

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 petition the County Commissioners of the County of Penobscot and Hancock, at your August term at Bangor, to discontinue a certain road, laid out jointly by said Commissioners, leading from the village of (so called) in Holden, County of Penobscot, to Parker & Pearl's in Detham, 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 termini. 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 see fit to discontinue said road, then said petitioners request that you would make an alteration said road. And as in duty bound would 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, n. Term, 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 thence 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 Detham, and upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Hancock, & by posting up attested copies as 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 held at Bangor, within and for the County of Penobscot, on Tuesday the 27th day of August, 1855.

THE subscribers, inhabitants of the towns of Holden and Orrington, in the county of Penobscot, and Bucksport and Detham in Hancock, respectfully represent that a public highway, commanding at Warren, G. Hart's corner, so called, in the town of Holden, thence running a south easterly course by the houses of T. B. and G. K. Copeland, thence in nearly same direction to Bucksport line; thence south by the colony, so called, in the town of Detham, 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.

LEMUEL COPELAND, and 50 others.

Aug. 9, 1855.

STATE OF MAINE.

Penobscot, ss. Court of County Commissioners, August Term 4, n. 1855.

Upon the foregoing petition, it is considered by the Commissioners, 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 Detham, on Wednesday, the 28th day of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and thence 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 order thereon, upon the clerks of the towns of Holden and Orrington, in the county of Penobscot, and Bucksport and Detham in Hancock, & by posting up attested copies as 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 at 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 money.

JOHN H. PARTRIDGE

Ellsworth, Sept. 28th, 1855.

The Ellsworth American,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
CHANAY & MOOR.

W. H. CHANAY, 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 A'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; here by 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 uncalled 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 which with due solemnity and in good faith was long since conveyed to her under the contract, it will equally possess the full and undisputed rights secured 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 Romish Church, unswerving 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 unspiringly confers rewards for political subserviency, 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 influence 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 from which every true Christian must derive 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 assents 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.

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.

Rhizomatous.

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, about as large, as he afterwards expressed it, as a small Polygot 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 went 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 buildings. 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 root much decayed, and the surgeon suggested 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 more 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 us 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the 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 our Fathers also imposed certain native elements, which go a great way to keep authority in American hands. What is the branch of the government, which ratifies treaties—impeaches judges, and makes all confirmations

"A MOST INTENSELY EXCITING BOOK."
THE RAG PICKER;

OR,
BOUND AND FREE.

A Tale just published by us is winning golden opinions.

After alluding to "The Lamplighter" and other of the most successful books of the present century, the New York Saturday Evening Courier say of the "Rag Picker":

"The latest novel of this class, and we may add the most original in its conception, the widest in its scope, the most interesting in its narrative and the best in its execution, is the handsome duodecimo under review."

From the Boston Liberator.

We have read this work, which claims to be "a record of the facts" by an eye and ear witness, with thrilling interest at a single setting. It deserves to be placed in the same category with "Uncle Tom's Cabin" though not so exclusively devoted to delineations of the slave system at the South. What higher panegyric can we bestow upon it?

From the Boston Transcript.

The story is a most exciting one, well and powerfully written. It is a remarkable story.

From the Puritan Recorder.

This is a most stirring and pathetic story. The author assures us that his statements are throughout nothing but sober verity, and that many of the persons whose character and experience are here described, are still living in various parts of the United States. If this be really so, (and we have no right to dispute the author's word,) we can only say that they form the most remarkable group of persons which have ever come within our knowledge. It is a most intensely exciting book.

Price \$1.25.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SOON.

GERRIT SMITH IN CONGRESS.

A collection of Hon. Gerrit Smith's Congressional Speeches, with portrait on steel. Price \$1.25.

WAGER OF BATTLE;

A tale of Saxon Slavery in Sherwood Forest. By Henry W. Herdert, Esq. Price \$1.00.

Published by
GW 42 MASON BROTHERS. New York.

"A subscriber" (whom we suspect to be some narrow minded Leech) asks us why we advertise Dr. AYER'S PILLS, and we will give him our seven reasons for so doing. The first, second and third are that we are paid for it. The fourth is we know them by experience to be good. The fifth is that Dr. Ayer's preparations being recommended by better men than we—by physicians of the highest talent and the deepest learning in the land, we are well sustained in our own convictions of their value. The sixth is that they are cheap as well as useful. The last but not least is that they have done and are doing an amount of good in this community which our old foggy friend if he could repeat himself ten thousand times might never hope to equal, and we trust by making them known, to render some service to our readers as well as ourselves.—Christian Herald.

A WEIGHTY ARGUMENT.—We hear a good deal about the war being necessary to preserve the balance of power, which is, no doubt, the case; but there is another balance,—and a pretty powerful balance it is,—which is likely to be destroyed rather than preserved by the present state of things. There is not a state in Europe which will not find its balance—if it happens to have any in its treasury—seriously jeopardized.—Punch

A YANKEE IN THE PONTIFICAL CHAIN! When at Rome, lately, Rev. Dr. Blanchard of New York took a fancy to try the Pope's chair, at St. Peter's. The audacity of his act,—for he really sat down in the holy Apostolic chair,—for a moment paralyzed the sentinel place to watch the Papal seat, but that functionary soon recovered and rushed at the doctor with fixed bayonet, and the "sacrilegious, Presbyterian was glad to escape with a whole skin.

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, to Messrs. Reed, Cutler & Co., Boston. Gentlemen:—I have used the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsom myself, with benefit in Cataract Coughs and Colds, and have known it to be used with good effect in the early stages of Pulmonary affections in families around me. (Signed) Lyman Beecher. Boston, Oct. 20, 1853.

Rev. Dr. LEONARD WOODS, late Abbott Professor in Andover Theological Seminary, writes to Messrs. Reed, Cutler & Co. as follows:—From a long use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsom in my family circle and in some instances among Theological Students, I have been led to regard it as a safe and efficacious medicine. The above requires no comment, and must commend itself to all. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsom, so favorably known for the past thirty years, is prepared only by Reed, Cutler & Co., Druggists, Boston. Price, small bottles 50 cents, larger \$1. Sold generally. Be careful to get the genuine.

THANKSGIVING.—Gov. Merrill has appointed Thursday, the 22d inst. as a day of public thanksgiving and praise.

ELSWORTH AMERICAN



Tis the Star Spangled Banner—Oh, long may it wave
Over the land of the free, and the home of the brave!

ELLSWORTH, ME. ---

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 2, 1855.

TERMS.

\$2.00 per annum; if paid strictly in advance \$1.50.

Terms of Advertising.

One square, or less, three insertions, \$1.25
Each additional insertion, .25
One square one year, \$6.00
A liberal deduction made on long advertisements.

For the Ellsworth American.

Americanism—Republicanism.
Perhaps nothing of which we form an opinion is that opinion adhered to, with so much rigidity as in politics. While in the political world every man has his opinion, his principles, his platform, adhering so firmly to the one, standing so securely upon the other, as to assure the world of his being unmovingly fixed and established; he is sure he is right, and what can change him. No possible anticipations can give life to the faintest thought that ever, at any day, however distant, he can think otherwise.

But a change comes over the spirit of his dreams...

The pro-slavery man of yesterday is the bold advocate of anti-slavery to-day. The unmovingly fixed rumor of to-day is the firm friend of temperance to-morrow.

The well established Whig or Democrat of this week is the warm hearted American of the next—and who can say when Republicanism is to be so remodelled as to supplant them all? Yet as an American I have full faith in the power and efficacy of Americanism to accomplish all the good the most fastidious politician can desire. I boldly ask what possible contingency can arise which shall induce me to look to Republicanism for something better? Nothing. But I said the same when once a Whig. I raised my voice loud and long to chant the praises of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." But who was to say that a Fillmore was to sell his party to do the bidding of the south.

Then it was scores upon scores of well tried Whigs behind the plank of freedom let loose from the platform—then it was, we must remain and give the lie to all our boasted integrity, or break away from old party ties, trust our fortunes upon that single plank, true to our principles.

Who could foresee that the hon- hearted Democracy of 1836 were to fail at the midwinter's hand? Who dared suppose a

Pierce would declare that Missouri anarchy as now witnessed in Kansas was de-

mocracy defined, that democrats governed by principle would flee the party and ignore its name. And where are those old

sterling Whigs and stable Democrats?

"Men who think a like will act together."

Heirens consists the mystery of the American organization; springing into exist-

ence as if by magic. But it was not the

work of a moment as some suppose. The

tolerance, errors and vices of old party lead-

ers have for years been breaking the ground. Its fruits are before us.

Whiggery and Democracy bow the

knee to bad slavery, to barter their rights

for Catholic votes! While Americanism

stands firm, undaunted, on Freedom's

side with none but Americans on guard."

New-born Republicanism now stands our-

ally yet not in common cause. And why?

Is it best to take an existing organiza-

tion that answers to these conditions if we can find one; if we cannot find one such, we must create one. Let us try

existing parties by this test. Shall we take

the Know Nothing party, or the

American party, as it now more ambiguously names itself? It is a purely sec-

tional organization. In the privileged

States it scorns the principle of the

equality of man, and justifies the unbound-

ed claims of the privileged class. In the

unprivileged States it stifles its voice and

suppresses your own free speech, lest it

may be heard beyond the Potomac. In

the privileged States it justifies all the

wrongs committed against you. In the

unprivileged States it affects to condemn

you, but protests that they shall not be

redressed. I speak not now of its false

and prevaricating rituals, its unlawful

and unchristian oaths, its clandestine

councils and its dark conspiracies, its

mosis and its murders, proscribing and

slaying men for their conscience sake

and for the sake of their nativity. I have

spoken of these often enough and freely

enough heretofore. I say now only that

all these equally unfit this so-called

American party for any national duty,

and qualify it to be, what it has thus far

been, an auxiliary Swiss corps, engaging

itself at one time, and decoying them into

ambushes prepared by their enemies at another. Let it pass by."

We now ask the candid reader to say

if the author does not "herein wholly ignore" the American party too? Yet the

editor of the Jeffersonian says:

"The speech is a forcible and correct

statement of the position of the Repub-

lican party."

We agree with you for once; it is just

what we have been telling our readers for

the last ten months, namely, that the Re-

publican party, as a Northern, sectional,

(not national,) party, was hostile to the

American party. If we have not been

believed heretofore, we think that man

must be blind to reason, blind to argu-

ment, blind to facts, who still insists that

the American and Republican parties are

the same in principle, but differing only

in name.

There are many good and true men in

Hancock county who style themselves

Republicans; but we are not prepared to

believe that one in fifty has gullet so large

as to swallow this kind of Sewardism,

even with Bartlett of the Jeffersonian

to help crowd it down their throats.

No, they are at heart Americans; they

will stand with the Americans on the

platform adopted at the county conven-

tion, Seward, Greeley & Bartlett to the

contrary notwithstanding. Let them pass.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

A "SINGER" WITH A COLD is about as

unfortunate an individual as can be con-

ceived. Nothing so clears the voice and

cures colds as Devine's Compound Pitch

Lozenges. Sold everywhere—25 cents

per box.

Boston Business Cards.

COLLECTED BY
B. R. RICHARDSON & CO.'S
General Advertising House,
1 and 3 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

J. M. BEBEE, RICHARDSON & CO.,
Importers of

ENGLISH, SCOTCH, & CONTINENTAL
DRY GOODS.

No. 35, 37 and 39 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
Invite the attention of Merchants visiting the city, to
their large and varied stock of Dry Goods, which is kept
fresh and complete throughout the year.

Woolens and Clothiers' Goods, a full stock.

Stuffs, Merinos, Alpacas, Lycos, Cloths, etc.

Drab Fabrics, Damasks, Table Cloths, Handker-
chiefs, etc.

White Goods—Muslins and Cambrics of all kinds.

Blankets—White and Colored of all qualities.

Carpets—Velvet, Tapestry, Ingrain, Fine, Extra-
fine, etc.

Canton Matting—1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, white and colored.

Muslin in Gloves—Ladies, Gents, and Children's.

JOHN ANDREW,
Designer and Engraver on Wood
129 Washington Street, Boston.

NOW IS THE TIME.

WHO WANTS A GOOD CARPET
For a Little Money?

As I am about to change my business, I propose to
close out my stock.

Carpets and Widow Shades,

at a DISCOUNT.

Please call soon at 163 Hanover Street, Boston, and
examine for yourselves.

P. MARTIN

Dickinson Type Foundry,

For the purchase of
Printing Material of every description.

Please address
P. H. DICKINSON,
53 Washington Street, Boston.

J. PHILBRICK,
NO. 91 HANOVER STREET,

Books and Stationery, wholesale and retail. School
Apparatus—Law, Medical, Mechanical, Theological,
Classical and Foreign, at the lowest rates.

ENGRAVINGS,

J. K. WIGGIN, Printeller, 10 Tremont St., Boston
Opposite the Museum) has a rare selection of Fine
Engravings, mostly of the 18th century, including
the most celebrated English, French, German
and Italian works—also a fine selection of Meritorious
Greek Painting, with full instructions in this
instructing art.

BROOKS, LANE & CO.,
No. 18, Milk Street, 2 & 4 Fulton, and 2 Shear and Leather
Street. Importers and Dealers in

SHOE FINDINGS,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER.

For particular attention paid to getting up different pat-
terns used by the trade, viz. Rolling, Splicing, and
Crossing, etc. All articles in our store at the lowest
price for cash.

P. FOWLE & SONS,
Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

No. 21 Newgate Street, opposite Hanover Street.

THE MUSIC BOOK
OF THE SEASON.

BAKER'S CHURCH MUSIC.

We are pleased to direct our orders for this valuable
work, and to give notice of the highest rates, to
all who have examined it.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,

112 Washington Street, Boston.

DR. E. A. KITTRIDGE
Has re-opened his WATER CURE
At 120 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Patients visited any where in New England.

JOHN SAWYER & CO.,
No. 123 Washington Street, Boston.

Dealers in Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, and Photo-
graphs. All subjects are covered.

ADAMS & WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CORSET
MANUFACTURERS.

23 Washington Street, (Opposite Tremont Street, Boston.)

Established in 1835. Also the Inventor of Adams
Patent Adjustable Suspender, and the only place where
the genuine article can be obtained. The low price
at which it is carried out to the full extent in this
establishment.

FALL IMPORTS,
NEW CARPETS.

JOHN H. CRAY & SONS,
No. 1 Washington Street, Boston.

Have just received their large stock of Martin's Web, Paria,
and Goss. Peabody, and other late arrivals from Eng-
land, & a full assortment of

RICH CARPETINGS,

Comparing Velvets, with Rugs to match. Tapestry
House, Woolen, White, Dark, & Kidderminster, Ber-
et, & Duralee.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

Well-seamed, and cut to any dimensions.

JOHN H. CRAY & SONS,
No. 12 Kilkenny Street, Boston.

Have just received their large stock of Martin's Web, Paria,
and Goss. Peabody, and other late arrivals from Eng-
land, & a full assortment of

CHARLES COPELAND,
CONFECTER,

50 and 57 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Consistently on hand, the best Ice-Cream, Paste Candy,
Fudge, Parfait, and Confectionery. Parties supplied
and delivered to the subscriber, with Fresh Sherbet,
Jelly, Blane Mince, and Table Ornaments.

AVERS & PHELPS,

Insurance and Real Estate Agents,

NO. 20 STATE STREET, BOSTON, Room No. 14.

MAKING, FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE effected in
the best Companies at the lowest rates. Real Estate
bought, sold and exchanged. Mortgages negotiated and
paid off.

CHARLES COPELAND,
CONFECTER,

50 and 57 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

Consistently on hand, the best Ice-Cream, Paste Candy,
Fudge, Parfait, and Confectionery. Parties supplied
and delivered to the subscriber, with Fresh Sherbet,
Jelly, Blane Mince, and Table Ornaments.

Land Warrants,

JOHN K. GILLEY, No. 19 Congress
Street, Boston. The highest market price paid
for \$1000 (100) acres.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance
Company.

Newark N. J. Fund \$2,125,262.14.

This Company is purely mutual, economical in
management, prompt in paying claims, and about 32
percent annually. D. H. S. Medical Examiner.

J. H. PECK, the Agent, No. 12 Kilkenny Street, Boston.

Cards extracted in five minutes without
Pain.

By N. S. P. KENISON,
CHIROPODISTS,

At 157 Washington Street, Boston. Directly opposite
the head of Milk Street, up stairs. Practiced in Boston
since 1833.

A NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
THE PORTFOLIO!

The subscribers propose to commence in
November next, in the city of Boston, the
publication of a weekly paper, to be
called "THE PORTFOLIO." In this paper
it will be our aim to lay before the
public a choice and fresh variety of matter,
in prose and poetry, original and selected,
including tales and translations from for-
eign authors. We may also make it, in
some sort, a vehicle for nautical stories,
incidents and information, interesting to
those who cherish pleasant associations
with the salt water.

We shall strive to lay before our readers
every week a sheet which will prove
generally interesting—which will correct
abuses in society, convey instruction, re-
buke inquiry wherever developed, elevate
the standard of literature and morals, and
nurture noble and patriotic sentiments.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to
the Portfolio, will be for single copies,

Two Dollars a year invariably in ad-
vance, or one dollar for six months—and
all papers will be discontinued at the ex-
piration of the period for which they
may have been subscribed for and paid.

To Clubs of six persons or more, the
Portfolio will be furnished at the rate of
one dollar and fifty cents a year—also
in advance. No paper will be sent to
the address of any person until the money
is received. The usual discount will be
made to dealers in periodicals. Letters
by mail, addressed to John S. Sleeper &
Co., Boston, will be attended to, and sub-
scriptions will be received at the office of
publication, No. 122 Washington Street.

JOHN S. SLEEPSER.
J. HOWARD SLEEPSER.

Boston, Oct. 15, 1855.

MACHINE BROKER.

C. WILLIS, 25 Kilby Street.

The highest cash price paid for
LAND WARRANTS.

BY HORATIO WOODMAN,

25 Kilby Street, Boston.

Who also gives more than \$500000 Exchange
Court Street, Boston.

Sewing Machine Threads!

LINEN, COTTON, AND SILK.

Of every variety, especially adapted for the use of
Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes. Manufactured and
Imported by ROSS & PEARCE, Liberty Square.

WINDSHADES, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

PHILLIPS & WOOD, NO. 47 CORNELL, BOSTON.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS in Drapery,
Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally.

Curtain Lamps, Curtains, Linen, Matrimonial, &c. Please
call and examine our stock before purchasing.

A BOOK FOR THE TIMES!

And should be in EVERY FAMILY.

MEMOIR OF AMOS LAWRENCE.

This day published EXTRACTS from the Diary and
Correspondence of the late

AMOS LAWRENCE,

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

With a brief account of some incidents in his life. Ed-
ited by his son, W. L. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D.

With elegant Portraits of Amos and Lawrence, and an
Engraving of their Birthplace, and a copious Index.

Cost, \$1.50.

AMOS LAWRENCE.

</

