworth, Sept. 25th, 1855.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the late firm of HOPKINS & PARTRIDGE are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, as it is very desirable to close up the business of the firm, and still more desirable to collect the same and pay all demands against it.

JOHN H. PARTRIDGE.

September 28th, 1855.

The Ellsworth American.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

CHANEY & MOOR.

W. H. CHANEY, C. W. MOOR.

Office in the Town Building, on Main Street, nearly opposite Hancock Bank.

Our American Platform.

1. We believe in the existence of an Almighty Being, who rules the universe, and governs nations and to whose All-wise and paternal care we are indebted to our unparalleled advancement in national and individual prosperity.

2. We admit the privilege, and will defend the right of all persons, of whatever religious sect or denomination, to exercise perfect freedom in religious opinions and to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, so long as they shall not as caste or church seek to exercise any temporal power; thereby denying all wish or purpose to interfere with the religious opinions of any one.

3. We are opposed to all political associations of men composed exclusively of persons of foreign birth, and to the formation of foreign military companies in our country.

4. The cultivation and development of a purely American sentiment and feeling—a passionate attachment to our country, and its government—of admiration of the purer days of our national existence—of veneration of our national fathers, and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our constitution.

5. That the time has arrived when the American Party of the United States are called upon to take open, fearless and unreserved ground upon the great question of slavery, that is now agitating the people of every section of this Union; and that the intense excitement and agitation which at the present time are distracting our country upon the subject of slavery have been caused by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; and that that repeal was uncalculated for, a gross violation and disregard of a sacred compact, entered into between the two great sections of this great confederacy, and in the highest degree destructive to the peace and welfare of this Union. That a restoration of the Missouri Compromise, as it will restore the territory for which it was originally made to the same situation in which it was before that line was unnecessarily destroyed, so it will restore peace and harmony to the country, without injury or injustice to any portion of the Union; that while it will only give to freedom that which with due solemnity and in good faith was long since conveyed to her under the contract, it will equally preserve the full and undisturbed rights acquired under it by the South, and that therefore the Missouri Compromise should be restored, and that in all political national contests the American party in the County of Hancock, will demand of its candidates for office among other qualifications their open and undisguised opinions upon this question.

6. The essential modification of the naturalization laws by extending the time of residence, required of those of foreign birth to entitle them to citizenship.—But a careful avoidance of all interference with rights of citizenship already acquired under existing laws.

7. Resistance to the corruptive influences and aggressive policy of the Roman Church, unwavering opposition to all foreign influence or interference of foreign emissaries, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

8. A radical improvement in the present system of executive patronage, which unsparingly confers rewards for political subservience, and punishes for manly independence in political opinion and a fearless exercise of political rights.

9. The education of the youth of our land in the schools of our country, which should be open to all, without regard to condition or creed, and which shall be free from all influences of a denominational or partisan character—but in which the Holy Bible, shall ever be freely introduced and read, as the book which contains the best system of morals, and the only system of pure religion and the rule of his faith and practice.

10. The just and proper protection to American labor and American enterprise and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations.

11. We declare our attachment to the Union of these States, and while we do not partake of the fears so often entertained of its dissolution, we will endeavor to promote its perpetuity by a firm adherence to all the principles, as well of the constitution as the declaration of American Independence.

12. We disclaim all right of the general government to interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the States of this Union; but we distinctly assert that Congress has full power, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the subject in the Territories of the United States.

13. Such a radical modification of the laws in reference to emigration as will effectually prevent the sending to our shore the paupers and felons of other nations.

14. We condemn, in a most positive manner, the assaults upon the elective franchise in Kansas, and the efforts to control the free exercise of the right of suffrage, to which every American citizen is entitled.

Original.

A Fancy Sketch.

BY CHARLIE.

"Allie, darling, unclose the shutters that I may gaze once more upon the beautiful sun just sinking in all its splendor behind the western hills. I feel that I am dying, that my spirit will leave this 'frail tenement of clay,' as the glorious orb of day disappears from sight; that ere the twilight shall have deepened into the shades of night, my spirit will have winged its flight to that bright world of bliss, where sorrow is never known, where pain and sickness can never come. O, that I could see my Herbert once more, that I might learn from his own lips why he has ceased to love, or at least the cause of his silence. I fear some evil hand has been at work, for I cannot, cannot believe, my darling false."

"Hush, dearest Carrie, I fear the effects of this excitement upon your feeble frame; be very quiet and you will yet recover; indeed you look better than you have for weeks."

"Do not deceive yourself; it is only the excitement that frequently precedes death. Grieve not for me when I am no more; and, Allie, tell Herbert I loved him in health, and dying prayed for his happiness, and hope to meet him in heaven, where will be no parting of loved ones. O, Allie, may you never feel what it is to have the heart's purest affections blighted, and to know that your girlhood's first love is but a day-dream of happiness, to fade soon away. I would say more but I am very, very weak. Hark! that heavenly music—the angel voice of my sainted mother calls me, I must go. Farewell, Allie, grieve not, I—" and the voice died away in gentle murmurs, and she slept the sleep of death.

Turn with us, kind reader, from the sunny southland to the beautiful village of Switzdale, situated on the banks of the Hudson. It is just three years previous to the scene before recorded. Let us enter that beautiful mansion, shaded by lofty elms and giant oaks. Tread lightly, for angels are hovering round to call a pure spirit away from earth. Listen now. "Carrie, I am dying; I shall soon rejoin the loved ones who have gone before, and you will be motherless; so, O, do not forget the instructions which I have given you; strive to do your duty, look to God for strength in your afflictions and he will sustain you. Herbert, my son, for by that endearing name I must call you, I give my child to your keeping. O, protect and shield her from every rude blast that sweeps across her pathway. Cherish her with your heart's fondest love for she is my only one. God bless you both, my children." And she died. They buried her on the hill side, where repose in quietness the bodies of her husband and child, long since snatched from her by the relentless hand of death.

Did Herbert Clayton fulfill the promise he made to that dying mother? We shall see.

Herbert was the youngest son of very wealthy parents. From his infancy he had been taught to regard the penniless with disgustful feelings, and that wealth was the stepping-stone to respectability. Reared under the influence of such false sentiments, what wonder if in looking for a wife he considered riches the object.

He came to the village of Switzdale a year previous to the death of Mrs. S—, as a lawyer. His free manners and easy address, together with his talents and wealth, soon initiated him into the good graces of all the aristocracy of Switzdale; and not a mother with a marriageable daughter, but what gave a grand party for the purpose of inviting Herbert, and thereby aiding in the siege which her daughter had laid to his heart.

He sought an introduction to Carrie S—. They became acquainted. She was beautiful, kind, generous, accomplished, and what was of far more value in his eyes, wealthy. He proposed, and she accepted believing that he loved her, and gave him her whole heart in return. Ah! could she have looked down into the depths of his inmost soul, how she would have shuddered at the thought of becoming his wife, how much sorrow 'twould have saved her; then, perhaps, she might have been happy.

After the death of Mrs. S—, Carrie decided on going south, to spend the winter with a friend. Herbert was to go to Europe, and return in one year and claim Carrie as his bride. Accordingly he accompanied her to the home of her friend,

and after spending a few weeks there, set out for Europe.

In a short time Carrie received letters from her native village, stating that her mother's property was barely sufficient to pay her debts; and that she was now penniless. That troubled her but very little however, for Herbert possessed an ample fortune, and she fondly trusted that his love for her was such as to throw aside all obstacles to their union. Month after month passed on and no tidings of the absent one; still Carrie hugged the delusive hope to her bosom, that Herbert would yet return. Such is woman's love.

In one of the principal hotels in London, Herbert Clayton sits reading. A servant enters, bearing a letter for Herbert. He has opened it; the delicate chirography pronounced it a lady's; it is from Carrie, relating the loss of her property, but ending with assurances of love and wishes for his prosperity. Herbert arises, and takes a small bundle of letters from his valise, and with the one above mentioned, commits them to the flames muttering as he does so, "I'll never marry a portionless maiden;" then resumes his seat, and reads from the volume lying open before him, as if nothing of importance had occurred.

Ah! Herbert, Herbert, how can you thus crush a young heart, doating on you, and confiding with womanly faith in your love. Sooner or later must come the punishment for so foul a deed. And it came. Conscience ever whispered of the gentle being he had wronged, and he sought the wine-cup to drown the voice of the faithful monitor in its poisoned draughts.

Far away from home and friends, alone and unloved, he sank into a drunkard's grave.

Miscellaneous.

One of John Phoenix's Stories.

Dr. Tushmaker was never regularly bred as a physician or surgeon, but he possessed naturally a strong mechanical genius and a fine appetite; and finding his teeth of great service in gratifying the latter propensity, he concluded that he could do more good in the world, and create more real happiness therein, by putting the teeth of the inhabitants in good order, than in any other way; so Tushmaker became a dentist. He was the man that first invented the method of placing small cog-wheels in the back teeth for the more perfect mastication of food, and he claimed to be the original discoverer of that method of filling cavities with a kind of putty, which, becoming hard directly, causes the tooth to ache so grievously that it has to be pulled, thereby giving the dentist two successive fees for the same job. Tushmaker was one day seated in his office in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, when a stout old fellow named Byles presented himself to have a back tooth drawn. The dentist seated his patient in the chair of torture, and opening his mouth, discovered there an enormous tooth, on the right hand side, as large as he afterwards expressed in, "as a small Polyglot Bible." I shall have trouble with that tooth, thought Tushmaker, but he clapped on his heaviest forceps, and pulled. It didn't come. Then he tried the turn-screw, exerting his utmost strength, but the tooth wouldn't stir. "Go away from here," said Tushmaker to Byles, "and return in a week, and I'll draw that tooth for you, or know the reason why." Byles got up, clapped a handkerchief to his jaw, and put forth. Then the dentist went to work, and in three days he invented an instrument, which he was confident would pull anything. It was a combination of the lever, pulley, wheel and axle, inclined plane, wedge and screw. The castings were made, and the machine put in the office, over an iron chain, rendered perfectly stationary by iron rods going down into the foundations of the granite building. In a week, old Byles returned; he was clamped into the iron chair, forceps connected with the machine attached firmly to the tooth, and Tushmaker stationing himself in the rear, took hold of a lever four feet in length. He turned it slightly. Old Byles gave a groan, and lifted his right leg. Another turn; another groan, and up went the leg again. "What do you raise your leg for?" asked the doctor. "I can't help it," said the patient. "Well, rejoined Tushmaker, 'that tooth is bound to come now.' He turned the lever clear round with a sudden jerk, and snapped old Byles' head clean and clear from his shoulders, leaving a space of four inches between the

several parts! They had a post mortem examination—the roots of the tooth were found extending down the right side, through the right leg, and turning up in two prongs under the sole of the right foot! "No wonder," said Tushmaker, "he raised his right leg." The jury thought so too, but they found the roots much decayed, and five surgeons swearing that mortification would have ensued in a few months. Tushmaker was cleared on a verdict of "justifiable homicide." He was a little shy of that instrument for some time afterward; but one day an old lady, feeble and flaccid, came in to have a tooth drawn, and thinking it would come out very easy, Tushmaker concluded just by way of variety, to try the machine. He did so; and at the first turn drew the old lady's skeleton completely and entirely from her body, leaving her a mass of quivering jelly in the chair! Tushmaker took her home in a pillow case. She lived seven years after that, and they called her the 'India Rubber Woman.' She had suffered terribly with the rheumatism, but after this occurrence never had a pain in her bones. The dentist kept them in a glass case. After this, the machine was sold to the contractor of the Boston custom house, and it was found that a child of three years of age could, by a single turn of the screw, raise a stone weighing twenty three tons. Smaller ones were made, on the same principle, and sold to the keepers of hotels and restaurants. They were used for boning turkeys. There is no moral to this story whatever, and it is possible that the circumstances may have become slightly exaggerated. Of course, there can be no doubt of the truth of the main incidents.—California Pioneer.

Americanism Nothing New.

The Richmond Whig says, under this caption the New York Express has a strong and sensible article which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers. To it we especially invoke the attention of our foreign born citizens. It contains facts, thoughts and suggestions worthy of being seriously pondered by them, and which, too, should profitably influence their reflections and their actions in future. The American question needs to be better understood by our foreign population. Its principles are in equal harmony with their interests and with the interests of all. The American party contemplates the disfranchisement and oppression of no one—it proposes to benefit all and to elevate the citizenship of all. It seeks to throw additional safe guards around our Republican institutions, and to perpetuate to the latest generations the blessings and privileges they confer. That is its mission, and we rely upon the patriotism and intelligence of the people for its triumphant fulfillment.

But to the article from the Express:

"The American party presents no novelties in its creed to the Republican. The Federal Constitution made in 1787, and signed Geo. Washington, is a native American document all over. Even the foreigners that help to make that instrument, and that fought shoulder to shoulder with our fathers, from 1776 to 1783, had the sense, and judgment, to see—that the Executive Branch of the Government, that is one third of it, as a Legislative Branch—with the power of executing the laws besides, must be a native and they insisted upon it. They gave that native Executive the power of originating and making treaties and they put in his hands exclusively the Army and Navy of the United States—with the militia of the several States, when called into action by the United States. The presiding officer of the Senate must be a native too—that presiding officer who presides over that branch of the government, which ratifies treaties—impeaches judges, and makes all confirmations of office and thus holds indirectly all patronage and Federal power. Our Fathers, too, gave Congress the power to make 'uniform naturalization laws,'—and so took from the States to give to the Federal Power the right of making, or not making, citizens of foreigners at all. Upon the qualification of Senators and Representatives in Congress—that presiding officer who presides over that branch of the government, which ratifies treaties—impeaches judges, and makes all confirmations of office and thus holds indirectly all patronage and Federal power. Our Fathers, too, gave Congress the power to make 'uniform naturalization laws,'—and so took from the States to give to the Federal Power the right of making, or not making, citizens of foreigners at all. 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AYER'S

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, exert, wherever they exist, a beneficial and even a life-saving influence. They are, therefore, as the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors Physicians, and Patients, has shown cases of dangerous diseases, almost invariably cured, where they just

substantiated by persons of such elevated position and character as to forbid the suspicion of malice. Their certificates are published by my Associates in Alabama, which the Agents below intend to place in the hands of the public.

We now give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

For *Constipation*.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as gently move the bowels. *Caution*.—It is frequently the aggravating cause of *Piles*, and the cure of one complaint is the cause of another. Do not use cold water, or a cold, costive build of body. Hence it should be used, can be, promptly relieved.

For *Dyspepsia*, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always unprofitable, take ten doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and

For a **FOUR STOMACH, or Morbid Irritation of the Borels**, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, Nausea, Pain in the Stomach, Bile, or Sides, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until the dose. Those complaints will be exempt from the system. Don't wear these and their kind in cold orders because your stomach is fond.

of the skin, take them Pills freely and at intervals, keep the bowels open. The eruptions will gradually soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purgative and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to be incurable have been cured by the use of these Pills. They have influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unpleasant diseases of the skin, because your system is diseased.

Purging Pills. Blood, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of innumerable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Bile Affections arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the Bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the human system, and is the most dangerous of the diseases which can be produced by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which carries the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the Blood. This produces Jaundice, with a sordid and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or Stomachic co-tiveness, is the cause of the disease. The symptoms are enlarged, low spotted countenance, flatulency, and melancholy, with sometimes a

ability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow, the stomach ache, the bowels soon to the pain, the urine is dark, and the stools are black, and sometimes bloody, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and all Inflammatory Effects are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

As a DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
AND SOLD BY
For sale in Ellsworth by C. G. Prebble
and Benj. Nourse. Cherryfield by
Samuel Shaw & Co.

STOVES



Stoves, Stoves!

YOUNG & JORDAN,

Main Street, - Ellsworth

WORLD Respectfully give notice that they are now
prepared to furnish the public with

STOVES!

The fine patterns and make now made, together with
 quality of the material of Burdette. Among our stock may
 be found

The Granite State Cook Stove.
 One of the most durable Stoves ever offered to the public.
 The design of this stove is very solid and elegant.
 It is superior to all Cast-iron

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

**Parlor, Air-Tight, Franklin and
 Box Stoves,**
 of the latest patterns. Also,
Ship's Cabin Stoves

Ship's Cauldrons:
PURPS, SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE
Fire Frames, Cauldron Kettles.
Ash, Oven and Boiler Mouths
Connected with the
Manufacturing Department,
Two experienced workmen who will attend to a
kind of
Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work
BY JOBBING attended to at short notice and ex-
ecuted to your satisfaction.
The patronage of the public is cordially solicited
YOUNG & JORDAN.
Lancaster 1854.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN!
HENRY ROLLINS


RESPECTFULLY places
his office in their CUSTODY
and the

PUBLIC GENERALLY
that having been **REMOVED** on
the evening of the 21st and 22nd,
he has fixed up and removed
his **STOCK** to the store known
as the **UNION STORE**, opposite
the **BLANCKHORN** where
where may be found a good
assortment of **HARDWARE**
pertaining to his line and
which he is anxious to exchange for
Hides and Call Skins.

RUNKS, and every article
in the **Country Produce**
line. * Cash paid for

Elsworth Jan. 19th 1959.

AYER'S



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and organs of the body, and, by restoring their true action to health, correct, wherever they are applied,

derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of the most dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below have been pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give Directions for their use in

complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Filix-mas pills, with a little castor oil, three or four times a day, after each such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of the piles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under the influence of costive habit. Hence it should be, and can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of costiveness, and always uncomfortable, take one or two Filix-mas pills, with a little castor oil, three or four times a day, after each such quantity as to gently move the bowels.

doses — from one to four — to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it if the *heartburn, bodyburn, and sourburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, do not forget what cured you.

For a **POUL STOMACH**, or *Morbid Inaction of Bowels*, which produces general depression of spirits and bad health, take from four to eight pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until action and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, Nausea, Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side, take from 1 to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred orders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, and all Diseases of the Skin, take the Pills freely and frequently to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will gradually disappear.

ally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Most of the dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills. In some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all other marks of the unclean diseases of the skin, because you

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken frequently, and the impurities which sow seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of system like chaff before the wind. By this process they do as much good in preventing sickness as the remarkable cures which they are making everywhere.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, and all Biliary Disorders.

Affections arise from some derangement—intemperance, congestion, or obstructions of the liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to exert into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness

alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prev-
Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness,
restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes
ability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness;
sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the s-
and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow;
the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch;
the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fe-
which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bil-
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or four Pills taken at night, followed by two three in the morning, and repeated a few days. It remove the cause of all these troubles. It is well to suffer such pains when you can cure them for cents.

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Stoves, Stoves!
YOUNG & JORDAN

YOUNG & JORDAN,
Main Street, - Ellsworth
WOULD Respectfully give notice that they are
prepared to furnish the public with
STOVES!
the best patterns and make now house, together with
goods to our line of business. Among our stock

The Granite State Cook Stove
One of the most desirable Stoves ever offered to the public.
The design of this stove is very neat and elegant
with superior Castings.


**Woodland or Genesee Valley
STOVE,**

Parlor, Air-Tight, Franklin and
Box Stoves,
of the latest patterns. Also,
Ship's Cambooses;
ROVERS SHEET IRON, LEAD PIPE

Fire Frames, Cauldron Kettles
Ash, Oven and Boiler Mouths
Connected with the
Manufacturing Department,
use two experienced workmen who will attend to
all kinds of

Lin, Sheet Iron and Copper Work
RE-JOBING attended to at short notice and
 wanted to give satisfaction.
 The patronage of the public respectfully solicited.
YOUNG & JORDAN.
 January 2 1854

ALL RIGHT AGAIN!
HENRY ROLLINS



RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY that having been BUILT UP on the evening of the 22nd he has fitted up and removed his STOCK to the store known as the UNION STORE, opposite the Exchange Hotel.

where the **ELLSWORTH** store
where may be found a good
assortment of **HARNESS**
RUNKS, and every article pertaining to his line of U
sious. Country Produce taken in exchange for harness
• **Cash paid for Hides and Calf Skin**
Ellsworth Jan. 12th 1855