

# ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND COMMERCE, IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM."

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## ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

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WARREN F. DRAPER,

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### TERMS,

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Mr. WILLIAM BELL is the authorized Agent for collecting subscriptions for the Andover Advertiser.

[From the Westfield News Letter.]

### A WORD ABOUT FACTORY GIRLS.

Oh, she's only a factory girl!" Well, what then? Is not her's an honorable calling? Better, far better, to gain a livelihood waging war with shuttle, warp, and wool, than be drones in the hive of society.

Several years ago, I attended a "donation party" in a small manufacturing town in Berkshire County. There was a "goodly company" of young, bright forms, youths, and maidens, sire and matron. All seemed happy,—mirth, jest, and sparkling wit, were everywhere heard. Being a stranger to most assembled, I had a good chance to observe the company undisturbed,—as I did not wish to participate in the games. During the evening, I noticed the entrance of two young ladies, who by the similarity of their dress, I judged were sisters. One was a brunette,—tall and symmetrically proportioned; the other was rather pale, with dark blue eyes and auburn hair. The name of the one was Grace,—the other, Mary. Their dress was neat, and of elegant simplicity. Their features were plain, but intellectual and classic; and the expression made one forget their plainness.

"Charley," said I to the friend who accompanied me, "tell me, if you know, who are those two ladies who just came in?"

"What, the girls with dark blue velvet dresses?" said Charley. "Oh, they're the Carlton girls,—Grace and Mary Carlton."

I requested the favor of an introduction.

"Are you in earnest?" asked Charley. "They look well enough, and appear lady-like, but then they're only factory girls!"

I did not heed the sneer which accompanied the last words, but insisted upon an introduction. After having obtained it, I entered into conversation with them. Their minds were well cultivated, and to general information was added a readiness of expression, and clearness of comprehension, which I have never seen surpassed by ladies moving in the most fashionable circles. I was completely charmed.

After supper, a song was called for. Several ladies sang and played well,—sustaining their parts nobly. During a pause, I requested Grace and Mary Carlton to favor the company with a song. With unaffected grace and simplicity, Grace seated herself at the piano, and after a short prelude, played, and sung in a clear, sweet voice, "To Mary in Heaven." After the first few strains, Mary accompanied her with her deep, rich alto voice, low and tremulously at first; but as she gained confidence, and the soft harmony floated through the rooms, there was perfect silence. When the song was ended, murmurs of applause were everywhere heard, and another song was called for. With some hesitation they complied with the request, and sang, "Be Kind to thy Mother," with touching pathos.

There was some inquiry among those who did not know them, who they were. There were a few silly boarding-school misses who thought them "very presuming, to force themselves upon one's

notice thus,—nobody but two factory girls!"

At a late hour the gay party dispersed. I bade the Misses Carlton "Good night," at their father's door, and after that night, saw no more of them for two years.

I had been to Europe to fit myself for the practice of my profession. On my return, business called me to B—. I was reminded, by the sight of the old church, and neat parsonage, of the donation party, and the Misses Carlton. In the evening I called on them. They had returned from their work, and were assisting their mother in washing the tea dishes. I was received by the young ladies with easy politeness, and introduced to the rest of the family, by whom I was cordially invited to spend the evening. Music and pleasant conversation, made the evening pass swiftly away, and I was sorry when politeness compelled me to leave.

Whenever business called me to B—, I was sure to call at the cottage of Mr. Carlton. In one year from the time I called there first, Mary became my wife; and I shall ever bless the hour I met the "factory girl." Grace, the oldest sister, is now the wife of an eminent physician. She is the acknowledged leader of the ton, and yet retains all the kindness and simplicity of her girlhood.

It is an erroneous, yet a too common idea, that because a young lady works in a factory, she is necessarily ignorant, coarse, and degraded. There are, it is true, many factory girls who are. But where can any class of people be found, among which there are not some of that stamp,—some who see no loveliness in the twilight's holy silence, no beauty in the moss-grown rock, in forest, flower, and moss-cup,—in the sunbeam dallying with the rippling wave,—in morning, noon, and night. For such, wherever they are found,—whether among the rich or poor,—there is no music in the blending of the winds and waters, the hum of insects, the song of birds, and in all the ten thousand voices that swell the great Anthem of Nature. M. A. A.

### A FORTUNE MADE BY A PIN.

Important results often follow from most trivial incidents. A remarkable case of this kind is related in an English paper, respecting Lafitte, the French banker, and which was the foundation of the immense fortune he afterwards accumulated.

When he came to Paris, in 1788, the extent of his ambition was to find a situation in a banking-house; and to attain this object, he called on M. Perregeaux, the rich Swiss banker, to whom he had a letter of introduction. This gentleman had just taken possession of the hotel of Mad'llie Gurnard, which had been put up in a lottery by that lady, and won by the fortunate banker.

It was in this charming habitation that M. Lafitte paid his first visit to Paris, and as it were, took his first step in the Parisian world. The young provincial—poor and modest, timid and anxious—entered by that gateway which had witnessed so many gayeties of the past century. He was introduced into the boudoir of the banker, and there modestly stated the object of his visit.

"It is impossible for me to admit you into my establishment for the present," replied the banker. "All my offices have their full complement. If I require any one at a future time, I will see what can be done; but in the meantime, I advise you to seek elsewhere, for I don't expect to have a vacancy for some time."

With a disappointed heart the young aspirant left the office, and while with a downcast look he traversed the courtyard, he stopped to pick up a pin which lay in his path, and which he carefully stuck in the lapel of his coat. Little did he think this trivial action was to decide his fate,—but so it was.

From the window of his cabinet, M. Perregeaux had observed the action of the young man. The Swiss banker was one of those keen observers of human actions, who estimate the value of circumstances apparently trifling in themselves, and which would pass unnoticed by the majority of mankind. He was delighted

with the conduct of the young stranger. In this simple action he saw the revelation of a character; it was a guarantee of love of order and economy,—a certain pledge of all the qualities which should be possessed by a good financier. A young man who would pick up a pin, could not fail to become a good clerk, merit the confidence of his employer, and obtain a high degree of prosperity. In the evening of the same day, M. Lafitte received the following note from M. Perregeaux:—

"A place is made for you in my office, which you can take possession of to-morrow morning."

The anticipations of the banker were not deceived. The young Lafitte possessed every desirable quality, and even more than was expected. From simple clerk he soon rose to be cashier,—then partner,—then head of the first banking-house in Paris,—and afterwards, in rapid succession, a Deputy and President of the Council of Ministers, the highest point to which a citizen may aspire.

On what a trifle does the fortune of a man sometimes depend! But for the simple incident of the pin, Lafitte would perhaps never have entered the house of M. Perregeaux; another employer might not have opened to him so wide a field of action, and his talents and intelligence would not have led to so magnificent results.

This is also a single instance out of many that might be mentioned, where persons have risen to the highest eminence by their own faithfulness and energy. It should serve as a lesson to those who look with indifference, and often with contempt, on a young man, though possessed of the noblest qualities, circumstances have rendered his situation not so favorable as others.

**PRACTICAL PREACHING.**—The following specimen of negro eloquence we take from an exchange:—

Dropping into an African meeting-house in the outskirts of the city, we found the sermon just commenced. The topic seemed to be the depravity of the human heart; and the sable divine thus illustrated his argument:

Bredren,—when in Virginia, one day de ole woman's kitchen table got broke, an' I was sent into de woods to cut a tree to make a new leaf for it. So I took de axe on de shoulder, and I wander into de depths of de forest.

All nature was beautiful as a lady going to de wedding. De leaves glistened on de maple tree like new quarter dollar in de missionary box. De sun shone as brilliant, and nature looked as gay as a buck rabbit in a parsley garden, and de little bell round de old sheep's neck tinkled softly and musically in de distance.

I spied a tree suitable for de purpose, and I raised de axe to cut into de trunk. It was beautiful tree! De branches reach to de four corners of de earth, and raise up high to de air above, and de squirrels hop about in de limbs like angels flopping deir wings in de kingdom of heaven. Dat tree was full of promise, my friends, jest like a great many of you.

Den I cut into de trunk, and make de chips fly like de mighty scales dropping from Paul's eyes. Two, three cut I gave dat tree, and, alas! it was holler in de butt.

Dat tree was much like you, my friends,—full of promise outside, but holler in de butt!

**ALEWIVES.**—There have been 250,000 alewives caught in Lynn, during the present season, says the Lynn News. A large portion of these fish are caught by poor families; and at the present high prices of provisions, the alewife fishery is certainly a great benefit to the people of the city, and well repays the small expense of protecting it.

**HENRY WARD BEECHER** is to deliver the oration, and William H. Hurlbut the poem, before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, at the approaching commencement.

**MR. TORRY**, editor of the Hampden Statesman, has been robbed of a gold watch valued at \$110, and some money, by a lad he had taken into his house to befriend.

**AMOS LAWRENCE.**—The Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence has been printed for private distribution among the relatives and personal friends of the deceased. A correspondent of the Transcript gives a brief sketch of the contents of this volume, which furnishes the secret of the universal respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens. The Diary says:—

"I have never in my life smoked a cigar, never chewed but one quid, and that before I was fifteen, and never took an ounce of snuff." In 1807, he came to Boston with \$20 in his pocket, feeling, as he says, "richer than I had ever felt before or have felt since,"—and he gave the neighbor who drove him to the city \$2.00 of his money.

During the first seven years of his mercantile life, he never allowed a bill to stand unsettled over the Sabbath. He kept an accurate account of the merchandise bought and sold each day, avoided excessive credits, and practised the most rigid economy,—never, he says, "allowing himself to spend a fourpence for unnecessary objects till he had acquired it."

During the first year he made \$1,500, and the second, \$4,000. In January, 1808, his whole profits were \$175; but at successive intervals of six years from that time, he became worth \$60,000, \$112,000, \$280,000, and \$427,000.

In 1829, Mr. Lawrence commenced a memorandum book (continued to his death, Dec. 30, 1852) containing a statement of all his donations, in money, or other articles charged at cost. They, within this period, amounted to \$639,000; and, added to his prior unrecorded charities, probably make a total of 700,000.

"HE DIED OF BROKERS, SIR."—"He did not die of cholera—he died of brokers, sir!" said a man to us yesterday, speaking of the death of his friend. "He projected an unwise improvement of a piece of real estate—made loans, covered himself with bonds and mortgages—and finally incurred a 'street debt' of \$2,000, which rapidly rolled up to \$8,900, and crushed the life out of him. He borrowed Canada money on call, to be paid in current funds—got paper discounted payable in seven days in the city of New York—borrowed Ohio and Kentucky currency for one day, returnable in notes of Buffalo banks—shinned it from street to street and friend to friend to keep the debt ahead of him. Why, sir, I could not sit down to consult with him, or do any kind of business with him, with the least assurance that he would not jump up suddenly to go out and give another shove to that accursed debt. The memorandum-book of his obligations was always in his bosom, and, sir, it burned to the poor man's heart. He was owned by brokers. He worked for them, lived for them, died for them. He did not die of cholera at all, sir. He died of a street debt, upon which he expended his strength every week by throwing it ahead from one day to seven days."

**GROWTH OF MIND.**—We wonder, indeed, when we are told, that one day we shall be as the angels of God. I apprehend that as great a wonder has been realized already on the earth.

I apprehend that the distance between the mind of Newton and of a Hottentot may have been as great between Newton and an angel. There is another view still more striking. This Newton, who lifted his calm, sublime eye to the heavens, and read among the planets and the stars the great law of the material universe, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, without one clear perception, and unable to distinguish his nurse's arm from the pillow on which he slept. Howard, too, who, under the strength of an all-sacrificing benevolence, explored the depths of human suffering, was, forty or fifty years before, an infant, wholly absorbed in himself, grasping at all he saw, and almost breaking his little heart with fits of passion, when the idliest toy was withheld.

Has not man already traversed as wide a space as separates him from angels?

Channing.

**FAST.**—A few days since, on the Long Island race course, a mare called Pocahontas paced a mile in 2 minutes 17 1-2 seconds.

**HAVERHILL.**—The steamer Merrimac has been withdrawn from the river route to Newburyport, and has gone to Boston to be sold at auction, as steam navigation of the Merrimac River is a profitless business, since the communication with Newburyport by railroad. An iron foundry of limited facilities is doing a fair business in Haverhill. The Banner states that the stock of shoes now in the town is the best they have ever had,—embracing some improvements in style.

### BROILED MACKEREL.

The following good story is told of a member of Congress from Ohio:—

The venerable Gen. H— was for several consecutive years returned to Congress; and as the hotels and boarding houses in Washington City, in those days, were all on a par, or rather below par, the members were in the habit of occupying, year after year, the same rooms.

The table of Gen. H's boarding house (which was kept by a widow lady and her two daughters) was regularly furnished with stereotyped dinners, and at one end of the table always appeared a broiled mackerel. Gen. H, whose seat was near the fish, had gazed so frequently upon it, (for it never was touched except by the cook) that he knew it all "by heart." Now if the distinguished Representative had any one particular virtue, it was an affectionate desire to make every person and every creature around happy. In the course of time, Congress adjourned, and Gen. H. paid his bills to the widow, and got ready to start for home. The stage stood at the door; and the old gentleman, showing the goodness of his heart, took the widow by the hand, and pressing it, bade her farewell; then kissing the daughters, said he would like to see them in Ohio, and furnish them with good husbands, etc.; but even this was not all. The black boys who stood along the wall were not forgotten, and grinned as he handed each a silver dollar. As he passed around the breakfast table, which was not yet "cleared off," he saw his old friend, the mackerel. The tears came into his eyes, and raising it by the tail with his thumb and finger, parted with it, saying: "well, good bye, good bye, my old boy; you and I have served a long campaign together; but (wiping his eyes) I suppose we shall meet again next winter. Good bye." The old gentleman rapidly left the house, and jumped into the stage, rattled off, and fortunately for his ears, the widow never saw him again.

**DODGING A CANNON BALL.**—One of the English newspaper correspondents in the Crimea says:—

Yesterday I was on the French side, apparently out of range, when a large ball swept by me to the left, and bounded over a mound of stones on which I had been standing. When it jumped over the mound there were about twenty soldiers sitting on it; but they saw it coming, for it ricocheted no less than five times and the little clouds of dust it knocked up showed us its progress. Every one, therefore, on the mound had time to dodge it, but when it fell the last time it continued rolling on for about a quarter of a mile.

Soon after it commenced rolling it went through a string of men who were coming from the trenches, and who had their backs towards the ball as it approached them. I thought several would have been knocked over like ninepins, and ran towards them, but not one was touched. Some one who got off the mound shouted, and either that or the noise of the ball itself attracted their attention, and running in various directions, they made a passage for it, and with all manner of comic salutations, let the Russian messenger go on its course, without attempting to interrupt it. Perhaps nothing is more curious in this war of gunnery, than the vast disproportion in the number of misses as compared with the number of hits, more especially now that the men have become so cool and familiar on the subject.

**CLING TO YOUR FRIENDS.** If they reprove you, consider it a favor. The water that flows from a spring does not congeal in winter; and those sentiments of friendship which flow from the heart, cannot be frozen by adversity.

# ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1855.

The glorious fourth was ushered in by the snapping of crackers, firing of cannons, and ringing of bells. At an early hour the tide set in strongly for Lawrence, and continued in that direction most of the forenoon. The horribles, numbering about two hundred, were out mostly in masks, and looked like "Old Nick" himself. Everybody laughed and the whole affair attracted the crowd and gratified the lookers on. Next came the floral procession, the factory girls, and the General procession and escort of the Orator and Officers of the day, with numerous specimens of handicraft, representations of the different trades, military, firemen, schools, citizens, etc. Hon. John P. Hale then delivered an oration which was listened to by a large concourse of people. In the evening fire-works on a magnificent scale were exhibited, accompanied by fine music, and thus ended the greatest day Lawrence has ever seen. The military companies performed the escort duty admirably. We were particularly pleased with the appearance of the light infantry company from South Reading. Their soldierly conduct and rare military skill were the subject of general remark.

## THE FOURTH IN THE CAPE DISTRICT.

The parents and children of this School District, adopted this year, a very sensible and agreeable way of observing the anniversary of their country's independence. Instead of joining the multitudes that flock to our large cities on such a day, breathing the dust, hearing the noise of crackers and cannon, sweltering under the heat of a burning sun, and mingling in the scenes of tumult and excitement, they preferred rather to assemble with invited guests and friends in a beautiful grove in their own District, and devote the day to a quiet, social, pleasant Pic Nic. It was our good fortune to be one of the happy number, the whole company amounting to about two hundred. The scene of the gathering was on the land owned by William Jenkins, Esq., and in the vicinity of his house.

The location of the ground was exceedingly well adapted to such a purpose. And everything was admirably arranged for the comfort and enjoyment of all present. Swinging, promenading, chatting, and wood rambling, occupied the former part of the day. Then came the destruction of a beautiful and excellent supply of eatables, lemonade, &c.—to which all seemed to do ample justice. Short speeches, suggested by the day and the occasion, were then made by Mr. Colby, Lamb, William Jenkins, Esq., and by the writer. The platform was then occupied by Mr. Henry G. Kimball, who discoursed in a little different way, but in strains not less animated, and not less interesting, as we should judge from the earnest attention that was given. Old and young, small and great, seemed to take an interest in this part of the day's performance. And for an hour or more, the spacious and verdant hall echoed to the sound of sweet music and dancing feet. Much credit is due to those who were actively engaged in providing and arranging for the whole affair, for the successful and satisfactory manner in which it was accomplished.

Before the close of the enjoyments we took our cane and wended our weary way homeward, feeling satisfied that there is no more pleasant or innocent manner in which parents and children can spend the Fourth of July. Will not other School Districts of our town follow the example another year?

L.

IN THIS TOWN, a Sabbath School celebration was held in the vestry of the Free Church in the afternoon, which was attended by about four hundred persons. Speeches were made by Messrs. Smith, Holt, Loomis, Dove, Grasse, Tompkins, Moore, Scrimgeur, Fisher and others. The room was decorated with appropriate mottoes—"Liberty and Union" in very large letters, was extended the whole width of the building. Behind the speakers' platform, a large eagle was hung, with "excelsior" inscribed underneath it. After partaking of the abundant entertainment provided, the company dispersed, evidently much gratified with the exercises.

A large company of persons from Lawrence, spent the day at "Haggett's Pond." A company of ladies and gentlemen had a Pic Nic at "Den Rock."

In the evening, fire works were exhibited from the private residences of several of our citizens. We subjoin a communication from a correspondent, giving an interesting account of a large gathering in the south part of the town.

THE Quarterly Union Concert of the Sabbath Schools of Andover will occur at North Andover on Sabbath evening next, July 8th, at the Congregational Meeting House; Late Rev. Mr. Briggs Services will commence at 6 1-4 o'clock. Superintendents will please make due notice to their respective Schools, and Pastors to their Congregations.

W. PIERCE, Sec'y.

AN ANDOVER SUN-SET.—Much has been said and written of the beauty and magnificence of the sun-sets, as viewed from the Seminary Hill, in this town; yet none but those who have witnessed them, can form an adequate conception of their beauty and splendor. On Monday last was seen one of the most magnificent displays of cloud and sunshine, mingled together in one vast picture, that we have ever witnessed. Near the horizon was a dark cloud, with its outer edge gilded as if with burnished gold in a state of ebullition; and above this, a succession of clouds of a peculiarly beautiful shape, and of the richest colors. Some faint idea of the beauty of these clouds may be had, if one can imagine the breakers at Nahant beach following each other in close proximity, and composed of molten gold. And then, as the sun touched the horizon, a gorgeousness was produced, compared with which the conflagration of Moscow was as a taper. Talk of Italian sunsets! Nothing half so beautiful and sublime was ever seen in Italy, or—anywhere else.

## COUP DE SOLEIL, OR SUNSTROKE.

Fifty years ago, being struck or melted by the heat of the sun, was a seven years wonder compared to the present almost daily occurrence of this evil. If outdoor laborers, during the intense heat of mid-summer, would add to the good old rule, "early to bed and early to rise," a good long morning of at least two hours, more work would be done, and less life and health sacrificed. The laborer who was up at five in the morning, and has well bestirred himself till the sun gains his meridian, or striking point, should take the hint, and strike for the shady side of an over heated condition. Go to a thorough ablution, a deliberate, digestive masticulation of dinner, filling up the interim till two o'clock, with a little newspaper reading, (the Andover Advertiser, for instance,) a short nap and cheerful conversation. I would not shock the stupid, arrogant conventionalist, with the idea of dinner at noon, although this seems to be nature's own select dinner hour, for her own true noblemen, industrious, honest producers. For consuming drones, God and nature allows no such hour, only "if a man will not work neither shall he eat." Midnight is the hour for deepest sleep, and noonday for all-military recuperation. Not only nature but philosophy and holy writ seem to dedicate midday to the somewhat common but very interesting operation of eating dinner. It seems more rational for man to conform cheerfully to the requisitions of nature, than to live life's brief span vainly, striving to break her laws into conformity to his own foolish fancies. One of the most interesting samples of humanity the world ever knew, in ordering perhaps, one of the most aristocratic feasts ever prepared for any occasion says, "Slay and make ready for these men, for they shall dine with me at noon." It was Joseph, one of the most excellent of all the full-bearded patriarchs of our race. Does his example still live?

SANBORN.

LABOR AND SUCCESS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Mr. Samuel McLanathan, residing in the West Parish, in this town, is now 73 years of age. Forty years ago he lived in the interior of Maine, and was engaged with the first settlers in that section of State in clearing and bringing under cultivation its formidable forests and wild lands. The winter was exceedingly cold, and he was frozen so severely as to require the amputation of all his fingers and toes and such other portions of his hands and feet as to leave mere stumps. Notwithstanding the disabilities under which he has since labored, he can do all sorts of farm work, with the exception of reaping and binding grain. A few years since he purchased the place on which he now lives, consisting of twelve acres of land. It did not at that time produce a sufficient quantity of hay to keep a cow. Within eight years he has bought manure for which he has paid \$150, and now, besides keeping a cow sells a ton and a half of hay annually, after cultivating, without hands or feet, nearly two acres, in raising a variety and abundance of garden vegetables. From his cow, which, by the way, must be a superior one, he sells fifty dollars worth of butter per year.

DEATHS FROM HEAT.—Mr. William Babbitt, keeper of the refreshment saloon at No. 600 Washington street, died very suddenly on Saturday evening. He had been engaged in the manufacture of ice cream in a cool cellar all day, and emerging into a close atmosphere in the evening, he felt the hot air excessively and drank a glass of ice water, and in less than twenty minutes he was a corpse. He was about forty years old, a native of Pawtucket, and bore an excellent character.

About noon on Saturday, Wm. Johnson, a "top-sawyer" in Taylor's shipyard at Chelsea, was overcome by the heat, while sawing a stick of timber, and fell from the log on which he was standing, badly cutting his head at the same time. Medical aid was called, and the sufferer was freely bled, but he died in about three quarters of an hour. He was about forty years old, and leaves a large family in destitute circumstances, in Grove street.

THE WEATHER ABROAD.—The telegraph reports that the weather is oppressively hot over a large portion of the country.

New York, 1st.—We have had an intensely hot day, the thermometer ranging from 90 to 95 in the shade.

Philadelphia, 1st.—The thermometer in this city to-day has ranged from 95 to 97. There have been a number of deaths from coup de soleil.

A gentleman at West Cambridge says that his thermometer, which occupies the same place that it did last July, at noon, Sunday, was four degrees higher than it was on the Fourth of July last year.

In Boston, at ten o'clock Saturday night, the thermometer indicated 80. On Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, the mercury stood at 76 deg.; at 12 o'clock at noon it had reached 94 deg. Soon after this time the sky was overcast, and several peals of thunder rolled over the city, but few drops of rain fell here. The mercury in the thermometer fell 4 deg. in an hour, during this slight storm; the second hour it fell 4 deg. more—so that, at 3 o'clock P.M., it stood at 86 deg., or eight degrees lower than at noon. It rose to 88 deg. at five o'clock; at sunset it was at 84 deg.; and at 11 o'clock Sunday night it was at 80 deg. At 4 o'clock Monday morning, it stood at 76 deg. At 12 o'clock it was at 89 deg.

THE Selectmen of North Andover on Monday last appointed James Stevens, Esq., George W. Gould, and R. B. Jordan Engineers of the Fire Department, and Messrs. Sargent & Danforth, Liquor Agents. At a meeting of the Engineers subsequently held, James Stevens, Esq., was chosen Chief Engineer and George W. Gould Clerk. Mr. Gould was the efficient clerk of the board of Engineers before the separation of the town. His appointment to office under the present regime looks rather suspicious and may require him to define his position politically. Nothing equivocal will answer, in these times.

Hon. Enoch Bartlett, late Mayor of Lawrence, died at Nottingham, N. H., June 27th. He was esteemed for his many virtues. The Bar of Lawrence assembled on hearing of his decease and passed resolutions of condolence with friends and acquaintances in their loss of one so worthy of their confidence and so much esteemed by them. The remarks, made on the occasion as reported in the Lawrence Courier, by D. Saunders Jr.; W. Stevens, T. A. Parsons, P. S. Chase, and C. S. Newell, Esquires, were exceedingly touching, all bearing testimony to the worth of their departed friend.

One of the census takers in North Andover called at a house in the performance of his duty, and was informed, that among the inmates was a child five days old, who had gone to Lawrence with his mother. There are no interruptions of business in that region, on account of small occurrences.

Another person engaged in the same business, in this town, on inquiring of an Irish domestic her name and age, "and what is that for?" said she, "I will not do it," and left the room. One of the family said to her, "why, he is taking the census," "and sure he shall not have my censuses," says Bridget. After considerable parleying, however, she consented to have her name written, and said she was born in Mo-no-go-h-i county, Ireland.

[For the Advertiser.]

As the striped bug has made his appearance, I would say that last year, I tried rolling up paper and dipping it in spirits of Turpentine. Take a piece of paper, say five or six inches wide, and make a roll of the size of a person's finger; dip one end into spirits of turpentine, then set the dry end into the centre of the hill of squashes, cucumbers, &c., and the bugs will leave immediately. If the paper loses the smell, dip it again.

JONAS HOLT.

Persons writing to this office on business connected with the paper, will direct "Publishers of the Andover Advertiser." Communications designed for the paper, should be directed "Editors of the Andover Advertiser." The letter referred to in our last was directed to the former publisher, whose residence is not now in this vicinity, and hence the delay. In that case neither "Uncle Sam," nor "Squire Sam" was in fault.

THE account of the Court by "Spectator," will be given in our next. It came too late for this week's paper. Several other communications are unavoidably deferred.

OUR acknowledgments are due William A. Richardson, Esq., of Lowell, for a copy of his compilation of the Banking Laws of Massachusetts.

Our Deputy Postmaster thinks that the present arrangement of the mails will be permanent, for a day or two, at least, if not for the summer.

If the old maxim—"Set cabbage to head, When cherries are red"—be true, now is the time.

## ANNIVERSARY OF THE JUVENILE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF WEST ANDOVER.

This little society has at length completed its first quarter of a century, having celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary on Saturday last in the Church of the West Parish.

Though the weather was oppressively warm, a few faithful friends remembered the occasion. The children were there with happy faces. Many of the previous members of the society testified by their presence to their grateful recollections of former years. A few young men came in from the village, and eight or ten students from the seminary.

But the parents were missing. Save, perhaps, a half dozen, who came to rejoice with their children, and to purchase the fruits of their diligence, and who did not forget that by this slight pains-taking they could gladden the hearts of the ladies who have given to these children many hours of care and labor, we looked in vain for those who should have had the deepest interest in the occasion, and have made great sacrifices to attend.

The exercises were much after the usual manner—Prayer, Singing of original hymns, Report of the Secretary, Examination of the children on missionary topics, Extempore Addresses by members of the Seminary.

The Secretary's Report was worthy of special attention. We have wished to make quotations from it in the present article, but failed accidentally to procure it in season. Its allusions to the death of one of the members of the Society within the year, and to the loss of their Pastor, who had always interested himself in their welfare, were exceedingly appropriate.

The addresses by Messrs. Coolidge, Hill and Tompkins were brief and to the purpose. The children liked them, and they are the best judges. We always wish at such a time, when the speakers are successful, that the older portion of the audience could sit where they could read the children's countenances. It is a rare pleasure.

After the conclusion of the public exercises, the children, with the officers of the Society, led the way to the District School House, where a table had been tastefully spread with various articles of handiwork now offered for sale. The room was hung with festoons of evergreen. Vases of flowers lent their beauty and their fragrance. The faces of all sparkled with joy. We were ourselves forgetful to all but the outward hilarity of the scene, when a sudden glance recalled to our mind its deeper meaning. We read on the opposite wall, in large letters, the motto, "REMEMBER THE HEATHEN." Who does remember the heathen?

We cannot help mentioning here an incident which we noticed at the School House. A former President of the Society sat in a little circle, and held in her hand a letter from Dr. Scudder, who is now gone to his rest. The good old man, true to his love for children, had carefully written out the names of all the members of the Society, first in English and then in Tamil, and these were now being distributed to the owners. We took two of these slips of paper, and covering from view the English names of both, asked a young friend, "Which of these is yours?" To our surprise, she had already scanned all the characters in her Tamil name, and answered promptly, "This."

Subjoined is a list of officers for the year now closed, with some other items of interest:—DIRECTRESSES. Miss Mary B. Smith, Miss P. Elizabeth Holt, Miss Abbie F. C. Burt, and Miss Maria Phelps.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER. Miss Sarah E. Brown.

Number of regular members, 40. Honorary members, 8. Largest attendance, 24. Average attendance, 14. Receipts from taxes and sales, \$32.31. Various expenditures, \$5.74.

At some other time, we may have leisure to describe the mode of conducting the Society at its regular meetings. We would also express the wish that some one, who remembers its early history, would give an account of it to the public through the Advertiser.

THE Royal Mail steamship America, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on July 4th. Sebastopol.—Lord Raglan's despatch and the newspaper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of the Mamelon, and the Quarries. The description is exciting, but the main facts are already known.

THE besiegers have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Sebastopol. The most sinister rumors prevail. The English loss is set down at 4000 men, but it is hoped that this is exaggerated.

THE Allies lost terribly by the Russians' springing a mine, and during the confusion they re-captured the Mamelon, which was re-taken by the French.

[For the Advertiser.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There are (as Sam Slick used to say), some things which I like, and some which I don't like. I like to see our young men dress genteelly, and go to Church on the Sabbath, and behave themselves becomingly. But I don't like to see our young men loafing round the streets smoking, and hiring horses to ride about, without the means of paying for them. Smoking, loafing, and riding, without business, I think, is poor business.

A LOVER OF RIGHT.

There is supposed to reside either in Andover or Haverhill a Mrs. Cook, whose husband went to sea some years since. She will hear of something of interest to her by calling on Mr. David Baker of this town.

WILLIAM G. Reed offers for sale a patent iron sink having a clasp for retaining the waste pipe, which prevents much annoyance and is a saving of expense. See Advertisement.

MR. Lamb with his daguerrotype saloon will stay in town three or four days longer.

CAPT. Perry, Agent of the Bay State Mills at Lawrence, has purchased the house and land owned and occupied by Francis Cogswell Esq.

THE Rt. Rev. Bp. Lee of Iowa, will preach in the Episcopal Church in this village, on Sunday next, the 8th inst.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Andover, June 30, 1855.

Asey, P. C.	Johnson, Ezekiel
Alvord, Rev. A.	Jennings, Alex.
Adams, Daniel	
Bullard, John O.	Kenney, Margaret
Barfoot, Edward	Kelley, Patrick
Barrows, Edwin	Kenniston, Joseph
Buckley, John	
Bickford, Mark	Larrabee, F. M. Mrs.
Brown, J. G. & W.	Livingston, A. W.
Bateman, Nathan	Lawrence, Fred.
Berry, Hannah Mrs.	" Rev. John
Brown, Helen Miss	
Carter, Samuel (2)	Merser, Mary Mrs.
Cochran, A. M.	Minnihan, Jeremiah
Carlton, J. Newton	Merrill, Henry
Conally, Mary Miss	Malone, Mary Miss
Cady, Daniel Mrs.	Moore, Henry W.
Chandler, James	McDonald, Angus.
Cochran, Fred.	Merrill, William
Conant, A. E. Mrs.	McLaughlin, Bridget
Coughlan, Catherine	
Chadwick, Abigail	Parker, Kate E. Miss
	Peterson, Luky
	Perry, E. Y. & Co.
	Power, Robert W.
Deasy, Catharine	
Dennis, John	Richards, J. B.
Dillingham, Enos	Ramsdon, Joshua
Devlin, Edward	Roberts, J. W.
Davis, E. R.	
Flint, M. F. L. Mrs.	Sanborn, Jeremiah
Fletcher, Rev. James	Smith, J. H. D.
Foster, Mr.	Sargent, T. C.
Field, Rev. T. B.	Shear, Elizabeth B. Miss
	Smith, L.
	Stevens, Eliza Miss
	Stickney, Abigail Mrs.
Greenlaw, S. L. Miss	
Goodwin, David	Tarpy, Mallichy
Garvin, Catherine	Thompson, J. E.
Green, Charles. W.	
Holmes, Oliver	Woods, H. M.
Hunter & Hill.	Woodcock, Gideon
Howarth, William	Wardwell, John F.
Howard, James	
" Andrew B.	York, Lucy Mrs.
Hames, Francis	
Hilman, Biron	

Persons calling for the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

HOBERT CLARK, Postmaster.

MAILS.—Boston mails arrive at 8 1-2 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. Close at 7 3-4 and 11 1-2 A. M.

Eastern mails arrive at 9 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. Close at 7 1-2 A. M., and 11 1-2 A. M. California mails close on the 3d and 12th of each month. British mails close every Tuesday at 11 A. M.

Office Hours.—From 7 1-4 A. M., to 12 3-4 P. M.; from 2 1-4 to 7 1-2 P. M.

HOBERT CLARK, Postmaster.

Andover Post Office, June 26, 1855.

## MARRIAGES.

In Middleton, June 30, by E. S. Phelps, Esq., Mr. Edward H. Ferguson to Miss Mary Ann Gould, both of Tisbury.

In Boston, July 3, by Rev. S. C. Jackson, Mr. Charles H. Carruth to Miss Mary E. Nourse, both of Boston.

In Parkville, Platte county, Missouri, May 31, by Rev. Lieburn Rush, Wm. McNeil Clough, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Ann Embrey, daughter of A. H. Scott, Esq.

## DEATHS.

In North Andover, June 21, Laura, daughter of Mr. J. Prescott and Harriet Foster, 18 mos.

In Tewksbury, June 30, Mr. Sumner French, 37. In Gaysville, Vt., June 14, David William, son of David Manock, formerly of North Andover.

At West Boxford, June 25, Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, 94 years 4 mos., 10 days.—Widow of the late Enos Reynolds; March 20, her sister, Rhoda Simmons, 88. In San Francisco, Cal., April 10, on his way to the Hawaiian Islands, John Rice Reynolds, 21 years 5 mos.—son of Stephen Reynolds, Esq., of West Boxford, now a resident of Honolulu.

## Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Curtis late of Andover in the County of Essex, Single woman deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE FOSTER, Executor.  
Andover July 7, 1855.

## Grass at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, July 12th at 3 o'clock, P. M., all the English and Run Grass standing on the Farm of Samuel S. Trefry, in North Andover. Said Grass is of the first quality and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Conditions made known at the Sale. J. F. ALLEN, Aucr.  
North Andover, July 7, 1855. It.\*

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in the West Parish of this town on Sunday morning last, a small dark red cow three years old. Whoever will return said cow shall be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM T. JONES.  
Andover July 7, 1855. St.

## D. H. Atwood

HAS just received the appointment as Sole Agent for the sale of Dennison's Pile and Worm Compound,—a sure cure. Just give it a try. No. 4 Main Street.  
June 30—2w.

**Carpetings!**

ALL who want a good Carpet, of any description, for a little money, or Window Shades and Fixtures, and all kinds of House Furnishing Goods, will do well to call on  
A. W. STEARNS & CO.

**New Styles**

Of Capes, Mantillas, and Visites, offered at Stearns's, Lawrence.

**CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,**

Very desirable, sold by A. W. Stearns & Co. Just received. Cambric and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, at Stearns's.

**Dress Goods,**

In new and elegant designs, adapted to the present season at A. W. Stearns's.

**BLACK BROCADE SILKS,**

Just opened at Stearns's, Lawrence. Trimmings and Laces, in all desirable styles, also Imitation Laces, opened by Stearns & Co.

**Silver Spoons,**

Warranted genuine silver, at A. W. Stearns's.

**BLACK SILKS,**

A large invoice of Black Silks, from a manufacturer whose goods have always worn well, at a very low rate,—at A. W. Stearns & Co's.

**SUMMER HOSIERY,** for Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear, at Stearns's.

**Summer Dry Goods.** Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, Domestic, etc. A. W. Stearns & Co. invite attention to their large and choice stock of Foreign and American Staple and Fancy Goods. Customers will here find styles of goods which will give perfect satisfaction, and at a very low price.

A. W. STEARNS & CO.,  
1 & 2 Stearns's Block, Essex St., Lawrence.  
June 30.

**MACY'S****Dry Goods House,**  
HAVERHILL, MASS.

HAVING been exploring the New York and Boston markets, during the whole Spring, buying at auction, etc., we are prepared to show you, during the months of June, the largest, richest, and cheapest Stock of Dry Goods ever shown in this County!

We are selling heavy Black Gro de Rhine  
**Dress Silks,**  
From 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A full and complete assortment of Striped, Figured, Plaid, and other Fancy Silks, from \$1.25 cts. to \$1.50.

800 new Summer Shawls, Cotton and Wool, all Wool, and Silk and Wool, ranging from 50 cts. to \$1.40.

200 Cashmere Shawls (warranted free from cotton) from \$4.00 to \$15.00.

100 Plain Thibet Shawls, all colors, best quality, at very low prices.

Black Silk Shawls, Stella Shawls, and Canton Cape Shawls,—a full assortment. We have our

**Mantillas**

direct from New York every week, and can show you the best assortment in the County, ranging from \$2.00 to \$14.00 each.

3,000 yds. Plain Silk and Wool Barrages, and Silk do., from 17 cts. upwards.

50 pieces Figured, Plaid, and Striped Silk and Wool Barrages, very low priced.

300 pieces best quality French and English Challies, Moire Antique styles, etc., very low.

300 pieces Mohair De Beges, double width, from 15 cts. upwards.

300 Parasols, all qualities.

200 pieces best Barrage de Lawns, for 12 1-2 cts.

200 pieces 4-4 Scotch Ginghams, best goods, 12 1-2 cts.

50 different styles Striped and Checked Goods for Boys' and Men's wear, all Wool, and Cotton and Wool.

1,000 pieces Checked, Striped, Spotted, and Plain Book and Swiss Muslins, very low.

1,000 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Hose, all qualities and colors, ranging in price from 6 1-4 upwards.

1,000 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Lisle Thread Gloves, all qualities, from 3 cts. per pair upwards.

A good assortment of Children's Gloves and Hosiery,—best Kid Gloves,—any quantity of Mohair Mitts.

**EMBROIDERIES,**

Laces, Bonnet Ribbons, Trimming Goods, Buttons, and Fancy Goods, from the New York auctions, 25 per cent under price.

500 pieces Figured Lawns, from sixpence upwards.

A full and complete assortment of Domestic goods of all kinds: Linen Goods of every description; Linen Lawns and Cambrics, &c.—bought at the very lowest cash rates, and are being sold accordingly.

Lowest prices always named first.

June 2.—6w. R. H. MACY.

**Upholstery**  
WAREHOUSE.**F. A. STEELE,**

371 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,  
(Under the Adams House.)

**WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Upholstery Goods and Window Shades.**

Brocades, Brocatelles, Damasks, Muslins, &c., of every description and style. A large assortment of Window Shade Fixtures and Trimmings constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.  
April 21, 1855. 3m.

**Strayed**

FROM the subscriber, on Monday, 18th inst., a large bay Mare,—10 years old, square dock, with a small rupture on her left side. Whoever will return said mare, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES PRAY.  
Andover, June 23, 1855. 2w.

**CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!****Dry Goods**

FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLEAR OUR STOCK!

WE shall offer our Goods cheaper than can be found in Essex County. We have a Large Stock to sell at some price.

Ladies of Andover, don't buy till you look at our choice styles of DRESS GOODS and every variety of Fancy Goods, in our trade.

KIMBALL & BROTHER.

10 Appleton Block, Essex St., Lawrence.  
June 30.

**For Sale**  
OR TO LET.

THE subscriber being about to change his business, on account of ill health, offers his Shop for sale or to let. It is situated in the village, near the Post-office, and can be occupied for mechanical or mercantile purposes, or made into a dwelling-house, as is desired. Conditions favorable. For further particulars, inquire of  
CHARLES S. PARKER.  
Andover, June 30, 1855. 3w.

**Public Auction.****FARM IN NORTH ANDOVER.**

BY virtue of a decree from the Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 16th day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises:—

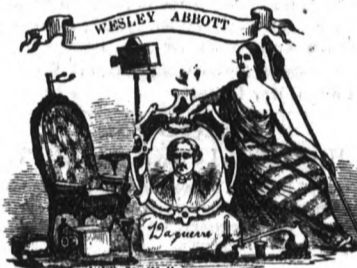
The Pomesead Farm belonging to the estate of the late Phineas Foster, deceased, comprising a dwelling-house, barn, and about 20 acres of village and pasture land, lying in the easterly part of North Andover, on the northerly side of the Salem Road.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, a few articles of Household Furniture and other personal property.

Terms and conditions made known at the sale.

SARAH FOSTER, Adm'r.

M. BRIDGES, Auc'r.  
Andover, June 30, 1855. 3w.



WOULD say to the citizens of Andover, that he is prepared to take every style of

**Daguerreotype,**

in the most artistic manner, at the lowest prices. He would say that he has the best light in the city, for taking Single Pictures or Groups, and is prepared to execute pictures of every size and price, from 50 cents to \$20.

Lovers of the fine arts are invited to call and examine the rooms and apparatus, and see specimens of Stereoscopic pictures, Crayons, Magic and Metallic backgrounds, &c.

His rooms are at 19 CENTRAL STREET, near the Post Office, Lowell.

March 31.—4f. WESLEY ABBOTT.

**At Union Prices,**  
IF YOU WANT TO PAY CASH!

THE subscribers offer for sale their entire stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, &c., AT COST, FOR THIRTY DAYS!

So as to make room for New Goods,—commencing Tuesday, May 1, 1855; consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics, Crash, Tickings, Flannels, Table Covers, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Together with a lot of Polka and Gaiter Boots, lot of Men's and Boys' do.; lot of Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes; and a variety of other articles which are usually found in a country store,—all of which will be sold at Cost for Cash only.

Also in store, and constantly receiving, a choice selection of Family Groceries, viz: Flour, Corn and Meal, Fine Feed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Oil, Molasses, Sugar, Tens, Coffee, Spices, Fish, Mackerel, Tongues and Sausages, &c.—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to adjust the same immediately.

WM. H. & GEO. N. BURTT.

Ballard Vale, April 28, 1855. 3m.

**Sea Shore.**

LOWELL ISLAND HOUSE, Salem harbor, convenient for 300 guests, opens June 27th, for the summer. For health, comfort, relaxation from business, fishing, hot and cold bathing, and shore amusements, this location offers rare attractions. Fare by the Salem & Lowell Railroad, to the Island and back, about half-price.  
GEO. W. LARRABEE.  
Salem, June 23, 1855.

**Premiums**  
FOR MOWING MACHINES.

COMPETITORS for the special Premiums on Mowing Machines, offered by the Massachusetts Society, and the Essex Agricultural Society, on the terms and conditions specified in their published programmes, will please take notice that all entries of intention to become claimants should be made with the Secretary, during the present month of June; and that the Committee to examine and report thereon (consisting of Messrs. Proctor, Duncan, How, Newell, Waters, Sutton, and Williams) will meet at the Secretary's Office, on Monday, July 2d, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make the necessary arrangements.  
ALLEN W. DODGE, Sec'y.  
Salem, June 18, 1855. 2t.

**Grass at Auction.**

TO be sold at Public Auction on Thursday, July 12th at 4 o'clock, P. M., all the English and Run Grass standing on the Island Piece so called, situated in North Andover, and belonging to heirs of the late Daniel Foster. Conditions made known at the Sale.

J. F. ALLEN, Auc'r.  
North Andover, July 7, 1855. 1t.\*

**For Sale,**

A VALUABLE WOOD-Lot, on the Salem road, near the house of John B. Jenkins, containing about 12 acres. For particulars, inquire of  
JONAS HOLT.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. 1t.

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber informs the people of Andover and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop for their accommodation, on Pierston Street, near Chickering's Piano Forte establishment.

All work done with promptness, and in such a manner as will give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to SHOEING. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JAMES H. SMITH.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. 1t.

**AYER'S PILLS,**

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing anything hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WINTER, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State. WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America. S. LELAND & Co., Prop'r of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it to healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY  
JAMES C. AYER,  
Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25-Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
SOLD BY  
JOHN J. BROWN,  
Main Street, Andover.

March 10.

THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, AND WE ARE GOING TO SELL THEM!

Ladies, now is your time to buy! New Spring Goods Cheap!

NOW OPENING AT

**J. V. KEYES'****DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,**

(Late Keyes & Benthall)

No. 4 City Block, Essex Street, Lawrence.

ONE of the best selected Stocks of Goods ever offered in Lawrence, consisting in part of the following articles:—

**Plaid Silks,**

from 50 cts. to \$1.00; Plain Silks, from 37 1-2 to 50 cts.; Brocade Silks, from 50 cts. to \$1.00; Stripe Silks, 42 to 50 cts.

**BLACK SILKS,**

for 50, 62, 75, 87 cts., \$1.00, 1.12, 1.25, 1.50.

**CASHMERE AND OTHER SHAWLS.**

All Wool Cashmere Shawls, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Silk and Wool Cashmere Shawls, for \$5.50; All Wool Printed Shawls.

**VELVETS, VELVETS.**

Yard-wide Black Velvets, from \$4.00 to \$8.00; yard-wide Blue Velvets, from \$5.00 to \$7.00; yard-wide Green Velvets, from \$5.00 to \$7.00; yard-wide Maroon Velvets, from \$4.50 to \$6.50.

**PRINTS AND DELAINES.**

Prints for 6 1-4, 7, 8, and 10 cts. DeLaines for 8, 10, 12 1-2, 18 to 25 cts.

You can save money by buying now! Linen Goods, Table Covers; Napkins, 6 1-4 cts.; Napkins, 12 1-2 cts.; Frontings; Linen Hdkfs., 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 cts.; Linen Diapers, Ginghams and Muslins, a good assortment; Bleached Cottons, 5 1-2 to 17 cts.; yard-wide Brown Sheetting, 5 1-2 cts.; Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, Tickings, &c., in abundance.

**WHITE FLANNELS,**

for 12 1-2, 17, 20, 25, 33, 50 cts., to \$1.00.

Wrought Collars, from 12 1-2 cts. to \$4.00; Brown and Bleached Linen Table Covers, very cheap!

**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**

Best made Kid Gloves, warranted, 75 cts.; Lisle Thread Gloves, from 6 1-4 to 25 cts. Another large lot of those Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 25 cts. Wrought Curtain Muslin, 12 1-2 cts.

We wish particularly to call your attention to our very large stock of *Rich Black Silks*, which have just been received, out of which we feel confident we can sell you a Dress cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere.

**KEYES' DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,**

No. 4 City Block, Essex St., Lawrence.

April 7.—4f.

**J. C. Wadleigh,****DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,**

No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence.

DEALER in Botanic Medicines, Choice Drugs, Shaker Herbs, Patent Medicines, etc., labelled in plain English, so that "he who runs may read," and he who reads, may understand precisely what his prescription is, without the aid of an interpreter. Ours is the only establishment known in New England, where good old English is employed to supersede the use of those medical terms which are understood only by the few, and which are now essential to honest and fair dealing.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully put up and registered. The services of a gentleman have been secured, who has had much experience in compounding and putting up physicians' prescriptions in Roxbury and vicinity; and from the recommendations of some of the most learned physicians, he is worthy of the confidence of all.

Connected with the establishment is DR. ORDWAY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, where he can be consulted at all hours, free of charge!

Notice to the Residents of Lawrence and Vicinity.

Mr. J. C. Wadleigh begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Redding & Co., of Boston, to sell their same choice selections of TEAS and COFFEE at his store in Lawrence, at the same prices as they are sold in Boston.

The Teas and Coffee by this firm are well known to residents in Boston and vicinity, for their uniformity and excellence, and for the cheapness in prices; and his arrangements are now so completed that he is prepared to supply families and others regularly with the most delicious articles of

TEAS, COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, which the market affords, and at the lowest possible prices.

**SODA,**

You always can find a good glass of Soda at Wadleigh's.

**Fruit**

Of all kinds, of the best quality, received every day from Boston, at No. 1 Appleton Block.  
June 16.—1yr.

**For Sale,**

THREE or four good Cows; also, one yoke of Oxen, 6 years old,—girth 7 feet. Inquire of  
JONAS HOLT.  
Andover, June 23, 1855.

**For Sale,**

A HOUSE, Barn, and about 1 1-4 acres of Land, situated near Abbott Village. Upon the premises are many thrifty Fruit Trees, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of  
HERMAN ABBOTT, Jr.  
At his Furniture Warerooms, opposite the Post-office.  
Andover, May 12, 1855. 1t.

**D. H. ATWOOD,**

General Depot, No. 4 Main Street, Andover.

**Authorized Agent**

FOR the Sale of Patent Medicines: Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Kennedy's Humor Discovery, Langley's Bitters, Richardson's Bitters, Atwood's and Dowse's Bitters, Oxygenated Bitters, Health and Strength Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Mrs. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial, Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.  
Andover, June 9, 1855. 1t.

**HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &c.****Benjamin Jacobs,**

230 Washington Street, Boston,

(Second Store south of Summer Street),

HAS just received his Spring supply of Housekeeping Goods, many of which are new styles.

Also, a full assortment of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens,—grass bleached, and warranted pure linen,—obtained from the best bleachers abroad. Purchasers will not be disappointed in their durability.

200 doz. Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, made of the best of stock, from 20 cts. to \$1.00 per bosom. Also, Wristbands for shirts.  
Boston, June 9, 1855. 10w.

**Notice.**

THE Notes and Accounts of C. G. McNeil have been placed in the hands of the undersigned, for collection; and all persons indebted to said McNeil, are requested to make immediate payment,—otherwise, they will incur costs.

MOSES FOSTER, Jr.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. 2m.

**Executrix' Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of EPHRAIM KENDALL, late of Andover, in the County of Essex, manufacturer, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to  
SUSAN KENDALL, Executrix.  
Andover, June 16, 1855. 3t.

**Executor's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Mary Ann Shearman, late of Andover, in the County of Essex, his wife, deceased,—and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate, are called upon to make payment to  
SETH SHEARMAN, Executor.  
Andover, June 16, 1855. 3t.

**Guardian's****NOTICE.**

# PORT'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]

## LINES.

I saw her as she stood there  
In all her girlish pride,  
With flowers strewn around her,  
As they decked her for a bride.  
But why that look of sadness  
That rests on her fair brow?  
Is not thy sky all radiant,  
And thy life all sunshine now?  
I saw him stand beside her,  
And his dark eye flash with pride,  
As he gazed on the fair, young being,  
So soon to be his bride.  
I saw them stand together  
Before the man of God,  
And saw that fair girl tremble,  
As he spoke the solemn word.  
Farewell! dear, loved one;  
May care sit lightly on thy brow,  
And all the heart's true happiness  
Ever be thine, as now.  
North Andover. LILLIE CLAYTON.

**PINCHING CUCUMBER VINES.**—The following is from the Horticulturist:—

I had a narrow border, not more than two feet and a half wide, on the edge of a paved yard, enclosed by a high fence. I planted three cucumber hills in the border, and laid some brush between them and the fence. As soon as they crept up to the top of the brush, I pinched off the ends of the vine, which thickened rapidly around the roots, and in every direction throwing out the most vigorous foliage and a profusion of flowers.

I did not allow the cucumbers to grow, but watched them, and such as I wished to reserve for the table, I picked as soon as they became of proper size; all the rest were gathered every day for pickles,—every day pinching off the bud at the end of each shoot. In this way the hills continued fresh and productive, until they were touched by the frost. Some judgment can be formed of the value of this practice, when I add that more than a barrel of pickles were made from the three hills, besides allowing a supply for the table.

Whenever a leaf began to look rusty or yellowish, it was removed, and every cucumber and leaf was cut off with large scissors, so as not to disturb or wound the vine. There is an advantage in having them run up on brush, instead of trailing over the ground; because they are much injured by being trodden on, and by being kept low on the bushes, they can be easily and thoroughly examined every day, which is essential, because if one or two cucumbers are overlooked, and grow very large, it stops the yield of that vine.

**POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The American State Council met in Boston on Thursday, and adopted resolutions, approving the withdrawal of the Massachusetts delegates from the Philadelphia convention, and "emphatically protesting against the action of that Council" as "utterly repugnant to the sentiments of the American party in Massachusetts and subversive of the plainest principles of Justice." An address to the people, of an anti-slavery character, in accordance with this action, was adopted for general circulation. In the evening a public ratification meeting was held in Tremont Temple, at which Hon. B. H. West, of the Governor's Council, presided. Addresses were made by Governor Gardner, John W. Foster, Esq., Hon. Henry Wilson, A. C. Carey, Esq., of Ipswich, O. A. Brewster, Esq., of Boston, Gen. A. A. Richmond, of Adams, and others. The speakers were all decided in condemnation of the Philadelphia Council, as pro-slavery in the extreme. Governor Gardner said, "it asked the North to go farther than it has ever been asked before," and the delegates left "because they would not if they could, and could not if they would, acquiesce in that platform."

The ruling impulse in the political world now seems to be towards the formation in the north of a Republican party. In Vermont, on Wednesday, there was a State Republican convention, at Burlington, numerously attended, which nominated Stephen Royce for Governor, condemned the Philadelphia convention, and also the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas outrages, and approved the Maine law. A meeting was held in Concord, N. H., on Wednesday evening, at which addresses, similar in tone on the slavery question to the above, were made by Messrs Bell and Hale, the new U. S. senators. Republican State conventions are to be held in Indiana and in Ohio on the 13th of July. Colonel Schouler, formerly of the Boston Atlas, is a delegate to the latter from Cincinnati. It is thought that Hon. S. P. Chase will be nominated for Governor.

Two thousand shad were taken at one haul of the seine in Mattapoisett on Tuesday of last week.

## ANIMALS FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

It is said that the woodcock in New Jersey is building its nest this year, in open and moist places, and old hunters predict in consequence that the summer will be a dry one.—There was a time when science, or what was called such, laughed at signs of this description, as no better than "old women's tales;" but though many of them are still unreliable, a larger observation of nature has taught that animals have an instinct, which not unfrequently becomes prophetic, as in this example. At last year's meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, a curious paper was read on this subject by Mr. N. B. Thomas, of Cincinnati, who had for several years studied the habits of animals in reference to the indications which they might afford respecting the weather. He showed that birds, if the season was going to be a windy or wet one, build their nest in sheltered places, but if it was to be dry, in localities more exposed; that certain kinds of snails always came out and crept up the limbs of trees several days before rain; and that locusts, wasps, and other insects, were invariably to be found under leaves, and in the hollow trunks of trees, hours before a storm sets in. The sagacity thus displayed, if we may call it such, seems to put the highest reason of men to shame. In vain do our most expert savans endeavor to predict the character of an approaching season, or even to foretell, a few days in advance, the condition of the weather. The woodcock that unerringly fixes its nest in the spot best suited for the coming summer, or the snail, whose tubercles begin to grow ten days before the rain they are preparing to receive, appears at first sight, to surpass the developed man. But the inferiority of those lower orders of animals is in the quantity of their endowments, rather than in the quality; they have a single faculty developed to an extraordinary degree, while man has, as it were, faculties almost infinite. In thus adapting each organization to its special position, the wisdom of the Creator is forcibly exhibited.

**LEGS.**—What a subject! the reader will say.—What a subject, truly, is Legs! But we know a man that makes them. We knew him years ago, when he was but a stripling. He had lost a leg and walked on crutches.—He was always a good boy—industrious, prudent, pleasant and very studious; but very poor, with none to aid him, he worked diligently, lived frugally—studied evenings, and finally made such proficiency in the art as to venture into the world as a teacher of penmanship. His success was moderate at the outset, but the stout heart of the unfortunate boy never faltered. Step by step he advanced, approaching by slow degrees nearer and nearer the sea-board from his home among the mountains, until, in a short time he had so far advanced in pecuniary means and personal popularity, as to be able to afford himself leisure time for experiments in another branch of business,—new, novel and highly interesting—at least, to himself. This new business was nothing more nor less than making legs! Others had tried the same thing, and had succeeded "after a fashion." He tried it and succeeded in producing a self-acting leg, which, to use his own words "was superior in some respects to the natural one—inasmuch as it would not freeze, you could not hurt it, and in the case of dire necessity, you could burn it to warm the natural one." Throwing away his crutches, the inventor starts for Philadelphia, and begins business as a leg manufacturer, where, in ten short years he is said to have made a very handsome fortune by the business. This young man is B. F. Palmer, formerly of Haverhill, N. H. We allude to him not to praise him, for he needs no man's praise, but simply to show certain young men who are "fooling away" their time in this city what a poor one legged boy has done for himself, under difficulties that would probably cast them upon the city as paupers, and if possible to shame them into an effort to become, with the additional natural advantages which they possess in one way or another, as industrious, as frugal and as useful as he made himself during his days of heavy trial. Come, boys, please wake up, and go to work at something. "Why stand ye all the day idle?"—*Lawrence Courier.*

**MONEY AND CREDIT.**—The Post has the following, in view of the past and present in money matters:—

Just now money is abundant. There is an indisposition to buy on credit; or even to do anything more than will serve for the purpose of the day. The trader buys no more than will be enough to keep his regular customers supplied—the customer buys only enough for the passing hour. It is settling time and comparatively few notes are passed. How regular would be the flow of things if this were the common practice always! How surely is it the pathway of individual honor, and in the long run, of individual independence! How many aching hearts would be saved were there no wild dreams of sudden wealth; if mining, timbering, land-buying,

and other wild goose schemes never tempted the farmer from the plough, the merchant from his store, the mechanic from his shop, and professional men from their pursuits! This, however (such is human nature), can hardly be expected when prices come to their level. When but yesterday's astounding developments in stock gambling are forgotten, things will again go up; everybody will be ready to buy something; the buyer will be tempted by the long credits—the bane of trade—tendered by the seller. Then credit will again be piled up, our monetary system aided in raising the pile; and then, when it is top-heavy—when there is heard the command "PAY UP" uttered, nobody knows by whom—to be uttered nobody knows when—our monetary system helps to tip it over. When this is the case there comes a commercial revulsion. The wise will steer clear of long large credit.

**A RICH JOKE.**—A gentleman played off a rich joke upon his better half the other day. Being something of an epicure, he took it into his head that he should like to have a first rate dinner. So he addressed her a note, politely informing her that a gentleman of her acquaintance, an old and true friend, would dine with her that day. As soon as she received it all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at 2 o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was as clean as a new pin, a sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with a palpitating heart to the door. She thought it must be an old friend—perhaps a brother—from the place whence they once moved. On opening the door she found her husband, with a smiling countenance.

"Why, my dear," says she, in an anxious tone, "where is the gentleman of whom you spoke in your note?"

"Why," replied her husband, complacently, "here he is."

"You said a gentleman of my acquaintance—an old and true friend—would dine with us to-day."

"Well," said he good humoredly, "am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, an old and true friend?"

"Oh!" she cried distressingly, "is there nobody but you?"

"No."

"Well, I declare this is too bad," said his wife in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately—his better half said she felt like giving him a tongue-lashing—but finally they sat down cozily together, and for once he had a good dinner without having company.

**A STRAWBERRY PLANTATION.**—The editor of the Columbus Times describes a visit to the country seat of Mr. Charles A. Peabody, of strawberry celebrity, five miles distant from that city:—

The sight surpassed our most sanguine expectations. They consist of a ten-acre field, and every foot of ground was red with ripe and luscious fruit. The Hovey seedling was the prevailing growth; but we found a part of the ground covered with the Peabody seedling, a cross between the Hovey and a native wildling, which pleased us better even than the Hovey. The vine is larger, and the fruit quite as large, more luscious and abundant. It is, like the Hovey, a continuous bearer. We saw vines of this seedling which contained over two hundred berries, some just forming, others turning, and others ready to melt on the tongue. It was a sight to tempt an epicure. The most astonishing feature in the condition of this crop is that it has been produced without artificial watering. We attribute the success of Mr. Peabody to his system of culture, in which mulching forms a conspicuous feature.

In the same field Mr. Peabody has 3,000 watermelon vines, many of which have fruit already formed, and he expects to supply the market with this delightful fruit by the 10th proximo. In each hill of the watermelon vines was a tomato plant. Mr. P. informed us that the tomato does not interfere with the melon, while it protects it from the bugs that prey upon it. If this be true, it is a fact worth remembering by cultivators of the watermelon.

**A HORSE DISEASE** is said to be prevalent in Newbury, and is making such ravages as to have been noticed in the pulpit on Sunday last. The only cure is an alcoholic preparation which is in great demand at the Town agency. It has been suspected the rider, drinking the liquor and rubbing the bottle upon the horse is the real remedy, though the secret has not leaked out.—*Newburyport Herald.*

**A JURY**, who were directed to bring a prisoner in guilty upon his own confession, returned with a verdict of not guilty. The astonished judges demanded the reason. "May it please your honors," said the foreman, "the man is so great a liar we cannot believe him."

**JOSEPH F. CLARK,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
20 COURT STREET, BOSTON.  
Nov. 4—tf.

## \$800 Reward.

WHEREAS the barn of Asa A. and Sylvester Abbott was set on fire and consumed with its contents, early on the morning of June 21st, we the undersigned, on behalf of the town of Andover, hereby offer a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons guilty of the incendiarism.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen  
JONAS HOLT, of  
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.  
Andover, June 24, 1855. 3t

## Look Here!

THE subscriber has Dry Walnut, Oak, and Pine Wood, which he will sell and deliver to any person in town, in large or small quantities, for cash. J. PRESCOTT FOSTER.  
North Andover, Jan. 20, 1855.

## New Stable.

THE subscriber has moved to his New Stable on Elm Square, adjoining his Harness-shop and W. P. Miller's store, fronting the Eagle Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on any who will favor him with a call in either line of business.

Thankful for past favors, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.  
HENRY BURTT.  
Andover, May 26, 1855. tf.

## PREMIUM Fire-Works.

In every variety, at wholesale and retail, manufactured by

JAMES G. HOVEY.

ALSO: for sale to the trade, 5,000 boxes Gold Chop Pistol and Cannon Crackers; 5,000 boxes Torpedoes; 300,000 Pulling Crackers. The whole comprising the largest and most extensive stock of Fire-works in the United States.

Orders addressed to No. 149 WASHINGTON STREET, or 27 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

Laboratories at Cambridgeport and Brighton—Boston, May 19, 1855. 7w.

## Andover Horticultural Society.

A QUARTERLY Meeting of the Andover Horticultural Society will be held at the Office of the Secretary, on Monday Evening, July 9th, at 7 1-2 o'clock.  
MOSES FOSTER, Jr., Secy.  
Andover, June 30, 1855. 2w.

## New Spring Clothing.

DANIEL LOGUE, TAILOR,  
Under Baptist Church.

IS now selling at prices which offer unusual inducements to Purchasers.  
Those in want, will find the greatest

## VARIETY OF GARMENTS

UNSURPASSED:  
In the style of Manufacture and quality of Materials,

FROM WHICH  
SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE  
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS.  
Oct. 28. tf

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

## HILL STORE.

ALBERT ABBOTT

HAS in store, and is constantly receiving Goods in great variety, carefully selected to meet the wants of his customers. A liberal share of patronage is solicited from those who have occasion to purchase

BROADCLOTHS,  
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,  
GLASS WARE, PURE SPERM & SOLAR  
OIL, EXTRA LARD OIL, PORTER'S BURNING FLUID,  
EXTRA FAMILY  
AND

GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT,  
BUCKWHEAT, CORN & MEAL,  
All of which, with a great variety of other Goods, are offered at the lowest prices.  
Feb. 19. tf

WILLIAM G. REED,

Tin Plate & Sheet Iron  
WORKER,

COPPERSMITH AND PLUMBER,

At the Old Stand on Main Street,

HAS on hand a variety of the best patterns of Ranges, Cooking and Parlor Stoves.  
Also—Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths, Copper Boilers, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Coal Hods, Shovels, Sifters, Sad Irons, Ventilators, etc., with a general assortment of TIN AND JAPANESE WARE, all of which will be sold at satisfactory prices. Also Dr. Nichol's Paragon Lamps and Can for fluid.

PATENT IRON SINKS,  
Of all sizes.

W. G. R. Still continues to give his personal attention to fitting up HOT AIR FURNACES. Also, Pond's Celebrated Ranges, with hot air or hot water fixtures, bathing apparatus, etc., all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Tin Roofing—Job Work and Repairing in the above line.  
April 15. tf

## RAILROADS.

### Boston and Maine RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, JUNE 18, 1855.

For Portland and Saco, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7:30 AM, 12 M., and 5 PM.  
For Concord and Upper Railroads, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Haverhill, at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.  
For Lawrence, (S. Side), at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M., 3, 5, and 6 PM. (North Side), at 7:30 and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.  
For Andover, at 7, and 10:10 AM, 12 M., 3, 5 and 6 PM.  
For Reading, at 7, 10:10, and 11:30 AM, 12 M, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12:30 PM.  
From Portland, at 5 and 10:45 AM, and 4:30 PM.  
From Great Falls, at 6:30 AM, 12:30 and 6 PM.  
From Haverhill, at 7:25, 8, and 11:45 AM, 1:50, 5:05, and 7:30 PM.  
From Lawrence, (North Side), at 6:35, 7:37 AM., 12 M, and 5:30 PM. (S. Side), 6:37, 7:40, and 8:30 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:35, and 7:45 PM.  
From Andover, at 6:42, 7:45, and 8:25 AM., 12:10, 2:15, 5:40 and 7:50 PM.  
From Reading, at 6:10, 7:05, 8:05, and 10:15 AM, 12:30, 1:45, 2:35, 4:45, 6:15, and 8:30 PM.  
On Thursdays leave at 11, and on Saturdays at 10 PM.  
On Thursdays an hour later.

### FROM ANDOVER TO BOSTON.

Trains leave at 6:42, 7:45, 8:25 AM. Afternoon trains leave at 12:10, 2:15, 5:40, and 7:50.

### FOR SALEM.

Passengers will take the 6:42 AM, down train and meet the first train from Lowell to Salem at Wilmington Junction; or 2:12 P. M. Leave Salem at 10:10 A. M., or 6:05 P. M.

### FOR LOWELL.

Passengers will take the 8 A. M. up train to Lawrence, and the 8:30 train to Lowell. Trains also leave Lawrence for Lowell at 12 M., 4:10 and 8 P. M.

## Clock & Watch REPAIRING.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the inhabitants of Andover, that having secured the services of an experienced workman, he is now prepared to undertake the repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewellery. All orders attended to with promptness, at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Trusting that the above enterprise may prove mutually advantageous, he would solicit immediate patronage.  
M. SANDS.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. tf.

## DR. ELLIOTT, DENTIST,

OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,  
Over Ordway & Wadleigh, next door to Stearns & Co., Lawrence.  
Nov. 11. tf.

## DR. SANBORN'S Dental Infirmary.

NEAR the Theological Seminary, Andover, is, with some 20 years' experience, adopting whatever is truly valuable in modern improvements,—in Section or Air Pressure Plates; Gum, Block, and Single Teeth,—and adapting all needful operations, to the wants and means of his patrons; a continuation of whose confidence it will be his study to merit.  
Feb. 3. tf.

## DR. J. BLAISDELL, DENTIST,

No. 3 CITY BLOCK, ESSEX ST.,  
LAWRENCE, MASS.  
At the Eagle Hotel, Andover, on every Tuesday.  
Feb. 3—tf.

## DR. J. H. KIDDER, Surgeon Dentist,

No. 5 City Block,  
LAWRENCE, MASS.  
Jan. 14. tf

## Book-Binding.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Book-binding business at the old stand near the Theological Seminary, in this town.  
Old Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., rebound in the various styles of Fancy Binding; and all jobs in his line of business executed with promptness and at reasonable charges.  
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM LEMON.  
Andover, June 2, 1855. tf.

## JAMES H. COCHRANE,

**BLACKSMITH,**  
AND GENERAL JOBBER IN  
**IRON,**

Universalist Court, Main Street, near the Universalist Church. tf Feb. 19.

## PRINTING IN MANUFACTORY,

OLD DEPOT BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the fraternity of Printers, that their facilities for the manufacture of PRINTERS' INK have recently been greatly increased, and they are now ready to answer all orders with despatch.

Ink of all Qualities and of all Colors, made to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

SAMUEL MORRILL.  
WILLIAM C. DONALD.  
Feb. 19 tf GEORGE H. MORRILL.

# ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND COMMERCE, IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM."

VOL. III.—NO. 22.

ANDOVER,

MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE OFFICE OF  
**WARREN F. DRAPER,**  
(OPPOSITE PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASS.)  
CONDUCTED BY  
AN ASSOCIATION OF GENTLEMEN.

**TERMS,**  
ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
SINGLE COPIES, TWO CENTS.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion,—to be paid for invariably in advance. A square occupies a space equal to sixteen lines.

A liberal discount from the above prices will be made to all advertisers by the quarter or yearly.

MR. WILLIAM BELL is the authorized Agent for collecting subscriptions for the Andover Advertiser.

### BREAKING UP A CAT CONVENTION.

THE following graphic picture is from the Albany State Register:

We stated a long time ago that there would be trouble some moonlight night among the cats that congregated on the long shed in the rear of our dwelling. We gave notice that we had wasted more wood on them than we were able to spare—that we had used up all the brick-bats that we could lay our hands on—that we had thrown away something less than a ton of coal—and had smashed a window on the opposite block. All this proving of no avail, we said we had got a double-barrelled gun, and percussion caps, and powder and shot; and some morning after a moonlight night, somebody's cat wouldn't come home to breakfast, or if it did it would be troubled with the dumps. We gave fair notice of our grievances and what we intended to do about them.

Well, the moon came up on Monday night with her great, round face, and went walking up the sky with a queenly step, throwing her light, like a mantle of brightness, over the whole earth! We love the calm of a moonlight night, in the still Spring time, and the cats of our part of the town love it too; for they come from every quarter—from the sheds around the National Garden—from the kitchens and the stables—creeping stealthily and softly along the tops of the fences, and along the sheds, and clambering up the boards that lean up against the out-buildings they sat themselves down, more or less of them, in their old trysting place—right opposite our chamber window. To all this we had, in the abstract, no objection. If a cat wishes to take a quiet walk by moonlight—if he chooses to go out for his pleasure or his profit, it is no particular business of ours, and we haven't a word to say. Cats have rights and we have no disposition to interfere with them. But they must keep the peace. They must get up no disorderly meetings, no unlawful assemblies. If they choose to hold a convention they can do it for all us—but they must go about it decently and in order.

They must talk matters over calmly; there must be no rioting no fighting. They must refrain from the use of profane language—they mustn't swear. There's law against all this and we warned them long ago that we would stand no such nonsense. We said we'd let drive among them with a double-barrelled gun, loaded with duck shot, and we meant it. But those cats didn't believe a word we said. They didn't believe we had any powder or shot. They didn't believe we had any gun, or knew how to use it if we had. And one great Maltese (with eyes like tea plates and a tail like a Bologna sausage!) grinned and sputtered, and spit in derision and defiance at our threats. "Very well!" said we, "very well, Mr. Tom Cat, very well indeed! On your head be it, Mr. Tom Cat. Try it on, Mr. Thomas Cat, and see who will get the worst of it."

We said the moon came up on Monday night with her great round face; and all the little stars hid themselves as if ashamed of their twinkle in the splendor of her superior brightness. We retired after the baby had been put asleep in his crib, and

the rumble of the carriages and carts had ceased in the streets, and the scream of the ten o'clock train had died away into silence, with a sigh, and in the confidence that we were about to repose to which one who has wronged no man during the day is justly entitled. It may have been eleven o'clock, possibly midnight, when we were awakened from a pleasant slumber by a babel of unearthly sounds in the rear of our chamber. We knew what these sounds meant—they had cost us fuel enough to have lasted us a week. We raised the window; and there, as of old, right opposite us, on the north end of that long shed, was an assemblage of all the cats in that part of the town. We won't be precise as to numbers, but it is our honest belief that there were less than 300 of them; and one among them was all silent, we didn't succeed in discovering which it was. There that same old Maltese, with his great saucer eyes and sausage tail; and over against him sat a monstrous brindle; and off at his right was an old spotted ratter; and on his left was one, black as a wolf's mouth, all but his eyes, which glared with a sulphurous and lurid brightness; and dotted all around, over a space of thirty feet square, were dozens more, of all sizes, and colors—and such growling and spitting and shrieking, and swearing, never before broke, with hideous discord, the silence of midnight!

We loaded our double barrelled gun by candlelight, we put plenty of powder and a handful of shot into each barrel. We adjusted the caps carefully, and stepped out of the window upon the narrow roof upon which it opens. We were just eighty rods from the cat convention, and we addressed ourself to the chairman (the old Maltese) in a distinct and audible voice, and cried "Scat!" He didn't recognize our right to the floor, but went right on with the business of the meeting. "Scat!" cried we again, more emphatically than before, but were answered by an extra shriek from the chairman, and a fiercer scream from the whole assembly. "Scat, once!" cried we again, as we brought our gun to a present. "Scat twice!" and we aimed straight at the chairman, and covering half a dozen others in the range. "Scat, three times!" and we let drive. Bang! went the right hand barrel—and bang! went the left hand barrel. Such scampering such leaping off the sheds, such running away over the eaves of the out buildings, over the tops of the wood sheds, were never seen before. The echoes of the firing had hardly died away when the whole assemblage was broken up and dispersed.

"Thomas," said we next morning to the boy who does chores for us, "There seems to be a cat asleep out on that shed—go up and scare it away." Thomas clambered upon the shed and went up to where that cat lay, and lifting it up by the tail, hallooed back to us, "This cat can't be waked up; it can't be scared away—it's dead!" After examining it a moment, "somebody has been a shootin' of it, by thunder!" said he, as he tossed it down into the yard. "You don't say so!" said we. That cat was the old Maltese, the chairman of that convention—but he won't preside over another very soon. We don't know where he boarded or who claimed title to him. What we do know is, that it cost a quarter to have him buried or thrown into the river; and if anybody owned him, all we ask is that he should pay us back our quarter, and the difference between his value and that of the powder and shot we expended on him. We'll throw in the vexation of being broke of our rest, and the wickedness of using certain expletives—under the excitement of the occasion—which are not to be found in any of the religious works of the day.

**A REAL COLLEGE.**—The printing office has indeed proved a better college to many a boy,—has graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society,—has brought more intellect and turned it into practical, useful channels, awakened more minds, generated more active and elevated thought,—than many of the literary colleges of the country.

How many a dunce has passed through these colleges with no tangible proof of fitness other than his inanimate piece of

parchment,—himself, if possible, more inanimate than his diploma!

A boy who commences in such a school as the printing-office, will have his talents and ideas brought out; and if he is a careful observer, experience in his profession will contribute more towards an education, than can be obtained in almost any other manner.

### GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

Whitefield was the prince of English preachers. Many have surpassed him as sermon makers, but none have approached him as a pulpit orator. Many have outshone him in the clearness of their logic, the grandeur of their conceptions, and the sparkling beauty of single sentences; but in the power of darting the Gospel direct into the conscience, he eclipsed them all.

Lord Chesterfield was listening in Lady Huntington's pew when Whitefield was comparing the benighted sinner to a blind beggar on a dangerous road. His little dog gets away from him when skirting the edge of a precipice, and he is left to explore the path with his iron shod staff. On the very verge of the cliff this blind guide slips through his fingers, and sinks away down the abyss. All unconscious, its owner stoops down to regain it, and stumbling forward—"Good God! he is gone!" shouted Chesterfield, who had been watching with breathless alarm the blind man's movements, and who jumped from his seat to save the catastrophe.

Having no church to found, no family to enrich, and no memory to immortalize, he was the mere ambassador of God; and inspired with its genial piteous spirit,—so full of heaven reconciled and humanity restored,—he soon himself became a living Gospel. Radiant with its benignity, and trembling with its tenderness, by a sort of spiritual induction, a vast audience would speedily be brought into a frame of mind,—the transfixing of his own and the white furores on their sooty faces, told that Kingswood colliers were weeping, or the quivering of an ostrich plume bespoke its elegant wearer's deep emotion. And coming to his work direct from communion with his Master, and in all the strength of accepted prayer, there was an elevation in his mind which often paralyzed hostility, and a self-possession which only made him, amid uproar and fury, the more sublime.

When it is known, that his voice could be heard by 20,000, and that ranging all the empire as well as America, he would often preach thrice on a working-day, and that he has received in one week as many as a thousand letters from persons awakened by his sermons,—if no estimate can be formed of the results of his ministry, some idea may be suggested of its extent and singular effectiveness.

### North British Review.

#### INDIANS.

Remnants of the Indian tribes were common till the beginning of the present century. In Medford they lived in "Turkey Swamp." So late as our day, farmers in Medford have ploughed up stone arrow-heads, stone drills, and other Indian weapons and tools. No Indian necropolis has yet been discovered, though one probably exists on the borders of our pond. The last Indian here was "Hannah Shiner," a full blood, who lived with "old Toney," a nobled-souled mulatto man, who lived on the Woburn Road, in West Medford, opposite where the town schoolhouse once stood. Hannah was kind-hearted, a faithful friend, a sharp enemy, a judge of herbs, a weaver of baskets, and a lover of rum. Toney was once well off; and on Thanksgiving Day, when he was to give a rich dinner to a dozen of his colored friends, his house took fire and was wholly consumed. They of us who remember the old liberated slaves remember how much they suffered from winter's coldness. The black man's skin was made to bear the heat, the white man's to bear the cold; and both races flourish best by regarding the law.

We fear that the modern scheme of gathering all the Indians within the limits of one free State, and that State to be wholly theirs, with all the powers and privileges of other States, will not succeed. It will be found extremely difficult to per-

suade all the chiefs to abdicate and destroy their crowns; to annihilate the deadly hostilities of ancient tribes; to change the established habits of hunting, and substitute hard labor; to learn a common language, and to reconcile the opposing religious beliefs.

This noble and peculiar people seem doomed to retreat, before the restless march of the Anglo-Saxon race, till they reach the shores of the Pacific; and we can imagine the last Indian, the sole survivor on this western Continent, standing on a lofty crag, which overhangs the sea, and there calling to mind the sad and eventful histories of his wasted countrymen. He thinks of the time when the wigwags of his brethren were scattered over the entire region, from the spot where he stands to the borders of the Atlantic coast, and each wigwag filled with a happy and prosperous family. He thinks of their ancestral rights and their traditional glories, their feats in the hunt and their valor in the fight, their calumet of peace and their dance of victory. He remembers the deeds of his father and the love of his mother, the sweet devotion of his wife, and the noble promise of his children; and he sees now that all these have vanished. He sees that all those joys are over, those battles fought, those council fires extinguished, and those hopes prostrate in the dust; and, instead thereof, he sees the white man, who has wrought all these desolations, rushing towards him. For a moment he forgets himself. The avenging ire of the Indian rises within him, the blood crimsoning his manly cheek, and he seizes with convulsive grasp his tomahawk and bow; but the next instant tells him it is too late. All is lost. He drops his tomahawk on the ground, shoots his last arrow towards the east, lifts his right hand in adoration to the Great Spirit, and then, all unconquered, leaps from the precipice into the stormy sea, and closes the history of his race.

### Brooks's History of Medford.

**ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.** The 47th Anniversary of this Institution will take place on the second day of August next. The exercises of the week will be as follows:—

**Monday, July 30.**—Examination of the Middle Class in Theology.

**Tuesday.**—The examination of the Junior Class in Sacred Literature will occupy the day. The Address to the Society of Inquiry, in the Seminary Chapel, by Rev. Samuel Harris, D.D., of Pittsfield, Mass., will be delivered in the evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock.

**Wednesday.**—The Sermon before the Society of the Alumni, in the Chapel, by Rev. George E. Adams, D.D., of Brunswick, Me., at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Oration before the Porter Rhetorical Society, in the South Church, by Professor Austin Phelps, of Andover, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The Exhibition of the Porter Rhetorical Society, and the Society of Inquiry, in the South Church, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Addresses by members of the Senior Class.

**Thursday.**—The Anniversary Exercises in the South Church at 9 o'clock, A. M. Provision will be made for the gratuitous accommodation of clergymen from abroad, who design to attend these exercises, and who shall forward their names, before anniversary week, to Mr. N. H. Barnum, Andover.

**THE BLOOM OF AGE.**—A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life first opened to her view. When we look upon a good woman we never think of her age; she looks as charming as when the rose of youth first bloomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet; it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman cannot grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirits, and active in humble deeds of mercy and benevolence. If the young lady desires to retain the bloom and beauty of youth, let her not yield to the sway of fashion and folly; let her love truth and virtue, and to

the close of life she will retain those feelings which now make life appear a garden of sweets—ever fresh and ever new.

### PER CENTAGE.

There is no economy like that which saves interest, nor loss like that which pays it at high rate. Let a man owe a few thousand dollars at interest at two or three per cent a month, and it imperceptibly uses him up. He labors and finds the load returning with increased force. It almost always turns out with money borrowers much worse than they expected. The reason is, that now, things are so managed by having monthly or short payments of interest, that it is constantly compounded. Whether the man who receives it compounds it or not, it is compounded to the borrower. We have frequently watched the silent crushing weight of this invisible compound.

What is building up Wall Street, New York, State Street, Boston, and Third Street, Philadelphia, with the massive private banking-houses with which all those streets are ornamented? What built up the mighty fortune of the Rothschilds, and all the other great bankers of the world? Per cent did it. The insignificant (as it looked) one per cent, or half per cent exchange, with the et ceteras, like clustering drops, fed the stream which poured its millions into their treasuries. Per cent is the controlling business of the age, and if allowed to creep on, will own the world. Let a man worth \$100,000 borrow \$25,000 at three per cent per month for two years,—he pays the interest monthly, and thus is deprived of the use of the money. It is the same as if compounded; for if he pays two per cent, the interest money would be worth that to him, too. Then at the end of two years he has paid out in usance a sum about equal to the whole capital borrowed.

What business, with losses incident to trade, will bear such a drain? Such a thing is scarcely possible. Bankruptcy is almost its inevitable end. The same is true to a greater or less degree, as the rate may be higher or lower. The injunction cannot be too frequently impressed on individuals, as well as on cities and States, to avoid debt and all large rates of interest. They almost invariably end in ruin.

**DRESS.**—It has already been stated that the Honorable Miss Murray, sister of a Scotch Duke, and maid of honor to Queen Victoria, is on a visit to this country. An exchange paper says:—

Her frank and cordial manners, her intelligence and great kindness of heart, have secured her many friends. She appears, however, to have been struck with amazement at the extravagant expenditures, the helplessness, and the ill-health of that unfortunate class of beings, the fashionable women of our cities. Miss Murray, like the fashionable women of Europe, dresses so plainly that it probably costs her less to dress a whole year, than many a New York lady expends for half a dozen handkerchiefs. It is a settled thing in Europe, that extravagance in dress is the very extreme of vulgarity, and is never indulged in except by those whose only claim to distinction is their length of purse.

**FAITHFUL TO HER PLEDGE.**—A young lady of Paris had promised one of the Zouaves to marry him after his return from the Crimea.—The soldier came back—but in what a condition! He had lost both his hands and both his feet. He was, however, warmly welcomed by his lady-love, and the nuptial ceremony was lately celebrated in the presence of the governor of the Hotel des Invalides, and of all the veterans of that institution. The soldier has been promoted to a sub-lieutenancy, and after the marriage, was presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, while the Empress Eugenie gave a splendid present to the bride.

**LAWRENCE.**—The Unitarian Society have secured the services of Mr. William L. Jenkins, late of the Cambridge Divinity School, who will preach for them one year. The Rev. J. R. Johnson, of the Universalist Society, and representative of the city in the late Legislature, has dissolved his ecclesiastical connection.

## ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1855.

The politics of Massachusetts were never snarled up quite so much as at the present time, and how to unravel and arrange matters in proper shape for the November contest puzzles the most adroit politicians. Coalition somehow or other seems absolutely necessary, and yet it is so awful, who can become parties to it? The important question, "will saltpetre explode?" has been quite thoroughly discussed, and to some minds, at least, satisfactorily answered; and that other momentous question has also been gravely considered, viz:—"who struck Billy Patterson?" We have now reached another important crisis; the question for philosophical investigation now is, "will oil and water mix?" In regard to political action, some seem inclined to rub out the old score and begin anew. This would not be a very difficult matter, for they never did feel half so bitter towards their opponents as they pretended; and after the excitement of an election is over, men frequently wonder that they could be such fools. Any man who gets mad or suffers his mind to become embittered towards his neighbor on account of difference of views in politics, is to be pitied.

**FIRE.**—On Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, the barn of James Abbott and sons in this town was discovered to be enveloped in flames, and in about one hour was burned to the ground with its contents. The building was a large one, and several hundred dollars had been expended upon it within a few years. A small quantity of hay, one horse, four cows, some farming utensils, and a portion of the finish to the new house near by, together with the barn, make the aggregate loss of the Messrs. Abbott nearly or quite one thousand dollars. Insured for \$200 only. We regret to learn that carpenter's tools to the value of three hundred dollars were also lost. They belonged to Horace Wilson of this town, Aaron Frost of Tewksbury, and Reuben Pratt of Medford. These persons were finishing the new house but a few rods from the barn, and had used the barn to work in.

Although sad to think that are any persons in our midst who will apply the midnight torch to the property of our citizens, even the most offensive of them, the developments of a few weeks past proves it to be even so. We have certainly fallen on perilous times, and alarm and trepidation pervades the community. On retiring at night, the inquiry fills every mind, who is to be the next victim? With such a state of things, what is to be done? How shall the wicked parties be detected and brought to punishment?

**TAXES.**—The following is a statement of the amount of State and County taxes voted at the last session of the Legislature, for the County of Essex. The whole tax for the State amounts to \$449,986.50, of which Essex County is required to pay \$44,280.00. The County tax, as authorized by the Legislature, is \$78,720. The apportionment of the several towns and cities of the County is as follows:—

Towns.	State Tax.	County Tax.
Amesbury,.....	\$859.50	\$1,528
Andover,.....	2,419.50	4,296
Beverly,.....	1,732.50	3,080
Boxford,.....	418.50	744
Bradford,.....	306.50	554
Danvers,.....	2,623.50	4,664
Essex,.....	504.00	896
Georgetown,.....	589.50	1,048
Gloucester,.....	1,389.00	3,536
Groveland,.....	237.50	600
Hamilton,.....	346.50	616
Haverhill,.....	1,822.50	3,240
Ipswich,.....	859.50	1,528
Lawrence,.....	4,459.50	7,928
Lynn,.....	3,478.50	6,184
Lynnfield,.....	279.00	496
Manchester,.....	423.00	752
Marblehead,.....	1,656.00	2,944
Methuen,.....	841.50	1,496
Middleton,.....	247.50	440
Newbury,.....	517.50	920
Newburyport,.....	4,180.50	7,432
Rockport,.....	621.00	1,103
Roxbury,.....	363.50	648
Salem,.....	3,999.00	7,176
Salisbury,.....	832.50	1,480
Saugus,.....	409.50	728
Topsfield,.....	378.00	672
Wenham,.....	310.50	532
W. Newbury,.....	477.00	848
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$44,280.00</b>	<b>\$78,720</b>

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from George Stewart, now in Australia, to his family residing in this town. Although he has succeeded in obtaining employment and good pay, he does not speak in very flattering terms of the prospects of that country. Laborers and tradesmen, for want of business, are repairing to the gold diggings, where their success at best is but indifferent. Provisions range high, and clothing cheap. Every arrival of emigrants adds to the otherwise discouraging picture. Large numbers expend their all in getting there, and not readily finding work, they are reduced to beggary. He also represents the climate as suddenly changeable and unhealthy, the sun excessively scorching, and the rains, inundating. Mr. Stewart is connected with the Police of Melbourne, and we are glad his integrity and trust-

worthiness are so well appreciated as to give him such a post of responsibility.

## FOURTH OF JULY ACCIDENTS.

Five dwelling-houses in Salem took fire on the 4th, from fire-crackers. At Salmon Falls, while firing the morning salute, Nahum Tucker and L. K. Litchfield were badly injured, Tucker losing his left hand.

A fire occurred at New Bedford, which destroyed three stables, with a carriage and two horses, and damaged also a dwelling-house. Loss \$4,000.

At Saratoga Springs, during the evening, a rocket was prematurely fired, and passed through a crowd of spectators, setting fire to a lady's dress, and tearing off portions of the clothing of Hon. Wm. Appleton, of Boston.

In Worcester, as some persons were firing a cannon on the common, Charles McNeal carelessly stepped before its mouth, receiving the contents of the gun in his stomach, breaking one of his ribs, and tearing the flesh from his body.

The roof of the Congregational Church in Holyoke was fired by crackers, and quenched by the fire engines, without much damage.

The small wooden house of Mrs. McGee, in Cambridge, was entirely consumed, and another in Charlestown partially destroyed, by fire crackers thrown upon them. Several other buildings in the vicinity were also fired, during the day.

A destructive fire, originating from fireworks, occurred at Millville, Mass. A store, two dwelling-houses, the post office, and a millinery shop, were consumed. Loss \$10,000. Mr. Fletcher, whose store was burnt, narrowly escaped death by suffocation, and his clerk was seriously burned. Mr. Fletcher had a supply of fireworks in his store, to be used in the evening. His clerk took one of the articles, and ignited and threw it out of the door. It flew back by the force of its own explosion, and set fire to the other works, occasioning a general explosion, and the destruction above mentioned.

The Gloucester Telegraph says that a rather bad accident occurred at Eastern Point, during the evening, occasioned by a rocket. Fire had been set to it, and instead of going up it took a direction among a crowd of spectators, striking the wife of Mr. John W. Coffin on the left thigh, just above the knee. Considerable flesh was torn out, and the muscles of the leg injured. Her clothes were also burnt considerably. Mrs. Emeline Smith was also burnt by the same rocket, and her clothes torn and burnt, and a child had her bonnet destroyed.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on the 11th inst.

The siege of Sebastopol still progresses with unabated vigor. Lord Raglan was dangerously ill, and asked to be recalled.

The official list of the battle of the 18th states the number of the English killed, wounded, and missing, 1,437; number of the French, 3,337.

Advices say the English fleet is cruising along the coast of Finland.

The Allies have given orders to complete the destruction of the fortifications of Anapa. 200 pieces of cannon and two years' provisions were found in the forts. The Circassians plundered the town.

2,000 wounded of the Allied army had arrived at Constantinople. Cholera had also re-appeared there.

Letters from Paris state that a tax of 10 per cent on the gross receipts of railways is about to be imposed.

Orders had been received at Marseilles for the embarkation of 50,000 additional troops.

The total reduction of the Austrian army thus far is 140,000.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst had asked information concerning the present position of Austria towards the Allies. Lord Clarendon replied that the conduct of Austria was deserving neither of censure or praise; that negotiation with her had failed, leaving France and England unfettered to make peace on their own terms.

A Warsaw correspondent of the London News writing June 18, says,—"Three American officers of the United States army have arrived here from St. Petersburg, where they went to ask permission to go to Sebastopol to watch the progress of events. As they appear to have been actuated by mere curiosity, leave was not granted them, and they will return by way of Germany."

We regret that a press of matter obliges us to defer till another week the interesting report of the Quarterly Meeting of the Andover Horticultural Society, held last Monday evening. While we rejoice in its continued progression, and accession of new members of both sexes, we can but regret our inability to have participated in the abundant feast of cherries, etc., which were there in great variety and profusion. The report says that all the members were most abundantly feasted, and all but the bachelors furnished with a supply for "home consumption."

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**—Rev. Edwin Thompson will deliver an Address on Temperance at Ballard Vale, on Saturday evening, July 14th. The Services will commence at 7½ o'clock, and will be at the Methodist Episcopal Chapel.—Also, on Sabbath evening next, Rev. Mr. Thompson and Prof. Stowe will speak upon the same subject in the Free Church, services commencing at 6½ o'clock.—The celebrity of these gentlemen, and the importance of the Cause, it is hoped will induce a grand rally of the friends of Temperance.

**THE LATE OUTRAGE UPON THE WESTERN RAILROAD.**—Gov. Gardner has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the person, or persons, who placed the obstruction upon the track of that road on the evening of the fifth day of June last, by which the New Haven train was thrown off from the track, and the lives of many persons endangered. There is also a reward of \$1000 offered by the Company.

[For the Advertiser.]

Hampton Beach, July, 1855.

Thinking it may be of interest to some of your readers, I send you a record of the temperature for the last few days at this place.

July 3d,	Noon,	75 deg.	9 P. M.	72 deg.
" 4th,	"	73 "	3 P. M.	82 "
" 5th,	6 A. M.	74 "	"	82 "
" 6th,	"	70 "	"	76 "
" 7th,	"	71 "	"	73 "

This is remarkable not only for being cool, but also for the small range during the whole day. Thus by the Ploughman I find that in Boston last week it was colder in the morning and hotter at noon and night, than here. The ocean equalizes the temperature, and prevents the sudden and injurious contrasts between the frosty mornings and the scorching noons.

This has been taken in a room having a south-east aspect, two windows at the south and two at the east being constantly open,—in full view of the ocean an hundred yards distant. What an object that ocean is! It is the one thing upon which the mind dwells, both in the case of the natives here and that of the visitors. As Monadnock or Wachusett is the point of interest in their several districts to which all eyes habitually turn, so in a much higher sense is the sea in its changing beauty and sublimity to the dwellers on its borders.

It is their broad blue field of toil and profit, (much more dangerous and uncertain than the green ones of old Andover), their scene of pleasure too; their highway, their nothing for its own repair, but laying the tax heavily on the teams of those who use it when it is rough.

It is their almanac, their newspaper, to many a prayer book and a Bible, and to too many the death bed and the grave. Very naturally, therefore, all the private houses are built to face it, and the rooms from which it cannot be seen, are shut up, if possible.

It must have a powerful effect upon the mind: not a violent or sudden one, but steady and lasting. It does not quicken talent so much as it deepens manly and womanly character; and from my observation on shore and at sea, I must give my heartiest respect, next that due to those who plough the land, to those who furrow the pathless waves. But this town of Hampton is not without interest apart from the sea. I may hereafter send you some account of it.

F. C. W.

[For the Advertiser.]

"BURY me where the little birds may sing, and the beautiful flowers may bloom over my grave," were the well remembered words of my friend, the late John N. Hinkley, Esq., just before his sudden departure from this world, as we sat conversing upon the subject of death. A few evenings since, as I was taking a stroll "among the tombs," I was much gratified on beholding a vase containing "beautiful fresh flowers" placed on the tomb where we deposited the mortal remains of my friend, and on a tree near by sat a "Golden Robin" pouring forth his rich music. Beautiful was the thought while beholding these flowers, placed there by some gentle hand, as a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed; and listening to the voice of the bird. This, thought I, is true respect to the memory of the respected dead. I passed on, and saw a Mother in the act of placing "fresh flowers" on the grave of an "only son," (suddenly cut off, in the prime of life); a little farther on, I observed a widow placing "fresh flowers" on the grave of her departed husband; and in a neighboring burial ground, I saw "an orphan" strewing "fresh flowers" on the grave of her dear departed parent. O, that there were more "flower strewers;" that more respect were shown to the memory of the departed, loved one. How many "remember me" have been forgotten! How many promises made to departing friends have been broken, as regards visiting their resting places!

How have the tomb stones been neglected, and left to fall down upon the graves of those we once dearly loved and respected! Such things ought not to be. More attention has been paid of late to the ornamenting of graves, and burial grounds, than formerly, and with good effect; it takes away "the bitterness of death," the dread of being laid in the cold and silent tomb. O, lay me "where the birds may sing, and the beautiful flowers may bloom over my grave" is all I ask, when I shall be called to leave all things here below.

C.

## "THREE BLACK CROWS."

Probably most readers remember the story of the three black crows and the sick man who ejected them. It is to be hoped that the story which is going the newspaper rounds of the crow killer in Vermont, is equally apocryphal. Any man who has killed two hundred crows will have no cause for self-congratulation, when he finds his fields and forests overrun with noxious vermin. A whole life of labor may not atone for the wrong and outrage he has committed against the great interests of agriculture.

E. S.

**CONSUMPTION** is a ruthless invader, and counts its victims by thousands; but there is a way of escape in most cases through the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It is astonishing to witness the effects of this simple remedy. John J. Brown, Agent.

[For the Advertiser.]

## MOOT COURT OF ESSEX COUNTY.

On Friday evening of last week, commenced in Phillips Academy, the summer session of the Supreme Judicial Moot Court,—P. C. Marsh, Chief Justice. The docket was crowded, as usual; but for various reasons, the cases were laid over until the Andover murder case was reached.

As soon as it was known that this most exciting case was about to be tried, the court-room was filled to its utmost capacity. The jury were impanelled, and the trial commenced,—George H. Wells, Attorney General, and Gilman H. Tucker, Senior Counsel for defense. The evidence was given, and the pleas of the case was ably managed on both sides. About 12 o'clock, the case was committed to the jury. After being out half an hour, they returned, being unable to agree upon a verdict. We understand they were equally divided. The prisoner was bound over for a new trial. The court then adjourned *sine die*.

SPECTATOR.

## UNIVERSAL PROTECTION OF BIRDS.

It is almost a subject of universal congratulation in Massachusetts, that its Legislature has at length passed laws for the protection of all useful birds at all seasons of the year. After specifying all the kinds, common to our section of the country, the act says: (Chap. 197 Sec. 2.) If any person shall, at any season of the year, take, kill, or destroy, by means of traps or snares, any of the birds mentioned in the preceding section—except partridges, which may be so taken or destroyed between the first day of September and the first day of March—he shall forfeit for every such bird so taken, killed, or destroyed, the sum of five dollars, to be recovered by complaint before any justice of the peace. Sec. 4. All forfeitures or penalties recovered for a violation of any of the provisions of this act shall inure to the use of the complainant. However opposed to litigation generally, we would spend a week, if necessary, to prosecute a single violator of this law.

E. S.

THE many sudden deaths which are constantly occurring from too much exercise and exposure to the sun, in the long, warm days of summer, may well incite all to caution. A few remarks on this subject were offered last week; but it being the 4th of July, of course the type were hardly responsible for some little mistakes. For instance, instead of a good long morning, my prescription was a good long noon, of at least two hours, for the refreshment, rest, and cooling off of every out-doors map, who has labored hard from early dawn till high noon, or twelve o'clock.

SANBORN.

**NEW LAW IN REGARD TO THE TRUSTEE PROCESS.**—The Legislature of this State, at its late session, passed the following law in regard to the Trustee process, which goes into operation September 1st:

Sec. 1. If the wages of the personal labor and services of any person shall be attached by the process of foreign attachment, and the plaintiff shall not recover a sum exceeding five dollars as debt, he shall recover no costs of that suit, and shall pay all costs of the defendant and trustee.

Sec. 2. If the wages of the personal labor and services of any person shall be attached upon the process of foreign attachment, for any debt or demand other than for necessities furnished the debtor or his family, and there shall not be in the hands or possession of the trustee, at the time of the first service of writ upon him, a sum due as such wages exceeding twenty dollars, the trustee shall be discharged.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of September next, but shall not affect any action then pending.

THE death of Joseph W. Carlton, Esq., of Methuen, though for some time daily expected, will cast a deep gloom over the northern section of this county. He expired on Monday morning, 9th inst.

As a business man, he was ever upright, and in the business community exerted great influence, and among that portion his loss will be severely felt. In all his affairs he was methodical and scrupulously correct. He was often called to fill stations of usefulness in the town, has accepted on several occasions a seat in the Legislature, and from the commencement of the Bay State Bank until the establishment of the Spicket Falls Bank in Methuen, filled the position of a Director in that institution, as well as a place in the Board of Management of the Essex Savings Bank. On the establishment of the Bank at Methuen, he was chosen President, and occupied that position at the time of his death. He has also, on several occasions, been called to the Directorship of other important corporations in this vicinity.

Lawrence Courier.

**IMPORTANT CONTRACTS AWARDED.**—The Washington Star says that within the last few days the Secretary of the Treasury has made awards among the bidders for the construction of three important works confided to his charge by Congress at its last session. Thus, the construction of the marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass., has fallen to a firm known as that of Blanchard & Emerson, at \$114,770; that of the custom-house at Barnstable, Mass., has been awarded to a firm known as Adams & Jacobs, at \$17,260; and the construction of the marine hospital at Detroit, Mich., has been awarded to Messrs. Ingersoll & Granger. All these parties are the lowest bidders for the works falling to them respectively.

**LOAFERS PUNISHED.**—Persons who have been annoyed by the crowds of idlers hanging around the oyster saloons in the neighborhood of Court and Hanover streets, will be glad to know that the annoyance is to be stopped. Five of these persons were brought into the Police Court recently, four of whom, William H. McCarty, James Holmes, Jeremiah Wilson, and Richard McCarty, were sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, with the alternative of leaving the city within 24 hours. The fifth, Frederick Bird, was sentenced to three months in the House of Correction, with no alternative. He appealed, and gave bonds in \$200 to prosecute his appeal.

**CROPS IN TEXAS.**—A Houston correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce gives a cheering account of the crops in Texas. He says:—

Of Indian corn, the most important crop of the State, all things considered, a most abundant yield will be realized. As much as one hundred bushels per acre is anticipated on some plantations. Corn is abundant throughout the State at fifty cents per bushel. Beef is reduced in price by the improvement in the grass, consequent upon the late rains. The wheat crop is much better than ever before in this State.

**FROM TEXAS.**—A Texas paper states that there is about \$20,000 subscribed for a foray upon Mexico, and learns that some of the filibusters are at present at the headquarters in San Antonio. Rumor gives the names of several, and some from Austin. It is intended to raise some 500 or 1,000 men in Texas to go over to Mexico.

The loss by the fire in Auburn is estimated by the Placer Herald at \$215,000,—which is less than one-quarter what the telegraph reported the loss to have been.

**THE WORLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS.**—Among the noticeable things on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, we saw the contribution of *New Pills*, from the laboratory of Dr. J. C. Ayer, the author of the widely known and valued Cherry Pectoral. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace, to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that category by the authorities. Indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estimation by those deeply learned in the healing art.

True Reformer, Mass.

THE London papers speak of an invention which has just been submitted to the test by the scientific authorities—a leather cement, so strong and adhesive that boots and shoes are made with it, in which not a single stitch is seen or required, and the process of mending is so simple that every man may be, if not his boot-maker, at least, his boot-mender.

OUR acknowledgments are due to George E. Hayward, of Sacramento City, and George L. Bradley, Benicia, for a supply of California papers.

**MAILS.**—Boston mails arrive at 8-1-2, A. M., and 4-1-2, P. M. Close at 7-3-4 and 11-1-2, A. M.

Eastern mails arrive at 9, A. M., and 4-1-2, P. M. Close at 7-1-2, A. M., and 11-1-2, A. M. California mails close on the 3d and 18th of each month. British mails close every Tuesday at 11, A. M.

Office Hours.—From 7-1-4, A. M., to 12-3-4, P. M.; from 2-1-4 to 7-1-2, P. M.

HOBART CLARK, Postmaster.

Andover Post Office, June 26, 1855.

**PORTER RHETORICAL SOCIETY.**—There will be a public meeting of the Porter Rhetorical Society, in the Seminary Chapel, on Thursday evening, July 19th, commencing at 7-3-4 o'clock. Orations will be delivered by Messrs. Richard Cordley, on Japan and its Government,—and by James C. Beecher, on Christian Astronomy.

Question for discussion: "Would the beligerent Powers of Europe be justified in making the subversion of the present Turkish Government one of the conditions of peace?" Affirmative, Mr. Henry A. Hazen; Negative, Mr. A. S. Twombly.

A. H. COOLIDGE, Sec'y.

**THE PHILOMATHEN SOCIETY** of Phillips Academy, will celebrate its 30th anniversary in the Hall of the Brick Academy, on the evening of Friday, the 20th inst. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

Per. Order of

July 14. Com. of Arrangements.

**A CARD.**—The subscribers hereby tender their thanks to the Phillips and Shawmut Engine Companies, and those citizens generally, who so promptly exerted themselves to rescue their property from fire, on the morning of Wednesday last. JAMES ABBOTT & SONS. Andover, July 14, 1855.

## MARRIAGES.

In this town, July 2, by Rev. Varnum Lincoln, Mr. William A. Holt to Miss Lucy A. Lincoln, both of Goffstown, N. H.

In Lawrence, July 4th, by Charles Shedd, Esq., of Methuen, Mr. Josiah B. Gutterston to Miss Cyrene A. Mason.

## DEATHS.

In this town, July 7, of consumption, Miss Sarah Jane Burnham, 33. July 8, of small pox, James, son of Mr. Barnard Dolan, 2.

In Tewksbury, June 30, of consumption, Mr. Sumner French, 37.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to make immediate payment. CHARLES S. PARKER. Andover, July 14, 1855. 31.

**Carpetings!**

ALL who want a good Carpet, of any description, for a little money, or Window Shades and Fixtures, and all kinds of House Furnishings Goods, will do well to call on  
A. W. STEARNS & CO.

**New Styles**

Of Capes, Mantillas, and Visites, offered at Stearns's, Lawrence.

**CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,**

Very desirable, sold by A. W. Stearns & Co. Just received, Cambric and Muslin Collars and Sleeves, at Stearns's.

**Dress Goods,**

In new and elegant designs, adapted to the present season at A. W. Stearns's.

**BLACK BROCADE SILKS,**

Just opened at Stearns's, Lawrence. Trimmings and Laces, in all desirable styles, also Imitation Laces, opened by Stearns & Co.

**Silver Spoons,**

Warranted genuine silver, at A. W. Stearns's.

**BLACK SILKS.**

A large invoice of Black Silks, from a manufacturer whose goods have always worn well, at a very low rate,—at A. W. Stearns & Co's.

**SUMMER HOSIERY,** for Ladies', Gent's, and Children's wear, at Stearns's.

**Summer Dry Goods.**

Shawls, Silks, Dress Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Housekeeping Goods, Domestic, etc. A. W. Stearns & Co. invite attention to their large and choice stock of Foreign and American Staple and Fancy Goods. Customers will here find styles of goods which will give perfect satisfaction, and at a very low price.

A. W. STEARNS & CO.,  
1 & 2 Stearns's Block, Essex St., Lawrence.  
June 30.

**For Sale,**

A VALUABLE WOOD-Lot, on the Salem road, near the house of John B. Jenkins, containing about 12 acres. For particulars, inquire of  
JONAS HOLT.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. tf.

**For Sale OR TO LET.**

THE subscriber being about to change his business, on account of ill health, offers his Shop for sale or to let. It is situated in the village, near the Post-office, and can be occupied for mechanical or mercantile purposes, or made into a dwelling-house, as is desired. Conditions favorable. For further particulars, inquire of  
CHARLES S. PARKER.  
Andover, June 30, 1855. 3w.

**Grass AT AUCTION.**

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday next, July 17th, 1855, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Grass standing on about ten acres of land belonging to the estate of John D. Flagg, in the South Parish in Andover.

Also, at the same time, will be sold the Apples growing upon the premises. Conditions at the sale.

T. C. FOSTER, Auct'r.  
Andover, July 14, 1855. It.

**Public Auction.****FARM IN NORTH ANDOVER.**

BY virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, will be sold at Public Auction, on Monday, the 16th day of July next, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises:—

The Homestead Farm belonging to the estate of the late Phineas Foster, deceased, comprising a dwelling-house, barn, and about 20 acres of tillage and pasture land, lying in the easterly part of North Andover, on the northerly side of the Salem Road.

Also, will be sold at the same time and place, a few articles of Household Furniture and other personal property.

Terms and conditions made known at the sale.  
SARAH FOSTER, Adm'r.  
M. BRIDGES, Auct'r.  
Andover, June 30, 1855. 3w.

**At Union Prices, IF YOU WANT TO PAY CASH!**

THE subscribers offer for sale their entire stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, &c., AT COST, FOR THIRTY DAYS!

So as to make room for New Goods,—commencing Tuesday, May 1, 1855; consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics, Crash, Tickings, Flannels, Table Covers, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Together with a lot of Polka and Gaiter Boots; lot of Men's and Boys' do.; lot of Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes; and a variety of other articles which are usually found in a country store,—all of which will be sold at Cost for Cash only.

Also in store, and constantly receiving, a choice selection of Family Groceries, viz: Flour, Corn and Meal, Fine Feed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Oil, Molasses, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Fish, Mackerel, Tongues and Sausages, &c.—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to adjust the same immediately.

WM. H. & GEO. N. BURTT.  
Ballard Vale, April 28, 1855. 3m.

**Sea Shore.**

LOWELL ISLAND HOUSE, Salem harbor, convenient for 300 guests, opens June 27th, for the summer. For health, comfort, relaxation from business, fishing, hot and cold bathing, and shore amusements, this location offers rare attractions. Fare by the Salem & Lowell Railroad, to the Island and back, about half-price.  
GEO. W. LARRABEE.  
Salem, June 23, 1855.

**CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!****Dry Goods**

FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLEAR OUR STOCK!

WE shall offer our Goods cheaper than can be found in Essex County. We have a Large Stock to sell at some price.

Ladies of Andover, don't buy till you look at our choice styles of DRESS GOODS and every variety of Fancy Goods, in our trade.

KIMBALL & BROTHER.

10 Appleton Block, Essex St., Lawrence.  
June 30.

**GRAND CLOSING OUT COST SALE, FOR THIRTY DAYS.**

HAVING made arrangements to add some other departments to my business, the coming Fall, and it being absolutely necessary that I should get my stock reduced to the lowest possible point before that time, I shall commence to sell every article in my store at the actual cost, except styles of goods that I do not wish to keep over until another season, and they will be closed at 10 per cent less than cost, until August 15th.

**Silks, Silks!**

\$2,000 worth, all widths and qualities, of Plain Black Silks, will be sold at the actual cost. All our Plaid, Striped, Changeable and Figured Fancy Silks, will be sold at the actual cost.

**SHAWLS, SHAWLS!**

All our Spring and Summer Printed Shawls and all our Stella Shawls will be sold 10 per cent less than cost. All our Cashmere and Bay State, Black and Colored Thibet and Black Silk Shawls, at the actual cost. All our Mantilla Velvets at cost. All our Mantillas 10 per cent less than cost.

**Dress Goods.**

All our Challies, Barage DeLaines, Silk Tissues, Plaid, Striped and Figured Barages, Plain Barages, French Jaconets, English and American Lawns, and all other styles of thin Dress Goods, 10 per cent less than cost. All our Thibets, Cashmeres, Lyonsese Cloths, Alpines, Alpaccas, Mohair Lustres, All Wool DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, French and English 4-4 Prints, French Perciles, Brilliants, All Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, and other styles of staple Dress Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

**WHITE GOODS, MUSLINS, &c.**—All our Swiss, Book, Nainsook, and Cambric Muslins, Plaid Cambrics and Plaid Muslins, Dotted, French, and Swiss Muslins for basques,—all our Plain and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, and other White Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**—All our Brown and Bleached Cottons, Colored Cambrics, Sarsnet Cambrics, English and American Quilts, Silencias, Jeans, Patches, Flannels, Tickings, Denims, Striped Sheetings, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**SKIRTINGS.**—All our Moreens, Corded Skirts, Cactus Skirts, Grass Cloths, Hair Cloths, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**LINEN GOODS.**—All our Bleached and Brown Linen Damasks, Linen Damask Covers, Brown Linen Covers, Napkins, Doilies, Towels, Crashes, Bosom Linens, Brown Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Hdks', Linen Bosoms, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.**—All our Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Erminettes, and other goods of this description, will be sold at cost; but all our Summer Stuffs, Striped Linens, Nankins, and other Cotton Goods for men's and boys' wear, will be sold 10 per cent less than cost.

**RIBBONS, RIBBONS!**—A great variety, including our whole assortment of Light Bonnet Ribbons, will be closed at 10 per cent less than the actual cost.

**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**

All our Ladies' Light Kid Gloves, best quality, will be sold at 10 per cent less than the actual cost. All our Ladies', Gent's and Child's Lisle Thread, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, will be closed at cost. All our real French Mohair Mitts, long and short, at the actual cost. All our Ladies', Gent's, and Child's Silk, Linen, Lisle Thread, Cotton, and Merino Hose, will be closed at the actual cost.

**EMBROIDERIES.**

All our Wrought Collars, Under Sleeves, Lace Collars, Chemizettes and Embroidered Under Hdks', will be closed 10 per cent less than cost. All our Malta Collars, Infants' Waists, Black and White Silk Embroidered Veils, Embroidered Hdks', Mourning Veils, Barages for Veils, Embroidered Muslin and Cambric Flouncings, Bands, Wrought Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Black Silk Trimming Laces and Fringes, will be closed at the actual cost.

**LACES.**—All our Thread, Imitation Thread, Mechlin, Malta, Lisle Thread and Smyrna Edgings, Cap and Cape Laces, Bertha Laces, &c., at the actual cost.

As a further inducement to our customers to purchase their goods now, an additional discount of 5 cents on the dollar will be made on every trade amounting to over \$5.00, during the sale.

Haverhill, July 14.—6w. R. H. MACY.

**D. H. ATWOOD,**

General Depot, No. 4 Main Street, Andover,  
Authorized Agent

FOR the Sale of Patent Medicines: Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Kennedy's Humor Discovery, Langley's Bitters, Richardson's Bitters, Atwood's and Dowse's Bitters, Oxygenated Bitters, Health and Strength Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Mrs. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial, Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.  
Andover, June 9, 1855. tf.

**Blacksmithing.**

THE subscriber informs the people of Andover and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop for their accommodation, on Pierston Street, near Chickering's Piano Forte establishment.

All work done with promptness, and in such a manner as will give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to SHOEING. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JAMES H. SMITH.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. tf.

**AYER'S PILLS,**

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the bowels all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILDS, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. AUSTIN, the richest man in America. S. LELAND & Co., Prop'r's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial. These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind; the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulae by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of the purity of their merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action,—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY  
JAMES C. AYER,  
Practical and Analytical Chemist,  
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.  
SOLD BY  
JOHN J. BROWN,  
Main Street, Andover.  
March 10.

**Upholstery WAREHOUSE.**

F. A. STEELE,  
371 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,  
(Under the Adams House.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Upholstery Goods and Window Shades. Brocades, Brocatelles, Damasks, Muslins, &c., of every description and style. A large assortment of Window Shade Fixtures and Trimmings constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.  
April 21, 1855. 3m.

**THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, AND WE ARE GOING TO SELL THEM!**

Ladies, now is your time to buy New Spring Goods Cheap!

NOW OPENING AT

J. C. KEYES' DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,  
(Late Keyes & Benthall)

No. 4 City Block, Essex Street, Lawrence.

ONE of the best selected Stocks of Goods ever offered in Lawrence, consisting in part of the following articles:—

**Plaid Silks,**  
from 50 cts. to \$1.00; Plain Silks, from 37 1-2 to 50 cts.; Brocade Silks, from 50 cts. to \$1.00; Stripe Silks, 42 to 50 cts.

**BLACK SILKS,**  
for 50, 62, 75, 87 cts., \$1.00, 1.12, 1.25, 1.50.

**CASHMERE AND OTHER SHAWLS.**  
All Wool Cashmere Shawls, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Silk and Wool Cashmere Shawls, for \$5.50; and All Wool Printed Shawls.

**VELVETS, VELVETS.**  
Yard-wide Black Velvets, from \$4.00 to \$8.00; yard-wide Blue Velvets, from \$5.00 to \$7.00; yard-wide Green Velvets, from \$5.00 to \$7.00; yard-wide Maroon Velvets, from \$4.50 to \$6.50.

**PRINTS AND DELAINES.**  
Prints for 6 1-4, 7, 8, and 10 cts. DeLaines for 8, 10, 12 1-2, 18 to 25 cts.

You can save money by buying now! Linen Goods, Table Covers; Napkins, 6 1-4 cts.; Napkins, 12 1-2 cts.; Frontings; Linen Hdks., 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 cts.; Linen Diapers, Ginghams and Muslins, a good assortment; Bleached Cottons, 5 1-2 to 17 cts.; yard-wide Brown Sheetings, 5 1-2 cts.; Sheetings, Shirtings, Flannels, Tickings, &c., in abundance.

**WHITE FLANNELS,**  
for 12 1-2, 17, 20, 25, 33, 50 cts., to \$1.00. Wrought Collars, from 12 1-2 cts. to \$4.00; Brown and Bleached Linen Table Covers, very cheap!

**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**  
Best made Kid Gloves, warranted, 75 cts.; Lisle Thread Gloves, from 6 1-4 to 25 cts. Another large lot of those Cotton Hose, 3 pairs for 25 cts. Wrought Curtain Muslin, 12 1-2 cts.

We wish particularly to call your attention to our very large stock of Rich Black Silks, which have just been received, out of which we feel confident we can sell you a Dress cheaper than you can buy it elsewhere.

KEYES' DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,  
No. 4 City Block, Essex St., Lawrence.  
April 7.—tf.

J. C. Wadleigh,  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence.

DEALER in Botanic Medicines, Choice Drugs, Shaker Herbs, Patent Medicines, etc., labelled in plain English, so that "he who runs may read," and he who reads, may understand precisely what his prescription is, without the aid of an interpreter. Ours is the only establishment known in New England, where good old English is employed to supersede the use of those medical terms which are understood only by the few, and which are now essential to honest and fair dealing.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully put up and registered. The services of a gentleman have been secured, who has had much experience in compounding and putting up physicians' prescriptions in Roxbury and vicinity; and from the recommendations of some of the most learned physicians, he is worthy of the confidence of all.

Connected with the establishment is DR. ORDWAY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, where he can be consulted at all hours, free of charge!

Notice to the Residents of Lawrence and Vicinity.

Mr. J. C. Wadleigh begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Redding & Co., of Boston, to sell their same choice selections of TEAS and COFFEE at his store in Lawrence, at the same prices as they are sold in Boston.

The Teas and Coffee by this firm are well known to residents in Boston and vicinity, for their uniformity and excellence, and for the cheapness in prices; and his arrangements are now so completed that he is prepared to supply families and others regularly with the most delicious articles of

TEAS, COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,  
which the market affords, and at the lowest possible prices.

**SODA,**  
You always can find a good glass of Soda at Wadleigh's.

**Fruit**  
Of all kinds, of the best quality, received every day from Boston, at No. 1 Appleton Block.  
June 16—1yr.

**FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.**

DR. PRATT'S  
Valuable Powders,

FOR stopping the Tooth-ache, and killing the nerve without causing pain. Will also prevent the teeth from decaying, and remove the tartar from them, thereby keeping them in a good, healthy condition; and is a sure preventive against the bad smell that arises from decayed teeth. I have appointed D. H. ATWOOD my Sole Agent for Andover and vicinity.

D. W. L. PRATT,  
489 Tremont Row, Boston.

July 14—tf.

**Notice.**

THE Notes and Accounts of C. G. McNeill have been placed in the hands of the undersigned, for collection; and all persons indebted to said McNeill, are requested to make immediate payment,—otherwise, they will incur costs.

MOSES FOSTER, Jr.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. 2m.

**Strayed or Stolen.**

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in the West Parish of this town on Sunday morning last, a small dark red cow three years old. Whoever will return said cow shall be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM T. JONES.  
Andover July 7, 1855. 3t.

**Executor's Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Curtis late of Andover in the County of Essex, Single woman deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE FOSTER, Executor.  
Andover July 7, 1855. 3t.

**Caution.**

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against the violation of the Revised Statutes, Chapter 58th, Section 6th,—with reference to firing off crackers, rockets, and squibs, previous and subsequent to the approaching Fourth of July.

Attention is also called to the Revised Statutes, Chapter 130th, Section 4th,—with respect to lewdness and lascivious behavior, by an indecent exposure of the person, at bathing places or elsewhere, either in sight of dwellings, public highways, or railroad cars.

The police of the town will see that these laws, and all others regarding the public peace, good order, and the preservation of morality and chastity, are strictly enforced.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen  
JONAS HOLT, of  
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.  
Andover, June 28, 1855. 3w.

**\$1,000 Reward.**

WE, the undersigned, Selectmen of Andover, hereby offer on behalf of said town, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, including the rewards already offered, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have recently set fire to either or all of the barns belonging to James Abbott, Ass. A. & Sylvester Abbott, and William P. Foster.

We also, on behalf of the town of Andover, offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall hereafter set fire to any building where the loss incurred or value of the property exposed shall amount to that sum,—or a less sum, in proportion to the loss sustained or property that may be endangered by such fire.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen  
JONAS HOLT, of  
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.  
Andover, July 14, 1855.

**Town Warrant.**

ESSEX SS. To Charles Pray, one of the Constables of the town of Andover,—Greeting:—

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Andover, qualified to vote in elections and in town affairs, to meet at the Furniture Wareroom of Henry F. Barnard, in said Andover, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July inst., at three o'clock, P. M.,—then and there to act on the following Articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

2d. To see what action the Town will take to protect the property of its citizens from incendiarism, and what authority they will confer upon their Selectmen, in reference thereto, on petition of Samuel Merrill and others.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, at Andover, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen  
JONAS HOLT, of  
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.  
A true copy,—Attest,  
CHARLES PRAY, Constable  
of Andover.

July 14—2t.

**VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE AND Real Estate For Sale, IN ANDOVER.**

THE undersigned offer for sale the following described Real Estate, situate in Andover South Parish, viz:—

A commodious and modern built dwelling-house, with a carriage-house and barn, and about 3 acres of excellent land, well stocked with choice fruit trees. The premises are within a short distance of the Theological Seminary, Phillips Academy,—in a respectable and pleasant neighborhood,—and present a favorable opportunity to any one desiring to purchase a genteel residence in this beautiful and healthy town.

Also, in the immediate vicinity of the above, and to be had with the same if desired, two parcels of tillage land, containing six acres each, and a parcel of pasture and woodland, containing two acres.

Also, about 12 acres of woodland lying near the Wilmington line, and about five acres of woodland near Ballard Vale.

For information respecting the premises and terms, etc., application may be made to WM. H. WARDWELL, at the bookstore of

## PONT'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]

## ON THE DEATH OF EDDY.

The following lines were written by a little girl, thirteen years old, who had taken care of the babe who is referred to.

There are many to weep for thee, Eddy,  
Although 'tis wrong, we know,  
For much happier art thou  
Than when on earth below.

No skill could save thee, Eddy,—  
The hour of death had come,  
Which called thee to thine heavenly rest,  
And angels bore thee home.  
O, thou wast fondly cherished, Eddy,  
Thy infant days are cherished still;  
But as thy Saviour calls, we give thee back,  
Submissive to his will.

Thou hast past this world of suffering, Eddy,  
And entered one where all is love;  
May we prepare to meet thee there,  
In that bright world above.

ABBY.

## JULY.

July, the month of Summer's prime,  
Again resumes his busy time;  
Scythes tinkle in each grassy dell,  
Where solitude was wont to dwell:

The very insects on the ground,  
So nimbly bustle all around,  
Among the grass or dusty soil,  
They seem partakers in the toil.

**SHRUBBERY AND VINES.**—Let the hardy climbers find appropriate places on your house on which to rest and fasten their wonderful burdens of grace and loveliness. Let honeysuckles and jessamines, clematis and bignonia, wistarias and roses, cluster over it, and weave for it a veil of beauty,—which the sun shall every moment diversify with bewitching light and shades, and in which zephyrs shall always nestle and rock themselves to sleep; where the bees shall come light-hearted, and sing their monotonous lyrics of industry, as they gather sweetest nectar; and where the little birds shall build their annual nests, and rear families not more loving than the one that dwells beneath those embowering vines.

Cultivating such natural ornaments upon and around a house, will refine the taste of a family, will improve the manners, will elevate the morals, and strengthen all the domestic and social affections in their hearts. It will assist also in forming habits of industry and frugality, as well as habits of observation and intelligent piety. Let a family plan how best to adorn a yard, decorate a house with foliage, and they will find springing up in their hearts a unity of feeling and a strength of sympathy, to which others are strangers. Each one labors to promote the pleasures of others. Hence domestic affection; all are planning for the future.

A family that will consent to dwell for half a dozen years in a house, and keep it naked of vines, and still surrounded by a barren yard, ought to be abated as a nuisance; for its children will be either heartless or slovenly.

**LEACHED ASHES.**—Mr. Dodge, of Sutton, in a remark before the Legislative Agricultural Society, spoke of his success in using leached ashes. He warmly recommended its use. A dressing of leached ashes, at the rate of 100 to 150 bushels per acre, we have seen attended with very beneficial results on wheat, on sandy and gravelly soil. Old leached ashes frequently increase the yield of wheat, on soil on which unleached ashes have no effect. The value of leached ashes for wheat, therefore, cannot be attributed to the potash they contain; otherwise, the unleached would prove very beneficial for wheat, which is certainly not the case. The value of the waste leys for wheat, therefore, is not very great. In most cases we should expect little or no benefit from them. For beans they would probably prove a good fertilizer. For clover and peas, too, they may be useful.

**LETTUCE.**—The season for lettuce is a very short one in the spring, mostly because the proper way of using it is not generally known. Many new vegetables are introduced, puffed and sold at high prices, not half so good as this invaluable old customer in every garden. The lettuce, when cooked, is in my opinion one of the finest "greens," and I am confident that no person, who tries it once, will ever give it up again.

During the hot season, when the whole cabbage tribe is infested with myriads of insects, the lettuce is never liable to similar attacks. It is true the lettuce will soon run into seed during the summer; but even the flower-stem when nearly a foot high, and before the top is spreading, is in flavor so much like asparagus, that it hardly can be distinguished.

In short, the lettuce is an excellent, palatable, and wholesome vegetable, which ought to be grown extensively, for cooking. In fact, it spreads so much, and sows itself so readily, that it is almost equal to weeds, and can be had nearly all the year round.

**AERIAL SCENERY.**—Mr. Bannister, the daring aeronaut, who recently travelled 350 miles, from Adrian, Mich., to Red Bank, Penn., in about four hours' time, sailed during a portion of his journey, at a height of more than three miles above the surface of the earth.

Near Cleveland, he passed over a wide bank of clouds, which shut the earth from his view. The scenery of these clouds, he says, was magnificent. Their tops rolled and surged in the wind like an ocean of watery billows, and lit up by the clear sun above, they flushed and glowed in a manner indescribably beautiful. During his trip above the clouds, Mr. Bannister passed over a heavy thunder-storm, which was raging two miles below him. He writes that "the flashes of lightning lit up the crests of the cloud-waves with a red glare of terrible beauty and grandeur; but the thunder was not so loud as when one hears it upon the earth."

The air, at the great height to which the voyager ascended, was as cold as is usual upon a cold winter's day; and by the time that his feet were pretty thoroughly frozen, he thought it was high time to descend. The people of the neighborhood where he came down—simple, honest rustics—thought at first that the balloon was a great apparition. One old lady, whose ideas of heavenly matters must have been very peculiar, took it into her head that it was an angel, and two hunters actually chased it some miles, in order to get a shot at what they supposed was a strange monster of a bird.

Mr. Bannister finally alighted in the upper branches of a high tree, and was safely rescued and hospitably treated by the farmers who witnessed his descent. His balloon, however, valued at \$1,000, was torn to pieces, and he himself was so much affected by the cold which he had passed through, that he was unable to leave the vicinity for several days.

**AN INCIDENT.**—A correspondent of the Lynn News relates the following, which occurred at the Congregational Church in Westminster, in this State, recently:—

The clergyman, an aged minister, was preaching from the text: "I speak as unto wise men; understand ye what I say." He had advanced as far as "thirdly," when he observed that many of his hearers had fallen asleep. Stopping in his discourse, and wiping the perspiration from his furrowed brow, he exclaimed:

"My friends, as the day is sultry and oppressive, I will stop awhile, and request the choir in the meantime to sing, to the tune of 'Coronation,' the hymn commencing 'My drowsy powers, why sleep ye so!'"

The effect was electrical,—bringing the audience to their feet. They remained standing, while the sublime chorus from the combined voices of the choir and congregation filled the house, and effectually destroyed the disposition to sleep. The preacher resumed his discourse at "thirdly."

**INSTALLATION.**—The following we take from the N. Y. Independent:—

Rev. William B. Brown, formerly of Andover, Mass., was installed over the First Congregational Church in Newark, N. J., on the 27th of June.

Introductory services by Rev. Messrs. Ames of Patterson, and McCullam of Harwichport, Mass. Sermon by Prof. Stowe of Andover. Charge to the Pastor, by Rev. Jos. P. Thompson of New York. Right Hand of Fellowship, by Rev. Jona. Crane of New York. Charge to the People, by Rev. S. D. Cochran, of Brooklyn.

The church has been entirely refitted, and is now one of the most attractive houses of worship in Newark. The free seat system has been abandoned.

Congregationalists who may remove to Newark from this city or New England, will find in this church a congenial home, and in Mr. Brown an intelligent and faithful preacher, and devoted to his Master's will.

**COURAGE** is more than cash, and an up head more than a host of "influential friends." There are more elements of success in the single beat of a stout heart, than in all that this or the other one can say or do. If you want to get along and be good-looking, smart, and well off as anybody, don't be afraid.

**BEARDS.**—Mr. McFarland, who has just been elected judge in the fifth judicial district of Iowa, has a beard 18 inches long. He is known as the "hairy judge." There is also in that district an editor by the name of Norton, who is called the "hairy editor." He has a beard two feet long.

**SINGULAR FATALITY.**—At Sharp's rifle factory, Hartford, Ct., lately, a workman named Willis North, while engaged in chipping shavings from a bar of steel, was struck by one of the steel shavings with such force that it entered his heart, and caused his death in a short time. The wound made in his body was so small, that neither he nor any of his fellow-workmen, after examining it, thought it serious; but he immediately grew faint, then insensible, and so expired. The hemorrhage was internal.

Only a few weeks since, another workman was killed in the same factory, by an awl glancing and entering his heart.

**GEORGE I.**, on a journey to Hanover, stopped at a village in Holland, and while the horses were getting ready, he asked for two eggs, which were brought him, and for which the king was charged 200 florins.

"How is this?" said his Majesty. "Eggs must be very scarce in this place."

"Pardon me," said the host; "eggs are plenty enough, but kings are scarce."

The king smiled at the answer, and ordered the money to be paid.

**ROBBERY.**—Mr. John D. Felton, book pedlar, took an early train, a few mornings since, from South Danvers for Boston. In the cars sleep overcame him, and while in this condition some of the light-fingered gentry adroitly cut out his pocket book, containing \$180, and also severed the guard of his gold watch, which they also secured. Mr. Felton, when he woke up, found that all his valuables were gone.

**USE OF THE BOTTLE.**—A gentleman caught in his garden, last summer, with 24 wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with molasses-water, three bushels of flies, millers, etc. The bottles were hung upon the garden fence. During the first seven days, the amount of flies caught was 42 quarts.

The Vermont Patriot says a Montpelier lady went out alone to a small stream in the vicinity, and after walking seven miles, was at home again, bringing with her 70 fine, sparkling trout,—all of her own catching.

**HON. J. P. HALE**, in a speech at the N. H. State Temperance Convention, approved of Neal Dow's course in the Portland riot.

**"MORT! MORE MORT!"**—A mason in Portland, having worked hard all the week, was disposed, while at church on Sunday, to refresh himself by a snooze. He had kept awake till the preacher had progressed some way in his sermon, when he fell into a sound sleep, and dreaming in soporific obliviousness that he was about his work, he cried out in his stentorian voice, "Mort! More mort!" The effect upon the congregation may be imagined.

**BOSTON VS. PROVIDENCE.**—An honest farmer in the south part of Massachusetts, talking about his crops, was told he must trust in Providence. "I do no' about that," said he, "I have been to Providence, and I have been to Bosting, and I believe I had much rather trust Bosting, taking all things into account."

**ARTLESS CANDOR.**—A gentleman inquired of a carpenter's boy:—

"My lad, when will this job your master has now on hand be completed?"

"I can't tell, sir," said the honest boy, artlessly; "it's a day job, and it will depend upon how soon the old man has another order."

A SHORT time since, a young woman had a tumor extracted from her cheek, at the Massachusetts General Hospital. Her last remark before being rendered insensible by ether, was:—

"Now, Doctor, you will cut it out so as not to leave a bad scar, won't you!"

An aged lady, a few days since, was seen intensely gazing upon a piece of richly embroidered satin, displayed in a dry goods store. A loafer passing, as he saw the fascination upon the dame, exclaimed:—

"Ah, that's Satan tempting Eve."

A WESTERN paper states that the staging attached to a church had been blown down, and remarks with a great deal of feeling:—

"We are happy to state that over twenty persons were brought to the ground safe, and one man had his neck broke!"

THERE is a sign projecting from the door of a mantua maker's shop in Troy, the concluding portion of which reads thus:—

"N. B.—Dresses made lower than ever."

An impertinent fellow wants to know if you ever sat down to tea where skimmed milk was on the table, without being asked, "Do you take cream?"

Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.

**CROPS.**—A subscriber writes from Albion, Edwards County, Ill., to the Louisville Journal, as follows:—

The wheat crop now ready to harvest is a large crop in every sense, with a full, plump kernel. The corn crop, though retarded somewhat by the cut worm, now looks promising. Oats and grass are unusually heavy.

**JOSEPH F. CLARK,**  
Attorney at Law,

20 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Nov. 4—tf.

## Look Here!

THE subscriber has Dry Walnut, Oak, and Pine Wood, which he will sell and deliver to any person in town, in large or small quantities, for cash. J. PRESCOTT FOSTER.

North Andover, Jan. 20, 1855.

## For Sale,

A HOUSE, Barn, and about 1.14 acres of Land, situated near Abbott Village. Upon the premises are many thrifty Fruit Trees, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of

HERMAN ABBOTT, Jr.

At his Furniture Warerooms, opposite the Post-office.

Andover, May 12, 1855.

## New Stable.

THE subscriber has moved to his New Stable on Elm Square, adjoining his Harness-shop and W. P. Miller's store, fronting the Eagle Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on any who will favor him with a call in either line of business.

Thankful for past favors, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY BURTT.

Andover, May 26, 1855.

## HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &amp;c.

**Benjamin Jacobs,**

230 Washington Street, Boston,

(Second Store south of Summer Street).

HAS just received his Spring supply of Housekeeping Goods, many of which are new styles.

Also, a full assortment of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens,—grass bleached, and warranted pure linen,—obtained from the best bleachers abroad. Purchasers will not be disappointed in their durability.

200 doz. Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, made of the best of stock, from 20 cts. to \$1.00 per bosom. Also, Wristbands for shirts.

Boston, June 9, 1855.

10w..

## New Spring Clothing.

**DANIEL LOGUE, TAILOR,**

Under Baptist Church,

IS now selling at prices which offer unusual inducements to Purchasers.

Those in want, will find the greatest

**VARIETY OF GARMENTS**

UNSURPASSED!

In the style of Manufacture and quality of

Materials,

FROM WHICH

**SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE**

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS.

Oct. 28.

tf

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

**HILL STORE.**

**ALBERT ABBOTT**

HAS in store, and is constantly receiving Goods in great variety, carefully selected to meet the wants of his customers. A liberal share of patronage is solicited from those who have occasion to purchase.

**BROADCLOTHS,**  
CASSIMERE, VESTINGS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY,  
GLASS WARE, PURE SPERM & SOLAR  
OIL, EXTRA LARD OIL, PORTER'S BURNING FLUID,  
EXTRA FAMILY

AND  
GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT,  
BUCKWHEAT, CORN & MEAL,  
All of which, with a great variety of other Goods, are offered at the lowest prices.

Feb. 19.

tf

**WILLIAM G. REED,**

**Tin Plate & Sheet Iron**

WORKER,

**COPPERSMITH AND PLUMBER,**

At the Old Stand on Main Street,

HAS on hand a variety of the best patterns of Ranges, Cooking and Parlor Stoves.

Also—Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths, Copper Boilers, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Coal Hods, Shovels, Sifters, Sad Irons, Ventilators, etc., with a general assortment of TIN AND JAPANESE WARE, all of which will be sold at satisfactory prices. Also Dr. Nichol's Paragon Lamps and Can for fluid.

**PATENT IRON SINKS,**

Of all sizes.

W. G. R. Still continues to give his personal attention to fitting up **HOT AIR FURNACES.** Also, Pond's Celebrated Ranges, with hot air or hot water fixtures, bathing apparatus, etc., all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Tin Roofing—Job Work and Repairing in the above line.

April 15.

tf

## RAILROADS.

## Boston and Maine RAILROAD.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, JUNE 18, 1855.**  
For Portland and Saco, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7:30 AM, 12 M., and 5 PM.  
For Concord and Upper Railroads, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Haverhill, at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.  
For Lawrence, (S. Side), at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM. (North Side), at 7:30 and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.  
For Andover, at 7, and 10:10 AM, 12 M., 3, 5 and 6 PM.  
For Reading, at 7, 10:10, and 11:30 AM, 12 M, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:15, and 9:15 PM.  
From Portland, at 5 and 10:45 AM, and 4:20 PM.  
From Great Falls, at 6:30 AM, 12:30 and 6 PM.  
From Haverhill, at 7:25, 8, and 11:45 AM, 1:50, 5:05, and 7:30 PM.  
From Lawrence, (North Side), at 6:35, 7:37 AM., 12 M, and 5:30 PM. (S. Side), 6:37, 7:40, and 8:30 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:35, and 7:45 PM.  
From Andover, at 6:42, 7:45, and 8:25 AM., 12:10, 2:15, 5:40 and 7:50 PM.  
From Reading, at 6:10, 7:05, 8:05, and 10:15 AM, 12:30, 1:45, 2:35, 4:45, 6:15, and 8:30 PM.  
\* On Thursdays leave at 11, and on Saturdays at 9 PM.  
\* On Thursdays leave at 11, and on Saturdays at 9 PM.  
Apr. 7. **T. S. WILLIAMS**, Superintendent

## FROM ANDOVER TO BOSTON.

Trains leave at 6:42, 7:45, 8:25 AM. Afternoon trains leave at 12:10, 2:15, 5:40, and 7:50.

## FOR SALEM.

Passengers will take the 6:42 AM, down train and meet the first train from Lowell to Salem at Wilmington Junction; or 2:12 P. M. Leave Salem at 10:10 A. M., or 6:05 P. M.

## FOR LOWELL.

Passengers will take the 8 A. M. up train to Lawrence, and the 8:30 train to Lowell. Trains also leave Lawrence for Lowell at 12 M., 4:10 and 8 P. M.

## Clock &amp; Watch REPAIRING.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the inhabitants of Andover, that having secured the services of an experienced workman, he is now prepared to undertake the repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry. All orders attended to with promptness, at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Trusting that the above enterprise may prove mutually advantageous, he would solicit immediate patronage.

M. SANDS.

Andover, May 19, 1855.

tf.

## DR. ELLIOTT,

## DENTIST,

OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,

Over Ordway & Wadleigh, next door to Stearns & Co., Lawrence.

Nov. 11.

tf.

## DR. SANBORN'S

## Dental Infirmary,

NEAR the Theological Seminary, Andover, N. H., with some 20 years' experience, adopting whatever is truly valuable in modern improvements,—in Suction or Air Pressure Plates; Gum, Block, and Single Teeth,—and adapting all needful operations, to the wants and means of his patrons; a continuation of whose confidence it will be his study to merit.

Feb. 3.

tf.

## DR. J. BLAISDELL,

## DENTIST,

No. 3 City Block, Essex St.,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

At the Eagle Hotel, Andover, on every Tuesday.

Feb. 3—tf.

## DR. J. H. KIDDER,

## Surgeon Dentist,

No. 5 City Block,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Jan. 14.

tf

## Book-Binding.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Book-binding business at the old stand near the Theological Seminary, in this town.

Old Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., rebound in the various styles of Fancy Binding; and all jobs in his line of business executed with promptness and at reasonable charges.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

**WILLIAM LEMON.**

Andover, June 2, 1855.

tf.

## JAMES H. COCHRANE,

## BLACKSMITH,

AND GENERAL JOBBER IN

## IRON,

Universalist Court, Main Street, near the Universalist Church.

Feb. 19.

tf

## PRINTING INK

## MANUFACTORY,

OLD DEPOT BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the fraternity of Printers, that their facilities for the manufacture of PRINTERS' INK have recently been greatly increased, and they are now ready to answer all orders with despatch.

Ink of all Qualities and of all Colors, made to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

**SAMUEL MORRILL,**  
**WILLIAM C. DONALD,**  
Feb 19 **GEORGE H. MORRILL.**

# ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE,

TRADE, AND COMMERCE, IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM."

VOL. III.—NO. 23.

ANDOVER,

MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE OFFICE OF

WARREN F. DRAPER,

(OPPOSITE PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASS.)

CONDUCTED BY

AN ASSOCIATION OF GENTLEMEN.

TERMS,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
SINGLE COPIES, TWO CENTS.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion,—to be paid for invariably in advance. A square occupies a space equal to sixteen lines.

A liberal discount from the above prices will be made to all advertisers by the quarter or yearly.

Mr. WILLIAM BELL is the authorized Agent for collecting subscriptions for the Andover Advertiser.

### RIPE OLD AGE.

In the June number of Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, is a table of the average age attained by men pursuing different occupations. Some of its facts are of such general interest that we glean them and present them in chronological order:—

The man that dies youngest, as might be expected, perhaps, is the railway brakeman. His average is only 27. Yet this must be taken with some allowance, from the fact that hardly any but young and active men are employed in this capacity.

At the same age dies the factory girl, through the combined influence of confined air, sedentary posture, scant pay and unremitting toil.

Then comes the railway baggage-man, who is smashed, on an average, at 30.

Milliners and dress-makers live but little longer. The average age of the one is 32, and of the other 33.

The engineer, the fireman, the conductor, the powder-maker, the well-digger and the factory operatives, all of whom are exposed to sudden and violent deaths, die on an average under the age of 35.

The cutler, the dyer, the leather-dresser, the apothecary, the confectioner, the cigar-maker, the printer, the silver-smith, the painter, shoe cutter, the engraver and machinist, all of whom lead confined lives in an unwholesome atmosphere, none of them reach the average of 30.

The musician blows his breath all out of his body at the age of 42. The editor knocks himself into pi at the same age.

Then comes traders that are active or in purer air. The baker lives to an average age of 43, the butcher to 49, the brick maker to 47, the carpenter to 49, the furnace man to 42, the mason to 48, the stone cutter to 43, the tanner to 49, the tinsmith to 51, the weaver to 44, the drover to 40, the cook to 45, the innkeeper to 46, the laborer to 44, the domestic servant, (female) to 43. The tailor lives to 43, the tailoress to 42.

Why should the barder live till fifty, if not to show the virtue there is in personal neatness and soap and water?

Those who average over half a century among mechanics are those who keep their lungs in healthful and moderate exercise, and are not troubled with weighty cares. The blacksmith hammers till 51, the cooper till 59, the builder till 52, the shipwright till 56 and the wheelwright till 50. The miller lives to be whitened with age as well as flour, at 61. The rope maker lengthens the threads of life to 54. Merchants average 52.

Professional men live longer than is naturally supposed. Litigation kills clients sometimes, but seldom lawyers, for they average 55. Physicians prove their usefulness by prolonging their own lives to the same period. Clergymen, who, it is to be presumed, enjoy a greater mental serenity than others, last till 56.

Seafaring life and its adjuncts, seem, instead of dangerous, to be actually conducive to longevity. We have already seen that the shipwright lives till 56. The sailor averages 43, the caulker 64, the sailmaker 52, the stevedore 57, the ferryman 65, and the pilot 64.

Last, and longest lived come paupers, 67, and "gentlemen," 68. The only two

classes that do nothing for themselves, and live on their neighbors, outlast all the rest. Why should they wear out when they are always idle?

### WHAT CONSTITUTE RICHES.

"To be rich," said Mr. Marcy, our worthy Secretary of State, "requires only a satisfactory condition of the mind. One man may be rich with a hundred dollars, while another in the possession of millions may think himself poor; and as the necessities of life are enjoyed by each, it is evident that the man who is best satisfied with his possessions is the richer."

To illustrate this idea Mr. Marcy related the following anecdote:—"While I was Governor of the State of New York," said he, "I was called upon one morning by a rough specimen of a backwoodsman, who stalked in and commenced conversation by inquiring 'if this was Mr. Marcy?'"

I replied that was my name. "Bill Marcy?" said he. I nodded assent.

"Used to live in Southport, didn't ye?" I answered in the affirmative, and began to be a little curious to know who my visitor was, and what he was driving at.

"That's what I told 'em," cried the backwoodsman, bringing his hand down on his thigh with tremendous force; "I told 'em you was the same old Bill Marcy who used to live in Southport, but they would not believe it, and I promised the next time I came to Albany to come to see you and find out for sartin. Why, you know me, don't you, Bill?"

I didn't exactly like to ignore his acquaintance altogether, but for the life of me I could not recollect of having seen him before, and so I replied that he had a familiar countenance, but that I was not able to call him by name.

"My name is Jack Smith," answered the backwoodsman, "and we used to go to school together thirty years ago in the little red school house in old Southport. Well, times has changed since then, and you have become a great man and got rich, I suppose?"

I shook my head, and was going to contradict that impression, when he broke in: "Oh, yes you are; I know you are rich; no use denying it. You was Controller for—for a long time, and the next we heard of you, you were Governor. You must have made a heap of money, and I am glad of it, glad to see you getting along so smart. You was always a smart lad at school, and I knew you would come to something."

I thanked him for his good wishes and opinions, but told him that political life did not pay as well as he imagined. "I suppose," said I, "fortune has smiled on you since you left Southport?"

"Oh, yes," said he, "I hain't got nothing to complain of; I must say I've got along right smart. You see, shortly after you left Southport, our whole family moved up into Vermont and put right into the woods, and I reckon our family cut down more trees and cleared more land than any other in the whole State."

"And so you have made a good thing of it. How much do you consider yourself worth?" I asked, feeling a little curious to know what he considered a fortune, as he seemed to be so well satisfied with his.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know how much I am worth; but I think (straightening himself up) if all my debts were paid, I should be worth three hundred dollars clean cash." And he was rich, for he was satisfied. *Knickerbocker.*

### HOW THEY REGARD THE BIRDS IN JAPAN.

A gentleman who was connected with Commodore Perry's expedition, informs us that in Japan, the birds are regarded as sacred, and never under any pretence are they permitted to be destroyed. During the stay of the expedition at Japan, a number of officers started on a gunning excursion. No sooner did the people observe the cruel slaughtering of their favorites, than a number of them waited upon the Commodore, and remonstrated against the conduct of the officers. There was no more bird shooting in Japan by

American officers after that, and when the treaty between the two countries was concluded, one express condition of it, was that the birds should always be protected. What a commentary upon the inhuman practice of our shooting gentry, who are as eager in the pursuit of a tom-tit as an eagle, and as indiscriminately shoot every thing in the form of a bird, which has the misfortune to come within reach of their murderous weapons.

The same gentleman states that on the top of the tombstones, in Japan, a small cavity or trough is chiselled, which the priests every morning fill with fresh water for the birds. Enlightened America should imitate these beautiful customs of the barbarous Japanese, if not by providing fresh water for the feathered warblers, at least by protecting them from the worthless louts, who so ruthlessly destroy them. Unless something is done and that speedily, our insectivorous birds will be wholly exterminated, and then farewell to fruit growing. A thousand plans have been suggested for the destruction of the curculio, all of which have proved worthless. We have one which we know to be infallible—protect the birds.

*Progressive Farmer.*

### THE WOMEN OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

That the women of different nations are different in their mental and affectional constitutions is apparent to the most casual observer. They are various in their natures as are the climates and physical characteristics of the several countries of their nativity. All human beings are, indeed, the creatures of circumstances surrounding and developing them. The following, on the English, French, Italian, and American woman is ingenious, and we have no doubt many of our readers will consider it discriminating and just:—

The English woman is respectful and proud; the French woman is gay and agreeable; the Italian is passionate; the American is sincere and affectionate. With an English woman love is a principle; with a French woman it is a caprice; with an Italian it is a passion; with an American it is a sentiment. A man is married to an English woman; is united to a French; cohabits with an Italian, and is wedded to an American. An English woman is anxious to secure a lord; a French woman a companion; an Italian a lover; an American a husband. The Englishman respects his lady; the Frenchman esteems his companion; the Italian adores his mistress; the American loves his wife. The Englishman at night returns to his house, while the Frenchman goes to his establishment, the Italian to his retreat, the American to his home. When an Englishman is sick, his lady visits him; when a Frenchman is sick, his companion pities him; when an Italian is sick his mistress sighs over him; when an American is sick, his wife nurses him. The English woman instructs her offspring; a French woman teaches her progeny; an Italian rears her young, while an American educates her child.

### CURIOUS MECHANICAL DUCK.

The automaton peacock of Gen. Degennes, a French officer of the 17th century, probably suggested to Fancanson the idea of constructing his celebrated duck, which was perhaps the most wonderful piece of mechanism ever made. This duck exactly resembled the living one in size and appearance. It executed accurately all its movements and gestures—it ate and drank with avidity, performed all the quick motions of the head and throat peculiar to the living animal, and like it muddled the water with its bill. It produced the sound of quacking in the most natural manner. Every bone in the real duck had its representative in the automaton, and its wings were anatomically exact. When corn was thrown down before it, it reached out its neck to pick it up. It swallowed it, digested it, and discharged it. The digestion was accomplished by a chemical solution, after which it was conveyed away by tubes. Beekman, who saw it long after, informs us that its ribs were made of wire; and that the motion was communicated through the feet by means of a cylinder and fine chains, like that of a watch.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRORS.**—A correspondent of the Columbus (S. C.) Times, gives the following melancholy illustration of the uncertainty of the types. A young gentleman by the name of Conkey, having been united in the holy bands of wedlock, sent the marriage notice, with a verse of his own composition, to the printer for publication:—

Married at Gotham, February the 28th, A. Conkey, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphenia Wiggins.

Love is the union of two hearts  
That beat in softest melody;  
Time with its ravages imparts  
No bitter fusion to its ecstasy.

He looked with much anxiety for the issue of the Gotham Sentinel, in order to see his name in print.

The compositor into whose charge the notice was given, happened to be on a spree at the time, and made a terrible blunder in setting the type. Here is the notice as printed:—

Married—At Gotham February 28th, A. Donkey, Esq., Eternally at law, to Miss Euphenia Piggins.

Jove is an opinion of two heads  
That belts its softest mellowing;  
Time, with its cabbage heads, imparts  
No better feed to an extra dray.

The feelings of the said Alexander Conkey, on seeing this piece, can be better imagined than described.

### THE GILMANTON SNAKES AND THE CHARMED GIRL.

The parents of the little girl, Oraline Jane Hill, who is charmed by two black snakes, have changed their first determination, and yesterday afternoon made an exhibition at Rumford Hall, Concord. A thousand people visited them, so great is their curiosity to see them. We have seen them—the girl is very pretty, only six years old next month. Only the smaller snake goes with them, and that is four feet three and a half inches long, and is idolized by the girl. Her father informed us last evening that when she sleeps now she curls herself up like a snake, incredible as it may seem. The father and mother will be present, and some one to tell the story of the girl's being fascinated by the snakes, and the effects upon her. The girl has a wild look, and fears are entertained that she will in time languish and die, in consequence of the magnetic power over her of the snakes. *Manchester Mirror.*

**A WORD TO BOYS.**—The "Learned Blacksmith" says:—Boys, did you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, oceans, seas, and rivers, with all its shipping, its steamboats, its railroads, and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of its darkly grouping men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the boys of the present age? Boys like you, assembled in school-rooms, or playing without them, on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, and look around upon your inheritance, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The Kings, Presidents, Governors, Statesmen, Philosophers, Ministers, Teachers, Men of the future, are all boys, who cannot reach the floor, when seated upon the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyllables of their respective languages.

**STATE ALMS HOUSE, TEWKSBURY.**—The semi-annual visit of the Executive Department of State to the institution in Tewksbury was made on Tuesday the 3d inst. There are now 752 inmates, viz: 229 men, 258 women, and 265 children, a heterogeneous mass of cripples, idiots, and diseased persons. Out of the whole 229 men, but few are able to perform the slightest manual labor.

The council expressed great satisfaction with the management of the institution, which is probably not excelled by any other in the State.

**THE PULPIT.**—Strike out the pulpit from society, and leave the other prominent structures related to human ideas, passions, and tastes, and see, not only if one element is not missed, but if the crowning glory of civilization is not rent away. You leave the State House where laws are made; but the idea of God, the great Ruler, is gone, and men can take no

oath that binds them to reflect in their statutes the equity of his perfect law. You leave the court room; but no sentiment looks up from its sanctity to Him who guards the right, avenges trampled innocence, punishes the perjurer, and will dispense perfect justice yet to every son of Adam.

The university is left; but truth cannot be taught there as an expression of an infinite intellect, or as subordinate to a consecrated will; for human thought has risen above the dream of God, and there is nothing higher than one's self which our nature can revere. The concert room may remain; but all the penitent and prayerful plainness of melody, and the surging joy of religious gratitude and triumph, the accents of sacred hope and the praises of holy love,—all that makes the glory of music in oratorio, anthem, and symphony,—would be a lie; for man would be a finite creature, and have no right to the emotions, the rapture, and the praises which gush towards the Infinite, and with which now the highest music swells. All that is grandest in human nature, and in every line of creativeness, acknowledges the church and the pulpit as its crowning sanction and clearest interpreter. *Rev. T. S. King.*

**LORD RAGLAN.**—The following facts in relation to Lord Raglan, are from a recent English publication entitled "Our Heroes in the Crimea:"

Lord Raglan, better known up to a very recent period as Lord Fitzroy Somerset, is the eighth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, whose death ensued in the year 1803, while the subject of this sketch was a mere boy.

His lordship was born in the year 1788, and having been educated for the military service, at the age of sixteen he was gazetted a Cornet in the 4th (Queen's Own light) Dragoons, on the 9th of June, 1804. He obtained his Lieutenancy on the 30th of May, 1805; was made Captain on the 5th of May, 1808, and attached to the garrison battalion. With this corps he saw no service, having been appointed to a captaincy in the 45d Infantry on the 18th of August, 1808; Brevet Major 9th of June, 1811; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel 27th of April, 1812; Captain and Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Foot Guards 25th of July, 1814, and Colonel on the 28th of August, 1815; Major General 27th of May, 1825. He further received on the 19th of November, 1830, the Colonelcy of the 53d (the Shropshire) Foot; and on the 28th of June, 1838, was made Lieut. General, and received the rank of Local General on the 21st of February, 1854, just fifty years after entering the army.

After the death of the Duke of Wellington and not before, the services of Lord Fitzroy Somerset were substantially recognized. In 1852 he was raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Raglan, county of Monmouth, made a Privy Councillor, and appointed Master General of the Ordnance. His lordship has had issue two sons, Arthur William Fitzroy, and Richard William Fitzroy. The former died in 1843, from a wound received on the banks of the Sutlej, in India, while serving under Lord Hardinge.

**BE FIRM.**—The wind and waves may beat against a rock standing in a troubled sea, but it remains unmoved. Vice may entice, and the song and the cup may invite. Beware; stand firmly at your post. Let your principles stand forth unobscured. There is glory in the thought that you have resisted temptation and conquered. Your bright example will be to the world what the light-house is to the mariner upon a sea-shore; it will guide others to the point of virtue and safety.

**THEY have a new musical prodigy in New York**—a colored boy, named Luca, aged sixteen years, and black as the ace of spades. The Mirror says: "his playing is actually astonishing—the most difficult and rapid passages are executed with the utmost ease and precision. He seems at home in the instrumentation of Hertz, Litz, Beethoven, Verdi, Wallace, and can read at sight the most difficult composition."

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1855.

The Temperance Meeting at the Free Church last Sabbath evening was very large and interesting. The exercises commenced with appropriate singing by the Frye Village Quartette club. Prof. C. E. Stowe then addressed the audience and occupied half an hour in presenting facts of an encouraging nature to the friends of temperance, urged perseverance in carrying forward the work to its completion, and inspired hope by his glowing description of the "good time coming." He stated that thirty years ago, during his first year in the Theological Seminary in this town, the late Rev. Dr. Justin Edwards came to the Institution and presented to the students the great evils of intemperance, and urged the necessity of action on the part of the ministry to stay the progress of the destruction scourge. He was one of the seven who at that time signed the pledge and enlisted in the cause of temperance. That movement has kept steadily onward until we now have prohibitory laws enacted. The result is worth all that has been done. If it has taken thirty years to inaugurate the law, it is not strange that it requires a little time to put it into complete operation. A man makes a machine, it must run a while before it will go perfectly well. A short time is necessary to prevent friction. The fact has been, that the people were in advance of the legislators, the people were all ready. With the exception of a few large places the law works well, and although some men have managed hitherto to control the press and influence the government against it, the obstructions they have presented are no more than would be expected. Every step taken is so much gained and is never lost. Everything that we do in advance is clear gain. There were, three reasons why the cause should be successful, viz: It can triumph. It ought to triumph. It must triumph. In this country the majority rule, and we have the majority. Not more than one man in ten, nor one woman in fifty, is opposed to temperance. Who are those still opposed to the law? Call the people together and divide the house; who will you see on the side of the opposition?

Temperance lies at the foundation of our happiness. It seems to be our only evil, the only barrier to a good living, a good education, and a respectable standing in society. He had recently seen a new illustration of the evils of intemperance. A benevolent lady in England went to the Crimea to minister to the wants and to nurse the sick and wounded. A large distillery in Boston was furnishing the allies with liquor from which it was realizing a profit of eight thousand dollars per week. The lady returned to England declaring that the effect of the rum was so intolerable she could not endure it. She could attend the sick, and dress the wounds; but the habit of drinking had such an effect upon the morals and feelings of the soldiers, that she could do them no good. They must be denied these rations. Society has reached a point where the traffic in intoxicating drinks must cease. Precisely how it will be done we know not. The facilities are such for making intoxicating spirits in a cheap and destructive manner, that the health of the country and society are in danger of being destroyed. Human slavery must come to an end, and the right triumph.

What have we to do? We have now reached the very Sebastopol, having carried the several ramparts, we have now come to the very citadel. It is guarded by but few. A steady, unflinching, persevering attack will secure complete victory. We must have our newspaper press to advocate our cause. The religious papers are in our favor, but the secular press in Boston is not friendly. We have such a paper as is needed, and it must be sustained. Let every one do something for it. The State election will soon take place, and the odds and ends of parties will unite to oppose our cause. Nine tenths of the voters are right, when the naked question is presented to them, and we must all understand this and see that the enemy does not mislead and deceive the people. Another means for promoting the cause is the "Million Fund," by which permanent aid is secured and the team will draw together. An experience of two years of enforcement of the law and we could not be induced to dispense with it.

Rev. Edwin Thompson of East Walpole next addressed the meeting. He was surprised to find public sentiment in the country so strongly in favor of the prohibitory law, for he believed the Boston press furnished ten lies to one truth with regard to the law itself and its practical operations. Why if the papers were to be believed, the grass would grow in the streets of Boston, if the liquor traffic were stopped. Every man ought to be ashamed to patronize the Journal, Atlas, Post, and the like, which are in the rum interest. The friends of temperance have an organ which they ought to sustain; it is the smartest paper in the state, and is now nearly established upon a permanent basis, having a daily circulation of five thousand. He urged all to subscribe for the Telegraph.

The law will be sustained. Even its opponents are expecting this, and some are preparing to go out of the traffic. Wherever the law has been in operation, crime has been reduced three fourths.

It has been enacted in twelve States, and never in a single instance repealed. In Maine it has been made stronger, and the allies have in no case been repulsed. The first year in Bangor drunkenness was reduced seventy two per cent. and pauperism ninety seven per cent. Every vote but thirty was given for the Maine Law Mayor. In Portland Neal Dow broke up three hundred grog shops, the jail was emptied, pews in the churches were filled and evidences of comfort and happiness resulting from temperance every where appeared. During the recent disturbance in Portland, after a regular Inquest had been held and a verdict rendered, the Hunkers got up a bogus Inquest which continued in session a month, and during the time adjourned to give them an opportunity to attend their State Convention to nominate officers opposed to the prohibitory liquor law.

In Dukes County in this State there has not been a capital crime committed for eighteen years for the reason that no liquor is sold there. A minister was called upon to officiate there not long since by opening the Court with prayer, when it appeared there was nothing else to do. He knew a man who twenty years ago was a drunkard, but has reformed and is now worth a hundred thousand dollars, and he could mention family after family whose condition had been greatly improved by reformation, and any person of temperate habits now found ragged and destitute must be either crazy or silly. There had never been a cold water man hung for crime. A Sheriff of Boston told him that one night some years since one hundred and sixty persons were confined in the jail in that city, eighty of them being females and in every case intemperance was the cause of their imprisonment.

Mr. Thompson has labored long and faithfully in the cause of temperance, and is a great favorite with the people. He has a vast amount of statistical knowledge on the subject, and intersperses his addresses with frequent sallies of wit and pertinent anecdote in illustration of his subject.

The closing remarks were made by the venerable Lyman Beecher, D. D., now in his eighty first year. Notwithstanding his advanced age and the fact that he had preached all day at Ballard Vale, he warmed up as he advanced, showing that his internal fires have not gone out. He referred in a very affecting manner to his early interest in the cause of temperance, reaching back sixty years, and expressed himself unequivocally in favor of civil and political liberty, and opposed to slavery everywhere whether of body or mind. It is an impressive sight to see the man of fourscore years standing before the people to encourage and cheer them on in the promotion of sobriety and virtue, and to listen to a tremulous voice and touching appeals for the protection and salvation of the country from the evils which threaten it. He then pronounced the benediction and the numerous congregation dispersed, evidently gratified and profited.

The Annual Examination of the Abbott Female Academy occurred on Monday and Tuesday of this week. We understand that the review of the studies pursued in the Institution during the past term, and all the other exercises of the occasion were exceedingly creditable to the young ladies and their teachers, as well as gratifying to the friends of the pupils and of the school, present. A serious want in our community is a commodious hall for public exhibitions, so that all can attend who desire to do so. Presuming that the large number of pupils and inadequate accommodations furnish the reasons why a general invitation was not extended, we regret the disappointment of those who were compelled to forego the pleasure and profit they might have experienced by attending. In order that there might be an able and impartial examination, the Trustees very judiciously selected the following distinguished gentlemen as a committee to conduct it, viz:—Prof. J. Haven, of Amherst College, Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Nashua, N. H., recently a Professor in the same College, and Charles K. Dillaway, Esq., formerly principal of the Latin School in Boston. After a protracted and thorough examination, the chairman of the Committee made an exceedingly interesting and discriminating report which will be published in our paper next week, not having been received in season for the present number. The President of the Trustees, Dea. Peter Smith, in an appropriate manner, presented diplomas to Miss Ellen E. Peabody of this town, and Miss Rebecca Merrill of Methuen. These young ladies are the first graduates of the School. The exercises of the interesting occasion were then brought to a close, with the benediction by Rev. Caleb E. Fisher of the Free Church. By the catalogue of the school it appears that the number of scholars the past term has been 122. Number of different scholars during the year, 184. This indicates a very great increase since Miss Nancy J. Hasseltine became principal, and as she is to continue with her efficient corps of instructors, it is hoped the Academy will exhibit the same flourishing condition for the future.

We learn from the Lawrence Courier, that the stone work on the new bridge over the Merrimac is completed, and that the bridge will be passable for carriages in a short time.

[For the Advertiser.]

Hampton Beach, July, 1855.

I send you a record of the temperature here for another week, of the air and of the sea. The latter is much warmer than I had supposed.

	5 A. M.	12 M.	8 P. M.	Wind.
July 9th	62 deg.	69 deg.	67 deg.	S.
" 10th	62 deg.	72 deg.	64 deg.	S. E.
" 11th	67 deg.	73 deg.	66 deg.	S. W.
" 12th	66 deg.	72 deg.	67 deg.	E.
" 13th	68 deg.	71 deg.	77 deg.	E.—W.
" 14th	70 deg.	74 deg.	70 deg.	N. & E.

The water in the breakers on two cloudy days gave the temperature 59 deg. and 63 deg.

The town of Hampton, made up of several villages, is bounded on the East by the sea, being seven miles long and four or five wide, (more or less,) with churches and common school-houses, of course, in abundance.

The more striking points are, first, a monument lately erected by the State of New Hampshire in memory of Gov. Weare. He was her first governor, or one of her first, and contributed greatly to her prosperity. The monument is of white marble, some twenty five feet high; and, being set on a hill, is a handsome ornament to the town, and shows for a long distance.

Another good point is a flourishing Academy, sustained chiefly by a fund given by a native of the town, whose name is remembered with honor, and whose gift confers a lasting, social, and moral blessing on his fellow-townsmen. The town of Hubbardston, Mass. has, I see, recently had a similar bequest. This donation in Hampton, was made if I mistake not, during the giver's life. A far better way. Few gifts can be more useful to the receivers, or more honorable to the giver, than a foundation for an Academy or Free High School, in a town, where from its size or scattered population, such an institution cannot be publicly maintained.

The last point your limits will let me mention, consists of a large lot of fine land owned by many persons together. Each one has his bounds, but there are no fences within it, except on a new road cut to the railroad station. By this road you can go to the top of a small hill about in the centre of the whole lot. Around you on every side slopes rich cultivated land, four or five hundred acres together, owned by thirty or forty different persons, but almost unbroken by a fence; here corn, here potatoes, here various kinds of grain, side by side, with no gaps. Round the borders, in the distance, you see the farm-houses, each with its barn, out-buildings, kitchen-garden, and orchard, say of a dozen trees. Over the broad surface is scattered a large number of men, and boys, and horses, in twos and threes, each honorably "minding his own business."

A more splendid sight, in a sensual or moral point of view, can hardly be imagined, especially at so promising a season as this.

In the fall, I am told, each turns in his cattle according to his right; at any rate, that for a long series of years no disputes have arisen between the proprietors.

To me the existence of anything of the kind in New Hampshire was unexpected.

F. C. W.

Of the frequent notices, of the Andover Horticultural Society, and its doings which meet our eye, we give the following from the Louisville Weekly Journal of Kentucky:—

**RARE SEEDS.—Egyptian Mummy-Corn.**—Through the kindness of E. Sanborn, Esq., of the Andover Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and chairman of the committee on seeds, we received some weeks since several varieties of seeds of choice and rare shrubs and plants. Mr. S. is an enthusiastic and true lover of horticulture and is not willing to enjoy its pleasures alone. Among the seeds received were several grains of Egyptian mummy-corn, which grew thrifflily and ripened well in the drought of last summer from seed probably more than two thousand years old! It was taken in 1853 from one of the mummy cases in Egypt. The grain resembles the common Indian corn, only much smaller, and grows, like some of the large varieties of the millet, upon the tops of the stalks, seven or eight feet high.

**Briza, or Quaking Grass,** which derives its name from a Greek word signifying to vibrate, and is remarkable for its graceful movements when shaken. Briza maxima is often employed as a border plant, and is beautiful in bouquets. In short, it is a very graceful Quaker.

**Viburnum Opococcus, or Bush Cranberry.**—This is of the same family with the snow-ball, the wayfaring tree, etc. It bears a fruit resembling the cranberry, for which it is said to be a very excellent substitute, and thrives in almost any soil.

We shall bestow particular attention upon these plants, which now look flourishing, and report how they turn out hereafter.

The Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad, who is found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$207,006.83, has carried on his deceptions from the time of his appointment, some eight or ten years since, and while defrauding the company of so large an amount, eluded the scrutiny of an investigating committee to such an extent that they paid him a high compliment for his accuracy! Such developments will be likely to produce distrust of sound corporations. Directors should keep a watchful eye over the interests confided to them. Half the anxiety to perform their duties faithfully, which is felt by some of them to secure the office, would insure the stockholders against losses, and form a sufficient guarantee, for their re-election.

ANDOVER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**Messrs. Editors:**—It is not a supposed case that any of your numerous readers are so indifferent to the charms of bright fragrant flowers; sweet delicious apples, pears, peaches, plums, melons, grapes, etc., as not to be deeply interested in the doings of the Andover Horticultural Society, which aims to surround every human dwelling with new charms and luxuries, and whether in courtesy, or candor, has more than once been termed the model town Society of the State. Its last quarterly meeting was held as by notice, at the office of its Rec. Sec. Moses Foster Jr. Esq., Marcus Morton Jr. Esq., presiding. Due examination shows it to be in a state of unprecedented prosperity; more deeply rooted, taller, broader, and fuller of blossom and good fruit, than ever before. Since its last meeting great accessions have been made. "Honorable women and men not a few" have come up, with flattering intimations of a new hall, and library of Horticultural and other appropriate books. When it is considered, that far famed old Andover, notwithstanding her Astors in wealth, has nothing better than a Cabinet shop, in which to transact her business, and give public concerts, lectures, and such amusements, and instruction, to her knowledge seeking population, and that nine tenths of her most intelligent voters are members of this Society, or deeply interested in its success, would it not be well to set associated interest at once about providing accommodations for all parties in a building dedicated, under God, to the great cause of Horticultural progression?

Neighboring towns begin to estimate the advantages of town association and cooperation in this important branch of home economy, which is the true policy of Republics and most defiant of war, famine, and that vicious indolence which "sets on fire the course of nature, and is itself set on fire of hell." Requests for seeds and hints concerning the formation of similar Societies, are often received from abroad, all deploring the almost universal losses of root and vine crops, experienced from the spurious ungerminating seeds of unprincipled seed-men, which renders indispensable, some more reliable source of domestic provision.

If each member of a Horticultural Society, preserves seed well ripened from even one variety of his choicest productions, and exchanges with others, there will not only be no loss from ungerminating elements and worthless kinds, but through strong vigorous plants, constant progression in horticultural wealth and beauty, will be experienced.

The Andover Society has already furnished desirable seeds to its members, and sent others in exchange for new varieties to various parts of the world. Valuable returns and promises have been received, from Oregon, Australia, California, Mexico, and many neighboring towns and states. Seeds of the famed Orange watermelon from H. P. B. Esq., of the Louisville Journal, Ky., promises to furnish this delicious fruit to our soil and climate. Mrs. A. W. S. of Conn., and many other dear lovers of floral beauty, have contributed liberally. The sick, sad and sorrowful, invalid children even, have written for flower seeds to cheer their loneliness, while so many are in want of these elements of flowery scenes, it is hoped that none will be wasted. The time for saving seeds is now at hand, and we repeat that for those which are labelled and sent to the committee, other kinds will be as liberally returned. The sum of fifty dollars will be expended in premiums, etc., for the best vegetables, fruits, and flowers, presented next Sept., at the horticultural exhibition of this Society, to which an addition especially of lady membership from the two Andovers, is very respectfully and most urgently solicited. No other section of earth is more capable of being redeemed to a state of primal loveliness, when all lovers of the beautiful in nature, come up spontaneously, as the refreshing showers, and sunshine of heaven, to the great renovation. We cannot well pass in silence the great quantity of fruit represented at this meeting; it seemed as though no truly valuable variety of cherry was wanting, either in perfection and abundance, all for the most free and liberal translation discussion of the members. One huge basket of magnificent Black Eagle and Elton cherries by Mr. D. I. C. Hidden, was enough to have fed the ancient multitude. "Another of very sweet melting and desirable seedlings was presented by Hon. Amos Abbott. Sweet Montgomery, Bigarreau, Black Eagle, and White heart, by E. Sanborn.

Every member was abundantly feasted there, and such as had responsibilities at home, supplied with enough to inspire their minds with the most exalted ideas, of the good fruits of horticulture. A liberal supply of delicious sugar heart cherries has been sent us subsequently by Mr. Isaac Carruth, which with the Black Eagle, Seedling and Sweet Montgomery, above named, should and may be had in every orchard, by asking for buds immediately, as it is now full time for budding.

Downing says: The proper season for budding fruit trees in this country, is from the first of July, to the middle of September, the different trees coming into season as follows: Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Pears, Apples, Quinces, Nectarines, and Peaches.

July 10, 1855. E. SANBORN, COR. SEC.

[For the Advertiser.]

**Messrs. Editors:**—In answer to the many inquiries from abroad, "have you a public house in Andover?" we would with pleasure answer in the affirmative; Geo. H. Mellen Esq. has lately taken the lease of the Eagle Hotel, which has been thoroughly renovated both within and without; and Mr. Mellen with his amiable family will no doubt give entire satisfaction to any who may give them a call. We cheerfully recommend Mr. Mellen to the travelling public, as "just the man" for his station as Proprietor of the Eagle.

The Merchants of Boston are making efforts to establish a new line of ocean steamships between the city of Boston and Europe. It is proposed to make the communication direct, avoiding the delay of stopping at Halifax, which will shorten the time required for the passage at least one day.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRES AT MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.**—Two destructive fires occurred at Manchester, N. H., on Sunday morning, by which about half of one of the largest Mills of the Manchester Corporation, and between thirty and forty buildings in the business part of the city were consumed, involving a loss of property which is stated to reach 300,000 dollars. The two fires were half a mile distant from each other, and one broke out while the other was at its height. Four hundred persons, it is said, are thrown out of employment by these disasters.

The first fire took in the south end of No. 1 mill on the Manchester Corporation, at 20 minutes before 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. It took in the Carding room. The watchman was passing through the room with the lantern in his hand, and the bottom dropped off and rolled into a pile of roving, which immediately took fire. He attempted to extinguish it before giving the alarm, and the alarm was not given until the flames had reached the ceiling.

The Engine Companies were promptly on the ground and played manfully, but it was found impossible to arrest the progress of the fire, and it was not checked until about four o'clock.

The Mill is about 500 feet long, and about 250 feet of it were burned, being one half of the Mill, and comprised about one quarter of the machinery of the manufacturing department of the corporation. The loss is between \$200,000 and \$250,000, and the Mill was, of course, insured.

The Fire Department were all at the Manchester Mills, and some one on the top of the burning Mill first told the crowd that there was a "fire on the street." It was about 3 A. M.

The flames immediately communicated to adjoining buildings, spreading till they reached Manchester street on the one side, Hanover on other, with Elm on the west end, extending east as far as the Rundlett Block, on Manchester street, and to Hanover street—the Barnes & Putney Block and Post Office building, at the corner of Elm and Hanover streets, only being saved.

The buildings burned were, with the exception of L. Raymond's and J. N. Brown's, of wood, and so quick were the flames in accomplishing their work, that at sunrise the ruin was completed. About thirty families have been thus driven from their dwellings, and one hundred and fifty persons are obliged to seek other homes. Two acres of densely populated territory is now covered with ruins. The origin of this fire is much discussed, and it is pretty generally thought to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss on the street was estimated by good judges to be about \$40,000.

**POLITICAL.**—The Democratic State Committee have called a convention, for the nomination of State officers, to be held at Worcester, on the fifth of September. Hon. Whiting Griswold of Greenfield, seems to be the most likely to get the nomination for Governor.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier recommends the formation of a party which shall embrace conservative men of all the old parties. The late Know Nothing convention at Worcester embraced delegates from 123 towns, and showed that this new element is at work. The Know Nothings are to hold a convention at Springfield on the first Tuesday in August, as we learn from the Bee, when it is expected their platform will be presented.

The anniversary of the Bradford Female Academy occurred last week on Wednesday, Number of pupils, 209. Miss Rebecca J. Gilman has been principal for two years, and is to continue as such. The exercises of the Anniversary are spoken of as having been exceedingly interesting and satisfactory to the numerous company assembled to witness them. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Foster of Lowell.

Persons abroad corresponding with their friends in this place, should address their letters to Andover Mass, not South Andover, as is frequently done, hence causing many miscarriages. In this vicinity are four distinct Post Offices, in Andover, N. Andover, Ballard Vale, and Sutton's Mills. East and West Andover in N. H., and South Andover in Maine, according to the P. O. Directory.

Am the Dorchester celebration on the 4th inst:—

Col. Enoch Train, amid great applause and merriment, rose in his place and begged leave to append the following mathematical sentiment, For, said he, the ladies are all mathematicians!

**The Ladies—**  
May they add Virtue to Beauty;  
Subtract Envy from Friendship;  
Multiply amiable accomplishments by sweet temper;  
Divide time by sociability and economy,  
And reduce Scandal to its lowest denomination.

Our account of the burning of the barn of Messrs. James Abbott and Sons, last week estimated their loss at one thousand dollars. After the article was written, it was found that harnesses and other property, not before enumerated, was destroyed, so that their loss will probably amount to fifteen hundred dollars. It is thought that the loss of the Carpenters will reach four hundred dollars.

The Lawrence Courier says that a Know Nothing paper is soon to be started in that city by Mr. Stone, publisher of the American Citizen at Lowell.

A Terrible Foe to the human family is Pulmonary Consumption. It is a great relief to know that it can be cured in most cases by the Wild Cherry Preparation of Dr. Wistar—the most reliable medicine in use for coughs, etc.—J. J. Brown, Agent.

## THE SOCIETY OF INQUIRY

OF PHILLIPS ACADEMY, will celebrate its twenty-second anniversary in the Brick Academy, on the evening of Monday the 23d inst., exercises commencing at half past seven. The public are invited to attend.

C. P. OSBORNE, Sec'y.

## DEATHS.

In this town (West Parish) July 15, Abby, daughter of the late Samuel Kendall, 20. She was blind from her birth, and had been connected with the Institution for the Blind at South Boston some eight or nine years. During this time she acquired a good knowledge of music, and qualified herself for giving instruction upon the Piano.

In this town July 14, the youngest child of Thomas Shattuck, 7 weeks.

In North Andover, July 14, Mary Etie, daughter of George N. White, 15 months.

At Sutton's Mills, July 17, Mary, widow of the late Daniel Carlton, 66.

In Lawrence July 17, Susan B. Eames, daughter of John Goldsmith, 17.

## EXTRA BARGAINS AND UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

At the largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the County.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., of Lawrence now offer to purchasers the largest stock of Low Priced, Medium, and High Cost Carpets to be found in the State out of Boston. All who are about to purchase will find it for their advantage to examine this immense stock now selling at decided bargains; consisting of almost every variety of Carpets which the market affords. We have an experienced hand for the cutting and laying of Carpets and Oil cloths, and the hanging of Window Shades.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., Lawrence.

## QUILTS.

White and Colored English Toilet Quilts, also Lancaster and Allendale Quilts of all sizes. STEARNS.

## For the Family.

A full stock of Tickings, Flannels, Cottons, Furnitures, and Linen Goods of every description; just the article for house-keepers, on the most reasonable terms.

STEARNS & Co.

## Rich Goods.

All the widths of Printed Lasting for covering Chairs, Sofas, &c., very desirable—at Stearns's.

## MANTILLAS.

We have a new Style of Mantilla, the best in the market, which we are selling at less than the cost of importation. STEARNS.

## FOR THE WARM SEASON.

We are now closing out our thin Goods at a very low figure, such as Lace Shawls, Tissues, Barages, Lawns, Collars, Sleeves, &c., &c. STEARNS.

## Don't Forget

To call at Stearns's for Silver Spoons and all kinds of Silver Ware of the best quality manufactured, and as low as can be sold.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., No's 1 & 2 Stearns Block, Essex St. Lawrence July 21.

## VALUABLE HOUSE LOTS

## In North Andover.

WILL be sold at Auction on Monday the 30, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. TWELVE Eligible House Lots situated nearly opposite the residence of Rev. Bailey Loring, and Nath'l Stevens Esq., and only a few rods distant from the Churches, Schools, Post Office, Stores &c. Here is a rare opportunity for gentlemen doing business in Lawrence, or other neighboring cities, to establish for a small sum of money a quiet country home in one of the most healthy, rural and delightful Towns in New England. Terms very liberal.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

JOSIAH CROSBY.

M. BRIDGES, Auc'r.

North Andover July 21, 1855. 2t.

## Caution.

WHEREAS Margaret McCarty, wife of the subscriber, left his bed and board on Tuesday last, this is to caution all persons not to trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

TIMOTHY McCARTY.

Andover July 21, 1855. 1t.\*

Office of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries, Baltimore, Maryland, 20th June, 1855.

## CAUTION.—LOTTERY FRAUDS.

THE Commissioner of the Maryland State Lotteries has deemed it his duty to caution the Public against the numerous Swindlers who circulate by mail and otherwise, fraudulent Lottery schemes, and pretend to be agents for the sale of tickets in Lotteries which are wholly fictitious.

The only legal Lotteries in Maryland are those drawn daily under the superintendence of the Commissioner elected by the people of the State under the new Constitution to examine and approve the schemes and attend to the drawings.

All the tickets in these Lotteries and all certificates of packages of tickets have the lithographed signature F. X. BRENNAN, General Agent for the Contractor. Office of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries, Baltimore, Md. All others are fraudulent. For full information on the subject of these frauds,

Address F. X. BRENNAN, Baltimore, Maryland.

July 21, 1855. 1y.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are called upon to make immediate payment.

CHARLES S. PARKER.

Andover, July 14, 1855. 3t.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the town of Andover, or unsettled Accounts, prior to April 23, 1855, are requested to render the same for settlement immediately.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen  
JONAS HOLT, of  
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.  
Andover, July 21, 1855. 3t.

## For Sale.

A VALUABLE WOOD-LOT, on the Salem road, near the house of John B. Jenkins, containing about 12 acres. For particulars, inquire of JONAS HOLT. Andover, May 19, 1855. 1t.

## GRAND CLOSING OUT COST SALE, FOR THIRTY DAYS.

HAVING made arrangements to add some other departments to my business, the coming Fall, and it being absolutely necessary that I should get my stock reduced to the lowest possible point before that time, I shall commence to sell every article in my store at the actual cost, except styles of goods that I do not wish to keep over until another season, and they will be closed at 10 per cent less than cost, until August 15th.

## Silks, Silks!

\$2,000 worth, all widths and qualities, of Plain Black Silks, will be sold at the actual cost. All our Plaid, Striped, Changeable and Figured Fancy Silks, will be sold at the actual cost.

## SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

All our Spring and Summer Printed Shawls and all our Stella Shawls will be sold 10 per cent less than cost. All our Cashmere and Bay State, Black and Colored Thibet and Black Silk Shawls, at the actual cost. All our Mantilla Velvets at cost. All our Mantillas 10 per cent less than cost.

## Dress Goods.

All our Challies, Barage DeLaines, Silk Tissues, Plaid, Striped and Figured Barages, Plain Barages, French, Jacquets, English and American Lawns, and all other styles of thin Dress Goods, 10 per cent less than cost. All our Thibets, Cashmeres, Lyonsese Cloths, Alpines, Alpaccas, Mohair Lustras, All Wool DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, French and English 4-4 Prints, French Perelles, Brillants, All Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, and other styles of staple Dress Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

WHITE GOODS, MUSLINS, &c.—All our Swiss, Book, Nainsook, and Cambric Muslins, Plaid Cambrics and Plaid Muslins, Dotted, French, and Swiss Muslins for basques,—all our Plain and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, and other White Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

DOMESTIC GOODS.—All our Brown and Bleached Cottons, Colored Cambrics, Sarson Cambrics, English and American Quilts, Silicias, Jeans, Patches, Flannels, Tickings, Denims, Striped Sheetings, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

SKIRTINGS.—All our Moreens, Corded Skirts, Cactus Skirts, Grass Cloths, Hair Cloths, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

LINEN GOODS.—All our Bleached and Brown Linen Damasks, Linen Damask Covers, Brown Linen Covers, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Crashes, Bosom Linens, Brown Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Hdks's, Linen Bosoms, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.—All our Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Erminettes, and other goods of this description, will be sold at cost; but all our Summer Stuffs, Striped Linens, Nankins, and other Cotton Goods for men's and boys' wear, will be sold 10 per cent less than cost.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS!—A great variety, including our whole assortment of Light Bonnet Ribbons, will be closed at 10 per cent less than the actual cost.

## GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

All our Ladies' Light Kid Gloves, best quality, will be sold at 10 per cent less than the actual cost. All our Ladies' Gents' and Child's Lisle Thread, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, will be closed at cost. All our real French Mohair Mitts, long and short, at the actual cost. All our Ladies' Gents', and Child's Silk, Linen, Lisle Thread, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery, will be closed at the actual cost.

## EMBROIDERIES.

All our Wrought Collars, Under Sleeves, Lace Collars, Chemizettes and Embroidered Under Hdks's, will be closed 10 per cent less than cost. All our Malta Collars, Infants' Waists, Black and White Silk Embroidered Veils, Embroidered Hdks's, Mourning Veils, Barages for Veils, Embroidered Muslin and Cambric Flouncings, Bands, Wrought Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Black Silk Trimming Laces and Fringes, will be closed at the actual cost.

LACES.—All our Thread, Imitation Thread, Mechlin, Malta, Lisle Thread and Smyrna Edgings, Cap and Cape Laces, Bertha Laces, &c., at the actual cost.

As a further inducement to our customers to purchase their goods now, an additional discount of 5 cents on the dollar will be made on every trade amounting to over \$5.00, during the sale.

Haverhill, July 14.—6w. R. H. MACY.

## D. H. ATWOOD,

General Depot, No. 4 Main Street, Andover,

## Authorized Agent

FOR the Sale of Patent Medicines: Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Kennedy's Humor Discovery, Langley's Bitters, Richardson's Bitters, Atwood's and Downe's Bitters, Oxygenated Bitters, Health and Strength Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Mrs. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial, Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla, &c., &c.

Andover, June 9, 1855. 1t.

## CHEAP! CHEAP!!! CHEAP!!!

## Dry Goods

FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLEAR OUR STOCK!

WE shall offer our Goods cheaper than can be found in Essex County. We have a Large Stock to sell at some price. Ladies of Andover, don't say till you look at our choice styles of DRESS GOODS and every variety of Fancy Goods, in our trade.

KIMBALL & BROTHER.

10 Appleton Block, Essex St., Lawrence. June 30.

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber informs the people of Andover and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop for their accommodation, on Pierston Street, near Chickering's Piano Forte establishment.

All work done with promptness, and in such a manner as will give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to SHOEING. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

JAMES H. SMITH.

Andover, May 19, 1855. 1t.



## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

## FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much gripping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous even though no serious derangement exists;—unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

## AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

JOHN J. BROWN,

Main Street, Andover.

March 10.

## J. C. Wadleigh,

## DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence.

DEALER in Botanic Medicines, Choice Drugs, Shaker Herbs, Patent Medicines, etc., labelled in plain English, so that "he who runs may read," and he who reads, may understand precisely what his prescription is, without the aid of an interpreter. Ours is the only establishment known in New England, where good old English is employed to supersede the use of those medical terms which are understood only by the few, and which are now essential to honest and fair dealing.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully put up and registered. The services of a gentleman have been secured, who has had much experience in compounding and putting up physicians' prescriptions in Roxbury and vicinity; and from the recommendations of some of the most learned physicians, he is worthy of the confidence of all.

Connected with the establishment is Dr. ORDWAY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, where he can be consulted at all hours, free of charge!

Notice to the Residents of Lawrence and Vicinity.

Mr. J. C. Wadleigh begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Redding & Co., of Boston, to sell their same choice selections of TEAS and COFFEE at his store in Lawrence, at the same prices as they are sold in Boston.

The Tea and Coffee by this firm are well known to residents in Boston and vicinity, for their uniformity and excellence, and for the cheapness in prices; and his arrangements are now so completed that he is prepared to supply families and others regularly with the most delicious articles of

TEAS, COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE, which the market affords, and at the lowest possible prices.

## SODA.

You always can find a good glass of Soda at Wadleigh's.

## Fruit

Of all kinds, of the best quality, received every day from Boston, at No. 1 Appleton Block. June 16—1yr.



WOULD say to the citizens of Andover, that he is prepared to take every style of

## Daguerreotype.

in the most artistic manner, at the lowest prices. He would say that he has the best light in the city, for taking Single Pictures or Groups, and is prepared to execute pictures of every size and price, from 50 cents to \$20.

Lovers of the fine arts are invited to call and examine the rooms and apparatus, and see specimens of Stereoscope pictures, Crayons, Magic and Metallic backgrounds, &c.

His rooms are at 19 CENTRAL STREET, near the Post Office, Lowell. March 31.—1t. WESLEY ABBOTT.

At Union Prices, IF YOU WANT TO PAY CASH!

THE subscribers offer for sale their entire stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, &c., AT COST, FOR THIRTY DAYS!

So as to make room for New Goods,—commencing Tuesday, May 1, 1855; consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

DeLaines, Prints, Ginghams, Cambrics, Crash, Tickings, Flannels, Table Covers, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Together with a lot of Polka and Gaiter Boots; lot of Men's and Boys' do.; lot of Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes; and a variety of other articles which are usually found in a country store,—all of which will be sold at Cost for Cash only.

Also in store, and constantly receiving, a choice selection of Family Groceries, viz: Flour, Corn and Meal, Fine Feed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Oil, Molasses, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Fish, Mackerel, Tongues and Sausages, &c.,—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to adjust the same immediately.

WM. H. & GEO. N. BURTT.

Ballard Vale, April 28, 1855. 3m.

## Sea Shore.

LOWELL ISLAND HOUSE, Salem harbor, convenient for 300 guests, opens June 27th, for the summer. For health, comfort, relaxation from business, fishing, hot and cold bathing, and shore amusements, this location offers rare attractions. Fare by the Salem & Lowell Railroad, to the Island and back, about half-price. GEO. W. LARRABEE. Salem, June 23, 1855.

## FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

## DR. PRATT'S

## Valuable Powders,

FOR stopping the Tooth-ache, and killing the nerve without causing pain. Will also prevent the teeth from decaying, and remove the tartar from them, thereby keeping them in a good, healthy condition; and is a sure preventive against the bad smell that arises from decayed teeth. I have appointed D. H. ATWOOD my Sole Agent for Andover and vicinity.

D. W. L. PRATT,

489 Tremont Row, Boston.

July 14—4t.

## Notice.

THE Notes and Accounts of C. G. McNeill have been placed in the hands of the undersigned, for collection; and all persons indebted to said McNeill, are requested to make immediate payment,—otherwise, they will incur costs.

MOSES FOSTER, Jr.

Andover, May 19, 1855. 2m.

## Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber in the West Parish of this town on Sunday morning last, a small dark red cow three years old. Whoever will return said cow shall be suitably rewarded.

WILLIAM T. JONES.

Andover July 7, 1855. 3t.

## Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Curtis late of Andover in the County of Essex, Single woman deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs: All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

GEORGE FOSTER, Executor.

Andover July 7, 1855. 3t.

## \$1,000 Reward.

WE, the undersigned, Selectmen of Andover, hereby offer on behalf of said town, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, including the rewards already offered, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have recently set fire to either or all of the barns belonging to James Abbott, Asa A. & Sylvester Abbott, and William P. Foster.

We also, on behalf of the town of Andover, offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall hereafter set fire to any building where the loss incurred or value of the property exposed shall amount to that sum,—or a less sum, in proportion to the loss sustained or property that may be endangered by such fire.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen

JONAS HOLT, of

GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.

Andover, July 14, 1855.

## Town Warrant.

ESSEX SS. To Charles Pray, one of the Constables of the town of Andover,—Greeting:—

In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, you are hereby directed to notify and warn the inhabitants of the town of Andover, qualified to vote in elections and in town affairs, to meet at the Furniture Wareroom of Henry F. Barnard, in said Andover, on Monday, the twenty-third day of July inst., at three o'clock, P. M.—then and there to act on the following Articles, viz:

1st. To choose a Moderator to preside in said meeting.

2d. To see what action the Town will take to protect the property of its citizens from incendiarism, and what authority they will confer upon their Selectmen, in reference thereto, on petition of Samuel Merrill and others.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this Warrant, with your doings thereon, to the Town Clerk, at the time and place of meeting as aforesaid.

Given under our hands, at Andover, this thirtieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

ENOCH FRYE, 3d, Selectmen

JONAS HOLT, of

GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.

A true copy,—Attest,

CHARLES PRAY, Constable

July 14—2t. of Andover.

## Upholstery

## WAREHOUSE.

F. A. STEBBE,

371 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

(Under the Adams House.)

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Upholstery Goods and Window Shades.

Brocades, Brocatelles, Damasks, Muslins, &c., of every description and style. A large assortment of Window Shade Fixtures and Trimmings constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

April 21, 1855. 3m.

## VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE

AND

## PORT'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]  
STANZAS.

I would die at the close of an autumn day,  
When the gentle breezes sigh;  
When the sun, in floods of golden light  
Sinks 'neath the western sky.

And, when I'm free from sin and strife,  
And my earthly work is done;  
I'd have no tear shed o'er my grave,  
Nor sigh that I am gone.

I'd have no costly marble, reared  
O'er the spot where I repose;  
But a little slab, round which will twine  
The beautiful wild rose.

I'd have my grave by the sloping dell,  
By the murmuring streamlet's side,  
And one small stone to tell I'm there,  
And when and where I died.

North Andover.

ADDIE.

**LESSON IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHY.**—The three sources of national power, and the rules which govern their increase, are what the census was instituted to ascertain. It is a little singular that in the comprehensive and compendious volume issued by the United States Government last year, there is no statement showing the comparative rapidity with which each is advancing, in each of the several States.

From the figures therein contained, however, it is not difficult to frame such a statement. We observe a correspondent of the National Intelligencer has undertaken the task. In a long table of figures taken from the census Report, he arrives at the following results, which, although they are as precise and certain as any other sum in arithmetic, a large part of the people of the Union steadfastly deny or purposely ignore.

A traveller who should set out at the Texan frontier, or anywhere else on the south-western side of the national domain, and journey towards the north and east, would meet on his road the following facts, one after another, in as regular succession as the steps of a ladder. Proceeding from South to North and East.

1. Farms regularly diminish in size and increase in number.
2. The proportion of improved land steadily increases, and that of unimproved land steadily diminishes, irrespective of the density of population.
3. The cash value of farms, both in the aggregate and in the price per acre, regularly increases.
4. The production of corn and wheat regularly and steadily increases, without an exception.
5. The productive industry of the people, both in the aggregate and as individuals, regularly increases.
6. The density of population regularly increases.
7. The rate of increase of population regularly increases.
8. The number of manufactories regularly increases.
9. The amount of shipping regularly increases.
10. The amount of capital regularly increases.
11. The number of railroads regularly increases.
12. The number of canals and post roads regularly increases.
13. The number of telegraphs and telegraph stations regularly increases.
14. The number of persons who cannot read and write steadily diminishes, and that of schools and scholars regularly increases.
15. The number of churches and those who worship therein steadily increases.

These are the facts shown by the unerring figures of the census. They do not depend upon the comparative age, nor upon the fertility of the States, for whether we proceed from the older to the newer, or from the newer to the older—from the fertile to the sterile, or the sterile to the fertile, the result is just the same.

This constant order of succession would seem to indicate some fixed law or constantly operating cause. But what the law or cause may be, the census does not state. Neither does the Intelligencer. Neither do we. But we think it is written plainly enough, and that, too, "in black and white," all over the face of this broad continent.—*Albany Journal.*

**UNGALLANT.**—The author of "Habits and Men" relates an anecdote of an old fashioned naval captain who committed the offence of dancing without gloves. The marine hero in question had stood up to go through a country dance with a very fine lady, who was shocked to observe that his huge and warm hands were not covered according to etiquette. "Captain," said his fair partner, "you are perhaps not aware that you have not got your gloves." "Oh, never mind, Ma'am!" answered the commander, "never mind; I can wash my hands when we've done!"

## SCENE IN COURT.

Judge—Bring the prisoner into court.  
Pete—Here I is, bound to blaze, as the spirits of turpentine said when it was all a-fire.

J—We will take a little of the fire out of you. How do you live?

P—I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they axed him if he'd be fried or roasted.

J—We don't want to hear what the oyster said or the turpentine either. What do you follow?

P—Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when he run over the little nigger.

J—We don't care anything about the locomotive. What's your business?

P—That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken off the table.

J—That comes nearer the line, I suppose.

P—Altogether in my line, as the rope said when it was choking the pirate.

J—If I hear any more absurd comparisons I will give you twelve months.

P—I am done, as the beef steak said to the cook.

J—Now, sir, your punishment shall depend upon the shortness and correctness of your answers. I suppose you live by going round the docks.

P—No, Sir, I can't go round the docks without a boat, and I hain't got none.

J—Answer me; how do you get your bread?

P—Sometimes at the baker's, and sometimes I eat tater.

J—No more of that stupid insolence. How do you support yourself?

P—Sometimes on my legs, and sometimes on a chair.

J—I order you now to answer this question correctly; How do you do?

P—Pretty well, I thank you, Judge. How do you do?

J—I shall have to commit you.

P—Well you've committed yourself first, that's some consolation.

**SANDY SOILS—SHEEP HUSBANDRY.**—That sandy soil can be well and profitably cultivated has been long known; witness the barren sand of Belgium and the estate of Coke and Hatherton in England, or, nearer home, the blowing sand near Albany, and some small portions of Long Island. Their adaptation, also, for sheep husbandry is well known; and yet, within a few miles of this great city are thousands of acres every year capable of supporting immense flocks, with not a sheep on them. I have been led to make these observations from a recent trip on the Long Island Railroad, when, in the space of about fifty miles, I did not see that number of sheep; and, as a friend with me observed, on passing Heamstead plains, "here are the Downs, but where are the South Downs?" Certainly not there.

A great many sheep, I understand, are raised on the north side of the island, and the stock is generally improving; Mr. Becar, W. W. Mills and J. Smith having some fine flocks. Still they are the exception, not the rule, and it is the latter that we want. The growing taste for mutton and the high price a good article will always command, we think, should stimulate the farmers of Long Island to push forward in what I consider a profitable branch of husbandry; and instead of being satisfied with raising from eight to ten bushels of rye to the acre, and then carrying the straw off the farm, consume it on the farm and not rest satisfied till they can, from the same land, raise from five to six hundred bushels of turnips. That this can be done, we will endeavor, at some future time to show.

**SEEDS.**—It will be remembered that Congress, at its last session appropriated \$25,000 for seeds, which becomes available on and after the first of July. So far from closing this important branch of the government, a letter received from Wm. L. Giff, Esq., U. S. Consul at Alacante, Spain, advises the shipment of eight barrels fall wheat, large quantities of barley, lupines, Indian corn, rye, oats, chick peas, hemp seed, flax seed, chufa bulbs, a product never before introduced, cantaleup seed, watermelon, carol seed, or John's bread, onion and olive seeds, soft shelled almonds, etc., all of fine qualities. They have also ordered twenty bushels of turnip seed, ten varieties from England, to be here early in July. It is further proposed to introduce several new things from China and the Valley of Cashmere, among which will be the Bamboo cane for the moisture regions of the South. Under the energetic administration of Mr. Browne, upwards of a half a million of packages of seeds have been distributed to every part of the country in a few months.—*Correspondent of Baltimore Sun.*

**PLOUGH, LOOM AND ANVIL.**

Great men never affect anything. It is your three cent folks that put on airs, swell, and try on the pomp. The difference between the two is as great as between a barrel of vinegar and an angel's disposition.

**VALUABLE COWS.**—A few days since, on the farm of Hon. Peter Lawson, in Dracut, we saw an Ayrshire cow, which has the reputation of being the finest formed cow in New England. His Alderney cow "Victoria," that with her heifer calf of two weeks, has just been sold by Mr. Lawson for \$325, is one of the finest animals we have ever set eyes on; she last year produced 17 pounds of butter a week of such quality that it sold quick in Boston at 50 cents a pound; 600 pounds a year is considered her average; her milk produces from 30 to 35 per cent. of the richest cream. There was sold with her an Alderney heifer calf 11 months old, for \$125. These cows never eat English hay, their food being nothing but meadow hay with two quarts each of shorts, night and morning. Mr. Lawson attributes to the use of English hay, the death of some of his most valuable cows, among which were "Medal," (imported) valued at \$500, and "Jennie Deans" at \$250. We can conceive of no more rational pleasure and satisfaction for those who can afford it, than the rearing and management of such stock as the above.—*Lowell Journal.*

**RELIGION VS. DRESS.**—A correspondent of the Boston Herald writing from Lowell, says, we do not know with how much truth:—

There are plenty of churches here. I attended services yesterday at one of the most prominent ones. Dress appeared to be the leading principle among those present, while religion was a mere side issue. The house seemed more like a fashionable resort than like a place where a God may dwell.

**RANDOM GEMS.**—If thou art master, be sometimes blind; if a servant, be sometimes deaf.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends in.

Hope paves the golden way to bliss, and cheerfulness is the lamp that lights the beautiful walk.

True prayer is not human, but a celestial gift; the fruit of the Holy Spirit praying in us and with us.

**ALL THE DIFFERENCE.**—"Ah Sam, so you've been in trouble, eh?" "Yes Jem, yes." Well, cheer up, man, adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities. "Ah, but adversity did not try me; it was an Old Bailey judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

**CROPS IN OHIO.**—Dayton, Ohio, July 7.—Harvesting in the Miami Valley is progressing finely. The crop is very abundant, and exceeds the expectations of farmers. The grain, too, is of an unusually good quality. Oats, flax and barley also promise an abundant yield.

A woman and a glass are never out of danger.

A woman and a cherry are painted for their own harm.

The best furniture in the house is a virtuous woman.

**A MIXED FOOD NECESSARY.**—If I only bend my arm, or move my finger, there is a certain portion of the tissues destroyed which must be supplied by my food; the more work then a man performs, the more of those nitrogenous substances he requires. So far as supplying the waste of the tissues, it is a matter of indifference whether we give an animal food containing gluten or albumen; but it exercises a considerable influence on the character of the animal. Take, for example, a hunt, at which we have an omnivorous animal, man, riding on a gaminivorous animal, a horse, accompanied by a carnivorous animal, a dog, following an herbivorous animal, a hare. Even the character of nations is very materially affected indeed by their food. The other class of food serves a very important, but totally different purpose—namely, that of supplying animal heat. The temperature of our bodies is, in temperate climates at least, higher than the surrounding air. Now, in order to keep up this temperature, a combustion goes on similar to that of an ordinary fire. The same products—carbonic acid, water and ammonia—are evolved from the mouth of the furnace of the body and the mouth of a common chimney. In cold weather, a certain portion of heat is gradually abstracted from our body, which must be supplied by the combustion of our food or of the matter of our bodies; the colder the climate, therefore, the more heat-giving materials must be supplied in the food.—*Playfair.*

**HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &c.**  
**Benjamin Jacobs,**  
230 Washington Street, Boston,  
(Second Store south of Summer Street).  
HAS just received his Spring supply of Housekeeping Goods, many of which are new styles.  
Also, a full assortment of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens, grass bleached, and warranted pure linen, obtained from the best bleachers abroad. Purchasers will not be disappointed in their durability.  
200 doz. Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, made of the best of stock, from 20 cts. to \$1.00 per bosom. Also, Wristbands for shirts.  
Boston, June 9, 1855. 10w.

**DR. ELLIOTT, DENTIST,**  
OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,  
Over Ordway & Wadleigh, next door to Stearns & Co., Lawrence.  
Nov. 11. tf.

**DR. SANBORN'S Dental Infirmary.**  
NEAR the Theological Seminary, Andover, is, with some 20 years' experience, adopting whatever is truly valuable in modern improvements—in Suction or Air Pressure Plates; Gum, Block, and Single Teeth,—and adapting all needful operations, to the wants and means of his patrons; a continuation of whose confidence it will be his study to merit.  
Feb. 3. tf.

**DR. J. BLAISDELL, DENTIST,**  
No. 3 City Block, Essex St.,  
LAWRENCE, MASS.  
At the Eagle Hotel, Andover, on every Tuesday.  
Feb. 3—tf.

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Jan. 14. tf

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Old Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., rebound in the various styles of Fancy Binding; and all jobs in his line of business executed with promptness and at reasonable charges.  
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WILLIAM LEMON.  
Andover, June 2, 1855. tf.

**JAMES H. COCHRANE, BLACKSMITH,**  
AND GENERAL JOBBER IN  
**IRON,**  
Universalist Court, Main Street, near the Universalist Church. tf Feb 19.

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Ink of all qualities and of all Colors, made to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.  
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**PATENT IRON SINKS,**  
Of all sizes.  
W. G. R. Still continues to give his personal attention to fitting up HOT AIR FURNACES. Also, Pond's Celebrated Ranges, with hot air or hot water fixtures, bathing apparatus, etc., all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction.  
Tin Roofing—Job Work and Repairing in the above line.  
April 15. tf

**WILLIAM G. REED, Tin Plate & Sheet Iron WORKER,**  
COPPERSMITH AND PLUMBER,  
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HAS on hand a variety of the best patterns of Ranges, Cooking and Parlor Stoves.  
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**Look Here!**  
THE subscriber has Dry Walnut, Oak, and Pine Wood, which he will sell and deliver to any person in town, in large or small quantities, for cash. J. PRESCOTT FOSTER.  
North Andover, Jan. 20, 1855.

**For Sale,**  
A HOUSE, Barn, and about 1 1/4 acres of Land, situated near Abbott Village. Upon the premises are many thrifty Fruit Trees, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of  
HERMAN ABBOTT, Jr.  
At his Furniture Warerooms, opposite the Post-office.  
Andover, May 12, 1855. tf.

**New Stable.**  
THE subscriber has moved to his New Stable on Elm Square, adjoining his Harness-shop and W. P. Miller's store, fronting the Eagle Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on any who will favor him with a call in either line of business.  
Thankful for past favors, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.  
HENRY BURTT.  
Andover, May 26, 1855. tf.

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**A HINT TO FARMERS.**—Cattle, for fresh beef, should never exceed three years. They should, by a course of feeding, be brought to maturity at that age. A steer at three years, is as much more valuable to the farmer than one of the same weight five years old, as the two years keeping, and the interest of his money.

**JOSEPH F. CLARK,**  
**Attorney at Law,**  
20 COURT STREET, BOSTON.  
Nov. 4—tf.

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## RAILROADS.

**Boston and Maine RAILROAD.**

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, JUNE 18, 1855.**

For Portland and Saco, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Concord and Upper Railroad, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Haverhill, at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.

For Lawrence, (S. Side), at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM. (North Side), at 7:30 and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.  
For Andover, at 7, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5 and 6 PM.  
For Reading, at 7, 10:10, and 11:30 AM, 12 M, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11:30 PM.

From Portland, at 5 and 10:45 AM, and 4:20 PM.  
From Great Falls, at 6:30 AM, 12:30 and 6 PM.  
From Haverhill, at 7:25, 8, and 11:45 AM, 1:50, 5:00, and 7:30 PM.

From Lawrence, (North Side), at 6:35, 7:37 AM, 12 M, and 5:30 PM. (S. Side), 6:37, 7:40, and 8:20 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:33, and 7:45 PM.  
From Andover, at 6:45, 7:45, and 8:25 AM, 12:10, 2:15, 5:40 and 7:50 PM.  
From Reading, at 6:10, 7:05, 8:05, and 10:15 AM, 12:30, 2:45, 2:35, 4:45, 6:15, and 8:30 PM.

\* On Thursdays leave at 11, and on Saturdays at 10 PM.  
† On Thursdays an hour later.  
Apr. 7. tf T. S. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

**FROM ANDOVER TO BOSTON.**  
Trains leave at 6:45, 7:45, 8:25 AM. Afternoon trains leave at 12:10, 2:15, 5:40, and 7:50.

**FOR SALEM.**  
Passengers will take the 6:42 AM, down train and meet the first train from Lowell to Salem at Wilmington Junction; or 2:12 P. M. Leave Salem at 10:10 A. M., or 6:05 P. M.

**FOR LOWELL.**  
Passengers will take the 8 A. M. up train to Lawrence, and the 8:30 train to Lowell. Trains also leave Lawrence for Lowell at 12 M., 4:10 and 8 P. M.

**Clock & Watch REPAIRING.**

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the inhabitants of Andover, that having secured the services of an experienced workman, he is now prepared to undertake the repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry. All orders attended to with promptness, at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.  
Trusting that the above enterprise may prove mutually advantageous, he would solicit immediate patronage.  
M. SANDS.  
Andover, May 19, 1855. tf.

**DR. E**

# ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE, AND COMMERCE, IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM."

VOL. III.—NO. 24.

ANDOVER, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1855.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE OFFICE OF

WARREN F. DRAPER,

(OPPOSITE PHILLIPS ACADEMY, ANDOVER, MASS.)

CONDUCTED BY

AN ASSOCIATION OF GENTLEMEN.

### TERMS,

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.  
SINGLE COPIES, TWO CENTS.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion,—to be paid for invariably in advance. A square occupies a space equal to sixteen lines.

A liberal discount from the above prices will be made to all advertisers by the quarter or yearly.

MR. WILLIAM BELL is the authorized Agent for collecting subscriptions for the Andover Advertiser.

### MAKING A NEEDLE.

I wonder if any little girl who may read this ever thought how many people are all the time at work in making the things which she every day uses. What can be more common, and, you may think, more simple, than a needle? Yet, if you do not know it, I can tell you that it takes a great many persons to make a needle; and it takes a great deal of time, too. Let us take a peep into a needle factory. In going over the premises, we must pass hither and thither, and walk into the next street and back again, and take a drive to a mill, in order to see the whole process. We find one chamber of the shops is hung round with coils of bright wire, of all thicknesses, from the stout kinds used for codfish hooks to that for the finest cambric needles. In a room below, bits of wire, the length of two needles, are cut by a vast pair of shears fixed in the wall. A bundle has been cut off; the bits need straightening, for they came off from coils.

The bundle is thrown into a red-hot furnace; then taken out, and rolled backward and forward on a table, until the wires are straight. This process is called "rubbing straight." We now see a mill for grinding needles. We go down into the basement, and find a needle-pointer seated on his bench. He takes up two dozen or so of the wires, and rolls them between his thumb and fingers, with their ends on the grindstone, first one end, and then the other. We have now the wires straight and pointed at both ends. Next is a machine which flattens and gutters the heads of ten thousand needles an hour. Observe the little gutters at the head of your needle. Next comes the punching of the eyes; and the boy who does it punches eight thousand in an hour, and he does it so fast that your eye can hardly keep pace with him. The splitting follows, which is running a fine wire through a dozen, perhaps, of these twin needles.

A woman, with a little anvil before her, files between the heads and separates them. They are now complete needles, but rough and rusty, and, what is worse, they easily bend. A poor needle, you will say. But the hardening comes next. They are heated in batches in a furnace, and, when red hot, are thrown in a pan of cold water. Next, they must be tempered; and this is done by rolling them backward and forward on a hot metal plate. The polishing still remains to be done. On a very coarse cloth, needles are spread to the number of forty or fifty thousand. Emery dust is strewn over them, oil is sprinkled, and soft soap daubed by spoonfuls over the cloth; the cloth is then rolled hard up, and, with several others of the same kind, thrown into a sort of wash-pot, to roll to and fro for twelve hours or more. They come out dirty enough; but after a rinsing in clean hot water, and a toss in saw-dust, they look as bright as can be, and are ready to be sorted and put up for sale. But the sorting and the doing up in papers, you may imagine, is quite a work by itself.

THERE is one disease by which a miser never dies—enlargement of the heart.

## REPORT

OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF THE ABBOTT FEMALE ACADEMY, JULY 16TH AND 17TH, 1855.

The Committee appointed to examine the Abbott Female Academy, having attended to the duty assigned them, are prepared to report that the examination now just concluded has been to them highly pleasing and satisfactory; in so much, that the work upon which they entered as a matter of duty, became, as they advanced, a source of gratification and delight. The examination was thrown open to us, and we were invited and even urged to put what questions we pleased to the pupils, in connection with those put by the teachers. This we did with entire freedom, and the result confirmed the opinion already formed, of the thoroughness of the instruction given in the various departments.

We were pleased with the general order and regularity of the school, indicating a strict and careful discipline; while at the same time were gratified to observe the cheerful, natural, unconstrained air and manner of the pupils, the home-like and agreeable aspect of the entire school, the ease and life and freedom from restraint which seemed to characterize all the proceedings. The pupils, while evidently under wholesome restraint, were by no means in their movements and replies so precise and methodical as to remind us of the regularity of a machine, or the lifelessness of an automaton; while the teachers on their part, put the questions and conducted the examination in those pleasant tones, and with that quiet, easy manner, which are adapted to inspire confidence in the pupil, and insure success.

We were pleased with the general readiness of the replies, the promptness with which the answers were given, and the various exercises conducted; especially with the entire absence of everything like prompting among the pupils, or suggesting to one another the proper reply, of which we saw no indication whatever.

To speak more definitely of the several branches of study, and particularly of the *mathematics and languages*.—As to the former, we noticed with pleasure the apparent ease and yet the evident thoroughness with which the more difficult *arithmetical* processes were conducted, and the manner of operation explained as the pupil proceeded. We would instance as an example of this, the manner in which the extraction of the square and cube roots was performed, the clear and elegant statement of the reason, and explanation of the process as each successive step was taken. In some of the more difficult algebraic processes the like ease and thoroughness were manifest.

In *Geometry*, we were struck with the precision and neatness with which the figures were drawn, by the eye merely, unaided by instruments, and also with the general familiarity exhibited with the principles and the problems. We have sometimes questioned whether the memory is not too severely or perhaps unnecessarily burdened, in many cases, by being required to retain the substantial contents of an entire treatise, not only the general principles, and the method of demonstrating the several propositions, but the statements or captions of those propositions in their order, with the place and number of each. This can be done by severe training. It was admirably done by many of the pupils, in the present instance. It is not well however to tax the mind too severely in this direction, nor to make the memory the chief faculty concerned in the process of geometrical reasoning; but rather to acquaint the mind with the great principles of the science, and the general methods of demonstration, so that a figure or a proposition being given, the pupil shall be able to show that the thing is so and so, and why it is so.

With respect to *Latin and French*, the Committee can also report favorably. The classes seemed to us to be well grounded in the grammatical forms of these languages, and to translate with facility and general correctness. The object in view, in the study of a foreign language, aside from the incidental discipline of mind in the acquisition, being to acquire such familiarity with the language as shall enable the student to read its best authors with

ease and pleasure. This object and end should, we think, be steadily kept in mind as one proceeds, and the acquisition of the grammatical forms and structure should ever be regarded as but the means to this end, and not in themselves the end and object of pursuit. In this respect we have sometimes thought our public schools deficient.

It were well also, for the same reason, if more attention were generally paid in our schools to the choice and selection of language in translating a foreign tongue into our own, to the nicety with which, e. g. the Latin expresses the varying shades of thought by different terms, corresponding so nearly in signification as to denote, at first sight, much the same thing, but whose difference a more careful observation will detect and appreciate. The habit of closely observing, and accurately expressing in the corresponding terms of another language, these nicer shades and differences in a language so polished and elegant as the Latin, is in itself one of the best modes of discipline,—contributing not more to the correct and elegant use of our own noble mother tongue, than to the formation of a discriminating and correct taste.

With respect to the pronunciation of the Latin and French languages, the Committee were pleased with the careful attention evidently paid to this matter. It were well, perhaps, to direct the attention of the classes not only to the specific pronunciation of the given word or sentence, but also to the general laws or rules that govern that pronunciation, and determine what it shall be, and also to the reasons why such laws and variations exist.

With respect to the general arrangements of the school, the Com. would beg leave to suggest that care should be taken not to encourage unduly the very natural ambition of the pupil to pursue a considerable number of studies at once. We apprehend that in many of our schools, especially for young ladies, this tendency is carried quite too far, and becomes a serious evil. We would not undertake to prescribe a requisite number of studies, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the cases are very rare in which more than two or three studies can well and safely be pursued at one time. More than this confuses the mind, divides its energies, and impairs its strength, while often the physical health is injured by the effort to grasp at once what might easily be taken in succession.

The great object of education should be the culture and discipline of the mind, rather than the greatest possible amount of present acquisition, and this can be best secured by fewer and more careful studies. While we say this, however, we would by no means advocate a partial and imperfect education. Rather would we urge every pupil to complete if possible the four years' course, and to take time enough to study many things, and that thoroughly and well.

The Committee would also recommend to the pupils and teachers the habit of judging for themselves the correctness of any statement in any author or work they may be studying, that every thing stated for truth is true, even in the best works—no author is infallible. Many errors and even contradictions exist. Let the pupil be encouraged not merely to learn what the book says, but to question and think within herself whether that which is thus affirmed is correct—whether this definition is exactly and truly a definition, and if not, wherein it is defective,—whether this and that statement is strictly true. The habit of careful thought and accurate judgment thus formed is of more value than any amount of scientific lore treasured in the brain.

In conclusion we would say, let the pupils ever remember, that the most important part of education is the culture, not of the intellect, but of the heart—to cherish kind thoughts and right dispositions toward all with whom they associate, and especially toward the great and good Being who is the author of our powers, and the giver of all our joys. This is at once the noblest and the most difficult of all acquisitions.

We would reaffirm, in closing this report, our entire satisfaction with the school as now examined, and our confidence in the ability and faithfulness of the corps of teachers who preside over it, and especial-

ly of its distinguished Principal. May the blessing of heaven rest upon the teachers and the taught.

In behalf of the Committee of Examination, J. HAVEN.

SELF POSSESSION.—Years ago an unknown correspondent of a city newspaper gave the following anecdote of the olden time:—

"When the town of Woodstock, Connecticut, first began to be settled, there was a time when the few and scattered families were filled with the dreadful apprehension of being taken and perhaps killed or carried off by the Indians. No man retired at night without at first having his gun well loaded and placed over his head where he could seize it instantly. With these and other precautions one of these brave men and his fearless companion on a certain night retired to bed. In the dead of night they were simultaneously awakened by an unusual noise around the house. They listened; presently they heard it again; it sounded like a slight knocking against a window shutter at the opposite end of the house. The man seized his gun and boldly entered the apartment from which the noise proceeded, and in a thundering tone demanded:—

"Who's there?"

A gentle voice which he well knew replied:

"I am your neighbor, and have come to get some medicine for one of my children that has been taken sick!"

He lowered his gun and turned to replace it over his bed, almost in vain struggling as he went to let his courage down and calm his disturbed feelings; as he entered the room he discovered his wife deliberately changing her inner garment.

"Pray, what are you about," he exclaimed, "at such a time as this?"

"Why," she replied, "you see what I am about, don't you? I wasn't going off with the Indians without clean clothes on, I would have you to know."

THE DEVIL RIGHT FOR ONCE.—The New York correspondent of the Congregationalist writes:—

"Dr. H., who is pastor of an Orthodox church, had been for some time annoyed by the forwardness of a lay brother to 'speak' whenever an opportunity was offered, to the frequent exclusion of those whose remarks had a greater tendency to edification. This had been carried so far that the pastor, whenever he stated that 'an opportunity would now be afforded for any brother to offer an exhortation,' had always a secret dread of the loquacious member. On one special occasion the latter prefaced a prosy, incoherent harangue, with an account of a previous controversy he had been carrying on with the great adversary.

"My friends," said he, "the devil and I have been fighting for more than twenty minutes; he told me not to speak to night, but I determined I would; he said some of the rest could speak better than I, but still I felt that I could not keep silent; he even whispered that I spoke too often, and that nobody wanted to hear me; but I was not to be put down in that way, and now that I have gained the victory I must tell you all that is in my heart."

Then followed the tedious harangue aforesaid. As they were coming out of the session room, the good pastor inclined his head so that his mouth approached the ear of the militant member, and whispered: "Brother, I think the devil was right."

THE COAL FIELDS OF THE OHIO VALLEY.—A recent number of the Cincinnati Railroad Record contains some interesting information in relation to the great coal fields of the West. The Ohio Valley is alluded to particularly, and it is said to comprehend Western Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, all of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois up the narrow rim of the lakes and the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. The Valley embraces an area of 243,000 square miles. Of this it is computed that 99,000 square miles are underlain with strata of coal. This is distributed as follows:—Western Virginia 18,000, Ohio 10,000, Indiana 72,000, Illinois 35,000, Kentucky 13,500, Tennessee 5,000.

JOHN RANDOLPH "HEADED."—Of the many amusing anecdotes of this eccentric man of Roanoke, we do not believe the following was ever in print.

He was travelling through a part of Virginia in which he was unacquainted; meaning he stopped during the night at an inn near the forks of the road. The innkeeper was a fine gentleman, and no doubt one of the first families in the Old Dominion. Knowing who his distinguished guest was, he endeavored during the evening to draw him into conversation, but failed in all his efforts. But in the morning, when Mr. Randolph was ready to start, he called for his bill, which, on being presented, was paid. The landlord, still anxious to have some conversation with him, began as follows:—

"Which way are you travelling, Mr. Randolph?"

"Sir?" said Mr. Randolph, with a look of displeasure. "Have I paid my bill?"

"Yes."

"Do I owe you anything more?"

"No."

"Well, I'm going just where I please—do you understand?"

"Yes."

The landlord by this time got somewhat excited, and Mr. Randolph drove off. But to the landlord's surprise, in a few minutes the servant came to inquire for his master which of the forks of the road to take.

Mr. Randolph, not being out of hearing distance, the landlord spoke at the top of his voice: "Mr. Randolph, you don't owe me one cent; just take which road you please."

POTATOES.—We have never seen or heard of a prospect of a greater crop of potatoes than at this time. One large grower told us yesterday that he expected to see potatoes sell in this City at 25 cents a bushel this Fall. One farmer, in Jefferson County, we are told, has 70 acres growing as finely as he ever saw in that county. He does not expect that potatoes in that county will be over 12 or 16 cents a bushel.

A friend writes us from Chicago that he has just made a long journey through Illinois, and everywhere the large fields of potatoes are noticeable, promising a great yield. And from a dozen other places in different sections of the country letters give the same account.

Farmers must make up their minds that potatoes this year will be so low that they can afford to feed some of them to the pigs. *New York Tribune.*

TREATMENT OF TOMATOES.—During the early part of the growth of tomatoes, the surface of the soil should be frequently disturbed. When they have set their fruit they may be shortened, and it may be deferred until the fruit is of half size, when it may be readily observed that 90 per cent. of the fruit is within 18 inches of the ground, while 90 per cent. of the vine or bush is beyond that distance. The vine, therefore, should be trimmed to within half an inch of the tomato nearest the end of each branch. This will admit sun and air freely, and although ten per cent. of the tomatoes that might have grown will be taken away, still the remaining portion will be greater in weight and measure than if the vine had not been shortened in. Tomatoes are also several days earlier by this treatment.

PINE APPLE JELLY.—Take a perfectly ripe and sound pine-apple, cut off the outside, cut it in small pieces; bruise them, and to each pound put a tea-cup of water; put it in a preserving kettle over the fire, cover the kettle and boil twenty minutes; then strain it, and squeeze it through a bit of muslin. For each pound of fruit take a pound of sugar; put a tea-cup of water to each pound; set it over the fire until it is dissolved; then add the pine-apple juice. For each quart of the syrup, clarify an ounce of the best isinglass, and stir it in; let it boil until, by taking some on a plate to cool, you find it in a stiff jelly. Secure it as directed.

THE USEFULNESS OF TOADS.—Toads feed on all kinds of worms, and should never be killed in gardens. The canker worm is a favorite food with them; they are useful in destroying all kinds of garden grubs.

THE surplus wheat of Canada is estimated over home wants at 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels.

THE city Government of Portland, after a thorough investigation of the origin, progress and suppression of the riot in that city, have become satisfied that the mayor is justified in the course he pursued to quell and disperse the mob. New evidence was introduced during the investigation, showing that had not decisive action been taken, the consequences would have been still more deplorable than those which occurred at that time.

**BAPTISMS.**—Three persons were baptized by Rev. Mr. Whitcomb and received into Union Church at Southbridge, Sabbath July 15th. One of the candidates was baptized by immersion, another by pouring, and the other by sprinkling.

The use of this building has been contracted for, for ten years, by Mr. Sturgis of Ohio and Mr. Burlingame, of this city, who are to handle all the freight and grain received and shipped over the Ill. Central Road at this end of the line.—*Chicago Journal.*

It will be seen that the cars on the Salem and Lowell Railroad have changed, so that passengers for Salem leaving the depot in this town at a quarter before eight o'clock, A. M., will not be delayed at Wilmington. Persons are conveyed to Lowell Island and back including steamboat passage, for one dollar and five cents. We understand that a band of music is employed by the Company at the Island on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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**UNRIPE FRUIT AND AUTUMNAL DISEASE.**—When nature is excessive in her vegetable productions, there seems to be a kind of atmospheric defect or inability for sustaining perfect animal organization and health. Then comes the harvest, the jubilee of the "Medicine Man." All particularly children, should be aware that at such seasons especially the eating of even one unripe, raw apple, may derange the digestive organs and commence an unhealthy action in the system, which will grow to fever, or some malignant autumnal disease, and terminate in the extinction of the light of some now happy, undivided household.

THE man who has been exhibiting a snake with his child in N. H., has been arrested and held to bail for future trial. It appears that the inhuman father persisted in compelling his little daughter, less than seven years old, to handle the reptile, five feet long, notwithstanding she had been several times bitten by it.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**—The Atlantic brings important European news. Lord John Russell's unsatisfactory explanation of his conduct at Vienna has produced a Ministerial crisis, and it is stated that a motion would be introduced in Parliament declaring that a Ministry containing Lord John was unworthy of confidence. It is also stated that he had actually resigned. Sebastopol has been bombarded for two days, but without effect, and another general assault is shortly expected. The town of Lorrissa, in Finland, has been destroyed by bombardment. There is some talk of an alliance between Russia and Prussia.

On the 5th of July, a detachment of British ships bombarded Lorrissa, in Finland, and destroyed the whole town. It is reported that the celebrated Circassian chief, Schamyl, is dead. It is estimated, that since the commencement of hostilities in Turkey not less than 250,000 men have been killed in battle or have died of diseases incident to life in a camp.

**BOY DROWNED.**—On Thursday afternoon, about 5 1-2 or 6 o'clock, John Noah, Jr., an only child of Mr. John Noah, and aged 10 1-2 years, was drowned in the North river in the rear of Osgood's tan yard. We understand that the lad was unable to swim, and it is probable that he got beyond his depth. He was a bright and promising boy.—*Salem Observer*, 21st.

**SAD ACCIDENT.**—The Rev. Mr. Elliott, of Williamsburg, N. Y., lately of Springfield, and his daughter, were both drowned at Corey Island, while bathing.

**AFFLICTION.**—We regret to learn of the death of the wife of Rev. Wm. Stearns, President of Amherst College. Mrs. Stearns had been in ill health for some time, although her death was quite sudden.

**ACCIDENT.**—A man standing at the Lynn depot, yesterday afternoon, as the quarter before six train from Boston was coming in, was struck on the head by the engine, and severely injured. He was standing on the track at the time, looking for a train coming from the opposite direction.—*Salem Gazette*, 20th.

**SAD ACCIDENT AT SOUTH BERWICK.**—A son of Mr. James Wilkinson, aged 10 years, was drowned on Thursday, while bathing, at South Berwick Landing. Mr. Evans Gupit went in to rescue the boy, and was drowned in the attempt. Mr. Gupit has left a wife and two small children, and his death will be a great loss to his family.—*Portsmouth Chronicle*, 20th.

## MARRIAGES.

In Gothic Hall, at Globe Village, Southbridge, on Wednesday morning, July 18th, by Rev. Wm C. Whitcomb, Mr. John M. Cheney, (of the firm of Blake & Cheney,) to Miss Martha L. Litchfield, both of Southbridge.

## DEATHS.

In this town July 20th Marcus, only son of Marcus and Abby B. Morton, aged 6 months.  
In North Andover July 23d, William, son of J. Prescott Foster, 4 months. July 24th, Miss Lydia Foster, 89 years.  
At Sutton's Mills, July 25th, Joseph Kohnston 69 years.  
In Lowell July 23d, of Consumption, Sarah L. daughter of the late Capt. Rouben Frye formerly of this town, 17 years.  
In East Cambridge July 18th, Samuel Needham, formerly of this town, 67.

## EXTRA BARGAINS AND UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

AT the largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the County.

**A. W. STEARNS & Co.,** of Lawrence now offer to purchasers the largest stock of Low Priced, Medium, and High Cost Carpets to be found in the State out of Boston. All who are about to purchase will find it for their advantage to examine this immense stock now selling at decided bargains; consisting of almost every variety of Carpets which the market affords. We have an experienced hand for the cutting and laying of Carpets and Oil cloths, and the hanging of Window Shades.

**A. W. STEARNS & Co., Lawrence.**

## QUILTS.

**WHITE and Colored English Toilet Quilts, also Lancaster and Allendale Quilts of all sizes.**

**For the Family.**

A full stock of Tickings, Flannels, Cottons, Furnitures, and Linen Goods of every description; just the article for house-keepers, on the most reasonable terms.

**STEARNS & Co.**

**Rich Goods.**—All the widths of Printed Lining for covering Chairs, Sofas, &c., very desirable—at Stearns's.

## MANTILLAS.

We have a new Style of Mantilla, the best in the market, which we are selling at less than the cost of importation.

## FOR THE WARM SEASON.

We are now closing out our thin Goods at a very low figure, such as Lace Shawls, Tissues, Barages, Lawns, Collars, Sleeves, &c., &c.

## Don't Forget

To call at Stearns's for Silver Spoons and all kinds of Silver Ware of the best quality manufactured, and as low as can be sold.  
**A. W. STEARNS & Co.,** No's 1 & 2 Stearns Block, Essex St. Lawrence July 21.

## Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the town of Andover, or unsettled Accounts, prior to April 23, 1855, are requested to render the same for settlement immediately.  
**ENOCH FRYE, 3d,** Selectmen of Andover.  
**JONAS HOLT,** Andover.  
**GEORGE FOSTER,** Andover.  
Andover, July 21, 1855.

## GRAND CLOSING OUT COST SALE, FOR THIRTY DAYS.

HAVING made arrangements to add some other departments to my business, the coming Fall, and it being absolutely necessary that I should get my stock reduced to the lowest possible point before that time, I shall commence to sell every article in my store at the actual cost, except styles of goods that I do not wish to keep over until another season, and they will be closed at 10 per cent less than cost, until August 15th.

## Silks, Silks!

\$2,000 worth, all widths and qualities, of Plain Black Silks, will be sold at the actual cost. All our Plaid, Striped, Changeable and Figured Fancy Silks, will be sold at the actual cost.

## SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

All our Spring and Summer Printed Shawls and all our Stella Shawls will be sold 10 per cent less than cost. All our Cashmere and Bay State, Black and Colored Thibet and Black Silk Shawls, at the actual cost. All our Mantilla Velvets at cost. All our Mantillas 10 per cent less than cost.

## Dress Goods.

All our Challies, Barage DeLaines, Silk Tissues, Plaid, Striped and Figured Barages, Plain Barages, French Jaconets, English and American Lawns, and all other styles of thin Dress Goods, 10 per cent less than cost. All our Thibets, Cashmires, Lyonese Cloths, Alpines, Alpaccas, Mohair Lustres, All Wool DeLaines, Prints, Gingham, French and English 4-4 Prints, French Pericles, Brilliants, All Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, and other styles of staple Dress Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

**WHITE GOODS, MUSLINS, &c.**—All our Swiss, Book, Nainsook, and Cambric Muslins, Plaid Cambrics and Plaid Muslins, Dotted, French, and Swiss Muslins for basques,—all our Plain and Embroidered Curtain Muslins, and other White Goods, will be sold at the actual cost.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**—All our Brown and Bleached Cottons, Colored Cambrics, Barsnet Cambrics, English and American Quilts, Silicas, Jeans, Patches, Flannels, Tickings, Denims, Striped Sheetings, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**SKIRTINGS.**—All our Moreens, Corded Skirts, Cactus Skirts, Grass Cloths, Hair Cloths, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**LINEN GOODS.**—All our Bleached and Brown Linen Damasks, Linen Damask Covers, Brown Linen Covers, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Crashers, Bosom Linens, Brown Linens, Linen Lawns and Cambrics, Linen Hdks's, Linen Bosoms, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

**BOYS' and MEN'S WEAR.**—All our Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Erminettes, and other goods of this description, will be sold at cost; but all our Summer Stuffs, Striped Linens, Nankins, and other Cotton Goods for men's and boys' wear, will be sold 10 per cent less than cost.

**RIBBONS, RIBBONS!**—A great variety, including our whole assortment of Light Bonnet Ribbons, will be closed at 10 per cent less than the actual cost.

## GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

All our Ladies' Light Kid Gloves, best quality, will be sold at 10 per cent less than the actual cost. All our Ladies' Gents' and Child's Lisle Thread, Silk, and Cotton Gloves, will be closed at cost. All our real French Mohair Mitts, long and short, at the actual cost. All our Ladies' Gents', and Child's Silk, Linen, Lisle Thread, Cotton, and Merino Hose, will be closed at the actual cost.

## EMBROIDERIES.

All our Wrought Collars, Under Sleeves, Lace Collars, Chemizettes and Embroidered Under Hdks's, will be closed 10 per cent less than cost. All our Malta Collars, Infants' Waists, Black and White Silk Embroidered Veils, Embroidered Hdks's, Mourning Veils, Barages for Veils, Embroidered Muslin and Cambric Flouncing, Bands, Wrought Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Black Silk Trimming Laces and Fringes, will be closed at the actual cost.

**LACES.**—All our Thread, Imitation Thread, Mechlin, Malta, Lisle Thread and Smyrna Edgings, Cap and Cape Laces, Bertha Laces, &c., at the actual cost.

As a further inducement to our customers to purchase their goods now, an additional discount of 5 cents on the dollar will be made on every trade amounting to over \$5.00, during the sale.

Haverhill, July 14.—6w. R. H. MACY.

## CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

## Dry Goods FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLEAR OUR STOCK!

WE shall offer our Goods cheaper than can be found in Essex County. We have a Large Stock to sell at some price.

Ladies of Andover, don't buy till you look at our choice styles of DRESS GOODS and every variety of Fancy Goods, in our trade.

**KIMBALL & BROTHER.**

10 Appleton Block, Essex St., Lawrence. June 30.

## Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber informs the people of Andover and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop for their accommodation, on Pierston Street, near Chickering's Piano Forte establishment.

All work done with promptness, and in such a manner as will give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to SHOEING. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

**JAMES H. SMITH.**

Andover, May 19, 1855.



## AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the hearers all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WATSON, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by HON. W. L. MARVO, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America. S. LELAND & Co., Prop'r of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of an attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, how few would be taken if their composition was known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries. The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful pronouncement before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY **JAMES C. AYER,** Practical and Analytical Chemist, LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

SOLD BY **JOHN J. BROWN,** Main Street, Andover.

March 10.

## J. C. Wadleigh, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence.

DEALER in Botanic Medicines, Choice Drugs, Shaker Herbs, Patent Medicines, etc., labelled in plain English, so that "he who runs may read," and he who reads, may understand precisely what his prescription is, without the aid of an interpreter. Ours is the only establishment known in New England, where good old English is employed to supersede the use of those medical terms which are understood only by the few, and which are now essential to honest and fair dealing.

**PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS** carefully put up and registered. The services of a gentleman, have been secured, who has had much experience in compounding and putting up physicians' prescriptions in Roxbury and vicinity; and from the recommendations of some of the most learned physicians, he is worthy of the confidence of all.

Connected with the establishment is DR. ORDWAY'S MEDICAL OFFICE, where he can be consulted at all hours, free of charge!

## Notice to the Residents of Lawrence and Vicinity.

Mr. J. C. Wadleigh begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Redding & Co., of Boston, to sell their same choice selections of TEAS and COFFEE at his store in Lawrence, at the same prices as they are sold in Boston.

The Teas and Coffee by this firm are well known to residents in Boston and vicinity, for their uniformity and excellence, and for the cheapness in prices; and his arrangements are now so completed that he is prepared to supply families and others regularly with the most delicious articles of

**TEAS, COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,**

which the market affords, and at the lowest possible prices.

**SODA,**

You always can find a good glass of Soda at Wadleigh's.

**Fruit**

Of all kinds, of the best quality, received every day from Boston, at No. 1 Appleton Block.

June 16—1yr.



WOULD say to the citizens of Andover, that he is prepared to take every style of

## Daguerreotype,

in the most artistic manner, at the lowest prices. He would say that he has the best light in the city, for taking Single Pictures or Groups, and is prepared to execute pictures of every size and price, from 50 cents to \$20.

Lovers of the fine arts are invited to call and examine the rooms and apparatus, and see specimens of Stereoscope pictures, Crayons, Magic and Metallic backgrounds, &c.

His rooms are at 19 CENTRAL STREET, near the Post Office, Lowell.

March 31.—1yr. **WESLEY ABBOTT.**

## At Union Prices,

IF YOU WANT TO PAY CASH!

THE subscribers offer for sale their entire stock of Dry and Fancy Goods, Boots, &c., AT COST, FOR THIRTY DAYS!

So as to make room for New Goods,—commencing Tuesday, May 1, 1855; consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz:—

DeLaines, Prints, Gingham, Cambrics, Crash, Tickings, Flannels, Table Covers, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c. Together with a lot of Polka and Gaiter Boots; lot of Men's, and Boys' do.; lot of Women's, Misses', and Children's Shoes; and a variety of other articles which are usually found in a country store,—all of which will be sold at Cost for Cash only.

Also in store, and constantly receiving, a choice selection of Family Groceries, viz: Flour, Corn and Meal, Fine Feed, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Lard, Oil, Molasses, Sugar, Teas, Coffee, Spices, Fish, Mackerel, Tongues and Sounds, &c.,—all of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices.

N. B. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to adjust the same immediately.

**WM. H. & GEO. N. BURTT.**

Ballard Vale, April 28, 1855. 3m.

## Sea Shore.

**LOWELL ISLAND HOUSE,** Salem harbor, convenient for 300 guests, opens June 27th, for the summer. For health, comfort, relaxation from business, fishing, hot and cold bathing, and shore amusements, this location offers rare attractions. Fare by the Salem & Lowell Railroad, to the Island and back, about half-price.

**GEO. W. LARRABEE.**

Salem, June 23, 1855.

## FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

**DR. PRATT'S**

**Valuable Powders,**

FOR stopping the Tooth-ache, and killing the nerve without causing pain. Will also prevent the teeth from decaying, and remove the tartar from them, thereby keeping them in a good, healthy condition; and is a sure preventive against the bad smell that arises from decayed teeth. I have appointed D. H. ATWOOD my Sole Agent for Andover and vicinity.

**D. W. L. PRATT,** 489 Tremont Row, Boston.

July 14—1yr.

## \$1,000 Reward.

WE, the undersigned, Selectmen of Andover, hereby offer on behalf of said town, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, including the rewards already offered, for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have recently set fire to either or all of the barns belonging to James Abbott, Asa A. & Sylvester Abbott, and William P. Foster.

We also, on behalf of the town of Andover, offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall hereafter set fire to any building where the loss incurred or value of the property exposed shall amount to that sum,—or a less sum, in proportion to the loss sustained or property that may be endangered by such fire.

**ENOCH FRYE, 3d,** Selectmen of Andover.  
**JONAS HOLT,** Andover.  
**GEORGE FOSTER,** Andover.

Andover, July 14, 1855.

## VALUABLE DWELLING-HOUSE

AND

## Real Estate For Sale,

IN ANDOVER.

THE undersigned offer for sale the following described Real Estate, situate in Andover South Parish, viz:—

A commodious and modern built dwelling-house, with a carriage-house and barn, and about 3 acres of excellent land, well stocked with choice fruit trees. The premises are within a short distance of the Theological Seminary, Phillips Academy,—in a respectable and pleasant neighborhood,—and present a favorable opportunity to any one desiring to purchase a genteel residence in this beautiful and healthy town.

Also, in the immediate vicinity of the above and to be had with the same if desired, two parcels of tillage land, containing six acres each, and a parcel of pasturage and woodland, containing two acres.

Also, about 12 acres of woodland lying near the Wilmington line, and about five acres of woodland near Ballard Vale.

For information respecting the premises and terms, etc., application may be made to WM. H. WARDWELL, at the bookstore of John P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washington St., Boston,—or to the subscribers.

**MOSES FOSTER, JR.,** Assignees.

**SAMUEL MORRILL,** Andover, June 16, 1855.

## VALUABLE HOUSE LOTS

In North Andover.

WILL be sold at Auction on Monday the 30th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. TWELVE Eligible House Lots situated nearly opposite the residences of Rev. Bailey Loring, and Nath'l Stevens Esq., and only a few rods distant from the Churches, Schools, Post Office, Stores &c. Here is a rare opportunity for gentlemen doing business in Lawrence, or other neighboring cities, to establish for a small sum of money a quiet country home in one of the most healthy, rural and delightful Towns in New England. Terms very liberal.

Should the weather be stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

**JOSIAH CROSBY.**

**M. BRIDGES, Aucr.**

North Andover July 21, 1855. 2t.

Office of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries

Baltimore, Maryland, 20th June, 1855.

## CAUTION.—LOTTERY FRAUDS.

THE Commissioner of the Maryland State Lotteries has deemed it his duty to caution the Public against the numerous Swindlers who circulate by mail and otherwise, fraudulent Lottery schemes, and pretend to be agents for the sale of tickets in Lotteries which are wholly fictitious.

The only legal Lotteries in Maryland are those drawn daily under the superintendence of the Commissioner elected by the people of the State under the new Constitution to examine and approve the schemes and attend to the drawings. All the tickets in these Lotteries and all certificates of packages of tickets have the lithographed signature of F. X. BRENNAN, General Agent for the Contractor. Office of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries, Baltimore, Md. All others are fraudulent. For full information on the subject of these frauds,

Address **F. X. BRENNAN,**

Baltimore, Maryland.

July 21, 1855. 1 y.

## D. H. ATWOOD,

General Depot, No. 4 Main Street, Andover,

## Authorized Agent

FOR the Sale of Patent Medicines: Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Kennedy's Humor Discovery, Langley's Bitters, Richardson's Bitters, Atwood's and Dowse's Bitters, Oxygenated Bitters, Health and Strength Bitters, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, Ayer's Cathartic Pills, Mrs. Kidder's Dysentery Cordial, Corbett's Shaker Sarsaparilla, &c. &c.

Andover, June 9, 1855. 1t.

## For Sale,

A VALUABLE WOOD-Lot, on the Salem road, near the house of John B. Jenkins, containing about 12 acres. For particulars, inquire of **JONAS HOLT.**

Andover, May 19, 1855. 1t.

## Upholstery

WAREHOUSE.

## PORT'S CORNER.

## THE BLACKSMITH.

O! a mighty man is the blacksmith,  
With his sinewy arm and strong,  
And as the world have termed him wright,  
We will not write him wrong.

He'd blow and strike, and hammer and pound,  
Though a man of peace is he;  
He's often given to forging,  
But never to forgery.

He'll screw and twist, and wrench and turn,  
Though honest in his dealing;  
And while he often takes the steel,  
He never takes to stealing.

His stock is seldom less than par,  
And often takes a rise;  
No matter what his virtues are,  
He's much to do with vice.

His temper it is always good,  
Though hard things form his lot;  
He's often in a "melting mood,"  
And strikes while the iron's hot.

He sometimes sways an iron rod,  
Although a foe to tyranny;  
His figures are not those of speech,  
Though oft he uses irony.

And ere his great work is complete,  
And he shall close his books,  
Our swords he'll into ploughshares beat,  
Our spears to pruning-hooks.

Rural New-Yorker.

From the Boston Traveller.

## EXPERIMENT WITH MEADOW MUCK.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have recently witnessed the results of an experiment with meadow muck, which may interest some of your agricultural readers.

This experiment has been made on the farm of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in Lenox, under the care of Mr. O. C. Bullard, his brother-in-law.

Last winter Mr. Bullard was getting out muck from an extensive meadow, for his barn-yard and compost heap. As an experiment, he spread a quantity—between one and two small sled loads,—green from the meadow, upon a spot one rod by two, of a mowing field. It was spread on top of the snow and from an inch and a half to two inches thick. This spring he covered another similar space. This is in a large field, sloping to the east, that has been laid down to herds-grass several years. There is a good deal of the white weed or daisy over most of the field, and there are numerous little spots where the grass seems to have been killed out, and which are covered by a coat of moss.

On the 30th of June, I visited this field to note the effect of this experiment. The spot where the muck was spread on the snow in the Winter, is covered with a very thick, rank, deep green growth of herds-grass and clover, that will give at least two-thirds more hay than any of the fields around it. It can be seen at a distance, like the spots in a field where there have been manure heaps. The ground is perfectly covered with the grass, giving no signs of moss. This luxuriant growth is overtopping the daisy, none of which is yet in blossom, while in all the rest of the extensive fields, it is in full bloom.

The spot where the muck was spread this spring, is distinctly seen; but the crop of grass is not more than a quarter or a third larger than the average around it.

The result of this experiment seems to show, that the muck spread in the Winter, together with the snow that it was spread upon, operated as a mulching to protect the roots of the grass from the action of the frost. None of it is thrown out of the ground or winter-killed. It has overcome and killed out the moss, and retarded, if not in a great measure destroyed, the daisy, and it has also imparted mellowness, and, no doubt, more or less richness to the soil.

Mr. B. intended, as a further experiment, to cover this field extensively with muck, some of it late the coming Autumn, and some of it upon the moss in the Winter.

His meadow will furnish almost an inexhaustible supply.

Would it not be well for many of our farmers, which have muck meadows, also to try this experiment and report the results? I have little doubt that a dressing of muck some two inches thick, would be found an effectual protection of grass and various grains, against the action of the frost and the extreme cold of Winter, and at the same time it would be found of great service to some soils—those especially of a clayey nature—in imparting mellowness and richness.

AN OBSERVER.

## MOWING MACHINES.

The public spirited agriculturalists of our County, are giving a fair trial to these ingenious and it is to be hoped useful inventions. Several of them were put in operation on Monday forenoon at the Pickman Farm, in South Salem, and performed their work in presence of an array of competent judges.

The trial was made under the supervision of a committee of the Trustees of the Essex Agricultural Society, consisting of Messrs. John W. Proctor, of Danvers, Moses Newell,

of West Newbury, William Sutton, of Salem, R. P. Waters, of Beverly, E. S. Williams, of Newburyport, J. H. Duncan, of Haverhill, and Joseph Howe. There were eight or ten machines upon the ground, of three varieties,—namely, Manny's, Ketchum's, and Russell's. Each operated and cut about a quarter of an acre of grass, at the first experiment, varying from nine to twenty minutes in the time of doing their work. They all cut the grass well, but varied considerably in the expenditure of labor and weariness of the teams. They were all drawn by horses; some of the teams and drivers being well trained and skilled, while others were observably deficient in those respects. After this principal operation upon the field, which bore grass at the rate of about a ton and a half to the acre, the machines were tried upon marsh or black grass, and there all were highly satisfactory.

In the afternoon, the committee witnessed a trial of the machine, (Ketchum's,) owned by Gen. Sutton, and used on his farm. The machine was worked by two oxen and one man, and was highly satisfactory, cutting as much grass as could be taken care of by six men. Having been in use, on the General's farm, a year or more, the driver and cattle understood the machine.

General Sutton's farm is a noble estate, to be comprehended within the limits of a populous city. It contains over three hundred acres, in the finest order, and might safely be taken as a model by those who have the means to imitate it. Not far from his mansion is a field of corn, which the competent judges present pronounced to be the handsomest in the County. We were glad to hear, from such good authority that all agricultural productions in this County are promising magnificently, excepting grass, which, on poor land, will be quite short, but on land which is in good heart will be a fair crop.

This forenoon, at the farm of Col. Newell, in West Newbury, there will be a trial of the machines entered for competition in that part of the County.—Salem Gazette, 18th.

**NEW ENGLANDERS IN THE OLD DOMINION.**—Mr. Moses Sweetser, of Newburyport, one of the prominent leaders of a company of the residents of that city and vicinity, who are making arrangements to settle in Virginia, has written an interesting letter to the Newburyport Union, descriptive of the plan and prospects of the proposed colony. He says that they have purchased a large tract of fertile land, in one of the healthiest parts of the State of Virginia. It is located near the ocean, upon the margin of a river, in close proximity to wood and timber, canals and railroads, and within ten miles of two cities. It is the design of those who have organized the company to lay off the land into lots of twenty-five acres each, and to build thereon neat, convenient houses, upon a systematic plan, and to erect in the village a school-house, meeting-house, stores, manufactories, etc., with all the requisites of civilization.—There will be among the company to settle there, shoe manufacturers, ship carpenters, brick makers, and persons following other mechanical pursuits, who will establish themselves and create a business. It is proposed to sell each house and lot for the sum of one thousand dollars, a portion paid down and the balance on mortgage, so as to afford every facility for the poor man to settle there. And with the assistance of the natural, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing facilities of the place, and a good stock of Yankee enterprise, it is believed that the settlement will grow and flourish, and be a benefit both to the founders and to the State.

**HINTS.**—If your flat-irons are rough and smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface, and rub them well, it will prevent from sticking to anything starched, and make them smooth.

Rub your griddle with fine salt before you grease it, and your cake will not stick. Where walnuts have been kept until the meat is too much dried to be good, let them stand in milk and water eight hours, and dry them, and they will be as fresh as when new.

It is a good plan to keep your different kinds of pieces, tape, thread, etc., in separate bags, and there is no time lost in looking for them.

Oat straw is best for filling beds, and it is well to change it as often as once a year.

Cedar chests are best to keep flannels, for cloth-moths are never found in them. Red cedar chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, etc., to keep out moths.

When clothes have acquired an unpleasant odor by being kept from the air, charcoal, laid in the folds, will soon remove it.

If black dresses have been stained, boil a handful of fig-leaves in a quart of water, and reduce it to a pint. A sponge dipped in this liquid and rubbed upon them, will entirely remove stains from crapes, bombazines, etc.

In laying up furs for summer, lay a tallow candle in or near them, and danger from worms will be obviated.

**MEANNESS DOES NOT PAY.**—There is no greater mistake that a business man can make than to be mean in his business. Always taking the half cent for the dollars he has made and is making. Such a policy is very much like the farmer's, who sows three pecks of seed where he ought to have sown five, and as a recompense for the leanness of his soul, only gets ten where he ought to have got fifteen bushels of grain. Everybody has heard of the proverb of "penny wise and pound foolish." A liberal expenditure in the way of business is always sure to be a capital investment. There are people in the world who are short-sighted enough to believe their interests can be best promoted by grasping and clinging to all they can get, and never letting a cent slip through their fingers. As a general thing it will be found, other things being equal, that he who is the most liberal is the most successful in business. Of course we do not mean it to be inferred that a man should be prodigal in his expenditures; but that he should show to his customers, if he is a trader, or those whom he may be doing any kind of business with, that in all his transactions, as well as social relations, he acknowledges the everlasting fact that there can be no permanent prosperity in a community where benefits are not reciprocal.—Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

**"IS HE HONEST?—IS HE CAPABLE?"** are questions which should always be asked when a man is a candidate for an office of private or corporate trust, as well as when he is up for a political office. It is surprising that human nature is no better understood by those who have the selection of men for places of responsibility where so much depends upon strict integrity. The recent defalcation of the Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad is what we now particularly refer to. It is an affair which comes home directly to the pockets of many of our readers, and they cannot but complain that one whose general character and loose habits of life were notorious, should so long have been suffered a position of such responsibility. A man of profligate and licentious habits cannot be an honest man. The man who shows no respect for the seventh commandment, can feel no moral obligation to respect the eighth. There is need of more severe punishment to defaulters and a reform in many of our agents of trust, or we shall soon find a general bankruptcy in our corporations, and princely lechers living upon the avails of the honest industry of their fellow men.

Scrutinize the life, and you may generally discern the trustworthy from the dishonest man.—Portsmouth Journal.

**VIGOROUS AGE.**—A correspondent of the Newburyport Herald gives the following account of a remarkable performance, by Mr. Noah J. Noyes of Newbury. Mr. Noyes was eighty-five years old last June. He left his home on the third of June, passing through Rowley, Ipswich, Topsfield, and Middleton, where he dined; then he examined a new road laid out by the County Commissioners, passing through the same to Danvers—then through Lynn and Malden to Boston. The fourth day he walked back upon other roads, and arrived here early in the evening. His object was to view the various farms in different sections. Although he walked all of forty miles each day, he immediately commenced labor in his garden, which is rather more than an acre, and appeared as well and hearty as ever.

**TAKING THE CENSUS.**—The following interesting conversation occurred between the census taker and a young lady, in a neighboring town:

"I am taking a statistical census, of manufactures and produce; was there any produce raised here, last year?"  
"Yes, I've got one, about six months old!"  
The man left.—Lynn News.

"Bridget, are the eggs boiled?" "I don't know, sure, I left them to bile by the watch."  
"Boil by the watch why, what do you mean?"  
"Sure didn't ye tell me to bile, them three minutes by the watch, and faith I did, for I've laid them in the skillet together."

**HOW TO DO IT.**—An old widower says, when you pop the question to a lady, do it with a kind of laugh, as if you were joking. If she accepts you, very well; if she does not, you can say you were only in fun.

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse."  
"Sarved him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman?"

Mr. Jenkins, I think you said that there are "symptoms of amelioration in the flour market?" Pray, sir, do you mean to say that meal will be substituted for flour?

A disease called the "charbon" is killing off mules, horses and cattle, in Louisiana, in large numbers. It is produced, it is thought, by the bite of a fly, which has been found feeding upon decomposed carcasses, and is supposed to be the same disease that anatomists contract by wounding their hands while dissecting.

## JOSEPH F. CLARK,

Attorney at Law,

20 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Nov. 4—tf.

## Look Here!

THE subscriber has Dry Walnut, Oak, and Pine Wood, which he will sell and deliver to any person in town, in large or small quantities, for cash. J. PRESCOTT FOSTER.

North Andover, Jan. 20, 1855.

## For Sale,

A HOUSE, Barn, and about 1 1-4 acres of Land, situated near Abbott Village. Upon the premises are many thrifty Fruit Trees, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For further particulars, inquire of

HERMAN ABBOTT, JR.

At his Furniture Warerooms, opposite the Post-office.

Andover, May 12, 1855.

tf.

## New Stable.

THE subscriber has moved to his New Stable on Elm Square, adjoining his Harness-shop and W. P. Miller's store, fronting the Eagle Hotel, where he will be happy to wait on any who will favor him with a call in either line of business.

Thankful for past favors, and by strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY BURTT.

Andover, May 26, 1855.

tf.

## HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES, &amp;c.

Benjamin Jacobs,

230 Washington Street, Boston,

(Second Store south of Summer Street).

HAS just received his Spring supply of Housekeeping Goods, many of which are new styles.

Also, a full assortment of Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens,—grass bleached, and warranted pure linen,—obtained from the best bleachers abroad. Purchasers will not be disappointed in their durability.

200 doz. Gents' Linen Shirt Bosoms, made of the best of stock, from 20 cts. to \$1.00 per bosom. Also, Wristbands for shirts.

Boston, June 9, 1855.

10w.

## New Spring Clothing.

DANIEL LOGUE, TAILOR,

Under Baptist Church,

IS now selling at prices which offer unusual inducements to Purchasers.

Those in want, will find the greatest

## VARIETY OF GARMENTS

UNSURPASSED

In the style of Manufacture and quality of Materials,

FROM WHICH

SELECTIONS MAY BE MADE

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF CUSTOMERS.

Oct. 28.

tf.

## DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

## HILL STORE.

ALBERT ABBOTT

HAS in store, and is constantly receiving Goods in great variety, carefully selected to meet the wants of his customers. A liberal share of patronage is solicited from those who have occasion to purchase

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, PURE SPERM & SOLAR OIL, EXTRA LARD OIL, PORTER'S BURNING FLUID, EXTRA FAMILY AND

GRAHAM FLOUR, CRACKED WHEAT, BUCKWHEAT, CORN & MEAL, All of which, with a great variety of other Goods, are offered at the lowest prices.

Feb. 19.

tf.

## WILLIAM G. REED,

Tin Plate &amp; Sheet Iron WORKER,

COPPERSMITH AND PLUMBER,

At the Old Stand on Main Street,

HAS on hand a variety of the best patterns of Ranges, Cooking and Parlor Stoves. Also—Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths, Copper Boilers, Pumps, Lead Pipe, Zinc, Coal Hods, Shovels, Sifters, Sad Irons, Ventilators, etc., with a general assortment of TIN AND JAPANESE WARE, all of which will be sold at satisfactory prices. Also Dr. Nichol's Paragon Lamps and Can for fluid.

PATENT IRON SINKS,

Of all sizes.

W. G. R. Still continues to give his personal attention to fitting up HOT AIR FURNACES. Also, Pond's Celebrated Ranges, with hot air or hot water fixtures, bathing apparatus, etc., all of which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

Tin Roofing—Job Work and Repairing in the above line.

April 15.

tf.

## RAILROADS.

## Boston and Maine RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, JUNE 18, 1855.

For Portland and Saco, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.  
For Great Falls, Dover, and Exeter, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.

For Concord and Upper Railroads, at 7:30 AM, 12 M, and 5 PM.

For Haverhill, at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.

For Lawrence, (S. Side), at 7:30, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM. (North Side), at 7:30 and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.

For Andover, at 7, and 10:10 AM, 12 M, 3, 5, and 6 PM.

For Reading, at 7, 10:10, and 11:30 AM, 12 M, 2, 4, 6, 8, 6:30, 7:15, and 9:15 PM.

From Portland, at 5 and 10:45 AM, and 4:20 PM.

From Great Falls, at 6:30 AM, 12:30 and 6 PM.

From Haverhill, at 7:25, 8, and 11:45 AM, 1:50, 5:00 and 7:30 PM.

From Lawrence, (North Side), at 6:35, 7:37 AM, 12 M, and 5:30 PM. (S. Side), 6:37, 7:40, and 8:30 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:35, and 7:45 PM.

From Andover, at 6:42, 7:45, and 8:25 AM, 12:10, 2:15, 5:40 and 7:50 PM.

From Reading, at 6:10, 7:05, 8:05, and 10:15 AM, 12:45, 2:35, 4:45, 6:15, and 8:30 PM.

\* On Thursdays leave at 11, and on Saturdays at 11 PM.

† On Thursdays an hour later.

Apr. 7. if T. S. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

## FROM ANDOVER TO BOSTON.

Trains leave at 6:42, 7:45, 8:25, AM. Afternoon trains leave at 12:10, 2:15, 5:40, and 7:50.

## FOR SALEM.

Passengers will take the 7:45 AM, down train and meet the first train from Lowell to Salem at Wileys Junction; or 2:12 P. M. Leave Salem at 10:10 A. M., or 6:05 P. M.

## FOR LOWELL.

Passengers will take the 8 A. M. up train to Lawrence, and the 8:30 train to Lowell. Trains also leave Lawrence for Lowell at 12 M., 4:10 and 8 P. M.

## Clock &amp; Watch REPAIRING.

THE undersigned would respectfully notify the inhabitants of Andover, that having secured the services of an experienced workman, he is now prepared to undertake the repairing of Clocks, Watches, and all kinds of Jewelry. All orders attended to with promptness, at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Trusting that the above enterprise may prove mutually advantageous, he would solicit immediate patronage.

M. SANDS.

Andover, May 19, 1855.

tf.

## DR. ELLIOTT,

## DENTIST,

OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,

Over Ordway & Wadleigh, next door to Stearns & Co., Lawrence.

Nov. 11.

tf.

## DR. SANBORN'S

## Dental Infirmary,

NEAR the Theological Seminary, Andover, is, with some 20 years' experience, adopting whatever is truly valuable in modern improvements,—in Suction or Air Pressure Plates; Gum, Block, and Single Teeth,—and adapting all needful operations, to the wants and means of his patrons; a continuation of whose confidence it will be his study to merit.

Feb. 3.

tf.

## DR. J. BLAISDELL,

## DENTIST,

No. 3 CITY BLOCK, ESSEX ST.,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Feb. 3—tf.

## DR. J. H. KIDDER,

## Surgeon Dentist,

No. 5 City Block,

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Jan. 14.

tf.

## Book-Binding.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he continues to carry on the Book-binding business at the old stand near the Theological Seminary, in this town.

Old Books, Magazines, Periodicals, &c., rebound in the various styles of Fancy Binding; and all jobs in his line of business executed with promptness and at reasonable charges.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM LEMON.

Andover, June 2, 1855.

tf.

## JAMES H. COCHRANE,

## BLACKSMITH,

AND GENERAL JOBBER IN

## IRON,

Universalist Court, Main Street, near the Universalist Church.

Feb 19.

tf.

## PRINTING INK

## MANUFACTORY,

OLD DEPOT BUILDING, MAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the fraternity of Printers, that their facilities for the manufacture of PRINTERS' INK have recently been greatly increased, and they are now ready to answer all orders with despatch.

Ink of all Qualities and of all Colors, made to order, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

SAMUEL MORRILL.

WILLIAM C. DONALD.

Feb 19

tf.

GEORGE H. MORRILL.