

ANDOVER

ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE,

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

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ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

WILLIAM BARTLETT.

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

ALARMING—VERY!

Non-intercourse with New England!

Under the above caption the Richmond Enquirer, has the following splurge. It is an immense gush; but all foam, an empty senseless show, over which we think our readers will have a hearty laugh, but will not in the least be intimidated. We can only pity the folly of such a man.

"A whole people have become infected with the vilest passions, and the vilest purposes, that ever damned to immortality the worst of mankind; and Cethegus, and Catiline, and Spartacus, breathing carnage, incendiarism and servile war, have found fit impersonations in the little huckstering States of New England. The religious persecutions in which they indulged and gloated in the early annals of their colonial history, show them capable of any outrages. Indeed, less is to be hoped from the superstitious and infidelities of modern New England, than from the bigotry and fanaticism of their ancestors.

"We can stop every loom in Old England and New England. We can transfer the capital and the machinery, and the operatives employed in the purchase and manufacture of cotton, to the South; we can add the profits of manufacturing cotton to the profits of growing it, (and the former are ten times the latter) simply by prohibiting the export from the South of cotton in the raw state. To get a living, then, those engaged in manufactures in Europe and the North, must follow the manufactures, and bring their capital, themselves, and their machinery to the South.

"Such restricted intercourse would not induce one moment's suffering at the South, but would starve millions of our enemies. A little legislative enactment, such as this, would be more terrible in its ravages than the invading armies of Bonaparte, of Alexander and of Xerxes.—The whole surplus grain of the world does not now suffice to supply the deficit of Old England and New England; for starving operatives, rob stores in Liverpool, and Yankees put up with codfish and potatoes. Let the South consume her own grain, or let it rot in her granaries, and a scene of horror is presented to the mind in the suffering and starving North and in Europe, ten thousand times more appalling than the vivid imagination of Cicero conjured up, when Rome should totter and fall, mid servile insurrection and nocturnal flames. Two little laws will effect all this. Two little laws will bring to the South the survivors of the ruin we have depicted, with all their wealth. Two little acts will decimate our adversaries, increase our numbers, and multiply our wealth.

"Non-intercourse we may be driven to; we may be forced to trade and manufacture for ourselves, but never will the proud South consent, like Englishmen and Yankees, to become the Huckster's and Cobblers for mankind!"

O, shocking! What is to become of us poor Yankees!

The Newburyport Herald, in a series of interesting reminiscences, gives the following biography of the most noted and wealthy of the enterprising merchants who have lived in that city:—

William Bartlett was born in Newburyport, in 1748, of poor parents and without uncommon educational or other advantages. Nature, however, had done much for him. She had not made him a genius, but gave a large share of common sense, and that was accompanied with high moral feelings, and a sense of uprightness, integrity and honor, all to be moved by an energy and power of will, such as few men have possessed, and without the ability to accomplish their ends. He was bred to the trade of his father, a shoemaker; and to his death he preserved his "seat and tools," handing them down as a family memorial. The father gave character to the son; and it was what the world terms "hard." When William had served the years of his minority, working early and late, he required him to remain six months longer to make up lost time during apprenticeship. It might have been here that he learned how to use his own children, one of whom made him a fortune in ninety days, in disobedience to his orders, when he turned him out of employ therefor, as much as though he had lost a fortune.

When Mr. B. became a "man for himself," he stuck to his last, his lapstone, and his awl; and so great was his industry in his humble occupation that he was accustomed to run to and from his meals, that he might lose no time; and such was his economy, that then, and ever after he, lived in the simplest and plainest manner. A person of less strength, health and energy, might have broken down under his close application; but those who remember that stalwart form, tall, firm set, with large limbs and iron muscles, that took ninety-three years to bow to the grave, will know that he was not to be broken down. On the contrary, with but one exception he was the strongest man in town, and could lift as much, and endure as much, as any half dozen ordinary men. By his savings at "cobbling," in a short time he accumulated money to go into business—that is, he made small purchases of nuts, apples and cakes to trade upon in his work-shop, and not to lose time in waiting upon customers, he kept them within reach; and here in his penny trade of apples and candy, commenced the greatest merchant Newburyport has ever had—the most wealthy, the most enterprising, who was never 70 miles from the house where he was born, but once in his life, and yet had his fleet on every sea, was known in a hundred ports, had unlimited credit at home, and could have commanded a million pounds sterling in London, if he had called for it. From his shoe-shop, Mr. B. tried his luck at sea, in what was called an "adventure," the proceeds of which he took home on a wheelbarrow. Then he had a part of a vessel; next a whole one; and at last, after embargoes had killed commerce, the European belligerents had taken a quarter of a million value from his possession, and wars and changes in trade had done their worst, he had an estate of \$1,000,000.

Mr. Bartlett's action and information were not confined to commerce. He was delighted with agriculture, and spent time and money upon the soil. He was engaged in manufactures, too, as early as 1793, at Byfield, in the first incorporated woollen manufactory in the United States, being the greatest shareholder in it; and that spirit continued, so that just before his death he took \$110,000, about one third of all the stock, in the Steam Mills here that now bear his name. He was always ready for any kind of business promotive of the industry and prosperity of the town or Commonwealth. He was not what would be termed a charitable person to the poor. He was a hard man in his dealings, though perfectly honest, and would stand for the last cent as much with a fishmonger or whortleberry woman, as in a trade of \$100,000; and yet if anything was to be done in a business matter, for the benefit of the country, the town, or the individual, he was ready. He could contribute to build a frigate for the government, for

light-houses or piers in the harbor, and multitudes having industrious habits, found in him a friend. We know of many instances ourselves where he has cheered and aid even the desponding, and liberally advanced money. He chose to have people be something themselves, and help themselves, before they relied on others; and in that he was right.

Mr. B. we have said, was an honest and upright man, prompt and punctual himself and demanding the same in everybody, else; rigid towards himself, and rigid, perhaps to a fault, towards others. But he was not a religious man, though constant in his orthodox views, and in his attendance upon, and reverence for the things of the church. His donations, however, for religious purposes, always came freely. The cenotaph to Whitefield in the South Church, was a happy tribute to the memory of a devoted minister; and by his donations to the Andover Theological Seminary, in all amounting to \$250,000, he designed to aid in furnishing the world with like laborers. He likewise, at one time, gave \$1000 to Amherst; and was always liberal to the benevolent and religious associations. He was, indeed, taken all in all, a good man, one that served himself, and served three generations of fellow mortals; and would we could see his like again.

THE TURNIP.

This may be classed as among the important crops of the farmer and gardener. The farmer for supplying his cattle with a nutritious article of fodder, the gardener for supplying the table with a vegetable for a large portion of the year. Unlike the Swedish variety, which is a more modern introduction, the turnip proper is a very old fashioned vegetable, having been grown for at least a period of 250 years. It is nevertheless a good one, and worthy of considerable pains, to secure a good crop.

There is not much difference in the cultivation of this and the rutabaga, except that it need not be sown so early, and may stand a little closer together without injury. The first week in August is a good time to get in the first sowing, while others may be made as plots become vacant till the last of the month. Another crop will have been taken of the ground before this goes in, which will have more or less exhausted the land; therefore where it can be obtained, or the soil is particularly poor, a dressing of bone dust, or ashes, gypsum, etc., should be sown broadcast.

This will give the plants a quick start, and thus enable them better to withstand the ravages of the "fly" which will surely find them, besides acting as a powerful manure for this crop.

The soil should always be freshly ploughed or spaded before sowing the seed, choosing dull or showery weather if possible.

Country Gentleman.

THE CENSUS OF NEW YORK STATE.—We have more than once alluded to the remarkable developments which the forthcoming census of the State are making. The Albany Evening Journal publishes a list of sixty-eight different towns and villages in the State which have actually lost in population during the past five years, and of sixty-six towns, etc., which have gained. These figures show a tendency to centralization in New York city, that city having gained 235,000 or about 45 per cent. during the past five years; now numbering 750,000; they show also an increase in other commercial towns, though proportionally a less increase; and finally, they show that the agricultural sections of the State are diminishing in population—the very reverse of what should be true in order to the best progress of the State.

THE Dutchman says that whoever wishes to get along in this world, has only to take a few lessons of a hen chasing a grasshopper, with a long neck and sharp eye, take a few hurried steps, stop short, peep over, peep under, now to the left, now to the right, one flutter and a rush, then you have him. That's the way it is done.

"DIED YESTERDAY."

Every day is written this little sentence—"Died yesterday, so and so." Every day, a flower is plucked from some sunny home—a breach made in some happy circle—a jewel stolen from some treasury of love. Each day, from the summer fields of life, some harvester disappears—yes, every hour, some sentinel falls from his post, and is thrown from the ramparts of time into the surging waters of eternity. Even as we write, the funeral of one who "died yesterday," winds like a winter shadow along the street.

"Died yesterday." Who died? Perhaps it was a gentle babe, sinless as an angel, pure as the zephyr's hymn—one whose laugh was as the gush of summer rills loitering in a bower of roses—whose little life was a perpetual litany, a May-time crowned with the passion flowers that never fade. Or, mayhap it was a youth, hopeful and generous—one whose path was hemmed by flowers with not a serpent lurking underneath—one whose soul panted after communion with the great and good, and reached forth with earnest struggle for the guerdon in the distance. But that heart of his is still now, for he "died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." A young girl, pure as the orange blossoms that clasped her forehead, was stricken down as she stood at the altar; and, from the dim aisles of the temple she was borne to the "garden of the slumberers." A tall, browned man, girt with the halo of victory, and at the day's close, under his own vine and fig tree, fell to dust even as the anthem trembled upon his lips; and he, too, was laid "where the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

An aged patriarch, bowed with age and cares, even as he looked out upon the distant hills for the coming of the angel host, sank into a dreamless slumber; and on his door-post, next day, was written "Died yesterday."

"Died yesterday." Daily, men, women and children, are passing away; and hourly, in some grave-yard the soil is flung upon the dead. As often in the morn we find that some flower that blushed sweetly in the sunset, has withered up forever, so, daily, when we rise from the bivouac to stand against our posts, we miss some brother soldier, whose cheery cry in the sieges and struggles of the past has been as fire from Heaven upon our hearts. Each day some pearl-drop from the jewelled thread of friendship—some lyre to which we have been wont to listen—has been hushed forever. But wise is he who mourns not the pearl-drop lost, for life with him shall pass away gently as an eastern shadow from the hills, and death be a triumph and a gain.

Jersey City Sentinel.

NEW ENGLAND EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY.—The Daily Advertiser publishes the names of the first fifty ministers of New England who have been made members of the Emigrant Aid Company by the payment of twenty dollars each, by themselves or their friends. The Secretaries report that from almost every quarter they have received expressions of interest and sympathy. Nineteen of the most eminent clergymen of New England have sent out a circular letter on the settlement of Kansas to their ministerial brethren. The list includes names rarely found in company—Episcopalians and Universalists—Methodists and Orthodox Congregationalists—Baptists and Unitarians. On this platform the rival schools of theology—Andover, Cambridge, and Connecticut meet and unite, to secure "freedom, education, and religion" in Kansas.

REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR REEDER.—The President has appointed Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, Governor of Kansas, in place of Hon. A. H. Reeder, removed. Mr. Dawson was an effective member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska-Kansas bill. He is also known as a strenuous advocate of the policy of giving homesteads to actual settlers, and introduced a bill for that purpose, which passed the House of Representatives, but failed to obtain the sanction of the Senate.

PRESERVATION OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.—Mr. Greeley, in a recent letter to the New York Tribune, on the Paris Exhibition, speaks of an invention by M. Masson, by which all descriptions of fruit and vegetables are preserved and rendered portable. He says:—

The process consists mainly, I am informed, in the slow and complete evaporation of the water contained in the esculents to be preserved, by means of a series of ovens, in which they are subjected first to a very gentle, afterward to a higher, but still moderate warmth, until the last particle of moisture has exhaled. The dried residuum is now simply packed in papers, (not air-tight cans,) where it may remain for years under any skies, subjected to any sudden alternations of temperature, and when opened requires only to be soaked in water to restore it to its original state. I see no reason why fruits may not in time be operated on with like success, and thus peaches, grapes, strawberries, pineapples, etc., be enjoyed not merely at all seasons but in all climates, and a whaler frozen up in Lancaster Sound make his Christmas dinner of turtle soup, roast (fresh) beef, green peas, cucumbers, apricots, bananas, muskmelons, and all the delicacies of New York or Paris of every season. This process, I learn, has now been several years in use, until its success on the largest scale is no longer a question. I presume it has ere this been transplanted to the United States; if not, it speedily should be. It is of far more consequence to mankind than the fate of Sebastopol.

TO BE PITIED.—The man who is able to work and does not, is to be pitied as well as despised. He knows nothing of sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. He is a miserable drone, and eats a substance he does not earn. Perhaps he thinks it is not genteel to work. His kind of gentility is the most worthless and contemptible of all gentility. Had not those before him, near or remote, toiled hard, the degenerate son or daughter would be compelled to earn their bread instead of being a bogus aristocracy upon property they never earned. One generation labors hard to accumulate dollars and cents, for a generation of simpletons to squander.

POTATOES.—Almost unbounded as is the crop of wheat this season, that of potatoes promises to be still greater. From the Eastern, Western, and Middle States, and the British Provinces, the report is everywhere the same,—“there was never such a year for potatoes.” The early varieties already press into the markets in great abundance, and an Albany paper states that contracts have been made in the interior of New York for fourteen cents per bushel.

SPECULATION IN CORN.—A dealer in breadstuffs in Louisville, anxious to control the market, purchased large quantities of corn in Indiana, and now has on hand 36,000 bushels. It is to be hoped that he may be compelled to keep it till next fall, when he will be likely to realize about half its cost. Millions of bushels of grain of all kinds are locked up the same way, and speculators are welcome to all the profits of keeping it longer on hand.

NEW WAY OF RAISING CHICKENS.—During the scorching weather of the past few days, a batch of eggs which had been deposited under the eaves of a barn in East Abington by some high minded bidder, became sufficiently heated to bring forth a respectable lot of chicks, who did not appear to be at all disconcerted by their outre manner of entering the state of chickenhood. Abington Standard.

NEVER try to appear bigger and better than what you really are. Cheating of this sort is sure to come back and torment you. Hypocrisy is a lame duck, and the man or woman who practises it is sure to turn out a fool.—Appear your honest self, if even you don't lay up a white sixpence by it.

IN a Methodist Church at Mount Salem, Ohio, directions for the minister are framed and hung up in the pulpit—such as: "Be short and lively, devout and in earnest; beware of being tedious or prosy," etc.; and it is expected that preachers will govern themselves accordingly.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

ANNIVERSARY OF ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

The interesting exercises connected with this anniversary, commenced on Sabbath afternoon, with an appropriate discourse by Prof. Barrows. The speaker took for his text 1. Peter 5. 4, "And when the chief Shepherd shall appear, ye shall receive a crown of glory which fadeth not away." The theme was the Christian minister—his great responsibility—he must not withhold any part of the truth—his duty to know the spiritual condition and wants of his flock—his solicitude for them, and how God encourages him in his work, were some of the more prominent thoughts presented in the exordium. His reward may be viewed as two-fold. First, the faithful pastor's reward as lying in his work. Second, the faithful pastor's reward as consisting in God's immediate approbation. After elaborating the subject in an eloquent and appropriate manner, the speaker closed with an affecting address to the graduating class. He reminded them of the sacred office in which they were to engage—the motives which should actuate them—the necessity of fresh thought and investigation to sustain him. The discourse throughout was able and interesting, and contained many thoughts which it would be well for others as well as ministers to ponder.

Monday and Tuesday were occupied in the examination of the Junior and Middle classes by the examining committee.

Tuesday evening the anniversary of the Society of Inquiry was held in the Chapel. Devotional exercises by Rev. Dr. Stearns, of Newark, N. J. Address, by Rev. Samuel Harris, of Pittsfield. Subject, Infidelity, and how it may be most successfully opposed. The discussion of the subject exhibited nice discrimination and profound research on the part of the speaker. His presentation of christianity as developed through New England protestantism to meet the spiritual wants of men, possessed passages of great beauty and force.

Wednesday morning, prayer meeting at six o'clock. Exercises conducted by Prof. Barrows. The following clergymen participated in the services, viz.—Rev. Messrs. Page, Atkinson, N. H., Clark, Amherst, N. H., Learned, Canterbury, Ct., Hobart, North Yarmouth, Me., Garrette, Foxboro. Prof. Stowe and Rev. Dr. Treat, Sec'y of the A. B. C. F. M.

At ten o'clock prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Edward Humphrey, Louisville, Ky., and Rev. George E. Adams Brunswick Me., delivered the annual Sermon before the Alumni of the Institution, from Psalm 95: 6. Subject Public worship. The speaker presented many most excellent suggestions with regard to the manner of conducting public worship and showed the defects often witnessed in manner and appropriateness. Rev. Dr. Clark, Sec'y A. H. M. Society then read short biographical notices of the alumni who have deceased during the past year. The number is sixteen, average age forty eight, average time in the ministry, twenty years. Eldest Ezekiel Rich, 71. Youngest Lyman Cutler, 28. Sylvanus B. Root, of the present senior class, and Rev. Dr. Woods, who have died during the year, were also appropriately noticed.

In the afternoon, prayer by Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Williams College, and Prof. Austin Phelps addressed the Porter Rhetorical Society, on the "True theory of preaching." The Professor treated the subject in his usual able and interesting manner. No one ever hears him without interest and profit.

Evening. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Phelps, Philadelphia, father of Prof. Austin Phelps.

Orations were delivered as follows:—"The Nemesis of Ancient Tragedy." C. Spencer Marsh, Hanover, N. H. "Authority in Preaching." George Moore, Andover. "Missionary Life of Francis Xavier." Wilbur F. Loomis, Manchester, Ct. "The claims of the Missionary Work upon the Mental Strength of the Ministry." Daniel Bliss, Geneva, Ohio.

Thursday morning prayer meeting at six o'clock. Exercises conducted by Rev. J. L. Taylor. Rev. Messrs. Maltby, Bangor Me., Treat, Boston, and Rev. Drs. Riddell, Boston, Hopkins, Williams College, and Stearns, Newark N. J., participated. The anniversary exercises closed with the orations of the graduating class. There have not been so large a number of ministers present on a similar occasion for many years, and no doubt all feel well repaid for their attendance.

The Lawrence Courier says an Irish girl named Ann Kennedy was drowned in the Spicket River, on Monday evening. She accidentally fell in while washing clothes.

On Saturday, John B. Barrie had his ear nearly torn from his head in the Pacific Mill.

On Monday, Michael Kelley, grocer, had his leg badly broken by a heavy cask falling upon it.

Patrick Haskins, was found dead on the floor of his room on Saturday morning.

[For the Advertiser.]

MAN IN HIS DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.

It is related of a certain sea-deity, that he had the faculty of assuming whatever shape he wished. By turns he could become the roaring lion, the fierce tiger, the cunning serpent; or, dissolving himself into liquid, could glide away as clear water, and thus escape from the hands of mortal men. This does not inaptly represent the characters of many men of our times. Some there are (and we all know them,) who in Society and intercourse with the world are generous agreeable and polite, but at home, are harsh, melancholy, and unsocial. He entertains strangers and visitors with the utmost cordiality and endeavors to make their stay pleasant with him; but in the bosom of his family he is continually scolding, fretting, growling and complaining of any petty annoyances that may occur; looking upon his little ones with a frown when they attempt to climb his knee, or rudely pushing them away altogether; saluting his wife in a rough and reluctant manner, while she is doing all in her power to promote his comfort and happiness. Indeed, it seems as if some men could be, or do, anything at any time, to suit circumstances. Abroad they are pleasant and sociable; at home, grim and severe; at church, they are apparently devout and heavenly-minded; in the world, selfish and avaricious. They are ready to pray, or to scoff; to frequent the church, or the bar-room, as best may advance their worldly interests.

Such men are more dangerous to the welfare of the church and community, than scores of open foes. The one class attempts to destroy by declared opposition; the other will at any time, when occasion calls, betray the cause he has espoused.

ANNOTATOR.

The Universalist Society had a Pic Nic at "Haggett's Pond," on Wednesday last. It said the company was large, and all enjoyed the occasion very much.

After spending a considerable time roaming about the grove in social chit-chat, the company were called to order by the President of the day. It will be seen at once, that the public exercises were connected, for even the chair had a *Lincoln*. What added still more to the interest of the occasion, was an Oration delivered by a *Lamb*, with a wagon for his rostrum. Then followed sentiments by Toast-master Wardwell in his usual felicitous style, and Kimball and Co. interspersed interesting music at proper intervals. We insert some of the toasts, observing with regard to the one referring to the Advertiser, that while young men are in danger of becoming vain by flattery, we hope to survive, with great exertion, and maintain due humility.

The day on which we celebrate.—The anniversary of freedom to the British Isles. May it be kept in lively remembrance, till slavery shall be known only in history.

The Sabbath School; Heaven's own antidote for moral evils.

The President of the day—a faithful and exemplary watchman on the walls of Zion.

Neal Dow—the efficient Mayor of Portland. Beloved by the good, hated by the wicked.

The Hon. A. H. Reeder, Ex-governor of Kansas. Too honest a man for the slave oligarchy.

Our Public Schools—our Nation's impregnable ramparts.

The Children of this Sabbath School—they are among the brightest and best in the world.

The Andover Advertiser—a spicy sheet. May it ever exercise a *Foster*-ing care over its patrons.

The Orator of the day—a devotee of the fine arts. May he not always be *grasping* at the shadow and never feel the substance.

The Toast-master—He has earned his reward well.

We have noticed that in many places associations have been resorted to for the protection of the community against heartless monopolists and speculators in necessary articles of consumption. We heartily approve of this movement, and hope it will be very generally adopted. When we hear of one individual, willing to cast into the dock 500 bushels of potatoes, rather than sell them at less than famine prices, and boast that he can afford it; and another with 36,000 bushels of corn, which he holds at a far higher price than can be afforded by those who "work for a living," it is quite time that some arrangements should be made by consumers, by which the products of the soil may be purchased directly of the producers, and speculators left to seek some honorable employment for a livelihood.

Philip T. Colby, Charles S. Parker, Addison A. Flint, and Tobias Hill, of this town, and George H. Parker, of Lawrence, left for California on Thursday. They take the Nicaragua route, requiring from twenty to twenty-five days in the journey. While we can ill afford to spare our enterprising young men, they carry with them our best wishes for their success in all laudable undertakings.

The Newburyport Herald reports that "Ship-building is looking up."

GARDENS.

The idea has become quite current that a garden will not yield sufficient to pay the cost of cultivation.

This may be true, as many gardens are cultivated, but with proper management it need not be so.

The value of a garden ought not indeed to be estimated by the number of cents its peck of peas or its dish of tomatoes would sell for, if sent to market. A bountiful supply of fresh vegetables in summer furnishes a more healthful and grateful diet to a family than the same value of animal food. We think those families who have a good garden will find both the butchers' and the physicians' bills materially lighter than those who depend on a butcher for their supplies. A good garden is a storehouse always filled, ready for use while the supply of vegetables from the market in Andover is scanty, uncertain, and at least inferior to fresh gathered vegetables and fruits from one's own ground. Besides, a garden may with very little care be made an object of beauty, in fact a work of art, daily contributing to the enjoyment of the whole family and of the neighborhood in which it lies. The intermingling of a few flowers, skillfully arranged about the borders and walks, is sufficient to produce the most agreeable effects.

How does such an object continually before the eye, constantly, though unconsciously, refine the character, and cultivate the taste of the beholder. How much more valuable is a dwelling thus surrounded, than an equally comfortable house situated in an open place or close upon the highway with trees and shrubs and flowers at respectful distances in neighbors' gardens.

We are led to these remarks by seeing the garden of our estimable citizen, Samuel Lawrence, Esq. The sight of such a garden does one good.

Two or three years has sufficed for Mr. Lawrence, under the skilful hand of Mr. Michael Moriarty, to produce on a soil naturally light and much "worn out," one of the finest gardens in town.

Michael has taken advantage of the natural diversity of surface, and the trees already grown, to produce a most pleasing effect by the simplest means. The useful and the ornamental are happily combined.

The unfinished sidewalk and its unsightly heaps of rubbish in Green Street.—Every man, however rich, however poor, has, aside from the obligations inseparably connected with the ties of consanguinity, other duties almost as sacred to good neighborhood, and social improvement. The stolid stupidity, or indifference, if you please, which ignores this fact, and the selfishness which would shirk it off on others, is a source of endless contention in the human family.

"If peace on earth e'er holds her easy sway,

And man forgets his brother man to slay."

It will be when "To do to others, as we would have them do to us," predominates in every neighborhood.

JUSTICE.

CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED.—It is said that there has been discovered in a wheat field in Iowa, a bug, that has committed alarming depredations. At the last accounts, he had eaten off five stalks of wheat, and was progressing through the field, destroying at the rate of three stalks a day. Three bugs have also been seen in Canada, who are making equally awful ravages with the crops there. With these facts before them, why should not those who have large quantities of flour in store, take courage, and "hold on" to present prices?

The Lawrence Bridge Company are building a very substantial and excellent bridge over the Merrimack, and expect to complete it in course of a few weeks. The following officers were chosen a short time since, viz.: Eben Sutton, Esq., President; George D. Cabot, Clerk and Treasurer; Samuel Lawrence, Esq., Jarvis Slade, George L. Davis, and J. W. Carleton, (since deceased) Directors.

The foreign news by the Asia is very meagre. The general view of the war is not very encouraging. Partial successes before Sebastopol, although of small importance, serve in some measure to keep up the spirits of the troops. There is a prospect of the early capture of the Malakoff fort, by the French. Sorties by the Russians occur frequently, and are as often repulsed. Mr. Roebuck's motion of censure has been lost by a large majority, and the Palmerston Ministry has a new lease of life.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or assisting two Foreigners, who have been prowling about this vicinity for some days past; they have been in the habit of calling at houses late in the evening, and requesting a drink of water, or permission to sleep in your barn, but whose object seems to be (from some past circumstances,) robbery, or arson. C.

Vegetables are on the sliding scale. Prices will soon be down lower than for several years, and we do not learn that the crop has failed in any direction.

THE CROPS AGAIN.—It is said Illinois alone has wheat enough to bread the whole western country. In Connecticut Potatoes are so abundant that they will not sell for more than 25 cents a bushel. They were sold last week for 75 cents per bushel. Farmers in Indiana are selling their wheat at one dollar a bushel. The N. Y. Herald has a table prepared of the probable crop of wheat throughout the country and in comparison with the year 1849 shows an increase of sixty eight millions of bushels. We give the following accounts from the same sources mentioned last week:—

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.—"Our crops all look very well. Corn, which on the first of the month, was very unpromising, has improved very rapidly. The hay crop is a full average, though many fields yet feel the effects of the drought last year. Potatoes look very well; oats unusually stout."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.—"People here are mostly mechanics, but business being dull and provisions dear in the spring, induced them to plant more than usual, and all have occasion to rejoice that they did so, for there is a prospect of an abundant crop of nearly everything that was planted. A squash vine in my garden grew four feet in six days."

CONNECTICUT.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.—"The cold backward spring has been favorable for rye and oats; rye never looked better; a good yield is sure, with a fair prospect of reducing the price from two dollars the bushel. Grass has come on very fast, and all good meadows look remarkable well. Corn for a few weeks has grown beyond all conception; in some places, a short time since where it was scarcely above ground, the stalk now measures more than seven feet. Potatoes also have grown finely. There has been more buckwheat sown than usual, notwithstanding the high price of seed, from \$1.50 to \$1.87 per bushel—the first ten days of July, the time for sowing. Every hole in the wall, that would take an onion, or a bean, has been occupied. More ground has been plowed this season than usual, and such has been the rage to get 'Hard Times' under, that every poor man has taken from the farmers a bit of ground to plant for a part of the crop, with corn, potatoes, and beans. It is hoped that instead of hearing the cry of 'Famine,' every man will have bread for himself, and two of his neighbors."

NEW YORK.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—"The crops in this county are looking fine; grass particularly looks well; corn is considered backward, but looks healthy, and has taken a sudden start. We have had warm showers, and warm sun, and our farmers feel greatly encouraged."

WYOMING COUNTY.—"Crops in this region, with the exception of corn, are very promising; and that, (should the season be favorable) may be said."

BROOME COUNTY.—"The weather is very wet and warm; corn is coming on wonderfully, rye is heavy. I have seen single stalks seven to eight feet long, loaded with grain now nearly ready to cut. Oats are excellent, grass never better. I have seen heads of timothy seven to eight inches long; some fields of corn cannot be plowed the second time, owing to its size and rapid growth."

MICHIGAN.

LEWIS COUNTY.—"Should the weather prove favorable the present week, most of the wheat will be cut. I noticed yesterday, 15th, twenty hands in many large fields. The wheat was never better headed and better filled in this region than the present year. Some fields have suffered from the ravages of the insects, and others from the weevil, but yet the harvest will be most abundant."

CALHOUN COUNTY.—"I trust there is yet sufficient wheat in Michigan, notwithstanding the gloomy reports from many quarters. It is probable that our estimate of crops will prove far below the true yield—some pieces of wheat which I personally examined, proved much better than the appearance indicated when riding by—the loss of some kernels from ordinary-sized heads will no doubt increase the thrasher's charge, which is commonly from \$3½ to \$4, per hundred."

OHIO.

"I have lately passed through Ottawa county being the northern portion of 'The Black Swamp.' I saw many fields of corn, (the principal crop raised,) that seemed greatly suffering, and threatened with utter destruction from a formidable enemy known by the generic term *grass*; known by farmers generally by the name of *twitch-grass*. Wherever that does not prevail, the crop looks very promising. Seriously however, I learn from reliable sources that through all this part of the State, from present appearances, nothing will prevent the farmers harvesting larger crops of all kinds, than have ever been known in these parts."

CUYAHOGA COUNTY.—"Crops are generally good in all this region; wheat very promising, though it has suffered during the last week, in some places, from the fly. Oats and other small grains very good; corn backward, though generally of good color, except in very wet lands where the excessive rains have drowned it out. Potatoes good; grass excellent, never better."

THE TROY AND GREENFIELD RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad held a meeting at the latter place on Thursday afternoon and voted to accept the act of the Legislature loaning \$2,000,000 to that enterprise, and authorizing the execution of securities to the State. The stockholders also voted to authorize the directors to appoint three trustees to attend to the issuing of the bonds. The Greenfield people, therefore in view of these hopeful signs, have come to believe that the work will be done speedily, and look forward to the arrival of cars from Troy direct, at no far distant day, as an absolute certainty.—*Springfield Republican*.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25. Fifty men at work on the Wabash Valley Railroad were prostrated by sun-strokes on Tuesday of last week.

Henry F. Barnard, Rufus Caldwell, John Parnell, Augustine K. Russell and William S. Jenkins have been drawn Jurors from this town to hear and determine the subject matter of the petition and complaint of Jonathan Berry of Middleton, and Charles Peabody of Danvers for the assessment of damages sustained by reason of the location of a highway over their land in Middleton and Danvers.

We learn that Thomas S. Williams, Esq., has resigned the Superintendency of the Boston and Maine Railroad. He has filled this office to universal acceptance for several years, and his resignation will be regretted by all the patrons of this popular corporation, as well as all friends of morality. Seldom do we find a public officer of more real worth.

John Howe, late president of the Boston and Maine Railroad, has been chosen President of the Eastern Railroad, J. P. Parker Treasurer, and Albert Thorndike has been selected as Auditor and General Agent of the Directors.

The Lawrence Courier says Morris Hoar, an Irishman, working on the Pacific, by a mis-step, had a leg broken. A boy by the name of Sullivan had a leg broken by being run over by a horse. Both are doing well.

We learn that Josiah G. White Esq., of Methuen, has been chosen President of the Spicket Falls Bank, in place of the late Josiah W. Carleton, Esq. deceased.

THE Selectmen of Andover and North Andover, will be in session at their respective offices next Monday afternoon.

We are indebted to Enoch Abbott, Orleans Flat, California, for papers of a late date.

Probate Court will be held in this town on Tuesday, Aug. 14th.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.—The following sentiments from two of the leading papers in Boston—we believe to be strictly just and generally entertained by all whose business brings them into connection with the Boston and Maine Railroad. There is nowhere, to our knowledge, a railway so admirably managed. The quiet deportment at the various stations, among coachmen, porters, etc., has often been remarked by travellers. Only a few days ago we overheard the remark by a traveller as the cars stopped at the South Depot in this city—"what a quiet place this is! No one would suppose it a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants." It lacked the usual impudence, the noise and confusion, the rattle and din of baggage—the outcry for this and that public house, which so annoy people on other roads, and disgrace the managers of American Railways generally. But to the extracts:—*Lawrence Courier*.

It is often asked why the Boston and Maine Railroad has always been successful and popular, while certain other roads we have heard of, have not stood so well? The answer is obvious. The Boston and Maine corporation has always been managed by practical men, while some other companies have been controlled by stock speculators and their minions. Practice and not speculation are wanted in railway management. In this connection we would particularly mention Thomas S. Williams, the Superintendent of the road, as being one of the main men in building up its prosperity. A more efficient officer or gentlemanly man cannot be found.—*Mail*.

There is not, so far as our observation has extended, a more efficiently managed road in the country than the Boston and Maine. From the President through the whole range of officials to the brakemen and switch tenders, every one seems to know his business, and to do it, and that business is so well done that few complaints are ever made.—*Boston Journal*.

BAY STATE MILLS.—We are happy to see it announced in the Boston papers that the Directors of the Bay State Mills have determined to fill up with help, and go ahead again with all their original vigor and activity. These mills, very much to the detriment of the business of our young city, have for many months, been running with a great diminution of help. A change in the prospect of the woollen business has given a fresh impulse to the languid hopes of the proprietors, and their determination to go ahead once more, will send a thrill of joy through the heart of many a poor family, who for years drew their life and being from their labor in these mills, and who, since the curtailment of operations, have subsisted on hope, charity and such chance jobs as they have been able to pick up. Times look brighter for this city at the present moment than at any time for the several months past.—*L. Courier*.

HON. CHARLES SUMNER.—This gentleman, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, is now at the De Soto House, having yesterday taken an excursion into the country and visited some of our lead mines. He expressed himself highly delighted with our city and its resources. He has been on a visit to Minnesota, and returns eastward by the way of Chicago. He mentioned one fact with regard to the early knowledge of our lead mines of which we were not before cognizant: He had seen two maps of this country, published in 1720, on which our mines were correctly located. This shows that their existence was known to the early French missionaries and discoverers of the Upper Mississippi.—*Galena Daily Advertiser*.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23. The deaths in this city during the past week were two hundred and forty, of which one hundred and nineteen were from yellow fever.

BUFFALOES IN KANSAS.—Buffalo in innumerable numbers are ranging over the prairie only fifteen miles west of Fort Riley. With a spy-glass, from a hill they can be seen grazing as far as the eye can reach. Settlers who had located in the vicinity with herds of cattle have been compelled to remove, for the want of grass, which has been consumed by those animals. The Potawatomi Indians paid a visit to them last week, and brought back in a couple of days all the meat they could haul away, leaving the skins and fore quarters on the ground. They are making preparations for another hunt.—*Kansas Herald of Freedom.*

A SICKLY TOWN.—Palmyra, a nice little village in Wayne County, is very "sickly," but it has good physicians, and any quantity of medicine. It has also three liquor agencies. During three weeks ending July 25, these agents had made 275 sales of liquor, of which 250 were for "medicinal purposes." The "medicine" varied in parcels from half a pint to five gallons and a half. The man who took the five gallons and a half, has entirely "recovered." It is a singular characteristic of this epidemic and indicative at the same time of the courage of the people of Palmyra, that no panic has been caused.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

LIQUOR CASES IN SALEM.—On Wednesday, in Salem, George Lee was convicted on three counts, and sentenced to pay, in all, \$80 costs, to be imprisoned four months and twenty days, and bound in \$1000 not to sell. Appealed.

The Salem Observer says that the number of cases before the Police Court since the passage of the law has been fourteen, in all of which there have been convictions, excepting that of Gardner.

A RESPECTFUL SUGGESTION.—The Lowell Courier mildly suggests to Governor Gardner the expediency of inserting in the charter of the proposed colored company in Boston, a special clause exempting the members from doing duty as sentries; as that is the only way His Excellency can escape making them a troop of blackguards!

Don't give way, gentlemen holders of bread-stuffs! Some farmer in Iowa has found a chinch bug in one of his wheat fields, and the Hessian fly has commenced its ravages, near Port Hope, Canada! Thirteen dollars a barrel isn't too much for flour in Boston when the wheat crop is threatened at this rate.—*Post.*

DEATH OF FATHER LAMSON.—This well-known patriarch, whose harmless vagaries for the last few years are familiar to our citizens, died at the residence of his son, at Shelburne Falls, on the 29th ult., after an illness of five days. His disease was bilious colic. His age was 79.

The Lynn Bay State states that all the Know Nothing councils in Lynn have been dissolved, or broken up.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, August 2d, by Rev. E. B. Foster, of Lowell, Mr. John S. Parsons, of the graduating class of the Theological Seminary, to Miss Lydia S. Barnes, late teacher in the Bradford Academy.

In Lawrence, July 29th, by George Foster, Esq., of this town, Mr. Jeremiah Millett, to Mrs. Rosannah Teedley.

At Sutton's Mills, August 2d, by Rev. F. C. Williams, T. W. Sargent, to Miss Eliza Sutton, daughter of Jesse Sargent, Esq., all of North Andover.

DEATHS.

In this town, July 27th, Frank, child of Rufus S. Morton, 3 weeks.

At Sutton's Mills, August 1st, Martha E., daughter of Edward Kirtland, 3 years.

In Boxford, July 24th, Martha, wife of Gen. Solomon Low, aged 50 years.

In Woburn, July 19th, widow Eunice Kendall, mother of the late Ephraim Kendall, aged 67. She formerly resided in this town.

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 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. **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. 1 & 2 Stearns Block, Essex St. Lawrence July 31.

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next Term will commence on the last Wednesday (29th) of August, and continue 12 weeks.

Besides the instruction usually given in such Seminaries, Lectures will be given occasionally by the Professors of the Theo. Seminary, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others.

The Trustees have erected a spacious and pleasant boarding house, which is well furnished, and warmed by furnaces, where pupils can board with their teachers and be under their special care out of school. Board \$2.50 per week, including washing. Fuel and lights extra.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Principal, Miss NANCY J. HASSELTINE, Prof. Park, Rev. H. B. Holmes, Andover, or Rev. Sam'l C. Jackson, State House, Boston.

Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 2t.

Thrashing.

THE subscriber having procured a first rate thrashing machine and horse power, is now prepared to do thrashing for farmers in Andover and vicinity, on reasonable terms.

Orders left at his residence, near the house of William Batchelder, Esq., in North Andover, will meet with prompt attention.

WM. B. REYNOLDS.

North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 3t.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL. A priceless Curative and Invigorator of the Hair.

Use it

If you are bald headed.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL. If you have a fine head of hair and desire to keep it.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL. Prepared and sold by J. C. WADLEIGH, No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence Mass.

TEA & COFFEE—COFFEE & TEA.

My Dear, said a lovely and devoted wife to her no less devoted husband a few days since, I want you to step into Mr. Wadleigh's store on your way home to dinner, and get another pound of your excellent Tea; for I am out of it, and as to think of using any other is all out of the question, for you know we all think it the very best we ever had. Margaret, said the kind hearted Lady, see how much Coffee there is in the can. Well, my dear, said she, I think you had better get one of his 5 lb. cans this time, for I can't put up with anybody's else—and that will last us some time.

LUBEN'S EXTRACTS, of all kinds, always to be had at the sign of the Good Samaritan. June 16—1yr.

Select School

AT

NORTH ANDOVER.

THE Fall Term of this School, will commence on Monday, the 20th of August next, under the charge of Hiram Berry, Principal.

Besides fitting young men for College, especial attention will be given to students wishing to qualify themselves for the active employments.

A few Lads can obtain Board in the Principal's Family, and, if desired, they can have private instruction. **HIRAM BERRY.** North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1t.

WILLIAM BARNETT,

Plumber,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, & Copper Worker, AND DEALER IN STOVES, FUNNEL, LEAD-PIPE, ZINC, Copper Boilers, Pumps, Oven, Boiler & Ash Doors.

Also, a good assortment of Tin, Japanned, Glass & Britannia ware, &c.

Rear of Baptist Church.

All orders for JOBBING, well executed, and promptly attended to. Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1yr.

Coughs and Colds

CAN be cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, or Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A Genuine article may be had at D. H. ATWOOD'S, No. 4, Main St. Aug. 4. 1t.

ATWOOD

SELLS an article for PILES which cannot be beat, to those troubled with that complaint. Dr. Jennison's Compound is highly recommended. Just rec'd a new lot. No. 4, Main St. Aug. 4. 1t.

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.

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.

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. 1 y.

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 Jaconets, English and American Lawns, and all other styles of thin Dress Goods, 10 per cent less than cost. All our Tibets, Cashmeres, Lyonsese Cloths, Alpines, Alpaccas, Mohair Lustres, All Wool DeLaines, Prints, Gingham, French and English 4-4 Prints, French Percales, 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, Saracen 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 Hdk's, Linen Bosoms, &c., will be sold at the actual cost.

BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.—All our Broadcloths, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinettes, 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 Hdk's, will be closed 10 per cent less than cost. All our Malta Collars, Infants' Waists, Black and White Silk Embroidered Veils, Embroidered Hdk'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.

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!

\$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.

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. 1t.



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.

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.—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.

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 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, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Listeria, 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 Constiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scoury, 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; but 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 of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, 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 COLDS, COUGHS, 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

PORT'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]
LITTLE PATTY.

Hark! I hear her footsteps echo
As she trippeth through the grass;
Now I see her fairy figure
As she gambols lightly past.

Now she stops to pluck a flower,
That within her pathway lies,
And with her heart brim full of gladness
Onward—onward now she hies.

When she hears the robins calling,
Back she throws her Shaker hat,
While with earnestness she listens
To the songsters' tuneful chat.

Patty loves the birds and flowers;
She loves everything—but ah!
I've a secret yet to tell you,
Best of all, she loves papa.

Darling Patty! deep affection
Of thy being forms a part;
Long may heaven kindly spare thee
But to solace one lone heart.

Angels guard and guide thee, Patty;
Keep thy soul as pure as now;
Virtue's crown of heavenly brightness
May they place upon thy brow.

May they gently guide thee onward
To the haven of thy rest,
Where all peacefully thou'lt slumber
On thy loving Saviour's breast.

North Andover.

S.

"ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL."

A friend of mine was married to a scold;
To me he came, and all his troubles told.
Said he, "She's like a woman raving mad."
"Alas! my friend," said I, "that's very bad."
"No, not so bad," said he: "for, with her, true,
I had both house, and land, and money, too."
"That was well," said I.

"No, not so well," said he:
"For I and her own brother,
Went to law with one another;
I was cast, the suit was lost,
And every penny went to pay the cost."

"That was bad," said I.
"No, not so bad," said he;
"For we agreed that he the house should keep,
And to give to me four score of Yorkshire sheep:
All fat, and fair, and fine, they were to be."
"Well then," said I, "that was well for thee."

"No, not so well," said he;
"For, when the sheep I got,
They every one died with the rot."
"That was bad," said I.

"No, not so bad," said he.
"For I had thought to scrape the fat,
And keep it in an open vat,
Then into tallow melt, for winter store."
"Why, then," said I, "that's better than before."

"No, not so well," said he;
"For, having got a clumsy fellow
To scrape the fat, and make the tallow;
Into the melting fat the fire catches,
And, like brimstone matches,
Burned my house to ashes."

"That was bad," said I.
"No, not so bad," said he;
"For, what is best."

My scolding wife is gone among the rest."

CURRANT WINE.

* This article, as usually manufactured, is rather a cordial than a wine, and is entirely inferior to the commonest imported wine, but when properly made, it will be found a very superior, healthful beverage, particularly for summer drink, when fully diluted with water.

We have experimented carefully on the making of currant wine, and the following will be found to give a result which we have found no difficulty in selling in large quantities, at \$1 per gallon.

Before expressing the juice from the currant, pass them between a pair of rollers to crush them; after which they may be placed in a strong bag, and they will part with the juice readily by light pressure, such as a common screw, heavy weights, etc. To each quart of juice add three pounds of double refined loaf sugar—single refined sugar is not sufficiently pure—then add as much water as will make one gallon. Or in other words, suppose the cask intended to be used, 30 qr. of currant juice, 90 lbs. of double refined sugar, and fill the cask to the bung with water; roll it over until the sugar is all dissolved. This will be told by its ceasing to rattle in the barrel. Next day roll it again, and place it in a cellar where the temperature will be sure to be even. Leave the bung loose for the free admission of air. In the course of one, two, or three days, fermentation will commence; by placing the ear to the bung hole, a slight noise will be heard, such as may be observed when carbonic acid is escaping from champagne or soda water. Fermentation will continue a few weeks, converting the sugar into alcohol. As soon as this ceases, drive the bung in tightly, and leave the cask for six months, at the end of which time the wine may be drawn off perfectly clear, without any excess of sweetness.

The reason why double refined sugar should be used, may be thus understood.—Ordinary sugar contains a half of one per cent. of gum, which when dissolved in water, becomes fetid. Suppose, then, four or five ounces of gum dissolved in a barrel of water,

we can readily understand that at the end of a few months this water will be very foul in flavor, and most of the currant wine offered for sale, made from loaf sugar of common quality, and often from sugar very inferior to this, such as white Havana, etc., contains gum in this fetid condition, and its foul flavor is an amalgamation of sugar, currant juice, and fetid gum. When double refined sugar is used, all these difficulties are avoided.

No alcohol should be added. The practice of putting in small quantities of brandy and other liquors, makes a cordial, and not a wine. All the sugar used may be so much fermented as at least to change its character chemically, and this change will produce all the alcohol required.

WOOD LAND.—Fifteen acres of wood and timber land will furnish a farmer his ordinary timber and wood for two fires. Ten cords of wood will suffice for any man to keep two fires the year round, provided he has tight rooms and good stoves. We have kept two fires since the first of November in two large rooms, and have not yet burnt three cords of wood, and we can assure you that we like a good comfortable fire. The farmer should commence on one side of his lot, and cut the wood clean as he goes. In this manner the young shoots come up alike, as they receive the sun alike. Now say there are thirty cords of wood to an acre, if he cuts ten cords of wood a year, it will take him three years to cut off the wood of a single acre—and it will take him forty-five years to cut the wood off from his lot of fifteen acres. At the end of forty-five years, he may go back to the first acre he cut, and cut thirty cords to the acre. On our ordinary up land, wood will grow to thirty cords to the acre in thirty years.

Thirty-four years since, we recollect of assisting in clearing fourteen acres of woodland, and getting the same into winter rye. After the crop of winter rye was taken, it was pastured for a year or two, and then suffered to grow up. The growth was white oak, red oak, yellow oak, chestnut and maple. Seven years since that same rye field was cut over, and there was not a single acre of it but produced thirty cords to the acre! And this in twenty-seven years!

SET POSTS TOP DOWNWARD.—Augustus Adams, of Brecksville, says on this subject: Twenty-four years ago, while clearing a field, I cut down a large green white-oak tree, and a limb six or eight inches in diameter stuck into the ground, top down, and three feet in height. Last spring my son hitched to it with a large pair of oxen, and broke a chain, but left the limb tight and sound in the ground. Subsequently I cut two gate-posts from a small white wood tree; the butt one I set with the butt down, and the top one with the top down. The butt one rotted and fell to the ground in half the time the other did. I could relate many more proofs that posts set with their top down are more durable than when set with their butts down. I now set all my posts top downward.—Ohio Farmer.

ONIONS FOR CHICKENS.—The following is from the London Farmer's Magazine, and may have value. We know nothing as to its truth.

Onions seem to be a preventative and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend feeding fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped, and a little corn meal added.

GREEN CORN FOR CATTLE.—It is not yet too late to sow corn in drills to be cut up green in August for cows in milk. As the season is not favorable for pasture lands, we shall probably need more green fodder than usual to aid in keeping up the milk till fall feed can be had in the mowing fields.

We are no advocate of the soiling system which keeps cows confined in the yard and barn through the summer. We prefer to have a cornfield adjoining the cowpasture, where the green fodder may be thrown over the fence as soon as it is cut. Cattle then waste but little, and they are more comfortable and more healthy in open pastures than in confined pens. Nothing equals Indian corn for furnishing green food in summer for milch cows.—Ploughman July 6.

GARDENING AND FLOWERS.

The Newburyport Herald gives the following excellent advice on a much neglected subject. If our country women could be induced to reflect upon the subject of horticulture with half the sagacity they employ in topics of household concerns, they would require no persuasion to cultivate this most re-

fining and beautiful of occupations, which, akin to poetry, is its own sweet reward.

"Gardening was the first employment of man, and now it is the most agreeable and healthy. Anciently it was esteemed the second of the fine arts, ranking next to architecture. Now, it should be the second thought of every family; the home that shelters first, the garden for pleasure and profit next. It is a favorite occupation for a leisure-hour to every man, giving to those who have a taste for the beautiful and the valuable, delight with gain; and it should be a favorite occupation for every woman, who should have her plants and flowers and shrubs, giving her employment in the open air for an hour or two every day. Our American women grow old and die before their time, for want of outdoor exercise, which can be better afforded in the garden than elsewhere. It is a pity they could not learn something of their English cousins in this matter. The increasing interest taken in horticultural matters, as witnessed in the exhibitions, is a hopeful sign in the community. The gardens of the wealthy, filled with choice fruits and beautiful flowers, and the nurseries and vegetable gardens of those who make gardening a business, have greatly improved the last ten years; but where land is so plenty and attached to nearly every dwelling, there are advantages and profits and pleasures in a garden that the poorest may enjoy with the wealthy and the laborer with the man of leisure. Train the vines upon the sunny side of your houses, dig up the little patches by your doors, rear the trees, and grow the vegetables and nurse the flowers.—Their fragrance will be at your windows, the birds will come and sing for you, the melon, the plum, the pear, the apple, will be in their season; and how delightful, morning and evening, with wife and children and friends, to mark the growth of vegetation, which may be gathered in the fall for support in winter!"

THISTLES.—The Hon. Titus Hutchinson thus writes to the Woodstock Farmer:

"I perceive you are disposed to wage war upon thistles,—you may tell the farmers to observe when the thistles are in blossom, and the central blossoms are turning brown colored by ripening, mow them the usual height for mowing, and the stocks then mowed in that state of ripeness will never grow again; and further, if the cattle come to them when they are limbered by wilting, they will probably eat them, as good fodder."

"TWO OF A TRADE NEVER AGREE."—That is an old proverb, and has been considered a true one, but we must contradict it, nevertheless.—There are two Cabinet Makers in this place, and we yesterday morning saw one of them with the team of the other, carrying off a load of nice furniture. There are three Furniture dealers here, and we have observed that they all trade with each other as convenience demands, evincing quite a different spirit from that too often exhibited by rival traders.—Wareham Transcript.

ASHES IN SALT FOR STOCK.—Now as the grazing season is coming on, it will be found serviceable to mix clean wood ashes with salt for stock, as a preventative of murrain, etc. It gives a healthful tone to the intestines and throws off disease.

Beat it who can.—Mr. Stockford Tilley, of Middletown, in this State, has a flock of 27 South Down ewes, from which he raised last year 55 lambs. Twenty-six of the ewes had twins, and the twenty-seventh had three. They all lived and were sold for \$5 apiece. This year he has nineteen pairs of twins.—Prov. Jour.

ALL OF A SIZE.—The American Courier, reporting a case of disputed title in pigs, which had been suffered to run wild, gives the following examination of a deaf witness: Lawyer—Do you know the plaintiff's pigs? Witness—Eh? (very loud.) Lawyer (raising his voice)—do you know—plaintiff's pigs? Witness—yes. Lawyer—how long have you known them? Witness—Fed em all last spring. Lawyer—were they all about of a size? Witness—Eh? Lawyer—(rises on his feet petulantly, and shakes his forefinger, at the conclusion of each word, at the witness.) Were they—all-of-a-size? Witness—Some ov'em wor, and some ov'em worn't.

At a judicial investigation at Balaklava, a witness, a sailor, was asked what his religion was. His reply was:—

"I'm blowed if I know."

"Are you a Catholic?" asked the examiner.

"O, no," was the response, "I'm quite sure I'm not that, for I hate the Pope like blazes, and I delight in steaks on Friday." [Roars of laughter.] The judges declared he was a Protestant.

Good Acts and Happiness go together as naturally as green apples and colic.

MANUFACTURING TO BE RESUMED.—The Bay State Mills, at Lawrence, and the Merrimack and Middlesex Mills, at Lowell, which for some time past have partially suspended work, are about commencing their operations in full. The prospect for a good season in the manufacture and sale of woollen goods grows better every day.

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. Millet'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, &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, POR-

TER'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 Rods, 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, 4:40, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:15, and 9:15 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 8:20 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:33, 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.
Apr. 7. tf 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 SALE.

Passengers will take the 7:45 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. 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. tf

Feb. 19.

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.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

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

VOL. III.—NO. 26.

ANDOVER, MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 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.

REFORMATION OF WILLIAM WIRT.

A TRUE INCIDENT IN HIS HISTORY.

The distinguished W. Wirt, within six or seven months after his first marriage, became addicted to intemperance, the effect of which operated strongly on the mind and health of his wife, and in a few months more, she was numbered with the dead.—Her death led him to leave the country where he resided, and he removed to Richmond. But his habits hung about him, and occasionally he was found with jolly, frolicksome spirits in Bacchanalian revelry. His true friends expostulated with him to convince him of the injury he was doing himself. But he still persisted. His practice began to fall off, and many looked on him, as on the sure road to ruin. He was advised to get married with a view of correcting his habits. This he consented to do, if the right person offered. He accordingly paid his addresses to Miss Gamble. After some months attention, he asked her hand in marriage. She replied:—

"Mr. Wirt, I have been well aware of your attentions some time back, and should have given you to understand that your visits and attentions were not acceptable, had I not reciprocated the affection which you evinced towards me. But I cannot yield my assent until you make me a pledge never to taste, touch or handle any intoxicating drink."

This reply to Wirt was as unexpected as it was novel. His reply was, that he regarded that proposition as a bar to all further consideration of the subject, and he left her. Her course towards him was the same as ever—his resentment and neglect.

In the course of a few weeks, he went again and solicited her hand. But her reply was that her mind was made up. He became indignant, and regarded the terms she proposed as insulting to his honor, and avowed it should be the last meeting they should ever have. He took to drinking worse and worse, and seemed to run headlong to ruin.

One day while lying in the outskirts of the city, near a little grocery or grog shop, drunk, a young lady, whom it is not necessary to name, was passing that way to her house not far off, and beheld him with his face upwards to the rays of the scorching sun. She took her handkerchief, with her own name marked upon it, and placed it over his face.

After he had remained in that way for some hours, he was awakened, and his first being so great, he went into the little grocery and grog shop to get a drink, when he discovered the handkerchief, at which he looked, and the name that was on it. After pausing he exclaimed:—

"Great God! who left this with me? Who placed this on my face?"

No one knew. He dropped the glass, exclaiming:—

"Enough! enough!"

He retired instantly from the store, forgetting his thirst, but not his debauch, the handkerchief, or the lady, vowing, if God gave him strength, never to touch, taste or handle any intoxicating drinks.

To meet Miss Gamble was the hardest effort of his life. If he met her in her carriage, or on foot, he popped around the nearest corner.

She at last addressed him a note under her own hand, inviting him to her house, which he finally gathered courage enough to accept. He told her if she still bore affection to him he would agree to her own terms. Her reply was:—

"My conditions are the same now that they ever have been."

"Then," said Wirt, "I accept them."

They soon married: from that day he kept his word, and his affairs brightened, while honors and glory gathered thick upon his brow.

His name has been enrolled high in the temple of fame; while patriotism and renown live after him, with imperishable lustre.

SUCCESSFUL PLUM GROWING.

In compliance with frequent solicitations, and in answer to repeated inquiries, I beg leave to introduce through your paper, my experience in cultivating the plum. What with black knot, curculio, and other natural causes to discourage the cultivator, it had become a settled matter of fact that plums could not be raised in this vicinity. I attribute my success mainly to a hereditary strain of Yankee principle producing a strong propensity to use the jack-knife. My trees are mostly grafted onto suckers of the native or wild plum, near, or at the surface of the ground. The scions take well in such stocks, and grow strong, frequently from four to five feet in a season. In the spring of the first year, I cut back to two or two and a half, and each spring following from one-third to seven-eighths of the last year's growth. This causes them to grow stocky, with low, bushy heads, and to set thickly with fruit spurs. I have trees in different varieties of soil; some in cultivated, some in grass land. All do well. I manure with what is most convenient, without regard to kind or quantity,—long or short, stable or hog manure, ashes, old lime, soap-suds, fish-brine, chip-manure, or whatever is at hand, ploughed in for top dressing.

The great enemy of the plum tree is the black knot. From frequent observations, combined with practice, I find that June is the time to look for the enemy.

There are no black knots then in this year's growth, but simply swellings upon the branches. Now use your jack-knife, and you are sure of your foe. When the swellings first commence, so as easily to be found, the insect is the exact excrescence, and so small as usually to escape detection. Nevertheless, he is there. From the middle of June to the first of July they are easily found, generally two in a knot, varying from one-twentieth to three-eighths of an inch in length—the largest, in the meantime are leaving their cells. I have found them near by, sheltered by the rough bark, covering themselves with a thin silk-like web. To all who wish to raise plums, (and who does not?) I would say, here lies the secret. Cut green knots instead of black ones. By following this practice, I have succeeded in raising very fine trees—not a black knot is ever seen on them. A swelling is occasionally found, but it is taken in time to secure the maggot. By this means, the insects are reduced to that degree, that my trees never suffer thereby. I have trees from four to six years from the graft, from eight to ten feet high, with large spreading heads, bearing the last season, from one to more than two bushels per tree, of most splendid fruit, as many a satiated appetite can testify.

With your permission, I may give in season, my experience and success with the curculio.

Cor. Country Gent.

THE COLPORTEUR AND THE JUG.

A TRUE STORY.

About six years ago, a colporteur of the American Tract Society, was travelling through one of the most mountainous portions of Cherokee, Ga., laden with books for distribution and sale. When passing through a narrow gorge between two hills, where there was scarcely room for more than one person to pass, he met a man with a jug. The jug had no handle, but

was held by an old greasy leathern string tied around the neck. The colporteur accosted him:—

"Good morning, sir; can I sell you a book?"

"No, sir, I have no money," was the reply.

"Suppose you take the money with which you propose to buy whiskey, and buy a good book, go home without the whiskey, and I promise you it will be far better for you."

"But, sir, I have no money, and I am to get the whiskey on a credit."

"Well, my friend, I will make another proposition. I will buy your jug, and give you a book for it. You can then go home, read your book, and do without the liquor. What do you say to that?"

The man with the jug hesitated awhile, and then replied, "I will let you have the jug."

The colporteur took the jug, and gave him a copy of the "Temperance Manual," and hanging his new purchase on his arm, journeyed on till night, when he gave the jug to the lady of the house where he stopped for the night. He visited several families before night, however, carrying the jug, which was a great matter of astonishment and wonder to all who saw him, and the question was frequently asked, "What are you going to do with that jug?"

The colporteur heard nothing more of the man from whom he bought the jug, until this year, during the sitting of the Superior Court in the county of C—, six years having elapsed. Being at Court, still in the colporteurage for the Tract Society, he was accosted by a gentleman, with the inquiry, "Do you remember trading for a jug several years ago in the hills above here?"

"I do, sir," was the reply.

"Yonder," said the gentleman, pointing to a sober looking man, "is the man from whom you bought it. He was at the time you met him a drunkard—a pest to society. Now he is a sober man, and has been since you took the jug away from him. He is now an orderly and consistent member of the Methodist Church and enjoys religion. He is industrious and supports his family well, whereas, while he owned the jug, he did little else than make his visits to the still-house, and fill and empty his jug."

The colporteur feeling some interest, inquired of the reformed man how the change was so suddenly wrought in him—"was it the tract?"

"No," said he, "it was your determination and the interest you seemed to manifest in my welfare; and besides this you took my jug, and that set me thinking—then I went home and read the tract, and determined, by the help of God, I would never drink another drop—and I have been enabled to keep my promise."

This is a plain, unvarnished tale, and shows how much may be done by strong personal efforts. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

A STRING OF MISHAPS.

A man named Wragg was brought into one of the City Courts in New York for disturbing the peace. No witness appeared against him, and he was requested to tell his own story.

Judge.—Mr. Wragg, will you state the facts connected with your arrest?

Mr. Wragg.—Certainly, Sir. Last night about ten o'clock, I was going along the street quietly and unostentatiously, with my mind occupied in profound meditation; suddenly my thoughts and my vision were simultaneously arrested, not by a member of the police, but by an old hat which was lying on the sidewalk. Now I have a deep aversion to an old hat. In fact I might say that the whole world has a rooted antipathy to old hats. It may be because old hats are emblematical of a man going down the hill of adversity. Men under such circumstances and old hats receive the same kind of treatment, namely kicks. Now nine men out of ten seeing that old hat lying on the sidewalk as I did, would have given it a kick, and that, sir, was just what I did. I kicked that old hat, and not only that, but kicked a frightfully large stone which was inside

of it; I felt myself falling forward, and unfortunately I fell against a fat woman with sufficient force to cause her to fall; in falling, she knocked down a ladder; one end of the ladder struck me, the other hit a cart horse; the horse gave a jump, and the carman was thrown off his cart; he fell on a bull terrier dog; the dog gave a yell and bit the carman, who rolled over on me; a nigger rushed out of an alley and kicked the carman for falling on his dog; the carman picked up a stone and threw it at the nigger, but unfortunately it went through the window of a Dutchman's grocery, and fell into a butter tub; the Dutchman came out; by this time I had got up and was about to castigate a boy whom I saw laughing, from which circumstance I was led to believe that he had put the stone in the old hat; I ran after the boy. When he saw my bellicose attitude he yelled out for his father. The Dutchman ran after me, and just as I caught the boy, the Dutchman caught me. Sir, my physical power was not sufficient to cope with both. I am not a Sampson. I was vanquished; not only that, Sir, but when released from their grasp, I was taken by three or four other Dutchmen.

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green copperas (costing seven cents), dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets on board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse and purify those places, as simple green copperas, dissolved; and for sick rooms it may be placed under the bed in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital or other places of the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are putrid and offensive gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a very few days the "bad smell" will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in a cup or jar, anywhere within "smelling distance," and cure is sure. I have known a stock of dry goods which was nearly spoiled by a "SKUNK" under a store, to be cleaned and restored by simply sprinkling copperas about the floor.—*Salem Gazette.*

WOULD N'T CONTENT.—A cross-grained, surly man, too crooked by nature to keep still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F., a remarkably cool, calm non-resistant, and addressed him thus:—

"That piece of fence over there is mine, and you shan't have it."

"Why," replied Mr. F., "you must be mistaken, I think."

"No, no, it's mine, and I shall keep it."

"Well," said Mr. F., "suppose we leave it to any lawyer you shall choose."

"I won't leave it to any lawyer," said the other.

"Well," continued Mr. F., "shall we leave it to any four men in the village, that you shall select?"

"No, I shall have the fence."

Not at all discomposed, Mr. F. said, "Well, neighbor, then I shall leave it to yourself to say to whom it does belong, whether to you or me."

Struck dumb by the appeal, the wrathful man turned away, saying—

"I won't have anything to do with a man that won't contend for his own rights."

A LARGE FIELD OF RYE.—On the "dark plains" in Concord, (N. H.), less than two miles east of the State House, may be seen a field of winter rye, of at least one hundred and fifty acres. It is owned by different persons. There are other fields of rye on those plains, amounting in all, it is said, to about five hundred acres. The crop is very fine and now ready for the harvest.

Congregational Journal.

FEAR OR CONSCIENCE. About a year ago nearly \$1000 worth of sewing silk was stolen from the house of D. W. Smith, of West Henniker, N. H. No trace of the robbers has been found, but on Saturday night last, about the whole of the stolen property was returned in the "original packages."

EDITORIAL PROPENSITIES.—There is good sense in the following remarks from the Newark Daily Advertiser. It will be a proud day for the editorial profession when we shall act up to these suggestions.

Next to the pleasure of having opinions is that of expressing them; in some persons the latter is the greater of the two. Thousands, indeed, don't care half so much for the real right and wrong upon a subject, as for an opportunity to have a shy at it on one side or the other, and it is not of much consequence which. Serious discussions to them are out of the question. A running commentary on events, or popular questions, is one method of accomplishing their wishes, and this is easy and agreeable enough.

Another is a kind of editorial conversation in the columns of a paper. This may be good natured, or otherwise, and affords a mighty convenient way of filling them. But is it very profitable to the public to be obliged to overhear personal altercations whether in good or bad temper? Gossip or tattle of this sort may be sometimes entertaining, frequently spicy, but the consistency, or inconsistency, the mistakes and faults of an editor are not so interesting to the community, as to the parties. Their controversies are often trivial to the last degree, and not seldom tend to lower all concerned in public esteem, certainly in that of the judicious, and rightly too. Personalities, to be tolerable to all but vulgar minds, must be of the good humored sort; gossip, to be fit for the common ear, should have a foundation of common interest, or agreeable information.

It will largely promote the dignity and utility of the press to divest whatever comes under their notice as much as possible, of personal bearing. Let questions be debated on their real nature, without reference to men. Decisions will then be more likely to be correct, than when complicated and distorted with considerations external to them.

A BIT OF ADVICE.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and don't mind them. If they get in your way, walk round them, regardless of their spite. A man that has no enemies is seldom good for anything—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark: "They are sparks which if you do not blow will go out themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a reaction, if you perform but your duty, and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

A "gentleman of refinement and education," advertises in the Auburn American for "board in the bosom of a small but respectable family," the members of which he thinks will be greatly benefited by enjoying the society of one versed in "oil painting, wood engraving, and Latin."

BUSINESS before friends, always. If you hav'n't any business, the chances are that you deserve and will have no friends. The best way, therefore, to get friends, is to get business, and vice versa. The price of this information is one dollar cash—payable in money.

A country chap, who was caught in the water wheel of a grist mill, and had the good fortune to escape with no other damage than a slight ducking, says he intends to apply for a pension, on the ground that he is a survivor of the revolution.

The teachers of some of the public schools of Newburyport have been administering castor oil to several of the scholars, to cure them of the practice of chewing gum! Naturally enough, the parents are making a fuss about it.

A man went to a party in Columbia, and became so pleased with the sugar plums, that he asked for a few to take home to plant. He said that it was the best fruit he had ever tasted.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

LOST AND FOUND.—Samuel G. Bean, Stable Keeper at Sutton's Mills let a horse and chaise to a young man on Sunday, July 29th, to go to Lynn. On Monday the fellow returned in the cars, but could give no account whatever of the team. Mr. Bean immediately started in pursuit of his property, traversing the towns of Danvers and Lynnfield, and finally traced the carriage into Lynn Woods, "Blood Swamp," where it was seen to enter on Sunday, by some young men and women, who represented the driver as being intoxicated. A diligent search was instituted, one man being employed constantly and others a part of the time for four days in scouring the woods, but without success. At length, as a dernier resort, Mr. Bean took one of his horses into the thicket with him and the neighing of the animal brought a faint response from the lost and suffering one. The source from whence the sound of distress proceeded was sought, and the missing and abused creature discovered. The harness had become entangled in the trees so that the poor beast during the time, had eaten every green thing within its reach, including young trees an inch and a half through, and also the patent leather and other parts of the harness, which constituted the only food for the four days. He had become so weak that it was found necessary to carry hay and water to him to furnish sufficient strength to reach the village; and after feeding again and travelling two miles an hour, he gave out before getting half way home. The horse is now doing well, but no information has yet been received with regard to the carriage. The supposition is, that after the horse was taken from it, some one stole it.

The company, while engaged in searching the woods, killed two rattlesnakes, three and a half feet long, each with eight rattles, showing that they were eleven years old.

Stable keepers never make anything by such customers, and it seems strange they will give them an opportunity to abuse horses and disgrace themselves by intoxication. It would be a great public benefit to provide an institution where men may voluntarily resort, to be kept from the temptation of drinking, who have not sufficient self-control to refrain from the use of liquor while it can be obtained. There are men who long to be kept from the evil, but their appetite is so strong, that ere they are aware of it, they frequently find themselves over board.

IMPOSITION.—No persons are more deceptive in their appearance, or false in their declarations, than itinerating beggars, and no charity is so mis-applied as that bestowed upon them. With a pitiful story of shipwreck, loss of friends, or other misfortune upon their tongues, they gull the community only to exult over the success of their deceptions and debauch upon their ill-gotten benefactions. In all our towns there are worthy and indigent persons, upon whom the hand of affliction has been heavily laid. Their characters and circumstances are well known; sympathy and assistance bestowed upon them is appreciated; but the help furnished strangers, in almost all cases, has a pernicious tendency. As long as they are successful, so long will they continue their deceptions. A case in point has just occurred in this place. A woman, apparently in extreme poverty, has been about town for several weeks, representing that she had a sister at Dover, and soliciting assistance to get to her. She applied for a permit to pass a night, at the Almshouse, which was granted. After the lapse of a few weeks she was found in the West Parish, under such suspicious circumstances that it was thought best to take care of her. She was carried to the Almshouse, and among the old rags of which her bundle was composed, was found bank bills and silver change amounting to thirty or forty dollars, with the probability that as much more was concealed about her person. She made tracks after paying expenses, and is no doubt now operating in a new field, and practising her deceptions again.

LARGE numbers of the people of this town are recuperating at Suco, Rye, Hampton, Rockport, Swampscott, Lowell Island, Winthrop, and "all along the shore." The senior member of the "association of gentlemen" is absent on a trip to Saratoga, Niagara, and the White Mountains. To snuff the sea breezes and bathe in the salt water is highly beneficial. Any one minus an appetite will find a remedy by pursuing this course, and become invigorated and strengthened at once. Winthrop, formerly a part of Chelsea, is one of the most healthy places in the State, as is proved by statistics. Retired and quiet, yet pleasant and easy of access, it is becoming a favorite resort for those who wish to avoid the excitement of large hotels and public thoroughfares and yet reap all the benefit of the sea coast.

WE are informed that the boy who wanted two quarts of rum of the liquor agent in an adjoining town, did not get it, notwithstanding the severe headache of his father and the necessity of having it rubbed.

WORKING FOR A LIVING.—And what is there so dreadful, so disgusting in that—so undignifying, so beneath the notice of the "first class?" Let us examine a little. In the first place, you may have to off with your fine clothes, roll up your sleeves, and earn your bread "by the sweat of your brow." Horrible! isn't it?

Why, what would Mr. and Mrs. So-and-So say, if they should see me at work? says the young Miss, who has lately graduated at a fashionable boarding school. No matter what they say. All true men and women would rather see your hands decently hardened by more immediate contact with pots and kettles, than so soft, as to be mistaken for hasty-pudding in the dark.

What young lady would ever marry me, if I should work at a trade? says a young buck when advised by a true friend, to at least "earn his salt," at some honest business. Who? why any young lady, who can justly be called by that name. And, to speak in plain English, a person who thinks the less of another, simply for working for such a livelihood, is a—we won't say what we intended to.

Our advice is, to
"Work away, while you're able."

Whether it be at holding plough, building houses, making boots, sticking up type, or what not. Do something, do what you can, and you will never feel the worse for it.

"Let your own hands support you,
Till your strength shall decay,
And your heart will never fail you,
Even when your hair is gray.
Work away, while you're able,
Work away! Work away!"

PARSONAGES.—The Free Church and Society in this town have voted to build a parsonage at an expense of three thousand dollars. It is to be located just north of the meeting house. Building committee, John Dove, C. E. Fisher, Joshua Blanchard, Horace Wilson, and W. D. Serimgeour, Jr.

The Society in the West Parish, we understand, have purchased the house and land which has been occupied for several years by their ministers, but not hitherto owned by the Society. This is as it should be, and it would be well for all religious societies to provide their pastors with a permanent home, and not subject them to the ever varying vicissitudes of tenants at will.

THIEVING IN NORTH ANDOVER.—On Saturday night the barn of Edmund Davis, of North Andover, was entered by thieves, and a harness valued at twenty-five dollars carried off. On Sunday night a person, who had been boarding with Mr. Edward Cooper, at Sutton's Mills for a few days, decamped for parts unknown, taking with him a watch and about thirty dollars belonging to a fellow boarder named Joshua Ramsdale.

The house and barn of Henry B. Pierson, Esq., of Harvard, were burned on Friday afternoon, Aug. 3d. Mr. Pierson is the son of the late Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Pierson, formerly of this town, and attended the anniversary exercises here last week for the purpose of procuring a minister for Harvard. As he left here on Friday, it is probable he had been at home but a few hours before the fire occurred.

The whole amount received by the liquor agent of this town, up to August 1, is \$223.19. Although there has been no prevailing epidemic, the quantity sold indicates pretty general sickness. The curative powers of the medicine is shown in the fact that unusual mortality has not occurred.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of William Barnett, who is prepared to furnish all articles in the line of tin plate and sheet iron workers, and to do any kind of work required in his branch of business.

RATHER COOL.—A society in a neighboring town took up a collection last Sabbath for the purpose of warming the house. Query, Wonder if they will wait funds next January to purchase ice to cool the house?

Probate Court is to be holden in this town on Tuesday next, Aug. 14th.

FIRE IN HARVARD.—On Friday afternoon, about five o'clock, the mansion house of Henry B. Pierson, in Harvard, in this county, was discovered to be on fire, and so difficult was it to obtain assistance at that time, the residents of the neighborhood being generally in the fields, that the house, with the larger portion of its furniture and contents, were wholly consumed.

The mansion was one of the oldest and most costly structures in the town, and was situated in the rear of the Congregational Church, in Harvard Center. It was erected for a parsonage, in the old English style, by Esquire Bloomfield, grandfather of the present owner, who emigrated from England about the middle of the last century. Travellers passing through Harvard have been attracted by its stately avenues of elm and poplar, and its imposing dimensions, as well as the general English style of its appointment.

We have not been informed of the extent of the loss, but learn that the property consumed, which included barns and contents, was partially insured.—Worcester Spy.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, 8th.
The Collins steamship Baltic, from Liverpool, July 28, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning. Cotton depressed. Breadstuffs dull and slightly declined, except corn, which has advanced 2s. 6d. Provisions generally unchanged. Parliament will be prorogued on or about the 14th inst.

The position of diplomacy remain unchanged. Russia defending her neutral position, and Austria making more open advances towards Russia, caused some disquietude.

The Germanic Diet has accepted the Austrian propositions, together with the three additional points proposed by Russia.

DETAILS OF THE WAR.

The war news is unimportant; neither sorties nor assaults have occurred at Sebastopol.

It was currently reported that General Simpson had given in his resignation, and only retained command until the appointment of his successor.

The French steadily put forward their approaches towards the Malakoff, which the Russians are further fortifying.

General Pelissier telegraphs July 25th—"After a brisk cannonade, the Russians made a sortie about midnight on the left of the Sixth Redan. As we are now quite close to them, it did not take the enemy many minutes to reach our batteries. They were vigorously repulsed by the Foot Chasseurs of the Imperial Guard, and by some companies of the 10th Regiment of the Line. The Russians made a hasty retreat."

The correspondent of the Times alludes to a rumor that the naval preparations in the Black Sea are not being made with a view to the attack on Odessa, but on Sebastopol itself. A bold attempt, it is said, will be made by 100 vessels of every kind, with 40,000 men to force the passage, land in the midst of the place, while a simultaneous attack will be made on the land side.

A letter from Odessa of the 14th, in the Salut Public, of Lyons, says that in the apprehension of a speedy attack from the vessels in the Sea of Azoff, the Russians are actively fortifying Rostov, at the mouth of the Don. The channel has been obstructed by large stones which have been thrown in to prevent the river being navigable. The town is filled with Cossacks.

The Times correspondent writes on July 13th: "Last night, the Russians kept up a tremendous fire. The battery which the French constructed between the Mamelon and the Malakoff has been knocked to pieces by the powerful fire of the latter fort. A Colonel and thirty officers and men were put hors de combat, and the siege works have received a check."

Prince Gortschakoff announces, July 16th, having made two sorties, July 14 and 15, before the bastion Korniloff, which were satisfactory. Gen. Pelissier telegraphs July 23d: "The enemy last night opened a very brisk fire on the right and left of our lines. Our batteries replied successfully."

ASIA.

The Russians in Asia are encamped near Kars, but have not yet invested the city.

An insurrection of Arabs at Tripoli has overpowered the forces of the Bey, and threatens trouble to that power.

Will the editor of the Advertiser please insert the following "Laws of this Commonwealth," for the good of all concerned? C.

[CHAP. 457.]

An act for the better protection of Orchards, Nurseries, Gardens, &c.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Every person who shall willfully and maliciously enter any orchard, nursery, garden, or chantermy meadow, and take away, mutilate or destroy any tree, shrub, or vine, or steal, take and carry away any fruit or flower, without the consent of the owner thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction for a term not exceeding three months.

SECT. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect from and after its passage. [Approved May 21, 1855.]

[CHAP. 163.]

An Act in furtherance of the discipline of Academies.

SECT. 1. Be it enacted, &c., as follows: No innholder, tavern-keeper, retailer, confectioner, or keeper of any shop or house, for the sale of drink or food, or any livery stable keeper for horse or carriage hire, shall give credit to any student in any incorporated academy, or other educational institution within this State.

SECT. 2. No person shall be approved or licensed for either of the employments aforementioned, if it shall appear that he has given credit as aforesaid contrary to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. If any person shall give credit contrary to the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit a sum equal to twice the amount so unlawfully trusted or credited, whether the same shall have been paid or not.

SECT. 4. Such forfeitures may be prosecuted for, and recovered in any court competent to try the same, and the forfeiture shall be disposed of as in other cases of similar forfeitures. [Approved April 10, 1855.]

POST OFFICES IN DANVERS.—The Marblehead Advocate says that notice has been sent from the Post Office Department to the Salem Post Office that the name of the office in North Danvers has been changed to Danvers; the name of the office in Danvers to South Danvers; and the name of the office in Tapleville to Danvers Center. These changes have been made to conform with a recent division of the town of Danvers by the Legislature. To avoid confusion, correspondents should bear these changes in mind.

The Haverhill Gazette states that Mr. E. E. Stimpson of that town was severely injured on the 28th ult. while attempting to destroy flies by means of Alcohol. He spilled a portion of the Alcohol he was burning, on his hands, arms and face, injuring him severely.

HARVEST REPORTS.

During the past week the weather was very bad for harvesters.

Hay has suffered much. Large quantities of grass were cut when the rain commenced, and, as it could not be cured while the rain continued, it has had to lie out in the fields to sweat, and blacken.

The rains have done much damage East, and in Michigan. Wisconsin has also suffered somewhat. In Illinois, Indiana, and the greater part of Ohio, the wheat is all secured, and an enormous crop it has proved. In Indiana they speak of fifty cents as the price for wheat, and ten cents for potatoes! No starvation this year.

PISCATAQUIS COUNTY, ME.—July 26th—"The month of June was uncommonly wet, and the cold weather retarded the growth of some kinds of grain, especially corn. Wheat, oats, rye, and potatoes never looked better; and the prospects of farmers have not been so flattering for years."

HILLSBORO COUNTY, N. H.—The crops through this county look remarkably well and promising. The hay crop is rather small. Corn, potatoes, and spring grain never looked better.

HARTFORD COUNTY, CT.—July 28th—"We are now having a very hard rain, and have had rain nearly every day for the last ten days—so much that our rye has suffered severely, very little having been secured. That in the fields has commenced growing—spoiling it for bread, but leaving it for the distiller. What little wheat we raise in this county of course suffers the same. Corn, however, is doing finely, and with every promise of an abundant yield. Potatoes, as elsewhere, are progressing, and we shall have enough and to spare."

N. Y.—The Albany Journal says: "In this County we hear of bad results from the warm and heavy rains. The wheat and rye, cut and uncut, are more or less injured by sprouting in the head, though not so badly as they are said to be."

"We have conversed with a gentleman who spent yesterday in Genesee County. The wheat there, though soaked by the rains, has not sprouted to any injurious extent. It has rained almost incessantly for a week in the region of the Lakes, and throughout Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, and Canada West."

"Passengers from the South report similar damage done in the river counties. Grass suffers most, and wheat next. Up the Mohawk Valley, what wheat there is appears to be less injured, while corn and oats are growing finely."

"In Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the Southern States, the wheat had already been harvested before these rains set in, and is therefore safe. The yield is unusually abundant."

"Extract from a letter from Wayne County, dated July 26: 'We are having a very wet time of it here. Wheat is badly injured. Farmers say their wheat crop is ruined. Not a kernel but what is sprouted. Unless there is a change soon, we think the crop will be a total loss; yet we hope for better things. One thing is certain, you will get no prime wheat from this part of the State this season.'"

TIOGA COUNTY.—"The weather has been so wet hereabouts for more than two weeks, that grain is suffering greatly, and grass is mouldering on the ground; even the yards are partially covered with mould, threatening sickness."

PENN.—The Ledger of Philadelphia says: "The wheat crop has suffered some in portions of this State, though the rains of last week cause it to sprout. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the yield in this State will, it is stated, be more than an average crop. The corn looks exceedingly well, and from present appearances, there will be an enormous crop. As to potatoes, the yield will be immense."

OHIO.—A Cincinnati paper says: "The farmers in the vicinity of Delphi have never rejoiced over their crops as much as this year. Although it has been a wet season, there was never such a prospect for grain, fruit, and potatoes. Wheat on an average is twice as good as any other year. Corn in some places looks bad, but in others very good. The wheat is cut already. In some pods there was 112 grains. Wheat this year will be worth fifty cents; corn, 25; oats, 25. The chinch-bug has not injured our crops any. Potatoes will yield double."

LUCAS COUNTY.—"Since the first of June, we have had an abundance of rain, so that we have not been able to half work our corn, and for the last three weeks it has rained most of the time. Corn has come forward very fast, and promises a good crop where it has not been killed by water; hundreds of acres have been destroyed by the wet in Wood and Lucas counties. Wheat is pretty much destroyed by the weevil, except some kinds of bearded, and late-sown spring wheat."

MICH.—The rain of last week has seriously injured the wheat crop in this State; we learn from a Detroit paper that "the rain which commenced on Thursday last, and which continued almost uninterruptedly up to yesterday morning over every part of the State from which we have accounts, has done immense damage to the wheat crop."

OKLAHOMA COUNTY.—"The wheat harvest has commenced, the crop excellent, seldom better, the kernels very large and plump. A more than usual crop is now ready for the cradle. But the weather has been, for a few days, wet and warm, so that the wheat is beginning to grow. Corn is very backward, owing to the cold wet weather. Potatoes abundant."

"One who has been extensively through this and the adjoining counties, says he never saw crops look finer."

BUREAU COUNTY, ILL.—"In this County a great many broad acres are covered with heavy crops of wheat and oats. There never have been so large crops in any previous year as in this. Corn and potatoes have been planted largely, and are promising."

MORGAN COUNTY.—"The agony is over. The wheat crop is secured in perfect order, and a better crop, both in quantity and quality could not be asked of a bountiful Providence. Corn and potatoes never appeared better at this season of the year, and we may rejoice that bread for the millions will be plenty and cheap."

PEORIA COUNTY.—"Winter wheat is harvested, and the yield throughout Central Illinois is good—say twenty-five bushels per acre. A very few fields were injured by the chinch-bug. Corn is somewhat backward, but in fine condition to

push forward to a beautiful harvest. An unusual quantity was planted. The season has been favorable for potatoes and grass."

ROCK COUNTY, WIS.—"I will add that there is now in this locality every prospect of a good harvest. Winter wheat is mostly got in, and promises well. Oats never looked better. Potatoes are fine; and corn, notwithstanding the cold and backward spring, has come on rapidly, and though fifty thousand bushels were raised in this township alone last year, as has been ascertained by a recent investigation, probably a third more will be raised this year than was harvested last."

DANE COUNTY.—"In this county the crops in general look well. Oats are very heavy. Spring wheat is ready to cut. Corn is rather backward, owing to cold, dry weather in the Spring; but at this time corn and potatoes promise an abundant yield."

IOWA.—"The farmers in this section are busy harvesting wheat and oats, and find a full average yield as their reward; while corn, potatoes, and other green crops, are flourishing finely, and promise a rich harvest."

LYONS.—"The farmers are now in the midst of harvesting wheat and oats, of which there are fine crops. Corn looks well. For a few days past the weather has been very warm. The soil is now well moistened, so that everything of a vegetable nature will grow luxuriantly."

ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS, MIN.—July 21st—"Our territory suffered severely from drought early in the spring until the middle of June, since which we have had fine showery weather, and vegetation of all kinds looks well, and promises a large yield. Not a death has occurred in this vicinity since May 8th, except a man who was poisoned."

ST. PAUL.—"Farmers are highly pleased with their prospects. The soil is excellent, and produces bountifully. We have good prospects of an abundant crop this season."

MISSOURI.—"The wheat crop along the Mississippi has proved very good. In the interior it is a perfect failure, being literally destroyed by the chinch-bug. Oats are promising gigantic yields, and nearly double the amount has been sown this year over previous years. Corn is very good, grass likewise."

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the shower on Saturday afternoon, the story and a half house on Nursery street, North Salem, owned by Mr. Thomas Jackson, was struck by lightning, during the fortunate temporary absence of the family. The fluid passed down the front chimney, knocking the cover to an aperture for stove pipe clear across the room, and tearing the plastering and shelves in the closets on either side. In the attic a long beam was split, the splinters being strewn about the floor, and an aperture opened about the eaves on the eastern side of the house. A closet in the sitting room was stripped of the plastering from every side, presenting a ruinous aspect, but leaving the crockery entirely unharmed. A shoe brush in a small pot-closet was split into three pieces, the wire being consumed, and no other damage being done in the closet. In passing out, the fluid tore away part of the wood work near a window, and the back door, shattering three lights over the latter entrance. The plastering in all parts of the house is started, and the damage cannot be much short of several hundred dollars.—Salem Gazette.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Doses have always been associated in our minds with wry faces, and medicine has seemed from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Its remedies were the worst part of sickness, and pain was not so hard to bear as the revolting portions we are compelled to swallow for its relief. Dr. Ayer's preparations herald another era. His Cherry Pectoral is like honey on the tongue, and healing balm on the stomach. His Pills! Try them—they are sweet morsels to the taste, and glide sugar-shod over the palate, but their energy although wrapped up, is there, and strikes with telling force to the very foundations of disease.—Cincinnati Citizen, O.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS FOR DAIRY STOCK.—The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, have issued proposals to the farmers of the State for exhibition of dairy stock in this city, on Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855. The Trustees of the society have made arrangements with the Worcester Agricultural Society, by which the show will be held on the latter's grounds, and in connection with their Cattle Show in 1856. The list of premiums is very extensive, and amounts to more than \$2000. The highest premium is \$250 for the best dairy of cows owned and kept together from July 1, 1855, to the time of show.—Worcester Argus.

A HAUL BY A PICKPOCKET.—Mr. Folsom Morrill, of Hill, N. H., reports that while he was standing in the Boston and Maine Railroad Depot, in Haymarket square, between 12 and 1 o'clock Monday, his pocket was picked of notes valued at \$2,920, and \$150 in bank bills. There was something of a crowd around at the time, and Mr. Morrill recollects that he was jostled in rather a rude manner by a man, who instantly apologized; but the polite gentleman is now suspected as the thief.

WHY GOV. REEDER WAS REMOVED.—The Washington Union contains the correspondence between the Executive Department and Governor Reeder, in which the President places the latter's removal on the ground of an unsatisfactory reply to charges concerning alleged land transactions.

The Know Nothings of Louisiana have nominated Charles Derbigny, a French Roman Catholic, for Governor, and Louis McGowan, a betwixt of the French and Irish, for Lieutenant Governor. He, too, is a Roman Catholic.

The Universalist society of Haverhill have received a new bell, weighing 1,500 lbs. which is to be placed in the tower of their fine church now in the course of erection.

DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Peter Manning of Lowell, died on Saturday, after a protracted illness. For thirteen days past the deceased refused to take any food.

EPITAPH AT MICKLETON.—The following inscription is copied from a monument on the north wall of the chancel of Mickleton Church, co. Gloucester:—

"The Epitaph of John Bonner.

Heare lyeth in tomed John Bonner by name, Sonne of Bonner of Pibworth, from thence he came.
The 17: of October he ended his daies, Pray God that wee leving may follow his wayes.
1618 by the year.
Scarce are such men to be found in this shire.
Made and set up by his loving frend
Evens his kinsman and [so] doe end.
John Bonner, Senior. Thomas Evens, Junior.
1618."

The words in brackets are conjectural, the stone at that point being much corroded.—Notes and Queries.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stephen Roberts, and Mr. John Collingill were severely injured by the caving in of the bridge, near Hale's Factory.

The liquor agency at Groveland was broken open last week, and a keg of wine abstracted therefrom.

Dr. Wistar was a true friend to man when he gave us his preparation of Wild Cherry Balsam. Many owe their lives to this simple remedy for lung diseases, who would otherwise have died of consumption. We know this to be true.—J. J. Brown, Agent.

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.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, at Christ's Church, Aug. 5th, by Rev. Dr. Fuller, Mr. Isaac Fielding, to Miss Alice Brierty, both of North Andover.

DEATHS.

In this town, Aug. 5th, of Consumption, Miss Hannah Highlands, 26. Her religious life was consistent, and her death peaceful.
In Lawrence, Aug. 5th, of Cancer, Mr. Samuel Downing, formerly of this town, 56.
At Sutton's Village, Aug. 6th, Mary E. Smith, aged 4 years.

EXTRA BARGAINS AND UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS

At the largest and cheapest Carpet Establishment in the County.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., of Lawrence now offer to purchase 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. 1 & 2 Stearns Block, Essex St. Lawrence July 21.

Select School

AT

NORTH ANDOVER.

THE Fall Term of this School, will commence on Monday, the 20th of August next, under the charge of Hiram Berry, Principal.

Besides fitting young men for College, especial attention will be given to students wishing to qualify themselves for the active employments.

A few Lads can obtain Board in the Principal's Family, and, if desired, they can have private instruction. HIRAM BERRY.
North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. tf.

Found.

CAME to the house of the subscriber on the 4th inst, a large Newfoundland Dog, which the owner can have by proving property, and paying charges. SAML T. COOPER.
Andover, Aug. 11, 1855. 1a.

Probate Notice.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Salem, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

On the petition of Edward Payson, guardian of Samuel P. Prentiss and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, minors, children of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, late of Andover in said county, gentleman, deceased, testate, showing that the said minors are interested in and owners of the following real estate, viz: A certain piece of land with the dwelling-house thereon, situated in said Andover on the road leading from Phillips Academy to Salem, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the northerly corner at a stake and stones by said road, thence by said road eleven rods and two links to a stake and stones by land late of said deceased, thence south forty-five degrees, west sixteen rods to a stake and stones by said land and land late of Asa Abbott deceased, thence north forty seven degrees, west eight rods and fifteen links to a stake and stones by land of said Abbott deceased, thence north thirty-three degrees, east sixteen rods by the last mentioned land to the first mentioned bound, containing one acre, more or less; that the said dwelling house stands in need of repairs and that the management of said premises is attended with great inconvenience and expense by reason of the petitioner's residing at a great distance therefrom, and it is believed that the property will fetch its full value, and that it would therefore be for the benefit of said minors, that their interest in said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds thereof put out and secured on interest, or invested in productive stocks, for the benefit of said minors, and praying, that he may be duly empowered and licensed to sell said real estate, agreeably to law in such case provided:—

ORDERED, That the first Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said petition, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem, in said county; and that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.
A true copy of record.
Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.
Aug. 11—3t.

Threshing.

THE subscriber having procured a first rate threshing machine and horse power, is now prepared to do threshing for farmers in Andover and vicinity, on reasonable terms.
Orders left at his residence, near the house of William Batchelder, Esq., in North Andover, will meet with prompt attention.
WM. B. REYNOLDS.
North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 3t.*



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.—tf. WESLEY ABBOTT.

WILLIAM BARNETT, Plumber,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, & Copper Worker,
AND DEALER IN
STOVES, FUNNEL, LEAD-PIPE, ZINC,
Copper Boilers, Pumps, Oven, Boiler & Ash Doors.

Also, a good assortment of Tin, Japanned, Glass & Britannia ware, &c.

Rear of Baptist Church.

All orders for JOBBING, well executed, and promptly attended to.
Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1yr.

Coughs and Colds

CAN be cured by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, or Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

A Genuine article may be had at D. H. ATWOOD'S, No. 4, Main St. Aug. 4, tf.

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.

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. 1 y.

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.

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, 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, 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, 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 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 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.

ABBOT FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE next Term will commence on the last Wednesday (29th) of August, and continue 12 weeks.

Besides the instruction usually given in such Seminaries, Lectures will be given occasionally by the Professors of the Theo. Seminary, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and others.

The Trustees have erected a spacious and pleasant boarding house, which is well furnished, and warmed by furnaces, where pupils can board with their teachers and be under their special care out of school. Board \$2.50 per week, including washing. Fuel and lights extra.

Inquiries may be addressed to the Principal, Miss NANCY J. HASSELTINE, Prof. Park, Rev. H. B. Holmes, Andover, or Rev. Sam'l C. Jackson, State House, Boston.
Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 2t.

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!

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.

A priceless Curative and Invigorator of the Hair.

Use it

If you are bald headed.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL

If you have a fine head of hair and desire to keep it.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.

Prepared and sold by J. C. WADLEIGH, No. 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence Mass.

TEA & COFFEE—COFFEE & TEA.

My Dear, said a lovely and devoted wife to her now devoted husband a few days since, I want you to step into Mr. Wadleigh's store on your way home to dinner, and get another pound of his excellent Tea; for I am out of it, and as to think of using any other is all out of the question, for you know we all think it the very best we ever had. Margaret, said the kind hearted Lady, see how much Coffee there is in the can. Well, my dear, said she, I think you had better get one of his 5 lb. cans this time, for I can't put up with anybody's else—and that will last us some time.

LUBEN'S EXTRACTS, of all kinds, always to be had at the sign of the Good Samaritan.
June 16—1yr.

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 John P. Jewett & Co., 117 Washington St., Boston,—or to the subscribers,

MOSES FOSTER, JR., } Assignees.
SAMUEL MORRILL, }
Andover, June 16, 1855. tf.

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—tf.

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, Febrile 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, where they not substantiated by persons of the highest position and character as to the soundness of the suspicion of truth.

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. WINTERBOP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

ALDO, 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'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 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 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

POET'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]

THE BABY.

How could we call her back again,
From out the Saviour's arms?
He holds her safe, an angel now,
Freed from all earthly harms.

We fondly cherished her while here,
And fain would call her ours;
But God has said, I only lent
You one of my choice flowers.

To deck his blooming paradise,
He chose this rare, sweet bud,
Nor waited long, but placed it there,
E'en in its baby-hood.

E'er sorrow's frost could cast a blight,
Or e'er the breath of sin
Could taint that spirit, pure and white,
He took it up to Him.

With gladsome wings she sped her way,
Nor felt at parting, pained;
And why?—because she could not know
What aching hearts remained.

Then while your parent-hearts must weep
For her whom you have given,
Thank Him, who by this stroke has drawn
You one link nearer heaven.

New York, August 1, 1855. SARAH.

PROFITS OF FRUIT.

Examples almost without number may be given, where single trees have yielded from five to ten dollars a year in fruit, and many instances in which twenty or thirty dollars have been obtained. If one tree of the Rhode Island Greening will afford forty bushels of fruit, at a quarter of a dollar per bushel, which has often occurred, forty such trees on an acre would yield a crop worth four hundred dollars. But taking but one quarter of this amount as a low average for all seasons, and with imperfect cultivation, one hundred dollars would still be equal to the interest on fifteen hundred per acre. Now, this estimate is based upon the price of good winter apples for the past thirty years, in our most productive districts; let a similar calculation be made with fruits rarer and of a more delicate character. Apricots, and the finer varieties of the plum, are often sold for three to six dollars per bushel; the best early peaches from one to three dollars; and pears, from hardy and productive trees, two to five bushels per tree, with good management, is a frequent crop; and on large pear trees five times this quantity. An acquaintance received eight dollars for a crop grown on two fine young cherry trees, and twenty-four dollars from four young peach trees, of only six years' growth from the bud. In Western New York, single trees of the Doyenne or Virgalieu pear have often afforded a return of twenty dollars or more, after being sent hundreds of miles to market. An acre of such trees, well managed, would far exceed in profit a five hundred acre farm.

But the anxious inquiry is suggested, "Will not our markets be surfeited with fruit?" This will depend on the judgment and discretion of cultivators. With the exception of the peaches of Philadelphia and the strawberries of Cincinnati, a great deficiency is still felt in all our large cities. Of these two fruits, large plantations are brought rapidly into full bearing. The fruit, when ripe, quickly perishes, and cannot be kept a week; yet thousands of acres in peach trees, bending under their heavy crops, are needed for the consumption of the one city, and broad, fifty acre fields, redden with enormous products, send many hundred bushels of strawberries daily into the other. If, instead of keeping but three days, sorts were now added that would keep three months, many times the amount would be needed. But the market would not be confined to large cities. Railroads and steamboats would open new channels of distribution throughout the country, for increased supplies. Nor would the business stop here. Large portions of the eastern continent would gladly become purchasers, as soon as sufficient quantities should create facilities for a reasonable supply. Our best apples are eagerly bought in London and Liverpool, where nine dollars per barrel is not an unusual price for the best Newton Pippins. And by being packed in ice, Doyenne pears, gathered early in autumn, have been sold at mid-winter in Calcutta; peaches have been safely sent to Jamaica, and strawberries to Barbadoes. The Baldwin apple has been furnished in good condition in the East Indies, two months after it is entirely gone in Boston.

I repeat it, sir, I never can, and never will, and no earthly power will make me vote, directly or indirectly, to spread SLAVERY OVER TERRITORY WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST. Never while reason holds her seat in my brain—NEVER, WHILE MY HEART SENDS THE VITAL FLUID THROUGH MY VEINS—NEVER!—Henry Clay.

SALT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Speaking on this subject, an article in the Albany Evening Journal says:—

"Everywhere in the South of France the salt made by solar and natural evaporation is a great deal cheaper than when made in boilers by artificial heat, and the solar salt costs for the 109 kilogrammes of 232 pounds (4 bushels) 8 or 9 cents. The actual cost of salt to the manufacturer in the south of France, in the last twenty years, is consequently, about two cents per bushel. The fact is of public notoriety; and by some new improvement in salt works, which I myself introduced into Italy in 1848, the bushel was produced for only 1½ cents from the brine of the Adriatic Sea, which has about 2½ per cent of salt.

In Syracuse, the greatest market of American salt, the cost to the manufacturer per bushel is three times as much; it is 6 or 7 cents in spite of the richness of the brine, which has 18 per cent of salt. Why then so incredible a difference? Because, according to the report of Prof. Cook, of 1854, (page 14,) in the present method of manufacture by solar evaporation in Syracuse, about three fourths of the evaporating power is lost, whereas in France the whole power is controlled, and so used as to proportionally reduce the cost of the manufacture, diminishing it from 6 or 7 cents to about 2 cents."

The writer says that the same plan may be adopted here as in France and Italy, and thus save an immense sum to the consumer. It will be of signal advantage to agriculture if the price of salt could be reduced so as to bring it into use upon land as a fertilizer, possessing as it does the power to kill many of the insects that destroy crops.

Notwithstanding the richness of our salt springs, the United States import twelve millions of bushels of salt per annum.

CULTURE OF GRASS AND CLOVER.—The Connecticut Banner says many farmers are in the habit of pasturing their meadow lands in the fall, and even till the setting in of the winter, and the fall, and again in spring, till the first of June, and frequently allow their sheep to graze thereon through the winter months, especially in open weather when the ground is frozen. Any farmer that is versed in husbandry, or has a correct knowledge of the rudiments of agriculture, will admit that this course of procedure ought not to be practised. On ordinary farms, meadows will produce no more "latter feed," than they necessarily need to protect the plants from the frost and drought combined, the ensuing winter and spring. Nature has her fixed laws and they must be obeyed, or else materially injure the crop. Grass, like all other perennial plants, produces in autumn a set of germs or suckers, to be in readiness to germinate and expand the next spring. And if the prime suckers are chopped off at the ground by horses or sheep, vegetation will be deferred till late in the spring, and your crop will be diminished year after year, till your meadows be worthless.

THE COLLAR BUSINESS.—Gloversville is not more famous for mittens, nor Lynn for shoes, than Troy is for collars and bosoms. They also get up the whole article in great perfection. We were politely shown through the sewing department of one of these establishments the other day, by Mr. Bennett, the original proprietor, where forty sewing machines are in operation, worked by as many young ladies, who easily turn off 15 dozen collars a day. They work by the piece, and can readily earn from nine to ten dollars a week. They employ, in connection with that establishment, from 600 to 800 persons.

Some estimate of the extent of the business in fifteen similar manufactories may be made from this. Some of them are nearly as large as this; but supposing them to be, on an average, half as large, the daily manufacture would be more than 50,000 collars per day, employing about 5000 persons in connection with the collar business in Troy.—*Amsterdam Recorder.*

A STUBBORN JURY.—The Portland Transcript tells a good story of a Col. M—, living in Washington county, Maine, who had a great aptitude for serving as a Juror. When thus serving, he had a very great anxiety that his opinion should be largely consulted in making up a verdict. Some years ago, while upon a case, after many hours' trial to agree, but failing, he marshalled the delinquent jury from the room to their seats in the court, where the impatient crowd awaited the result of the trial.

"Have you agreed upon a verdict?" inquired the clerk.

Col. M— arose, turned a withering glance upon his brother jurors, and exclaimed:

"May it please the court, we have not; I have done the best I could do, but here are eleven of the most contrary characters I ever had any dealings with."

A TRUMP CARD.—There was a very large family of Cards wunts at Slickville. They were mostly in the stage-coach, and livery-stable line, and careless sort of people. So one day, Squire Zenas Card had a christening at his house. Says the minister, "What shall I call the child?" "Pontius Pilate," said he. "I can't," said the minister, "and I won't. No soul ever heard of such a name for a christian since baptism came in fashion. "I am sorry for that," said the Squire, "for it's a mighty pretty name. I heard it once in church, and I thought if ever I had a son I'd call him after him; but as I can't have that—and it's a dreadful pity—call him Trump;" and he was christened "Trump Card."—*Sam Slick's native and Human Nature.*

We heard a good one the other day. An old farmer standing on the corner was terribly out of humor because he had lost all his wheat by the weevil for two successive years. He was advised by a bystander to sow Mediterranean wheat hereafter, as that escaped the ravages of the insect. He replied indignantly—"No, sir, I'll be darned if I do—I can stand it as long as the weevil can, and I will. Wooster Dem.

That farmer was brother to the fellow who had a sore toe, which, despite all bread and milk poultices, or soothing "pain extractors," would ache—ache—ache. Finally the sufferer got desperate, and giving his sore toe something to ache for, exclaimed, "There, darn ye, ache, I can stand it as long as you can."

WHAT Kossuth said in a late letter, of the English people, is true of some men at least in this country: "There is a strange habit in this country to accept for a truth in politics anything men hear often repeated. If there is a place in the world where authority perfectly paralyzes scrutiny, and supplies the defect of argument, this is the place for it. Let the leaders of the two great political parties but boldly repeat a thousand times that the moon is a green cheese, and they will live to see it incorporated in the political creed of parliamentary government."

SEVERE BUT JUST.—An Irishman was detected in Lawrence, Mass., a few nights since, girdling and mutilating the shade trees on the Common. He was arrested and carried before Judge Stevens, who sentenced him to twelve months imprisonment in the House of Correction. The Lawrence Courier remarks with truth: "He deserves the punishment, severe though it may seem. Nobody but a dirty dog will wilfully mutilate a tree belonging to public grounds and planted for the public benefit."

AN ELASTIC SALARY.—The salary of the Governor of Indiana, though small enough, when stated without the perquisites to which the office entitles the incumbent, is yet quite liberal when stated in full. The salary proper is \$1500. Besides this, there are \$500 allowed for rent of house and \$600 for family expenses; the fees on swamp land patents amount to \$3,000 yearly, and a fund for visiting institutions, &c., amounting to \$1,100, making a total of \$6,700—by no means a niggardly salary.

Notwithstanding the shoe business has been considered dull for two seasons past, the shoe towns continue to be more prosperous and thriving than any others in the Commonwealth. There is this year more building in Lynn than ever before, and the houses are of a better class, some of them equal any in New England. Haverhill, too, is pushing ahead at a rapid rate. One hundred houses are now in process of erection, and nearly as many more, it is reported, will go up this year.

MRS. JUDSON'S MOTHER DEAD.—We learn from the Hamilton (N. Y.) Journal of the 3d instant, that Mrs. Lavina R. Chubbuck died in that village on the evening of the 2d, at the good old age of 70 years. Mrs. Chubbuck was one of a type of women whose passing away we greatly regret—the old-fashioned mother. She was the mother of her who is known to the literary world as Fanny Forrester, and to the religious as the wife of the great missionary to Burmah.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GOING TO SEED.—We have lately published accounts of tall grass, but we have before us samples of what is growing on Squire Reuben Pease's farm in Plaistow, N. H. It is the tallest yet. Stalk of rye, ripe, 6 feet 8 inches high; another stalk containing 85 heads from one seed. On Grass he knocks them all, he has about 5 acres of herd's grass 5 feet 4 inches high, and red top do. Beat that, you heroes who can. *Essex Banner.*

Lazy rich girls make rich men poor—and industrious poor girls make poor men rich.

An Australian shepherd, writing home to his mother, says—"Good fat mutton is very plentiful here. I often wish I had a fork long enough, so that I might stick a piece on the end for your dinner."

"A man can't help what happens behind his back," as the loafer said when he was kicked out of doors.

\$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 FAYE, 3d, Selectmen
JONAS HOLT, of
GEORGE FOSTER, Andover.

Andover, July 14, 1855.

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, &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.

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, 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, 5:05, 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 an hour later.
Apr. 7. tf 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 Wm. J. Junction; or 2:12 P. M. Leave Salem at 10:10 AM, 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. ELLIOTT,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,
Over Orway & 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. tf Feb 19.

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,
GEORGE H. MORRILL.
Feb 19. tf

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE,

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

VOL. III.—NO. 27.

ANDOVER,

MASS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 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.

THE FARM.

LENOX, JULY 28, 1855.

What a world of things one has to look after when he first reaches the country, and the farm! First in order, of course, is the crop of children—tumbling, tumultuous, climbing, kissing, talking, and eager to pull you a dozen different ways. They were all born brown as a chestnut. All are plump, rosy, and hearty. One has had his curls cut off, another is rigged in farm-boy style, and the younger ones have their catalogues of mishaps to rehearse—the finger cut, the toe stubbed, the loss of a pet goat, the acquisition of a Newfoundland puppy, which is agreed to be the most extraordinary and amusing of all little fat black puppies.

We sally forth, a long train of boys and girls following and pointing out the marvels. First we look after the grass—thick, succulent, "green as grass," and quite tempting. One is almost disposed to lie down and roll, and then to take a bite, just to see what kind of fare the Babylonish king must have had. Bravest of all grasses is the Indian Corn! It is now about three feet high, and waving its blade to every wind with the most graceful movements. It has had the last hoeing; it is "laid by." Nothing now remains for it but to go forward, as all its fathers have done, grow, top out, then tassel out, then shake its top-dust down upon its silken tassel, then fill up the plump kernels, at which point, in respect to the sweet corn, we shall step in and relieve the stock of any further care of the delicious ear, transferring it to the pot, the platter, the plate, and elsewhere. The field corn must go on and nurse its charge, swaddled in juicy husks, until the cob is armed with gold or silver grains, and the shrinking and withered husk lets out the tops of the shiny ear.

We walk along the rows of potatoes, admiring the clusters of blossoms, and admiring the wisdom of Nature which ordained a race of Irish, especially to eat such tasteless things. Potatoes, rice, the white of eggs, baker's bread, and cotton wool, are food whose flavor is to be apprehended by faith.

Next we look after the oats, the most graceful of small grains; then after the wheat, and the barley. (Take note, we feed the barley to the stock, not to the brewers.) We walk through the purple and pink blossoming clover, through the herds-grass, down into the pastures, to look after the cows and the yearlings. The kind and grass-breathed creatures know that we are strangers. They pause, with an unchewed mouthful, and look full-faced at us, and reach forth their muzzles to smell out who we are. By a little coaxing we make our peace, and are allowed to pat their sides and caress them.

The barns next must be inspected; the empty mows, the stables, the yard, and, above all, the great barn-floor, which is to be bedded with fresh hay, and then receive our body for many an hour this summer. For, through the south door comes up the picture of scarped mountains, and

green hills, and tree-covered knobs, and the pale blue of distant mountains, and near fields full of elm and ash trees, and the lake, cut into three parts by the trees which line its edge, so that it looks like three pet pools instead of a mile-long lake.

The hens are not to be neglected. We have no pure bloods except the Boston Greys. The Shanghaes have been abridged and improved. Our common barn-yards and the Shanghaes have been rolled into one, and both have profited by the junction. The old fashioned hens have gained in size, and in all motherly qualities.

The Shanghae has been led to see the error of rumplessness and of yard-long legs. After converting some inches of legs into tail-feathers, he has become a well-dressed and most respectable creature.

A pair of turkeys have made their appearance here. Nine eggs have resulted. Nelly, the maid of the dairy and of the yard, has plucked away the eggs as soon as they were born, and to-morrow a broad-breasted hen, who for the last week has been diligently setting upon an empty nest, is to take charge of these shells charged with turkeys. We—that is, the children, bring in from fifteen to twenty-five eggs a day, fresh, warm, white! The city grocers may peddle obsolete eggs to whom they will, but not to us, whose henery is every hour vocal with new achievements, and whose pantry is rich in dishes rounded up with globes of white, which come and go with daily fluctuation. The old rooster is quite dilapidated. He is now put upon a pension and turned out of the coop. His feathers are ragged, his head scarred and battered, his tail is ragged and thin. He walks about with a subdued and serious air, as one who reflects upon the vanity of life. He utters no musical call as he picks up his seeds and morsels. Crowing is a past glory with him. All his past services are forgotten. His wives are given to others, and the poor Mormon patriarch wanders about the very pauper of the barn! Although he walks up and down in sight of youthful roosters, not one of them takes the lesson to heart, or reflects upon his own destiny. The Boston Grey is careless; the Bantam is fierce and fiery; and the amalgamation Shanghae towers up in perpendicular pride and prowess, as if he felt immortal blood within his heart.

We have no geese. We are going soon to have some ducks. The pigeons are increasing prodigiously. What an air of state and abundance it gives to a place to have half a hundred pigeons flapping through the air, sweeping in long circles among the trees, cooing on the roof-top, and soiling everything that comes near the roosts!

We had almost forgotten the pigs. They are multitudinous and comely, and when they consider themselves neglected, they are able to make their delicate notes of expostulation heard and heeded.

And now, when this long and sultry wet weather shall have cleared up, and we have the peculiar Lenox air, the hills and mountains, we shall be prepared for the chronicling of other events.

M. GUIZOT ON HUMAN DEPRAVITY.

A remarkable article of M. Guizot, entitled, "Our Disappointments and our Hopes," has been reproduced in several journals. Yet in reality M. Guizot says nothing but what others have said before him. Many a time have we repeated that evil was not in institutions, but in man; that a change of institutions effected nothing while man remained the same. But M. Guizot says all this in a language, and with an elevation of views which will secure him a wide publicity. In the commencement, he says that there was, in opinion, in the Revolutionists of 1789, one great delusion and fault; *they thought that man was good.* Here is a paragraph that I cannot refrain from quoting; it will rejoice many a Christian's heart: "The truth as to the nature of man is in the Christian faith; it is in man himself that evil dwells; man is inclined to evil. I do not wish here to write theology; but I unhesitatingly use its terms, which are the most exact and clear; the dogma of

original sin is the religious expression and explanation of a natural fact—the innate inclination of man to disobedience and license. I hold this fact to be evident in the eyes of whoever observes himself with sincerity. To overcome it, man wants two restraints—an inward restraint, faith in God and in his moral laws—an outward restraint, human laws, and an authority able to enforce obedience to them. Where one of these restraints is wanting, the other does not suffice. The force of human laws alone is powerless in regulating and keeping within bounds men who want the moral law; and in order to preserve its empire over men, the moral law needs that human laws should come to its aid. Given up to itself and to its inclinations, either within or without, the human heart escapes and is lost." He speaks of the eighteenth century, and sketches it in one line: "It was an age, not only of impassioned sympathy, but of idolatrous adulation for mankind, and it is in that, above all, that it ceased to be Christian." And further on we find these fine words: "Liberty needs virtue; nations are only capable of strong self-government when souls use strong self-government. I do not think I calumniate my times by saying, that what they want is precisely the firm self-government of souls." When we look at the means which our countrymen employ to attain this government, we are terrified at the futurity in reserve for our country—bad habits, bad books, demoralizing spectacles, relaxed principles—these are what we have; some far and wide scattered Christians, who are not always clear from the general contagion. But there is a book which can bring man back to the true, to the good, to obedience, and to self-denial, by leading us to Jesus Christ. *London Christian Times.*

GOOD HUMOR.—Keep in good humor. It is not great calamities that embitter existence, it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the "minor miseries," that make the heart heavy and temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality. It helps nobody, hinders everybody. It is always disgraceful, except in rare cases when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even that "noble rage" seldom mends the matter. Keep in good humor.

No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart makes nimble hands and keeps the mind free and alert. No misfortune is so great as one that sours the temper. Till cheerfulness is lost, keep in good humor.

The company of a good-humored man is a perpetual feast. He is welcome everywhere. Eyes glisten at his cheering presence. Franklin's indomitable good humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adams's fire or Jefferson's wisdom. He clothed wisdom with smiles and softened contentious minds into acquiescence. Keep in good humor.

EVERY MAN FINDS HIS LEVEL.—Men find their level in society. We have known this adage applied to a young fellow just starting in the career of life. Take comfort, Sir, you will find your level, was all the encouraging word he had. If you have talents and industry, well; if not, the Lord help you, man never will. With this comfortable assurance, many brave youths strike out upon the bosom of the world's great deep on the strength of the maxim, in the expectation of finding their level, and are drowned before they can reach it.

Could they have been supported a little in the struggle at first, when there was perhaps an accidental flow of ill luck, or gust of disturbing forces, or more than usually cross currents running, possibly a sunken rock in the way, and struck without anybody's fault; had the young adventurer been then supported by some friendly strong hand, responding to the cry of "Help me, or I sink," he might have afterwards made a favorable voyage through life. As it was, and too frequently is, he was abandoned to the wise saying, "Every man will find his level." He found his at the bottom of the hard-hearted sea, as thousands had done before, and will do after him. *Newark Daily Advertiser.*

LIEUT. MAURY'S OBSERVATIONS ON LAND.

SAYS the Evening Post. In the number for August of the *American Farmer* we find a paper from that well-known scientific gentleman, Lieut. Maury, United States Navy, suggesting to the farmers generally a plan for securing a more intimate acquaintance with the influences which surround them in the atmosphere, from which they may derive advantages in their profession equally as important as are those which have been secured to the mariner by the method of observation so extensively carried out at sea under his auspices. Lieut. M. asks for co-operation in his plan, which he says is "very simple, and calls on the farmers for little more than good will;" and considering the source from whence the suggestions on the subject come, we should think they would command the attention of all intelligent men, and enlist the ready efforts of the friends of agriculture in all quarters—thus demonstrating that the farmers have as due an appreciation of such undertakings for their benefit and for the advancement of science as the men who "go down to the sea in ships." Lieut. M.'s suggestions are as follows:

I first want authority to take the preliminary steps, and to confer with other meteorologists and men of science at home and abroad, with the view of establishing a uniform system of meteorological observations for the land as we have done for the sea.

If any officer of the government were authorized to say to the farmers, as I have to the sailors, here is a form of a meteorological journal; it shows you the observations that are wanted, the hours at which they are to be made; tells what instruments are required, and how they are to be used; take it, furnish the government with the observations, and in return the government will discuss them and give you a copy of the results when published—he would have at once and without cost a volunteer corps of observers that would furnish him with all the data requisite for a complete study of both agricultural and sanitary meteorology.

Could not at least one farmer be found on the average, for every country, in every state, that would gladly undertake the observations? I don't think there would be any difficulty on that score. Sailors have been found to do as much for every part of the sea—on an average ten observers for a state would be sufficient.

Now, if we could get the English government, and the French government, and the Russian government, and the other Christian states both of the Old World and the New to do the same by their farmers, we shall have the whole surface of our planet covered with meteorological observers acting in concert, and eliciting from nature, under all varieties of climate and circumstances, answers to the same questions, and that, too, at no other expense than what each government should choose to incur for the discussion and publication of the observations that are made by its own citizens or subjects.

What is wanted in a system of observations like this is uniformity. Hence, co-operation—an agreement to observe the same things at the same times—is essential to anything like success. We want not only corresponding observations as to the time, but we want them made with instruments that are alike, or that can be compared; and then we may expect to find out something certain and valuable concerning the movements of the grand and beautiful machine called the atmosphere.

If you ask me to state beforehand what particular discoveries or special results of value I expect to make, I answer: If I could tell I would not ask your assistance to make them. The fields meteorological are large—there are many of them, and all that I do know about them is that there is in them mighty harvests of many sorts.

Some years ago I commenced such a system for the sea as I am now advocating—and as I now both see and feel the necessity of—for the land. After we had been at work a little while and begun to gather in a harvest of useful results by discovering new truths and facts, Congress authorized the Secretary of the Navy to employ three small vessels of the navy to assist me in perfecting these discoveries and pushing forward investigations.

Now you would have said, what two things can be more remote than maps to show which way the winds blow, and a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic? Yet it seems they are closely connected, for researches undertaken for the one are found to bear directly upon the other. Among the early fruits gathered by pushing our discoveries, even with the slender means afforded by Congress—for the Secretary was authorized to let me have these three small vessels only in case they should cost nothing—there is promise of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic.

We are told by the public prints that a company has been formed for the purpose, the money raised, contracts made, and the cable that is to hold the wires and span the ocean has commenced to be made. I have a piece of it now on the table before me.

One of the results of getting the wires across will be to place the farmers with their provision markets and produce exactly half the distance in time—and time now seems to be the only true measure of distance—from Europe that they now are. Let us illustrate the value is one respect only of this telegraph to the farmers: a demand springs up in England for breadstuffs, for instance. The news must now wait for the steamer to sail before it is ready to come, and by the time she reaches our shores, and the produce can be sent forward, the chief granaries of Europe have been ransacked, and the American dealer finds himself too late in the market.

But when that telegraphic plateau, which we have discovered in the Atlantic, shall be threaded with the magnetic cable, the intelligence will be known in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans as soon as it is in Liverpool. Straightway the produce is put in motion, and instead of coming in "the day after the fair," as is now too often the case, it will arrive with the young of the flood that comes rolling in from the East to meet the demand. By this achievement, or by the achievements which these investigations at sea have already accomplished in the shortening of the voyages and saving of time, who have been the greater gainers, the farmers or the merchants?

Storms on land have a beginning and an end; that is, they commence at one place, and frequently, after several days' travel, end at some other; at least so it is held. What would it be worth to the farmer or the merchant, or to anybody, if he could know, with something like certainty, the kind of weather he might always expect one, two, three or more days ahead?

I think it not at all unlikely that such, to some extent at least, would be among the first fruits of this system of observations that I am proposing.

Certain of the observers scattered over all parts of the country would probably be required to make daily reports to the central office in Washington as to the weather, each for his own station—say at 9 A. M. This would soon enable us to determine the laws of progress as well as the march of the various states of weather, such as gales, rains, snow-storms and the like; so that by knowing in what part of the country a storm-had arisen, we should—learning through the telegraph the direction it might take—be enabled to calculate its rate of travel, and to predict within a few hours the time it would arrive at different places on its line of march; and knowing these, the telegraphic agency which the newspaper press of the country has established here, would, without more ado or further cost, make the announcement the next morning in all the papers of the land.

I allude to this as an exemplification only of some of the first fruits of the plan. I do not suppose that we should be able to telegraph in advance of every shower of rain, but without doubt the march of the rains that are general, can be determined in time to give the people, in some portions of the country at least, warning of their approach.

Such an office as will be required here in Washington, to carry out the details of this plan, is already in existence. It was established by Mr. Calhoun when he was Secretary of War, and it is under the control of the Surgeon-General of the army. There the meteorological observations that are made at our military posts are discussed and published; and one of the most valuable and interesting reports concerning the meteorology climates of the country that has ever appeared, is now in course of publication there. Or such an office might be made a branch of the "Agricultural Division of the Patent Office." In either case the nucleus for it is already in existence; and the only expense necessary would be on account of the addition to the force of the office that would be required to discuss the observations after they are made.

I make the appeal to the farming interest especially, because that is the great interest to be subserved by the scheme; and if the farmers do not really care enough about it to use their influence with their representatives in Congress to procure the very trifling appropriation that is required to get it under way, I do not see why I should give myself any further trouble in the matter.

Will you not bring the subject in some tangible shape before the agricultural societies of the country? A simple memorial from them to Congress would not fail to procure all the legislative aid necessary.

Some of the leading scientific men of Europe are ready to join us in such a plan; and with authority to confer with them officially as to details, I have no doubt that most of the governments of the world would undertake, each for itself, and within its own territories, a corresponding series of observations, so that we should then be able to study the movements of this great atmospherical machinery of our planet as a whole, and not, as hitherto, in isolated detached parts. Respectfully, etc.

M. E. MAURY, Lt. U. S. N.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1855.

POLITICS.—During the past week such members of the State Committees of the different political parties as favor a fusion movement have held a meeting in Boston for consultation. At this time we are not apprised of the result of their deliberations, but it is doubtful whether they can come to an agreement except upon the naked question of anti-Nebraska and a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. All other issues introduced with reference to national politics would only weaken the party, and with reference to other questions of a test character, the fewer riders put on, the better.

One thing is certain no party ought to succeed at the coming election which does not go in decidedly and unequivocally for retrenchment in our State expenditures, and for a reduction of the members of our legislature. New York with a population and territory immensely greater than Massachusetts, has a legislature less than one third as large as ours, and there is no complaint that the interests of the people are not well cared for. One city in this State sends as many members to the lower house as almost half the State of New York sends to her assembly. If the reduction cannot be reached in any other way, let the State be districted, and the sooner this is done, the better. We are now having State taxation to our hearts content not only year after year in regular succession but increasing at a fearful ratio. This year our State tax is one third larger than last year, our county tax as large again as a few years ago. At this rate the burden imposed upon the people will become "intolerable to be borne." In view of these considerations which touch a sensitive point what is to be done? If we could have a party raised up which would evince real regard for "the dear people," attend to their business; enact few laws; abolish all useless ones; expunge all redundancies in those now existing; diminish the number of officials; cut off all excrescences, and shorten the sessions of the legislature, it would be entitled to the confidence and support of the people.

Whether it would be possible to accomplish thus much is extremely doubtful for three are persons of great importance in their own estimation, who are ready to jump on to any party which has the least prospect of success, and they break its back by their immense weight. They wonder how the government of the State has been sustained so long without the support of their herculean shoulders, and they assume their responsibilities with peculiar gusto. Let the sensible portion of the community take this matter in hand and make a united effort to redress grievances and establish and perpetuate the right.

THE ATTRACTIONS AND ADVANTAGES OF ANDOVER.—In some period of human life all persons fix their minds upon some spot which they intend to make their permanent abode. They have become tired of roaming, and of worldly excitement, and sigh for rest and quiet; or they are still engaged in business, and seek a home for themselves and families, in some place remote from the noise and whirl of city life; or perhaps they have a small circle of loved ones around them, whom they wish to place under salutary influences, and educate them for the active duties of existence.

To all such sensible persons who are thus casting about them for a permanent and desirable place of residence, we wish to commend to their attention, the ancient, far-famed, and honorable town of Andover. That this town affords superior attractions for pleasant homes, is the conclusion in which all must cordially unite, who will look over the ground for themselves. We do not wish to be considered vain or presumptuous in speaking of our town, but we should just like to know where another can be found which in all respects is equal to this. Consider first its—

NATURAL SCENERY. Where has Nature been more lavish of a wonderful and beautiful variety in all her ever-changing scenes and operations than here! Our rivers, the noble Merrimack bounding us on the north, and the Shawshin and Cochichewick gracefully winding like threads of silver through a carpet of meadows and cultivated fields. Then other lesser tributaries flowing into these, and dancing to their own sweet and joyous music, filling the eye with beauty, and tempting the seeker of sport to try his skill on their finny treasures. Then our ponds, or lakes, as we should more fashionably call them, Haggetts, Great, Fosters, Poms, &c. To be sure their names are not so euphonious or romantic as some with which we are acquainted. But then, if they had some ancient castle, or ruined monastery upon their banks, or if they were associated with some love affair about which poets have sung or if they were connected with some deed of knightly valor and historic renown, then no lakes would be more beautiful. Neither Switzerland nor Scotland could produce any more picturesque or delightful scenery than we find upon their shores. Then next in the category of

Nature's works, are our hills and valleys, our forests and plains, and adding to these, our gardens and shrubbery, and fruit, and cultivated farms, and where does the eye as it looks over these, meet with a more interesting or pleasing diversity. A stranger riding through our town or taking his stand upon one of our hills that overlooks a large portion, would voluntarily exclaim that Nature had scattered her beauties and graces with a prodigal hand upon this portion of her heritage. And not forgetting our sunsets which are said by those who know, to rival in gorgeous beauty those which adorn fair Italia's sky, we think we have reason for saying on the whole that few towns surpass Andover in the beauty and variety of its natural scenery.

But if it is thought that we are prejudiced in this matter, we will quote the testimony of an impartial witness.

Dr. Dwight, in his book of travel, in speaking of Andover, says that, "Its surface is elegantly undulating, and its soil in an eminent degree fertile. The meadows are numerous, large, and of the first quality. The groves charmingly interspersed, are tall and thrifty. The landscape everywhere varied, neat and cheerful, is also everywhere rich. Upon the whole Andover is one of the best farming towns in eastern Massachusetts." To all lovers of the beautiful then who are in search of some spot where they may delight the eye, and administer to the wants of their esthetic nature, we say come and take a view for yourselves, and see if these things are not so. In our next number we shall speak of other attractions.

THE AIR LINE ROAD.—As this question is one of considerable importance to the people of this town as it was, it may not be amiss to offer a few remarks upon the subject. For seven or eight months the matter of a division of the town has been agitated, but the consummation has not yet been reached, i. e., so far as adjusting matters is concerned. We do not mean by this to cast the least reflection upon the very efficient Committees who have this subject under consideration, but simply to state the fact as it exists. So much uncertainty has hung over affairs that nothing has yet been done with regard to what is termed the air line road. The work on the Lawrence end of the route is now progressing and it is certain a communication must be opened with North Andover. At the first hearing before the County Commissioners that portion of the road from the house of Jarvis Slade to the Shawshin river was not opposed for the reason that no other route was proposed and that a way to the bridge was necessary. The necessity now existing demands immediate action, and so far as that part of the road is concerned there seems to be no alternative. It is true various questions arise, not the least to some minds is, that the selectmen of a town should build a road without their limits. This question is to be settled agreeable to pre-existing obligations and not under rules in ordinary cases. The old man once said "it is not worth while to discuss the question how the oxen got into the corn, but how we shall get them out."

It is to be regretted that this road should continue a fruitful source of trouble after having been a prominent means of dividing the town, but however unpleasant the duty of looking it full in the face may be, it must be done. While the town may feel compelled to build the north end of the road as a necessity, she will protest most strongly against the other portion of it as unnecessary, expensive, undesired, and burdensome. And that notwithstanding it may meet the wishes of the few, it is the infliction of flagrant injustice upon the many. It is fraught with mischief, and produces alienation. If there must be division it should be with friendly feelings without the intrusion of such bones of contention. And if the public neither require it for travel or building, there is certainly no good reason for pushing it, and while we try to submit to the power that be in all reasonable requirements, we cannot help thinking, if we are not permitted to say it, that some of their demands seem unreasonable.

"THE LORD'S WAYS, ARE NOT OUR WAYS."—At one time on the banks of Brazil, says a master of a "whaler," I worked for many days to get the ship into a peculiar latitude, where the whales had been abundant the year preceding. No sooner however did we reach the ground, than a gale sprung up, and blew us off. While the wind howled, and the ship drifted on, league after league, I spent the time in cursing the Almighty. All my hopes of a short voyage were ended, and my heart was full of bitterness towards God, not alone because he had defeated my plans, but because he had power to defeat them. At length the gale broke, the sea went down, and on every side of us the water swarmed with whales. We lowered our boats without delay, and in a few hours started the try-works, and the fires did not go out until the ship was full below, and as many casks as we could carry lashed on deck. We then started for home, and were not gone the whole of a season. Other ships as I learned afterwards, which were to windward of the ground where I was when the gale began, were driven there by it, but found no whale, and

were obliged to remain two years before they could get oil enough to go home. Is it not wonderful, that God should have made that gale drive me to the very spot where I could fill the ship, while I was profaning his name, and accusing him of cruel unkindness. None but God would have done so." "Surely the wrath of men shall praise him," God made use of these means to the conversion of the Captain, and he is now going on his way rejoicing—acting the part of a faithful master, and missionary in the cause of him whom "the wind and seas obey." "Surely the mercy of the Lord endureth forever," and special providences confirm the truth of inspiration, that "He is long-suffering," not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." C.

"ON MUTUAL WANTS, BUILD MUTUAL HAPPINESS."—Some five or six years since, J. S. Young, Esq., then of Andover, and one of the originators of its very flourishing Horticultural Society; among other happy remarks relative to the formation of such associations, spoke with much emphasis upon the benefit of members frequently visiting each other's grounds, comparing modes of operation, the desirableness of new vegetable acquisitions, and mutually exchanging such other facilities as would tend to horticultural progression. We have been forcibly impressed with the wisdom of these remarks, by recent visits to gardens of fellow members of this society both in North and South Andover. If the complaint against long articles, for a short paper, were not so formidable, we would spend an hour talking about more than twenty gardens of beauty, richness and good management, worthy of all praise and imitation. But let every one go and see for himself. It is within the memory of very tender childhood even, when grounds were sterile and barren, which are now overshadowed with richest fruits and flowers. Do not these treasures of nature enter largely into the true riches of every man, woman and child? Are they not of good report, pacific and desirable in almost all conditions of human life? Let the Lawrence Courier then and the rest of mankind know that the glorious little Andover Advertiser will speak often, and earnestly to encourage especially every member of our Horticultural Society to seek for such knowledge and acquisitions as will enable each one to surround his home, with the best possible productions which his soil is capable of producing. We wish that every paper, great or small, would every time it speaks, hint to the world, how much better than war and bloodshed, or even heartless political strife and controversy, is the cultivation of the peaceable fruits, of the pumpkin, squash, cucumber, melon, tomatoe, sweet potatoe, and grapevine, and the gooseberry, blackberry, and raspberry bush, etc. etc., such for instance as are just now, to our certain knowledge, to be found in great perfection in the admirably cultivated grounds of Mr. George H. French, who is by the way, the worthy Treasurer of the above named useful association, and has a very pleasant way of showing (some say cracking) up, his vegetable and animal beauties, for he has both in great perfection, and of certifying that you, lady or gentleman, are for two dollars paid into its treasury, a life member of the Andover Horticultural Society in good and regular standing. E. S.

A CARD.—Mr. Lamb, being about to make arrangements to leave Andover, with his Saloon, takes this opportunity to thank his many friends and patrons, for their kind offices and liberal patronage.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Asa Cummings, the venerable editor of the Christian Mirror, is about to remove his residence from Portland to North Andover. All such persons are cordially welcomed to our vicinity.

We are glad to learn that Samuel Lawrence, Esq., has made his arrangements to reside in this town permanently. Hitherto he has spent only the summer months here.

The ordination of Mr. George Moore, of the late graduating class of the Theological Seminary, over the Old South Church and Society, in this town, will occur on the tenth of October. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Williams College.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I was much pleased with an article that appeared in the Advertiser, a few weeks since, signed "Improvement," it spoke of beautifying and adorning, the resting-places of the dead. This is right. But why is it so often after those resting-places are made beautiful by the hand of the mourner, that they are despoiled. Oh it is sad to the heart, to see the careless footprints on the grave of the loved one, and to know that the thoughtless hand, has plucked the flowers and shrubs, placed there with an aching heart. I wish it might be otherwise, and that some action might be taken by the *Comitia* of the Old South burying ground, in regard to this, that all might feel those things to be more sacred. M. Andover, August 16, 1855.

A lady, describing an ill-tempered man, said, "He never smiles but that he seems ashamed of it."

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Mr. Lamb, The Proprietor of Carpenter & Wesley's exhibition of splendid views, announces to the citizens of Andover, and vicinity, that he will give a course of lectures and exhibitions, illustrating and explaining the principle features of *Astronomy*, together with the new and recent discoveries made in the Starry Heavens, by the aid of the telescopes of Herschel, Ross, and others. These lectures will be illustrated by diagrams drawn on a large canvass, illuminated by a very *Superior Magical Apparatus*, giving a most brilliant exhibition of the surpassing beauty of the *Dissolving Views*. These lectures and illustrations are alike interesting to both old and young, since they explain some of the simplest phenomena in nature, with which many of all classes are yet unacquainted, such as the Eclipses of the sun and moon, the causes of the Ocean tides, the signs as given in the almanac, &c. In connection with the above, a large number of views of persons, places and things will be given, well spiced with a number of highly interesting comical pieces.

Mr. L.—having lectured in many of the principal cities and villages of New England to the great delight and perfect satisfaction of the intelligent citizens feels assured that he can interest the intelligent citizens of Andover, in this highly interesting science.

For information of the topics discussed, see Programmes.

PUBLIC SENTIMENTS.

I have witnessed Mr. Lamb's *Panoramic Dissolving Views*, and found them highly interesting, and instructive; and no one can witness them in connection with the lecture by Mr. Lamb, without feeling that his time and money were well spent.—R. S. Pope, Clergyman at Hyannis, Mass.

I have witnessed Mr. Lamb's *Dissolving Views* and found them very instructive. This exhibition commends itself highly to the public. The Views are excellent, and the apparatus of the first order.—A. Trip, Teacher of the Village Seminary at Hyannis.

Mr. Lamb's *Astronomical, Historical, and other pleasing Views* are intensely interesting, and instructive.—Barnstable Patriot.

The above Lectures will take place at the Centre School-House on Thursday and Friday evenings, August 23rd and 24th. Commencing at 7½ o'clock, and continuing until 9 o'clock.

Price of admission per lecture, 12½ cts. For the course 20 cts. Children under 10 half price. Favorable arrangements made with families, schools, &c. L.

PIC NIC.—The choir of the Free Church, with invited guests, numbering in all, nearly a hundred ladies and gentlemen, had an agreeable Pic Nic at the North Andover Pond, on Wednesday. The day was spent in fishing, sailing, swinging, roaming, talking, laughing, singing, toasting, speechifying, and eating. On such occasions the appetite gets whet up to such an extent, that ample justice is done to the edibles. The general rule did not find an exception in this instance. The tables groaned with good things, which fully met the wants of all, the substantial being deserted with choice fruits and ice creams. At about six o'clock P. M., the company left the grove, greatly delighted with the interview, and feeling with regard to such occasions very much as the travelling Irishman did, whose comrade congratulated him on the pleasure of seeing mile-stones, when he remarked that he thought "it would be a great improvement to put them nearer together."

DIGNITY.—"No man or woman can justly respect him or herself, who is too imbecile, or too lazy, or too mean, to earn an honest living. No matter how much property, or rank, or fashionable gentility may be possessed, such a human being, stands an object of pity, or contempt, by the side of a self-subsisting industrious. The less a person is willing to help him or herself, the lower that person sinks in true dignity; always of course, excepting cases of absolute misfortune of infancy, and of old age. To be waited on served and hampered by menials; to be useless helpless dolls; to be masters and mistresses; to be mere consumers; to be fattened and decorated paupers, maintained by slaves; is to sink to the lowest rank of humanity."

The Steamship Lebanon from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday. She brings no new intelligence with regard to the war.—Bread stuffs are dull.

A Mass State Convention, of the Republican Party of Maine, was held at Portland on Tuesday. It is estimated that there were twelve thousand people present, and they divided into three monster meetings. Among the Speakers were Hon. N. P. Banks, Ex-Gov. Kent, Hon. J. P. Hale, Senator Fessenden, Ex-Gov. Cleveland of Conn., Senator Wade of Ohio, Hon. B. F. Butler, and Senator Bell of N. H. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Fox sparkling Soda-water with choice Syrups, call at Atwood's.

HARVEST REPORTS.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, MASS.—"Crops of all kinds look very well in this vicinity. Hay about an average. Spring grain and potatoes never were better. Corn is excellent, and will yield largely, as most every farmer has one or more acres growing than usual.

GENESSEE COUNTY, N. Y.—"The reports concerning the sprout in the wheat in this region, are I believe greatly exaggerated. In this place the crop is good. I have been in several fields where the wheat is very large and badly lodged, but have not discovered a single head which was sprouted. The weather now is favorable, and the harvest is being rapidly gathered. The weevil has done but little injury in this vicinity, and on the best land a heavy crop is being gathered. The blight is beginning to make its appearance among the potatoes, but other crops are doing well."

TIOGA COUNTY.—"Crops were never better; as for wheat, it is good, except what little injury the weevil has done. Some pieces are much injured, others are not injured at all. The rye crops are good; oats, potatoes, and other crops bid fair for an abundant harvest. Hay as a general thing is good, but we have had no chance for harvesting for about two weeks. Owing to the cold wet weather in the forepart of the season, corn is rather backward, but since the weather has become warmer it grows very rapidly, and bids fair for a good crop."

ROCK COUNTY, WIS.—"Wheat is harvested. The number of acres sown was limited; but the yield and quality are encouraging for a return to fall sowing. Spring wheat has ripened under a cloudy sky, and with cool weather has filled finely. The *chinch-bug* has done little harm. A few weeks of good weather for harvesting, and we shall have secured the largest and finest crops of spring wheat, oats, and barley ever gathered in this fruitful section of Wisconsin."

"A good deal of grain has already been cut, and much more is ready for the cradle or reaper. The prospect for a general abundant crop is most encouraging. Labor is plenty, and with anything like good weather, the harvest-work will proceed rapidly and safely."

GENESSEE COUNTY, MICH.—"Fears are felt that the wheat is very much injured. That the crop is a good one no one can doubt; but it has rained almost every day for the last two weeks, and the wheat is growing both in the bundle and in the stalk before it is cut. I do not entertain any such fears, unless we should have wet weather for two weeks more. The fact is, many of the farmers commenced cutting their wheat when it was rather green, as they had a great deal to cut; and such wheat, being soft, sprouted very quick. But for a few days back it has been hot, with an occasional shower, so that the wheat has become hard, the sprouts are all withered, and I think it will take more rain than has yet fallen to cause it to sprout."

CORN AND COTTON CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—"In South Carolina flour is selling for, from \$5 to \$6 a barrel. Corn has already fallen 30 per cent. per bushel in the last few weeks. There were heavy exportations to Northern markets. The cotton crop is also said to be doing well, and looking better than at this time last year, but it is subject to so many casualties during the next two months that no very positive opinion can yet be given."

"A planter, writing from East Florida, says that the present corn crop in that section of the country will not fall short of an average crop of twenty bushels per acre, and the quantity planted is unusually large."

"The cotton crop also looks very well, and promises a heavy yield. The cotton is from three to seven feet in height, and very well formed."—*Traveller*.

CALHOUN COUNTY.—"Our staple crop has suffered many of the ills which wheat is heir to, but through them all the rapid growth has brought it vigorously up to harvest time. The cutting commenced the 16th, and a finer crop, both in quantity and quality, the cradle is seldom put into. Corn, though backward, looks thriving, and grass and oats never looked better. Potatoes will be an abundant crop if not injured by rot."

SINGULAR AND FATAL CASUALTY.—Mr. Joseph P. Wadleigh, an Engineer upon the Boston and Maine Railroad, was burned so severely on Wednesday morning, that he lived but five hours afterwards. We understand he was cleaning out the smoke pipe of his Engine, (the O. W. Bailey,) being inside the smoke arch at the Round House, Boston. The Cotton-Waste which he was using was saturated with spirits of turpentine, and took fire, as it is supposed, from sparks remaining in the soot of the pipe, and immediately was in a blaze, burning the unfortunate man, in his confined position, before he could be rescued, in a terrible manner.—He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Poor Wadleigh was well known in this Town, having worked as apprentice with Mr. Jacob Chickering at the Carpenter's Trade, and afterwards attended school several terms. He was one of the oldest Engineers upon the Road, and deemed amongst the best, on the score of carefulness and skill. He was a single man—has a mother in Kingston, N. H. He has a brother who is a Conductor upon the Road.

FIRE AT WEST MEDFORD.—A large barn, belonging to Edward Brooks, Esq., situated on the bed of the Middlesex canal, took fire this morning at 9 o'clock, and was entirely consumed, together with thirty tons English hay, two ox carts, about one hundred bushels potatoes, just dug for market, one hundred flour barrels, and a lot of farming utensils. Two engines from West Cambridge, and three from Medford were promptly on hand, but were unable to play upon the fire for the want of hose—the distance being only 1300 feet to the river. When our informant left, the engineer had sent to Medford for hose. The mansion and stables of Mrs. Smith were saved with much difficulty, by means of wet blankets. The fire might have been caused by an incendiary, but more likely from matches used by the men in lighting their pipes.—*Journal*, 10th.

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 1-2, P. M. Close at 7 1-2, A. M., and 11 1-2, P. M.
 California mails close on the 3d and 8th 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.

—“Well, Alick, how's brother Ike getting along?” “Oh, first rate—got a good start in the world; married a widow who has got nine children.”

In consequence of the new mail arrangements, we regret to learn that some of our subscribers do not receive their papers as early as formerly. They are sent to the Post Office, on Friday afternoons, regularly.

PRICES IN MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE AND VERMONT.—A gentleman well known to us, who has been travelling extensively in the three States above named, called at our office, this forenoon, and asked, with a good deal of earnestness, why it is that the people of Boston are obliged to pay such enormous prices for the necessities of life. He says that the best butter is sold in the country towns for from 15 to 17 cents per pound, while in Boston an inferior article cannot be bought less than from 23 to 25 cents. Eggs are plenty at 12 to 15 cents a dozen, while they can be afforded to use them in Boston must pay 25 to 27 cents. Potatoes can be bought in any quantity for 35 to 45 cents a bushel, with a prospect of lower prices still, while dealers in Boston have the impudence to demand that sum for a single peck, and from \$1 to \$1 37 per bushel. Verily this is a long suffering and much enduring people. How much longer will they allow themselves to be at the mercy of heartless speculators and rascally foresters! —
 Herald, 10th.

ACCIDENT.—A little girl about 7 years of age, daughter of Mr. Potter, on Washington street fell from the railroad bridge and was drowned, on Monday last. Efforts were immediately made to recover the body, but two hours elapsed before it was discovered when life of course was extinct.—Haverhill Gazette.

G. L. Bradley of Bernicia, will accept our thanks for a package of California Papers.

MARRIAGES.

In Tewksbury, Aug 2, by Rev. Mr. Horton of West Cambridge, Daniel Chamberlain, proprietor of the Adams House, Boston, to Abbie W., daughter of Daniel Chapman, Esq., of Tewksbury, and formerly Teacher in the Abbott Female Academy in this town.
 In Lynn, 7th inst., by Rev. Jotham B. Sewell, Mr. Nathaniel T. Davidson, late of Newburyport, to Miss Mary D. Adams of Lynn.
 In Woburn, August 9, by Rev. J. M. Marsters, Osgood Johnson, of Andover, to Miss Martha, daughter of Hon. Charles Choate.
 In North Fairhaven, July 24, by Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, Dr. B. R. Abbe, of Boston, to Miss Elizabeth S. daughter of Gideon Nye, Esq.

DEATHS.

Died June 20th, on his way from the Isthmus to San Francisco, of Asiatic Cholera, James Robinson, of this town, aged 39. Mr. Robinson left here, June 2d, with a company consisting of nine persons, for California, fifteen days afterwards, he was attacked with the fatal epidemic, which in three days, terminated his earthly existence. He has left a wife at Fry's Village, in this town, to mourn his sudden and afflictive death.
 Thirty other persons died on board the Cerro Nevada, during the passage, but none others, than Mr. Robinson, of the Andover Company.
 In Nashua, N. H., 6th inst., Rev. John M. Ellis, aged 62, Agent of the Society for the Promotion of Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, a graduate of the Theo. Sem. in this town, of the Class of 1835.
 In Northbridge, 13th inst., at the residence of her son, (Rev. Wm. Bates), Mrs. Mary S. Bates, widow of the late Joshua Bates, D. D., of Dudley, and sister of widow Ezra Abbott, of this town.
 In Lawrence, 5th inst., Leonard, son of David and Nancy Pace, aged 37 years.

EAGLE HOTEL, ANDOVER, MASS.

This house has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
 Connected with this Hotel is a
 SPACIOUS OYSTER SALOON,
 fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, where

OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM, WILL BE SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

—ALSO, A LARGE—
BILLIARD HALL,
 Containing three Tables, slate beds, made by one of the best manufacturers in Boston.
 The subscriber trusts by strict attention to business, and the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.
 G. H. MELLETT.
 Andover, Aug. 18, 1855.—3m.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES. Miss. Sanger

WILL open a school for Misses, between the ages of 8 and 14, in the Vestry of the Old South Church, in this town, on Tuesday, Sept. 4th.
 As the number will be limited, those who desire to send, are requested to make immediate application to Mr. W. P. Millett.
 References, { Rev. S. Fuller, D. D.
 { Hon. John Aiken.
 Andover, Aug. 18, 1855.—4t.

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.

CHEAPER YET.

THE subscribers have now in stock a complete assortment of both Foreign and Domestic Carpets. Received direct from manufacturers and are therefore enabled with a new stock purchased at the reduced rates to sell new and choice fabrics and styles at the lowest prices. Our variety embraces Velvets, Tapestries, and Brussels, also English and Lowell Three Plys, Super Ingrains.

Stair Carpetings of every grade, Canton and Cocoa Matting, with a full assortment of English and American Oil Cloths, Druggets, Felts, &c., to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., Lawrence. FALL STYLE DELAINES.

Just received and now offered for sale, Fall Style Delaines, entirely new designs.
 STEARNS, LAWRENCE.

First Quality

Of Prints are selling at Stearns' for 81-3 cts. per yard.
 Lawrence, Aug. 18th.

A GOOD CHANCE.

If you wish to purchase Wool Blankets cheap, call at A. W. STEARNS & Co's, Lawrence, we have a large stock which we are desirous of closing out at decided Bargains.

WE HAVE

Ready Made Curtains, Curtain Goods, Fixtures and every description of House Furnishing Goods constantly on hand.

A. W. STEARNS & Co.

In Great Variety,

Table and Piano Covers of all prices and qualities.
 STEARNS.

THE SILVER WARE.

At Stearns is warranted Genuine Silver, and sold as low as the same quality can be sold anywhere.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., No's 1 & 2 Stearns' Block, Essex St.
 Lawrence Aug. 18.

[L. S.]—To Michael Bird of Andover in the County of Essex and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about twenty gallons of rum in a barrel and about two quarts of rum in a jug which by virtue of a Warrant issued by me have been seized at the Dwelling-house of said Michael Bird in said Andover on the eleventh day of August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the value of which rum with the vessels containing the same does not in my opinion exceed twenty Dollars:—You are hereby required to appear at my office in said Andover at nine o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of September next in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five to answer to the complaint against the said liquor and the vessels containing the same and for trial, and to show cause if any you have why the said liquor and the vessels containing the same should not be forfeited, for being kept for sale by the said Michael Bird in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth. Witness my hand and seal at Andover this thirteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Samuel Merrill, Justice of the Peace.

A true copy.—Attest:
 Charles Pray, Constable of Andover.
 Aug. 18.—1t.

\$2 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the conviction of the boy who entered my garden and "tapped" several summer squashes, evidently supposing them to be watermelons, which they somewhat resemble.

When this boy gets to be old enough to steal sheep, let him beware lest he mistake a wolf for a sheep.
 W. F. DRAPER.
 Andover, Aug. 18.—2t.

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.

WILLIAM BARNETT, Plumber,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, & Copper Worker, AND DEALER IN
 STOVES, FUNNEL, LEAD-PIPE, ZINC, Copper Boilers, Pumps, Oven, Boiler & Ash Doors.

Also, a good assortment of Tin, Japanned, Glass & Britannia ware, &c.
 Rear of Baptist Church.

All orders for JOBBING, well executed, and promptly attended to.
 Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1yr.

Select School

NORTH ANDOVER.

THE Fall Term of this School, will commence on Monday, the 20th of August next, under the charge of Hiram Berry, Principal.

Besides fitting young men for College, especial attention will be given to students wishing to qualify themselves for the active employments.

A few Lads can obtain Board in the Principal's Family, and, if desired, they can have private instruction.
 HIRAM BERRY.
 North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1t.

Probate Notices.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

Lucy Prescott, administratrix, having presented for allowance her account of administration of the estate of James M. Prescott, late of Andover in said county, yeomen deceased, intestate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of Record.
 Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.
 Aug. 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

Samuel Gray, Esquire, who is named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Lydia Foster, late of North Andover, in said county, single woman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said instrument, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said Samuel Gray, give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and object, if they see cause, to such probate.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record.
 Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.
 August 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

William Johnson, junior, and Hobart Clark, Esquires trustees, having presented for allowance their account of trusteeship of the estate given in trust for the benefit of Mary Foster, by the last will and testament of Ephraim Foster, late of Boxford in said county, gentleman, deceased, testate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said trustees give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record,
 Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.
 August 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Salem, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

On the petition of Edward Payson, guardian of Samuel P. Prentiss and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, minors, children of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, late of Andover in said county, gentleman, deceased, testate, showing, that the said minors are interested in and owners of the following real estate, viz: A certain piece of land with the dwelling-house thereon, situated in said Andover on the road leading from Phillips Academy to Salem, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the northerly corner at a stake and stones by said road, thence by said road eleven rods and two links to a stake and stones by land late of said deceased, thence south forty-five degrees, west sixteen rods to a stake and stones by said land and land late of Asa Abbott deceased, thence north forty seven degrees, west eight rods and fifteen links to a stake and stones by land of said Abbott deceased, thence north thirty-three degrees, east sixteen rods by the last mentioned land to the first mentioned bound, containing one acre, more or less; that the said dwelling house stands in need of repairs and that the management of said premises is attended with great inconvenience and expense by reason of the petitioner's residing at a great distance therefrom, and it is believed that the property will fetch its full value, and that it would therefore be for the benefit of said minors, that their interest in said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds thereof put out and secured on interest, or invested in productive stocks, for the benefit of said minors, and praying, that he may be duly empowered and licensed to sell said real estate, agreeably to law in such case provided:—

ORDERED, That the first Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said petition, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem, in said county; and that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record.
 Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.
 Aug. 11.—3t.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Robert Ross, late of Andover, in the county of Essex, Flax Dresser, 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

MARY ROSS, Adm'x.
 Andover, Aug. 18, 1855. 3t.

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.

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL. A priceless Curative and Invigorator of the Hair.

Use it
 If you are bald headed.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL
 If you have a fine head of hair and desire to keep it.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.
 Prepared and sold by J. C. WADLEIGH, No 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence Mass.

TEA & COFFEE—COFFEE & TEA.

My Dear, said a lovely and devoted wife to her no less devoted husband a few days since, I want you to step into Mr. Wadleigh's store on your way home to dinner, and get another pound of his excellent Tea; for I am out of it, and as to think of using any other is all out of the question, for you know we all think it, the very best we ever had. Margaret, said the kind hearted Lady, see how much Coffee there is in the can. Well, my dear, said she, I think you had better get one of his 5 lb. cans this time, for I can't put up with anybody's else—and that will last us some time.

LUBEN'S EXTRACTS, of all kinds, always to be had at the sign of the Good Samaritan.
 June 16—1yr.

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.

Office of the Maryland Consolidated Lotteries
 Baltimore, Maryland, 80th 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. 1 y.



WESLEY ABBOTT. 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.—1t. WESLEY ABBOTT.

Thrashing.

THE subscriber having procured a first rate thrashing machine and horse power, is now prepared to do thrashing for farmers in Andover and vicinity, on reasonable terms.

Orders left at his residence, near the house of William Batchelder, Esq., in North Andover, will meet with prompt attention.

WM. B. REYNOLDS.
 North Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 3t.

Blacksmithing.

THE subscriber informs the people of Andover and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop for their accommodation, on Piercon 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.

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—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, 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 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.
 HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABRAHAM 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., Props 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 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.

PORT'S CORNER.

[For the Advertiser.]

A FAREWELL TO VIRGIL.

Come, give me your hand, gifted Virgil,
I must bid you forever farewell;
To-day we must part in sad sorrow,
To-day break the Circean spell.

Let us weep not, or mourn our parting,
Nor let our light spirit be sad;
For though the big tear-drops are starting,
Yet in parting, perhaps we are glad.

On the tide of thy rich flowing music,
We have floated in pleasure's light boat,
And sweeter it sped than the Tiber,
Or Castallides' fount far remote.

Farewell to the sweet-singing Maro,—
O'er Priam and Troy thou hast wept;
Thou mourn'd at the tomb of Anchises,
Where the Hero of Ilium slept.

O'er the mount, o'er the hills we have ram-
bled,
Through the wood in the shepherd's retreat;
When we've heard the rude song of the rustic,
And the wood goddess' verses so sweet.

Thou hast led me—like Dante—delightful,
Down the dark Pandemonium shades,—
Through the awful abysses of sorrow,
By spectres through Tartarean glades!

The deeds of great heroes in battle,
Like Achilles and Hector in strife,
Are sketched by thy delicate pencil,
And breathed with the beauty of life.

ÆNEAS thy hero of glory,
Thou hast traced from his down-fallen home,
O'er seas and vast oceans of hardships,
Whom the Fate-gods had doomed thus to roam.

The beautiful goddess-like Dido,
Whose love shown as bright as the morn,
We have seen pass away in the evening
Like a star of its brilliancy shorn.

Great poet! Illustrious minstrel!
Thou bard of the generous heart;—
Farewell to thy pleasures forever,
Farewell for to-day we must part.

What, though the young hours of morning
Have stole the still moments of sleep,
When by the dim flame of the night-lamp,
I reviewed thy lines lucid and deep.

Yet the pleasures are many, the toils are but
few,
Then sadly I bid thee, great minstrel adieu.
Andover, August 14, 1855. ALPHA.

THE MEETING OF THE KNOW NOTHING STATE COUNCIL.

This body, to the number of between three and four hundred, convened at Hampden Hall, Springfield, recently. It is composed of delegates from every Council in the State, one delegate being allowed for each one hundred members. They are elected in the month of April, and serve for one year. Gov. Gardner is a delegate to the Council, but did not attend. Hon. J. W. Foster, of Monson, presided.

The first business was to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the previous meeting, of which Lieutenant Governor Brown was Chairman.

The report of the Committee made important alterations in the platform of the party, and recommended the passage of strong resolutions upon the Slavery question. The most important change in the Constitution which was recommended, was to admit all Protestant citizens of Massachusetts, without regard to nativity, to the order.

The following is the platform as it was adopted:

In view of the imminent peril of Freedom, both from internal and external foes, the American Party of Massachusetts adopt for their government the following constitution and platform of principles:

1. An essential modification of the naturalization laws, so that the immigrant shall not be permitted to exercise the elective franchise until he shall have acquired a knowledge of our language, our laws and institutions, by a residence in this country of at least 21 years.

2. Stringent penalties against the fraudulent transfer of naturalization papers, and such a description of the peculiarities of the person applying for naturalization as shall render such transfer impossible.

3. Opposition to all attempts to establish foreign military or political organizations to perpetuate old national prejudices; but encouragement of such a policy as shall tend to assimilate the foreign population, in sentiment and feeling, with the mass of American citizens.

4. Efficient laws to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers, by foreign authorities, to our shores; but a hospitable reception

to the persecuted and oppressed of every clime.

5. The withholding of grave diplomatic and political trusts from persons of foreign birth.

6. The right to worship God according to the dictates of one's conscience to be preserved inviolate. Resistance to any politico-ecclesiastical hierarchy, which, through its agents, be they pope, bishops, or priests, may attempt to invade this right, or acquire political power. Hence, we rebuke all attempts to appropriate the public funds to the establishment of sectarian schools, all attempts to exclude the Bible as a text book therefrom, and all attempts to wrest from the laity and give to the priesthood the control of church property. We also, rebuke, in indignant terms, such sentiments as these put forth by the representatives of the Papal Power. That "Protestantism has no rights in the presence of Catholicism," that "Religious liberty is only to be endured until the opposite can be established with safety to the Catholic world," and that "the Catholics of America are bound to abide by the interpretation put upon the Constitution of the United States, by the Pope of Rome."

Resolved, That the Bible, as the source and fountain of all true and rational liberty, should be made the basis of all popular education, and should be open to, and in the hands of every man, woman, and child.—And the man or men who may attempt, directly or indirectly, to shut it out of our schools, or to keep it from the hands and hearts of our people or any portion of them, should be deemed guilty of a crime against society, and of a treason against liberty itself.

Whereas the aggressive policy which has been uniformly pursued by the slave power from the commencement of our national existence down to the abrogation of the Missouri compact, evinces a determination to "crush out" the spirit as well as the forms of liberty from among us, and to subject the free states to a relentless despotism; and whereas the success of the southern delegates to the national council recently held in Philadelphia, in making abject and uncomplaining submission to pro-slavery legislation a fundamental article in the creed of the National American party,—renders it imperative upon us to express our views upon the great question of the country and the age:—Therefore we declare,

1. That the action of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government ought to be controlled by the principle, taught by the framers and purest interpreters of the constitution,—that "freedom is national and slavery sectional."

2. That repose for the country and stability to the Union must be sought by relieving the general government,—so far as its jurisdiction extends,—of all connection with, and accountability for American slavery.

3. That the independence and sovereignty of the state, in its legislation and judiciary, should be maintained inviolate.

4. That the great barrier to slavery ruthlessly broken down by the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition, ought to be speedily restored, and that in any event, no state erected from any part of the territory, covered by that compromise, ought ever to be admitted to the Union as a slave state.

5. That the rights of actual settlers in the territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of their elective franchise, granted to them by the laws under which they are organized, should be promptly protected by the national executive whenever violated or threatened.

Resolved, That the position of the present national administration is one of open, undisguised hostility to ALL the principles we profess; and therefore we believe that the exigencies of the times demand that all men who agree in these principles should be united in their political action; and we will cheerfully co-operate with all the opponents of our common enemy.

Resolved, That a committee of two members from each county be appointed who, in connection with any similar committees already appointed, or to be appointed who may agree in these principles, shall at some suitable time, call a convention to be composed of delegates elected by the people of Massachusetts in primary meetings assembled, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by this party in the coming election.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CAMBRIDGE.—The Boston Daily Advertiser makes the following remarks upon the oration delivered by Mr. Beecher before the Phi Beta Kappa Society:

"Leaving that hackneyed set of topics which usually strive in vain to arrest the Phi Beta either in the claims of literature on America, or the claims of America on literature, Dr. Beecher chose for his subject the Value of Mirthfulness, and discussed it in an address full of point and spirit, illustrating the necessity to our community, and indeed to every community, of the management or the

encouragement of the native 'faculty of mirth.' This he did in no general harangue on the severity of Puritan customs, but in a curiously accurate analysis of human powers, which involved him in a discussion of those prejudices which suppose that mirth is low, or unmanly, or dangerous, or in itself wicked.

For more than an hour he held the undivided attention of the immense audience, exciting them by his energetic denunciations of blind prejudices, amusing them by his sallies of humor, and constantly interrupted by their applause. In another part of the exercises of the day, a gentleman, himself distinguished as a critic and a public speaker, expressed the universal feeling of the audience, so far as we heard it expressed, when he described the address as one which gave none of the usual comfortable places for the audience to rest between the points of the orator, but rather seized them at the very beginning and held them captive to the very end. We cannot but feel that so decided a tribute as Dr. Beecher thus rendered to the value of the mirthful qualities of human nature, widely circulated as it will be by his voice and by the press, may have a visible effect in breaking up that affectation which considers stupidity as in itself respectable, dull men as wise in their dullness, and even masks religion with the repulsive dress of an ascetic society.

So much criticism has been lavished on the orator himself, as if he did not understand the proprieties exacted by the enemies of mirth, and as if in the lecture room or even in the pulpit, he were sometimes in better spirits than a public man ought to be, that the address has a certain peculiar relish, as being, even without his knowing it, a justification in some sort of the system by which he starts to laughter the same audience whom he has just before, perhaps, affected to tears. Certainly the fun of the discourse was in itself a happy illustration of the doctrine."

"IT IS SAID" that a mixture of half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre and half a pint of sweet oil, is a certain cure for the inflammatory rheumatism. The mixture must be applied externally to the part afflicted, and a gentleman who has witnessed its application in a number of instances, says it will infallibly effect a cure, and that right speedily. Inasmuch as it can do no harm and will cost but little, we advise those who are afflicted with the gout's first cousin to try it, and not to be disappointed if it fails, either. Because, a gentleman with whom we are tolerably well acquainted, and of whose opinion we think a good deal, too, after having been through the rheumatic alphabet from A to amperand, has no confidence in any of your "infallible" remedies. He says—and in "his heart's just estimation" the female sex "is prized above all price"—that the inflammatory rheumatism is as capricious as a woman, and that what will afford relief in one case will have no more effect in another, than the rubbing of an empty whiskey bottle on a toper's broken shin. While discarding his comparisons as odious, we adopt his conclusions.—*Springfield Republican.*

At Hull, a few days since, a gentleman said he should like to see a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean, to see which way they would steer. "Oh," said a lady, "that's easily answered—they would steer to the Isle of Man, to be sure."

—A parson reading funeral service at the grave, forgot the sex of the deceased, and asked one of the mourners, an Emerald, "Is this a brother or a sister?" "Neither," replied Pat, "only a cousin."

We are acquainted with a printer, who is so enthusiastic in his business, that he never sits down to dinner without insisting on seeing a proof of the pudding.—*Diogenes.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE. Miss Nightingale in appearance is just what you would expect in any other well-bred woman who may have seen perhaps rather more than thirty years of life; her manner and countenance are prepossessing, and this without the possession of positive beauty; it is a face not easily forgotten, pleasing in its smile, with an eye betokening great self-possession, and giving, when she wishes, a quiet look of firm determination to every feature. Her general demeanor is quiet, and rather reserved; still, I am much mistaken if she is not gifted with a very lively sense of the ridiculous. In conversation, she speaks on matters of business with a grave earnestness one would not expect from her appearance. She has evidently a mind disciplined to restrain, under the principles of the action of the moment, every feeling which would interfere with it. She has trained herself to command, and learned the value of conciliation towards others and constraint over herself. Her nerve is wonderful; I have been with her at very severe operations; she was more than equal to the trial. She has an utter disregard of contagion; I have known her spend hours over men dying of cholera or fever. The more awful, to every sense, any particular case, especially if it was that of a dying man, her slight form would be seen bending over him, administering to his ease in every way in her power, and seldom quitting his side till death released him.—*Osborne's Scrutator.*

"Now, children," said a schoolmaster, remember what I have told you. All the misery that afflicts the world, arose from the fact that Eve stole an apple and divided it with Adam." "What a pity it hadn't been our Sal," exclaimed an urchin. She is such a stingy critter that whenever she steals an apple, she eats the whole on't herself."

\$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.

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. Millet'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, &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.

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, POTTER'S BURNING FLUID,
EXTRA FAMILY

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 4:30 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 8:20 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:35, 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, 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.
Apr. 7. If 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 7:45 AM. down train and meet the first train from Lowell to Salem at Wileington Junction; or 8:12 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. ELLIOTT,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, APPLETON BLOCK,
Over Ordway & Wadleigh, next door to Stearns and 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.

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. If GEORGE H. MORRILL.

ANDOVER

ADVERTISER.

"THE LIFE OF AGRICULTURE,

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

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ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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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.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD; OR, THE DOUBLE BRIDAL.

A few years ago I made one of the seventy-nine passengers on board the steamer Emily Barton, bound up the Tennessee. A pleasant, intelligent, go-ahead captain, a good steward, and a social, refined company, made the trip one of pleasure; indeed, long shall I remember the saucy Emily Barton and her superb living freight. One lovely summer afternoon, it was whispered that we were to have a wedding before the boat reached her destination; said whisper starting first and low near the stern somewhere in the vicinity of the ladies' cabin, and speedily making its way to the hall, the boiler deck, and even to the main; like the snow ball down the mountain, gathering size, form, and momentum, as it rolled forward, until the principals in the interesting scene were not only pointed out, but the parson—some scraps in the history of each, fiction, fact, and surmise, all hashed up ingeniously, leaving you in the half pleasant, half painful suspense and doubt that opens the eyes wide and strains the drum of the ear so tight to all transpiring around you. Well, we landed to wood at a magnificent beech bottom, the tall heavily leaved trees with their silver gray trunks making a deep cool shade, while they with the grassy green bank that bore them, were imaged in the glassy river, so clear, so true, that intervention only pointed the false from real. Cutting this charmed spot in twain came a murmuring crystal spring brook, scarce four spans wide, to lose itself in the mass of the Tennessee waters, they in turn to be alike lost in the boundless sea.

No sooner was the staging out than there emerged from the ladies' cabin a fine, manly-looking fellow, dressed in faultless taste, intellect beaming in every feature, while over his face perfect happiness shone like phosphorous on the sea. Leaning on his arm was a most lovable woman; it ever has been our lot to behold, her fine hazel eyes (tell tales that they were) speaking deep emotion, and her expressive lip, quivering with suppressed excitement, while her dress, step and grace was that of a queen. "There they are!" "That's her!" "Oh, how handsome!" burst from many a lip as we instinctively made way to let them pass to the altar, and where that was we had about as clear an idea as a transcendentalist generally has of what he is talking about. But one thing we all seemed to know, that there was fun ahead, and to follow in their wake was the way to see it. As the ladies passed an arm was offered to each, and thus we marched out of the cabin, down the stair, across the staging, and up the sloping bank.

Some fifty yards up the brook the pair stopped, and joining hands they stood with the clear water between them—bridged as it was by the winding fingers and crossed by a stream of love as pure as itself. All was silent—still—until broken by the minister, reading in an impressive manner, "And of the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made he woman and brought her to the man. And Adam said

this is now bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh, she shall be called because she was taken out of man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother and cleave unto his wife, and they shall be one flesh." He closed the book and offered a most touching and beautiful prayer; not a heart but seemed to feel that earnest appeal to the throne of grace. Then asking the usual questions, he pronounced them husband and wife. The bride slowly sinking on her knees raised her beautiful face, all covered with tears, and her clasped hands, and in the most touchingly sweet voice, tremulous with deep emotion, said, "And now, O, merciful Father, grant that our two lives thus united, may peacefully flow in one, even as this rivulet, until we reach the river of death, and undivided in faith and conduct be permitted to enjoy Thine eternal smiles in the land of the pure and blest." Every pulse seemed stilled, hoping, wishing for more of this beautiful drama. Not a word, not a movement from all the throng, all, all was happiness. O, lovely panorama, how thou art graven on this heart! The happy man was in the act of imprinting a kiss upon the smiling lips of his magnificent bride, when the clear tones of a manly voice startled all from their pleasant reverie; the universal gaze rested on a handsome, tall Tennesseean whose eagle eye spoke the man—a fit representative of the State where sleeps a Jackson.

"I can't stand this any longer. Pardon, ladies, pardon; I have a proposition to make, on the faith of a man who never lies nor trifles. I must make it or die—so here goes. Now I will marry on this spot any lady that has the nerve to face the music; look at me, and if you can love me as she loves," (pointing to the bride,) "I'll promise to be a husband to you, and such a husband as she deserves, and such a husband as a true-hearted man will make to the woman who comes trembling under his wing. I further say that no spot nor shame attaches to my name nor never shall; and this arm will support and protect the one who can trust it. Who'll take?" and his eye ran slowly over the crowd of handsome women around him; his earnest manner and novel speech had aroused an intense feeling; all was surprise and deep sympathy with the fearless, excited orator, when, to the astonishment and delight of every one, a fawn-like, blue-eyed girl, from the flowery banks of the Alabama, stepped to his side, and, looking confidently up to his eyes with her hands on his arm, said, "I am thine!" By this time his arm was around her waist, and parting her curls (black as the raven's wing at midnight) looked steadfastly in her face for a moment, and signed the contract with a kiss that all the married ladies pronounced the genuine sort—perfectly satisfactory.

Raising his flashing eyes with a triumphant expression from the pleasant job just mentioned, he said, "Where is that Parson? Send him right here—on this spot we will be made one. I never let such luck as this pass me by waiting a minute—go ahead," and on that spot where they met, they were solemnly united forever. When the words, "What God hath joined, let no man put asunder," died away, a shout went up that awoke the echoes for a mile; every hand was extended to the happy, lucky, venturesome fellow, and every lady in that crowd pressed the lip of his young and handsome wife (for a moment I wished I were her, but I instantly recovered my self-possession and thrust the weakness from me; women kissing each other always seemed a waste of sweetness to me, but they know the best,) laughing, shouting, happy, we all returned on board. Our generous captain set a splendid supper; the clerk made out two certificates—they were signed by the parson and twenty-four witnesses (five more made nine, you know, men and women all told) everybody signed.

Then we danced, we laughed, we made children of ourselves—yes, made fools of ourselves. Be that as it may, when the watch changed at the noon of night, the bluffs on the dark shore of the river returned only an unbroken echo of the hoarse coughing of the Emily Barton's engines, for we slept, and our dreams vainly tried to vie with the lovely reality of the evening.

GETTING ON IN THE WORLD.

There are three classes of persons who will be interested in the following blunt truths. The lazy and idle think they are lies; those who have emancipated themselves from some slavish habit, or otherwise succeeded in self-conquest, will acknowledge their truth, and wonder some one never uttered them before; the other class, the ones who think they are "getting along," don't know about it. But if the words set them to thinking they will do some good.

There are different ways of getting on in the world. It does not always mean making a deal of money, or being a great man for others to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one, is getting on in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as diligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through difficulties, to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and to others, offering a good example to his friends and acquaintances, we may be sure he is getting on in the world.

—Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must have a great deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is sometimes better than a full purse. Many people lag behind, or lose their way altogether, because they do not see the simple and abundant means which surround them on all sides; and it so happens that these means are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world, must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence—a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties or disappointments.

TEA.—HOW TO MAKE IT.—ITS PROPERTIES.—Tea should never be made with hard water. It never can be made good when the water is impregnated with lime, sulphur, salt, iron, etc. The Chinese prefer clean running water from mountain springs; if that is not to be had, any river water is thought to be better than from wells. They boil it over a lively fire, so it shall not stand simmering, and then infuse the tea and boil gently at first; then increase the heat for a few moments, and pour it sparkling into the cups, upon cream and sugar previously placed in them. Never pour the tea and then add the sugar and cream. Never let the pot come to the table half cold. Black tea should boil half an hour. The properties of tea are febrifugal. If you are hot, drink hot tea. It is cooling in its nature, but when drunk to excess it is injurious. The Chinese counteract that effect by the use of ginger, salt, and other things. Tea made as it should be, particularly the black kind, and drank in moderation, is a healthy invigorating beverage.

TRIMMING TREES.—As soon as haying is over, fruit trees of all kinds may be trimmed. Now is the time to expect the wounds to heal rapidly, as the trees make wood fast at this season.

Never cut off large limbs from fruit trees unless you choose to induce premature decay. You cannot do worse than to cut off large limbs. If there are too many of them, let them remain while you thin out the twigs that are not too large to bear fruit.

Let no man with heavy boots climb your trees. Pliable shoes are much better than boots. Nails in boots may do to go on ice, but they are quite too hard for the limbs and bark of fruit trees.

THE School Committee of Lowell have just re-elected four Catholic school teachers, albeit the American party is dominant in the city government there. We presume these teachers are connected with schools mainly or wholly filled up with children of Irish parentage. There is obviously no disposition in Lowell to proscribe the Catholics.

CARRIER PIGEONS AND THE TELEGRAPH.

Many of the readers of the newspaper who wake up in the morning and find a column of European news by telegraph, ready for their perusal in the morning paper, the steamer having arrived only at midnight before, do not know the labor and enterprise which are involved to procure this early transmission of the steamer's news. The "associated press" have an agent for the arrival of the New York steamers at Sandy Hook lighthouse. He has fifty carrier pigeons, which are trained for the purpose of conveying news from the steamboats to the shore. A man in open boat, in all kinds of weather, drops along side of the steamer as she bears directly for Sandy Hook. The news is thrown over in water tight cans, and the news being taken out, a single sheet is affixed to a bird's leg. The man then gives the signal to the bird, which raises his wings, and away he goes with all his powers of locomotion, in a straight line for the office, going a distance of three or four miles in as many minutes, and popping in at a window, is received by the agent, who transmits the intelligence over the wires to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and thence to St. Louis, New Orleans, and all parts of the country, so that the news is frequently received over a large part of the United States, and published before the steamer leaves the quarantine. Philadelphia Ledger.

A FACTORY GIRL.—A correspondent of the Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph, in writing from Worcester concerning the Oread Institute, its studies, students, and examination, says:—

There was another remarkable feature to this examination. The young lady who received the highest honors, who passed the best examination, and who is regarded by her associates as a wonder of intellectual cultivation, is Miss Rosalinda H. Palmer, a Nashua factory girl; and who, on leaving her school, has again entered the mill to earn money for the support of her indigent parents and younger sisters. Think of that, ye animated bundles of ribbons and flounces, who are butterflying around the dry goods stores, and nursing your white fingers upon some father's purse or the hope of some future husband! There is a plainly dressed girl, now tending the loom on the Jackson Corporation, in the corner of whose brain all that you ever knew or read of might lie as insignificant and unnoticed as a private in the great army of Xerxes.

BUFFALOES IN KANSAS.—Buffalo in innumerable numbers are ranging over the prairies only fifteen miles west of Fort Riley. With a spy-glass, from a hill they can be seen grazing as far as the eye can reach. Settlers who had located in the vicinity with herds of cattle have been compelled to remove, for the want of grass, which has been consumed by those animals. The Potawatomie Indians paid a visit to them last week, and brought back in a couple of days all the meat they could haul away, leaving the skins and fore quarters on the ground. They are making preparations for another hunt. Kansas Herald of Freedom.

SMALL LOAVES. The high price of flour, of late, has caused the bakers to diminish the size of their loaves considerably, but those in New Brunswick, N. J. seemed to have reached perfection in the article referred to, as the following extract from an exchange will show:—"A baker of that place (Newark) in going his rounds to serve his customers, stopped at the door of one and knocked, when a lady within exclaimed, "Who is there?" and was answered, "the baker!" Well, well, you need not make such a fuss about it—put it through the key-hole.

THE NEWBURYPORT SCHOOL CASE. The Newburyport Herald reports that Miss Harriet D. De Ford, the public school teacher whose trial has excited so much attention in that city on account of her treatment of a scholar, was adjudged guilty by the acting Police Judge, and fined \$10 and costs—in all amounting to some \$75, from which she has appealed and recognized in the sum of \$500.

THE CONCORD SAVINGS BANK ROBBERY.—Two of the robbers of the Concord Savings Bank have been arrested, one of them, upon whom a portion of the stolen money was found, belongs to the family of Randa, which robbed the Virginia Bank at Portsmouth, a year or two ago. He was taken at Alton. In the pockets of one of the persons arrested was found the advertisement of the bank for the detection of the robber, and the last statement of the affairs of the Savings Bank itself.

NEW CASSIMERE FACTORY.—The Lowell Courier says:—The Merrimack Woollen Company is a new company just started at Dracut, for the purpose of manufacturing cassimeres. This new Mill, Joseph Chase, Esq., agent, has 56 looms in operation. Mr. Chase has this week sent forward, for the first time from his new mill, several neat stripes and cross ribs, which sold at \$1.12, but this is by no means the best of his work, as there are unavoidable derangements attending nearly all new machinery.

THE SEXES. The number of males born is always greater than the females, by about 4 per cent. At 20 years of age this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males. At 40 years the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than females. At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ultimate age of the human being is reached without any decided advantage to either sex. There are now 480 American women above one hundred years of age.

RULES FOR STUDY. Professor Davis, the eminent mathematician, in conversation with a young friend of his upon the importance of system in studying, as well as in everything else, took a piece of paper, and wrote off for him the following important rules:—

1. Learn one thing at a time. 2. Learn that thing well. 3. Learn its connection, as far as possible, with all other things. 4. Believe that to know everything of something, is better than to know something of everything.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HUSBAND.—Never marry a man until you have seen him eat. Let the candidate for your hand pass through the ordeal of eating soft boiled eggs. If he can do it and leave the table-spread, the napkin, and his shirt unspotted—take him. Try him with a spare-rib. If he accomplishes this feat without putting out his own eyes, or pitching the bones into your lap, come the wedding day at once; he will do to tie to.

FLEAS, BEDBUGS, ETC.—A writer in the Gardener's Chronicle recommends the use of wormwood to keep off the insects above named. Put a few drops on a handkerchief, or a piece of folded muslin, and put in the bed haunted by the enemy. Neither of these tribes can bear wormwood, and the hint is specially commended to travellers who are liable to fall among the toppers of blood.

Study to be patient in hearing of the defects of other men, and whatever infirmities they may have, because you have also many things which other men are obliged to tolerate. If you cannot make yourself what you wish to be, how can you mould another man to your satisfaction? We would willingly have other men perfect, yet we do not correct our own deficiencies.

THE Texas Baptist states that Gen. Sam Houston has deposited as a donation in the treasury of Baylor University, in that state, between \$450 and \$500, as the avails, in part, of the lectures delivered by him last winter while visiting the northern cities. The remaining proceeds of the lectures, when received, will probably make the whole amount about \$700.

A CITY editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A western editor assures his contemporary that a good many men in Michigan have done the same thing by marrying only one.

Mrs. Partington's Ike has bought a horse that is so spirituous that it always goes off in a decanter.

ANDOVER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1855.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE WAY.—We have thought that a few notes upon that portion of country through which we have recently passed, might not be uninteresting to those of our readers who have not as yet been "so far from home," and who may at some future day have an inclination to "travel." Our route lay through a part of New York and Canada, to the White Mountains.

As we passed over many miles of country between Albany and Niagara Falls in the night, we cannot of course judge of the prospects of the crops in that section to any great extent. There were, on the line of travel between those places, large fields of corn and oats which appeared to be ruined from water standing upon them; but on far the greater part of the fields there were large crops of grain, partly harvested. For many miles east of Albany, the oat crop, we should judge, will be very abundant; so also in Canada.

We were quite surprised to notice so high a state of cultivation in the Canadas. The crops of all kinds there are large, not omitting to mention splendid fields of *thistles* interspersed, some of which we should think were "ten acre lots," with "nothing else."

So much has been written of the Falls, that it would be presumption in us to attempt any description. Suffice it to say, that we were not disappointed in our expectations. Perhaps we may differ from others, when we say that we think the American fall the greatest, including the Rapids, although the volume of water is much less. It is about eight feet higher than that on the British side, and is much more energetic—corresponding with the character of our people. The fall on the Canada side is more stately, and majestic, but lacks the energy of the other, and besides, is *pearing away* much faster than ours. As a work of art, we had almost said that the suspension bridge is equal to the Falls in point of grandeur. It stretches over the river 800 feet, without any support from beneath, and is 250 feet above the water. Its strength is immense, and gives one the idea of firmness, which dispels all fear of crossing it.

From the Falls to Montreal, by rail road and steamboat, the distance is about 300 miles. From the town of Niagara we took the fine Steamer "New York," and crossed lake Ontario, 180 miles, and then in the "Jenny Lind," entered the St. Lawrence, down which is a delightful sail. The excitement in passing down the rapids is intense. An old Indian is taken on board as pilot, and the boat rushes on through the rough and boiling waters at an almost fearful velocity, and soon all again breathe with greater ease.

On entering the St. Lawrence, we pass what is called the "Thousand Islands," although it is said that they exceed that number. The scenery here is beautiful in the extreme.

Montreal is a fine city of some 65,000 inhabitants; the buildings are principally of stone, and the people considerable *Frenchy*. The Cathedral is a magnificent structure, with a tower 250 feet high, from which may be seen every building in the city, and for many miles around. The bell in the tower weighs over 24,000 pounds, and requires the strength of *ten men* to ring it.

From Montreal to Quebec, 171 miles, we went by railroad; started at half past six in the morning, and arrived at ten, P. M. This city is unique in its appearance, being a walled city, entered by five gates. Here are many interesting objects to be visited: First, the citadel; this, as is well known, is built upon a high rock, and it would seem, is impregnable. An attempt was made, a few years since, to throw a ball into the fort from the river, but even the top of the wall could not be reached. We were shown the place on the wall where the ball struck—about half way up. There are at the present time about 1,000 soldiers stationed here, the rest having gone off to the Crimea.

The French Cathedral is well worth a visit. It is probably the most gorgeous building, inside, in North America. The outside does not equal the Cathedral at Montreal.

Another object of interest is the Falls of Montmorency; eight miles from Quebec. The water here falls 240 feet—80 feet higher than Niagara Falls. A wire suspension bridge is now in process of erection over these falls.

But the spot that we viewed with the greatest interest about Quebec, was the "Plains of Abraham." We were shown the very place where Wolfe received his first wound; and, at a few rods distance, where he finally fell, and was buried. Over this spot there is a handsome monument, built a few years since, at the expense of the British army. There is a man now living near this spot, who remembers the battle in which Wolfe was killed.

The scenery exhibited to the view from the various parts of the Upper Town is wonderfully picturesque, sublime and beautiful. Stupendous rocks, immense rivers, cultivated plains, mountains, lakes, towns and villages, strike the attention, and one is almost bewildered in contemplating the vastness of the scene.

Leaving Quebec at 7 o'clock in the morning, we reached the Alpine House, at the White Mountains, at 4, P. M., 204 miles. From this to the Glen House, at the foot of Mount Washington, is 8 miles, by stage, over a rather romantic road. The Glen House is a first class hotel, kept by Col. Thompson. Here is the starting point for the summit of Mt. Washington; and the starting is much the easiest part of the day's work. The distance to the summit from this point, is seven miles, and pretty long miles, too. For the first three miles there is a good macadamized carriage road, which, "they say" will be finished to the top by the next climbing season. Beyond this, one finds all sorts of travelling, from the muddy ditch to the rocky precipice. For the last two and a half miles, the path lies over beds of rock, and in some places the rise is between 60 and 70 degrees. It is up-hill work, with a witness; and we found it down-hill work in walking down. One is well paid, however, for all his toil, in witnessing from the summit, the most magnificent scenery to be found on this continent. It would be vain in us to attempt a description of the wonders which here astonish and delight the beholder. To those who have stood upon this pinnacle, our description, if attempted, would be tame and uninteresting; and he who has never ascended the summit cannot realize the magnificence of the scene. The mountains are undoubtedly of primitive formation. Nothing of volcanic origin, we believe, has ever yet been discovered.

The distance from the Alpine House to Andover is about 200 miles, or eight hours' ride, in the cars.

Now, if any one of our "numerous" readers has an inkling for a "trip to the mountains," we advise him to take the above mentioned route, unless he can find a pleasanter one; of which we have our doubts.

We are sorry to learn that the "potatoe rot" has appeared in some fields in this town and vicinity, and it is feared that it will prove very destructive to the hitherto promising yield. One field, in an adjoining town, we are told, is so much affected that the owner has abandoned the idea of digging, and in another, one half or more are past recovery.

COAL.—We learn that Thomas E. Mayberry, of this town, has purchased a cargo of coal, consisting of 250 tons. L. W. Smith, & Co., of North Andover, have contracted for 150 tons, and Sargent & Danforth, of the same place, for 200 tons. It will probably be retailed for about eight dollars per ton, delivered.

THE CROAKER.—No one is so unhappy, or contributes more to the unhappiness of others, than the croaker. With him nothing goes right, and the removal of one source of complaint, only makes room for others. The seasons furnish ample material, either real, or imaginary, for fault-finding. It is so wet everything is spoiled, or so dry all is withered, so cold, things cannot grow, or so hot they are burned. The crop is so abundant that the prices are low, or so small that there is but little to sell. His neighbor is envied for his superiority or despised for his inferiority.

Jealousy excites the animosity of the croaker, and selfishness engenders dislike. Everything appears to him wrong end up, and if transposed would seem so still. The man is unhappy not so much from outward circumstances, as from the restless, and discontented disposition he possesses. "A contented mind is a continual feast," but to this happiness he is a stranger. Habit has become second nature with him, and having so long given loose to his passion, and indulged in a propensity to murmur at everybody and everything, he has little or no enjoyment in anything. Now this is all wrong, and might have been avoided. There is a sunny side. God has made a beautiful world for us to inhabit, and placed in it, much to make us happy, and render our short stay here one of enjoyment. If it does not prove so, it is not His fault, but our own.

The Evil Speaker never sees good qualities in others, or if he does, they are prompted by selfish motives. He is always ready to put an uncharitable construction upon the expressions and acts of others. Imagination gets wrought up to a high pitch, and through jaundiced eyes, seeming faults are magnified, and good qualities lost sight of. The tongue, says the apostle, is a devouring fire, a world of iniquity, an unruly evil, full of deadly poison. The tongue of the slanderer is a devouring fire, which tarnishes whatever it touches; which exercises its fury on the good grain equally as on the chaff; on the profane as on the sacred; wherever it passes, it leaves only desolation and ruin; digs even into the bowels of the earth and fixes itself on things the most hidden; turns into vile ashes, what only a moment before had appeared beautiful; acts with more violence and danger than ever, in the time when it was apparently smothered up and almost extinct; which blackens what it cannot consume; and sometimes sparkles and delights before it destroys. Evil Speaking is an assemblage of iniquity; a secret pride, which discovers to us the mote in our brother's eye, but hides the beam which is in our own; a mean envy, which, hurt at the talents or prosperity of others, makes them

the subject of its censures, and studies to dim the splendors of whatever outshines itself; a disquieted hatred, which sheds in its speeches the hidden venom of the heart; an unworthy duplicity, which praises to the face, and tears to pieces behind the back.

What a picture is thus presented of the havoc made by the unruly tongue when permitted to run riot upon the otherwise fair and beautiful workmanship of God! Men were made to love each other, to conduce to each others' happiness by kindly offices, charitable words, neighborly acts and mutual regard. A deviation from this course is a perversion of our being and a violation of the laws of our nature, and frustrates the plans of the Infinite, who delights in all that is lovely and of good report, and cannot look upon the reverse with the least complacency. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor, but rejoices in good everywhere.

[For the Advertiser.]

A WEEK AT MEREDITH BRIDGE.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CORRESPONDENCE.
"New Hampshire is truly the Switzerland of America."—So said my friend, the justly celebrated Dentist, Doct. Pickering, of Meredith Bridge, as we were yesterday with his splendid young Black Hawk skimming birdlike over the Gilford hills and mountains. The polite and affable Capt. Upton, of Salem, and his accomplished lady, were of the party. And why? courteously asks the Captain. Do you not see, replies the Doctor, even from this single spot (Cotton's Hill), unnumbered meadows, fields, and mountain tops, covered with luxuriant crops, and flocks and herds, and on every hill-side, and in every valley, the farm house and the free school, the strong holds and fastnesses, of men born and bound to live free as the air they breathe? Every spot abounds with material for developing native American muscle, bone, nerve, and patriotism. Within our view are the habitations of more than a thousand free-men, who proudly remembering the Godlike deeds of their fathers in the cause of liberty, would sooner die than bow the knee, to the unsanctified Baal of Tyrant power. Whoever seeks for recreation at Meredith Bridge, can do no better, than go by Young's fine coach, to his splendid Hotel, where clean, airy rooms and beds most artistically made up, for the repose of weary limbs, and where tables smoking with tenderest broiled steaks and chickens, and brook and bay trout, and other delicious fish, deliciously cooked, in fine every provocative to good eating, invites the welcome visitor.

The cemetery of this delightful village discovers this season less than the usual care in the cultivation of flowers, but near by is the fruit and flower garden of Mr. R. Gove, with its tower, and most ingeniously constructed wind mill, which sustains a constantly flowing fountain, and waters all his beautiful grounds. Near by the R. R. Depot is an other splendid garden, owned by Mr. J. Randlett, whose bright dahlias, roses, verbenas and Drummond phloxes, &c., enliven and cheer the scene, and rank high among the village beauties. Such things are a public benefaction; they exert a high moral, yes, religious influence on community, and he who cultivates them to gladden the hearts of men, women, or children, merits high approbation, and sets an example worthy of all imitation. For information in all sorts of good fishing, my excellent friend the whole souled bachelor, J. P. Morrison, Esq., whose elegant mansion is just across the way from the hotel, is just the man, as is the worthy Dentist, for all that is beautiful in landscape scenery. If you have not time or strength to climb the steep of Belknap's Mountain, do not fail of a pleasant ride to Thing's Hill, about a mile from "Cotton's," where one of the most magnificent landscapes ever presented to mortal eye, is outstretched before you. The whole expanse of Sauborn-ton bay, bedecked with sail boats; the smiling Winnipissieogee Lake with her hundreds of islands, and three beautiful Steamers each plying to its destined haven, and the stupendous White Mountains, with their ten thousand little ones, scrambling away from vision into mysterious distances, to say nothing of the forests, the orchards, plantations, and growth, and gathering-in of Agricultural treasures, to the rich farmer's cottage, and palace, compose in part one great animated picture. The present has been a week of many incidents. Near its commencement was the upsetting of the sailboat "Sam" with five fine boys on board, all of whom would have been drowned, but for the noble conduct of Capt. Dearborn, commander of the beautiful boat Lakonia, and Doctor Ayer, who with a party of ladies and gentlemen were accidentally sailing near. The worthy Captain, with great skill and presence of mind, bore down to the struggling sufferers, and the Doctor, an excellent swimmer, a hint by the by to all boys, plunged heroically in, and rescued Young America from a watery grave, while Poor Sam, alas, with sails full set, but too much ballast in his hold, went down, down, full fifty fathoms deep. This noble achievement, should gain for Capt. Dearborn and Doct. Ayer, if nothing more, at least the lasting gratitude, not only of the friends of the boys, but of all philanthropists. Capt. D. and his clean, safe boat, are deservedly great favorites with all visitors. Of the Doctor's worth, professionally, more will soon be seen, in the Medical Journals, if due notice is taken of one of his late skillful and trying operations for Strangulated Hernia, by which the life and health of a highly valuable citizen has been preserved. Yesterday occurred the death of Mr. J. S. Folsom, by the falling of a staging a day or two before, in house-building. Two gentlemen on their way to the White Hills, were upset, both severely injured, and one nearly killed, in being driven by a careless driver, from the Rail Road depot, in Meredith Village, to the Stage house, the same day. Mr. Ladd, also of that Village, whose back was so much injured at the falling of the Meredith town house, at the last March town meeting, expired day before yesterday, after more than five months of intense suffering. This is the fifth death which has occurred from that awful and most reprehensible tragedy. Less enviable is the condition of many other worthy citizens, who were then maimed and made great physical sufferers for all of after life. We start early next Monday morning, by private conveyance, for the delectable mountains, seventy miles distant, "O'er the hills, and far away," from whose tops you may hear again.—Yours truly, AUG. 18, '55. SANBORN.

DEATH OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

From the announcements that have appeared in the public journals during the past few weeks, the community will not be surprised to learn that Abbott Lawrence is dead! The event took place this forenoon, at about 11 o'clock, at his residence in Park street, in this city. Although the intelligence has been hourly expected for several days, when the fact was reported by authority, a deep feeling of gloom was experienced throughout the city, and the expressions of regret that were heard in all circles, attested to the strong hold the deceased had upon the hearts of the people of Boston.

Mr. Lawrence was born in Groton, Mass., December 15th, 1792, in which place his boyhood was passed. His father was a soldier during the American Revolution, and at the close of the war held the rank of Lieutenant in the American army. His mother was a woman of great native powers, so that the educational influences of home were admirably calculated to mould the character. In 1808, at the age of sixteen years, Mr. Lawrence came to Boston. He once said he was "a poor, unknown, and friendless boy." He entered the retail dry goods shop of his brother Amos, whom he most faithfully served during his minority. This shop was in the lower part of Washington street, near Dock square. When he became of age, he entered into partnership with his brother, under the firm of A. & A. Lawrence. Notwithstanding the embarrassments of this period, the new firm were successful, and their devotion to business was well rewarded. When the news of peace with Great Britain was received in 1815, Mr. Lawrence sailed for Liverpool in the first ship that left Boston for that port, and was among the first of the countrymen to arrive in England and renew the commercial relations which the war had disturbed. From this time the business of the firm increased, and almost all their enterprises were crowned with success.

In 1819 Mr. Lawrence was married to Miss Katharine Bigelow, of Medford, the daughter of the Hon. Timothy Bigelow, an eminent lawyer, who occupied a high rank among the learned men of his time. Three sons and two daughters, all of whom are married, are the living issue of this marriage. A brother (Samuel Lawrence) and two sisters (Mrs. Woodbury and Mrs. Green,) survive.

At the change in the business of this State, incident to the adoption of the "tariff system," as it was called, the Messrs. Lawrence took an active part in favor of American manufactures, and altered their business from importing to dealing in articles of domestic manufacture. Mr. Abbott Lawrence was one of the seven delegates sent from Massachusetts to the Harrisburg Convention in June, 1827, to consider the manufacturing interests of the country. In 1831, Mr. Lawrence received his first political honor by an election to the Common Council of Boston, from Ward seven. He was first elected to Congress from the Suffolk District in November, 1834. At the conclusion of his term, he declined a re election, and was invited by his constituents to partake of a public dinner, as an acknowledgment of his services. By the resignation of the Hon. Richard Fletcher, a vacancy occurred in the District, and Mr. Lawrence was prevailed upon after much solicitation, to again take the place. In 1842, he served as one of the Commissioners of Massachusetts in the negotiations between the United States and England respecting the North-eastern boundary.

It is well known that Mr. Lawrence declined a seat in the Cabinet of President Taylor, and only consented to take the honorable and responsible position of Minister to England, after repeated solicitations. Of his success in that, as well as in every other station to which he was called, we believe there is now but little difference of opinion among all candid and intelligent Americans. Few, very few of our public men now living, have so many warm personal friends in the different sections of our own country, and in England as the deceased. He always extended to political opponents the same courtesy and kindness which were bestowed upon his friends. Few men in public station have evinced more magnanimity. His affable manners alike calmed the anxieties of those who craved bounties at his hands, and those who were received with the magnificent hospitality of the ambassador at St. James's.

In June, 1847, Mr. Lawrence made a donation of fifty thousand dollars to Harvard University—"a larger sum," said Mr. Everett, then President of the College, "it is believed, than has ever been bestowed in this country in one gift, by a living benefactor." The College Corporation passed a vote, that in token of Mr. Lawrence's liberality and in perpetual commemoration of the same, the school shall be called "The Lawrence Scientific School in the University at Cambridge." We cannot forbear to quote a part of the eloquent words of Mr. Everett, when announcing the donation at the Commencement dinner at Cambridge:—

While the pursuit and the diffusion of knowledge, the training for usefulness, and the formation of character continue to be the honest pride of community, the recollection of his bounty will be remembered and blest. A succession of generous young men, reared on this foundation, and annually going forth to help forward, and often to guide, the great industrial interests of the country, will forever do credit to his memory. Yes, and so surely as intellect is destined to outlive the vicissitudes of matter and sense—so surely as a noble project survives the brass or marble on which it is commemorated, even though the day should come, (Heaven grant that it may be far, far distant!) when the new born city, which he and his enterprising associates are calling into being, shall have sunk back to the dust, from which it is now rising as an exhalation, and all the Lowells and Lawrences which he and they are planting over the land shall be like Bruges and Ghent, and the other silent cities of Flanders—like Carthage and Tyre, and Nineveh. Even then, if we and those who succeed us are faithful to our trust, his name and his bounty shall be held in ever fresh remembrance.

Mr. Lawrence came to Boston when the town had but about thirty thousand inhabitants. He lived to witness a five-fold increase, and his name has been identified with about every public enterprise in our city during the past forty years. Few of our merchants have been so widely known throughout the community. His personal friends included men of all classes and professions—the

old, the middle-aged, and the young—the merchant, the mechanic, and the professional man. As President of the Boston Lyceum for a series of years—as a warm and constant friend and benefactor of the Mercantile Library Association—as an honorary member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and as a member and officer of various other organizations, he was honored, and esteemed. He also took deep interest in the Warren street Chapel, and was one of the staunchest friends of the Ministry at Laege, of which charity two of his relatives are devoted laborers.

We believe the last enterprise of a local character in which he took an active part was the movement for the erection of a monument to Franklin, "the great Bostonian." Alas! that he should need a monument over his own earthly remains, before he saw the completion of the one erected in honor of Franklin! He had a strong, comprehensive mind, which took enlarged views of all subjects—his social qualities won him friends in all circles, for he was kind, friendly, and warm-hearted to all. The world knows his public gifts and liberal donations for measures of general interest—his private charities were large, and in numerous cases, his wise counsel was better for the recipient than anything else would have been. He not only gave liberally himself to such objects as his judgment approved, but he induced others to make donations, who were not accustomed to such things. This was a test of his individual influence over those who were his seniors in years, and whose fortunes were acquired before he commenced his business career. During a mercantile experience of more than forty years, he "held fast his integrity," and his name was the synonyme of honor, uprightness and all the kindred virtues.

Mr. Lawrence was a person of the profoundest religious convictions. His intellect and heart alike acknowledged the recognized truths of revelation, and his conduct was guided by the precepts of the gospel. No excitement of business or public life was allowed to interfere with his ideas of Christian duty, and few pastors have ever had a more constant and attentive worshipper. Those who have been privileged to enter his apartment during his last illness, have heard from his lips the most comforting and delightful assurances of his resignation to the will of Heaven, and his trust in his Creator's love and favor. *Boston Traveller, 18th.*

The yellow fever is rapidly increasing at New Orleans. The deaths for the last week were 517, of which 394 were from fever.

PRODUCTIVE.—We have received from Charles A. Butterfield, of North Andover, the product of one kernel of rye, consisting of one hundred and twenty stalks. The heads are well filled and the kernels plump. It grew on land of Charles Barnes, and is a remarkable yield.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT and queer prescription. —A person applied to our town liquor agent a few days since for a quantity of spirits. In reply to the question, "what is it for?" he said it was for medicine; he had a broken horse. It was afterwards ascertained to be a saw-horse.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, 22th.
The royal mail steamship Pacific, from Liverpool August 11, arrived at her dock about 6 1/2 o'clock this morning.

Among the passengers are Madame Rachel and troupe, and R. T. Tyson, bearer of despatches.

The Pacific brings 209 passengers. She sailed from Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock in the morning.

The news is not very important. The renewal of the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 10th.

Omar Pacha has been appointed to the chief command in Asia.

The state of the siege of Kars was unchanged. Tanagerog and Berdiansk have been again partially bombarded.

It was stated at Paris on Thursday evening that the Government had received intelligence by telegraph of the successful bombardment of Revel. The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa, contrary to the desire of the Circassians.

The French Papers publish a long account of the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, for the promotion of Russian interests.

BUTTER sells in Cincinnati for 11 cents a pound, and in Boston for 23 cents. Is there any good reason for such a difference?

A MAINE OAT FIELD.—Three farmers in one of the towns of Penobscot county, Me., have their oats sowed in such a manner as to form a continuous field three miles long. It is estimated that the crop of the three will reach 6000 bushels.

THE KNOW-NOTHING COUNCIL at Springfield abolished the taking of oaths, and modified their rules of secrecy so as to retain only passports and signs, leaving the councils to hold public or private meetings as they choose.

MEANNESS.—A few days since a man went to the railroad depot in Holyoke, Mass., just as the cars were starting, and took the shoes off an infant's feet, as part pay for a debt its mother owed him.

A farmer in south-western Ohio being asked if the rain had done much damage, replied—"O yes, the ears of corn are so long and heavy, that they reach entirely across the rows and very much impede the locomotion in the fields." The country is in a dreadful condition.

The Oswego Times says the mills in that vicinity are mostly engaged in grinding up the wheat that has accumulated there, and flour is being shipped in considerable quantities down the St. Lawrence.

Butter is selling in different parts of Ohio at from 10 to 13 cents; cheese 6 to 8 cents; and eggs 8 to 10 cents.

Rev. Father Sawyer, now within two months of being 100 years of age, is dangerously sick at the house of Gen. Simon Nowell.
Bangor Whig, 9th.

THE CHOATE FAMILY.—The Salem Gazette says it is understood that the members of the Choate family are to have a grand family gathering, some time next summer, on Hog Island, in the town of Essex, the birth place of Hon. Rufus Choate.

The Printers of Lowell must have had a fine time at Lowell Island. The Lowell Journal thus discourses of the event:—

The Lowell printers and their friends of both sexes, 312 strong, went by the Salem and Lowell railway and the modern Argo, to Lowell Island. The day was delightful, the best Nature could have given us. The first half of the day was spent according to the varied taste of the company; some took to the alleys making pi of the ten pins as fast as they could be set up by the active boys; some led their lines and embarked their galleys on fishing excursions, and found a few fat takes, while others distributed themselves promiscuously about the rocks, or wet their mittens in the salt water at the bathing place; the forms of one couple were e-pied under the shelving edge of an imposing stone, locked-up in a "private and confidential" communication. In all the amusements, the masculine bourgeois, and the feminine empareil, were pretty evenly distributed, and a fair sprinkling of youthful small caps, was not wanting.

Two things to be kept—your word and your temper. The former when dealing with a printer, and the latter when disputing with a woman. This may be difficult, but can be done by getting a couple of chapters of Job by heart.

A clever caricature is for sale at the picture shops. A carbuncle loafer is represented as asking the driver of a splendid "turn out" whom he drives for, and the driver replies, "one of the nabobs, mi' boy! the late treasurer of the Eastern railroad corporation! Whoa! whoa!" Near by two fierce policemen are seizing a beggar boy for stealing a loaf of bread.—Lowell Courier.

A CARD.—The members of the Free Church Choir, in Andover, return their warmest, and most sincere thanks, to Mr. Edmund Barker, of North Andover, for his kind permission in granting to our Pic Nic party, on Wednesday, 15th inst., the use of his beautiful shady grove, on the shore of lake Cochichewick. May his remaining years prove as happy to him and his, as that day did to us.
Geo. E. EVERTON, Clerk.
Andover, Aug. 1855.

A CARD.—The subscribers tender their grateful acknowledgments to neighbors and friends, who have rendered assistance in the erection of their barn, and also to Messrs. Abbott & Clement, for their promptness in performing the carpenter work.
ASA A. ABBOTT.
Aug. 24, 1855. SYLVESTER ABBOTT.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Aug. 23d, by George Foster, Esq., Mr. Charles D. Woodbridge, of Andover, to Miss Sarah M. Stevens, of Montpelier, Vt.
A generous slice of the bridal loaf accompanied this union, for which the parties will accept our thanks, and our best wishes for their future happiness.

DEATHS.

In this town, 19th inst., of consumption, at the house of his father, S. T. Cooper, Esq., Mr. Charles A. Cooper, son of S. T. Cooper, aged 36.
Aug. 20th, Hannah, daughter of Luke Cunningham, 16 months.
At Sutton's Mills, Aug. 21st, Mr. Jonathan Stevens, aged 87 yrs. and 5 months.

CHEAPER YET.

THE subscribers have now in stock a complete assortment of both Foreign and Domestic Carpets. Received direct from manufacturers and are therefore enabled with a new stock purchased at the reduced rates to sell new and choice fabrics and styles at the lowest prices. Our variety embraces Velvets, Tapestries, and Brussels, also English and Lowell Three Plys, Super Ingrains.

Stair Carpetings of every grade, Can'on and Cocoa Matting, with a full assortment of English and American Oil Cloths, Druggists, Feltings, &c., to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., Lawrence.

FALL STYLE DELAINES.

Just received and now offered for sale, Fall Style Delaines, entirely new designs.
STEARNS, Lawrence.

First Quality

Of Prints are selling at Stearns' for 81-3 cts. per yard.
Lawrence, Aug. 18th.

A GOOD CHANCE.

If you wish to purchase Wool Blankets cheap, call at A. W. STEARNS & Co's, Lawrence, we have a large stock which we are desirous of closing out at decided Bargains.

WE HAVE

Ready Made Curtains, Curtain Goods, Fixtures and every description of House Furnishing Goods constantly on hand.

A. W. STEARNS & Co.

In Great Variety,

Table and Piano Covers of all prices and qualities.
STEARNS.

THE SILVER WARE.

At Stearns is warranted Genuine Silver, and sold as low as the same quality can be sold anywhere.

A. W. STEARNS & Co., No's 1 & 2 Stearns Block, Essex St.
Lawrence Aug. 18.

Messenger's Notice.

ESSEX, ss. Notice is hereby given that a Warrant has been duly issued by N. W. Harmon, Esq., Commissioner of Insolvency for said county, against the Estate of William P. Plumer, of Newburyport, in said County, Stabler, an insolvent debtor; and the payment of any debts, or the delivery of any property of said insolvent debtor, to him or for his use, and the transfer of property by him, are forbidden by law.

The first meeting of his creditors will be held on the tenth day of September next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of said Commissioner, in Lawrence, at a Court of Insolvency, then and there to be held, for proof of debts, and the choice of an Assignee or Assignees of said Estate.
JAS. W. BAILEY, Dep. Sheriff.
August 25, 1855.—3t. Messenger.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES.

Miss Sanger

WILL open a school for Misses, between the ages of 8 and 14, in the Vestry of the Old South Church, in this town, on Tuesday, Sept. 4th.

As the number will be limited, those who desire to send, are requested to make immediate application to Mr. W. P. Millett.

References, { Rev. S. Fuller, D. D.
Hon. John Aiken.

Andover, Aug. 18, 1855.—4t.

EAGLE HOTEL, ANDOVER, MASS.

This house has been thoroughly repaired and refitted, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.

Connected with this Hotel is a

SPACIOUS OYSTER SALOON,

fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, where

OYSTERS AND ICE CREAM,

WILL BE SERVED IN EVERY STYLE.

—ALSO, A LARGE—

BILLIARD HALL,

Containing three Tables, slate beds, made by one of the best manufacturers in Boston.

The subscriber trusts by strict attention to business, and the wants of his customers, to merit a share of the public patronage.

G. H. MELLE.

Andover, Aug. 18, 1855.—3m.

[L. S.]—To Michael Bird of Andover in the County of Essex and to any and all other persons claiming any interest in about twenty gallons of rum in a barrel and about two quarts of rum in a jug which by virtue of a Warrant issued by me have been seized at the Dwelling-house of said Michael Bird in said Andover on the eleventh day of August in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, the value of which rum with the vessels containing the same does not in my opinion exceed twenty Dollars:—You are hereby required to appear at my office in said Andover at nine o'clock A. M. on the eighth day of September next in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five to answer to the complaint against the said liquor and the vessels containing the same and for trial, and to show cause if any you have why the said liquor and the vessels containing the same should not be forfeited, for being kept for sale by the said Michael Bird in violation of the laws of this Commonwealth. Witness my hand and seal at Andover this thirteenth day of August in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

Samuel Merrill, } Justice of the Peace.

A true copy.—Attest:

Charles Pray, } Constable of Andover.

Aug. 18.—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 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.

WILLIAM BARNETT,

Plumber,

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, & Copper Worker,

AND DEALER IN

STOVES, FUNNEL, LEAD-PIPE, ZINC,

Copper Boilers, Pumps, Oven, Boiler & Ash Doors,

Also, a good assortment of Tin, Japanned, Glass & Britannia ware, &c.

Rear of Baptist Church.

All orders for JOBBING, well executed, and promptly attended to.

Andover, Aug. 4, 1855. 1yr.

Select School

AT

NORTH ANDOVER.

THE Fall Term of this School, will commence on Monday, the 20th of August next, under the charge of Hiram Berry, Principal.

Besides fitting young men for College, especial attention will be given to students wishing to qualify themselves for the active employments.

A few Lads can obtain Board in the Principal's Family, and, if desired, they can have private Instruction.
HIRAM BERRY.
North Andover, Aug. 4, 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.

Probate Notices.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

Lucy Prescott, administratrix, having presented for allowance her account of administration of the estate of James M. Prescott, late of Andover in said county, yeomen deceased, intestate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of Record.

Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.

Aug. 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

Samuel Gray, Esquire, who is named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Lydia Foster, late of North Andover, in said county, single woman, deceased, having presented the same for probate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said instrument, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said Samuel Gray, give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and object, if they see cause, to such probate.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record,

Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.

August 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Andover, in and for said county, on the second Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

William Johnson, junior, and Hobart Clark, Esquires trustees, having presented for allowance their account of trusteeship of the estate given in trust for the benefit of Mary Foster, by the last will and testament of Ephraim Foster, late of Boxford in said county, gentleman, deceased, testate:—

ORDERED, That the second Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said account, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Lawrence, in said county; and that said trustees give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why said account should not be allowed.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record,

Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.

August 18.—3t.

ESSEX, ss. At a Court of Probate holden at Salem, in and for said County, on the first Tuesday in August, A. D. 1855.

On the petition of Edward Payson, guardian of Samuel P. Prentiss and Nathaniel A. Prentiss, minors, children of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, late of Andover in said county, gentleman, deceased, testate, showing, that the said minors are interested in and owners of the following real estate, viz: A certain piece of land with the dwelling house thereon, situated in said Andover on the road leading from Phillips Academy to Salem, and bounded as follows, viz: beginning at the northerly corner at a stake and stones by said road, thence by said road eleven rods and two links to a stake and stones by land late of said deceased, thence south forty-five degrees, west sixteen rods to a stake and stones by said land and land late of Asa Abbott deceased, thence north forty seven degrees, west eight rods and fifteen links to a stake and stones by land of said Abbott deceased, thence north thirty-three degrees, east sixteen rods by the last mentioned land to the first mentioned bound, containing one acre, more or less; that the said dwelling house stands in need of repairs and that the management of said premises is attended with great inconvenience and expense by reason of the petitioner's residing at a great distance therefrom, and it is believed that the property will fetch its full value, and that it would therefore be for the benefit of said minors, that their interest in said real estate should be sold, and the proceeds thereof put out and secured on interest, or invested in productive stocks, for the benefit of said minors, and praying, that he may be duly empowered and licensed to sell said real estate, agreeably to law in such case provided:—

ORDERED, That the first Tuesday in Sept. next, ten of the clock before noon, be assigned as the time for considering said petition, at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Salem, in said county; and that the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Andover Advertiser, printed in Andover, before said time, that they may be present, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

N. S. HOWE, Judge of Probate.

A true copy of record.

Attest, JAMES ROPES, Register.

Aug. 11.—3t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of Robert Ross, late of Andover, in the county of Essex, Flax Dresser, 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
MARY ROSS, Adm'x.
Andover, Aug. 18, 1855. 3t.

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!

DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.

A priceless Curative and Invigorator of the Hair.

Use it

If you are bald headed.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL

If you have a fine head of hair and desire to keep it.

USE DELIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL.

Prepared and sold by J. C. WADLEIGH, No 1 Appleton Block, Lawrence Mass.

TEA & COFFEE—COFFEE & TEA.

My Dear, said a lovely and devoted wife to her no less devoted husband a few days since, I want you to step into Mr. Wadleigh's store on your way home to dinner, and get another pound of his excellent Tea; for I am out of it, and as to think of using any other is all out of the question, for you know we all think it the very best we ever had. Margaret said the kind hearted Lady, see how much Coffee there is in the can. Well, my dear, said she, I think you had better get one of his 5 lb. cans this time, for I can't put up with anybody's else—and that will last us some time.

LUBEN'S EXTRACTS, of all kinds, always to be had at the sign of the Good Samaritan.
June 16—1yr.

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. LARABEE.
Salem, June 20, 1855.

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. 1 y.



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.

\$2 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the conviction of the boy who entered my garden and "tapped" several summer squashes, evidently supposing them to be watermelons, which they somewhat resemble.

When this boy gets to be old enough to steal sheep, let him beware lest he mistake a wolf for a sheep.
W. F. DRAPER.
Andover, Aug. 18.—2t.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston and Maine Railroad, will be held at Haverhill (Mass.) in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the choice of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.
By order of the Directors.
GEORGE MINOT, Clerk.
Boston, Aug. 21, 1855.—2t.

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

DR. PRATT'S

Valuable Powders.

OR 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—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, Langour and Loss of Appetite, Liteness, 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 Constipation, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, Scour, and Scurvy, Colic 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; but 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, this little 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

CHESTNUT PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

POET'S CORNER.

MY LOST YOUTH.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Often I think of the beautiful town
That is seated by the sea;
Often in thought go up and down
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,
And my youth comes back to me.
And a verse of a Lullaby song,
Is haunting my memory still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the shadowy lines of its trees,
And catch, in sudden gleams,
The sheen of far-surrounding seas,
And islands that were the Hesperides
Of all my boyish dreams.
And the burden of that old song,
It murmurs and whispers still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the black wharves and the slips,
And the sea-tides tossing and free;
And Spanish sailors with bearded lips,
And the beauty and mystery of the ships,
And the magic of the sea.
And the voice of that wayward song
Is singing and saying still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the bulwarks by the shore,
And the fort upon the hill;
The sun-rise gun with its hollow roar,
The drum-beat repeated o'er and o'er,
And the bugle wild and shrill.
And the music of that old song
Thrills in my memory still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the sea-fight far away,
How it thundered o'er the tide!
And the dead captains, as they lay
In their graves o'erlooking the tranquil bay,
Where they in battle died.
And the sound of that mournful song
Goes through me with a thrill:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I can see the breezy dome of groves,
The shadows of Deering's Woods;
And the friendships old and the early loves
Come back with a Sabbath sound, as of doves
In quiet neighborhoods.
And the verse of that sweet old song,
It flutters and murmurs still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

I remember the gleams and glooms that dart
Across the schoolboy's brain;
The song and the silence in the heart,
That in part are prophecies, and in part
Are longings wild and vain.
And the voice of that fitful song
Sings on, and is never still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

There are things of which I may not speak;
There are dreams that cannot die;
There are thoughts that make the strong heart
Weak,
And bring a pallor into the cheek,
And a mist before the eye.
And the words of that fatal song
Come over me like a chill:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

Strange to me now, the forms I meet
When I visit the dear old town;
But the native air is pure and sweet,
And the trees that o'ershadow each well-known
street,
As they balance up and down,
Are singing the beautiful song.
Are sighing and whispering still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

And Deering's Woods are fresh and fair,
And with joy that is almost pain,
My heart goes back to wander there,
And among the dreams of the days that were.
I find my lost youth again.
And the strange and beautiful song
The groves are repeating it still:
"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts."

THE FUSION MEETING AT CHAPMAN HALL.

There was a meeting of members of the various political parties in this State, at Chapman Hall, Boston, on Thursday Aug. 18th, to confer together on the subject of a union in the coming election, on the slavery question. The hall was filled to overflowing. A number of prominent politicians were present, including Hon. Charles Allen, of Worcester; Hon. J. Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge; Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord; Hon. C. F. Adams, of Quincy; Col. Artemas Lee, of Templeton; R. H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge; John I. Baker, of Beverly; Hon. Moses Kimball, of Boston; Hon. Amasa Walker, of Brookfield; Ralph Sanger, of Dover; V. Taft, of Upton; Father Earle, of Worcester; J. A. Goodwin, of the Lowell Courier; C. J. J. Ingersoll, of the Greenfield Republican; Hon. J. H. Duncan, of Haverhill, &c., &c. The meeting was called to order by Mr. E.

Sanger, of Dover, who said that he supposed the feeling which called him here, in his old age, warmed the blood of the young, throughout New England, to promote the object for which they had assembled, and on which he believed the great mass of the people of the North were united.

Hon. Amasa Walker, of Brookfield, was chosen temporary President, and J. A. Goodwin, of Lowell, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Brigham, of Boston, the following Committee was appointed to select a list of officers for the meeting:—Wm. Brigham, and C. W. Slack, of Suffolk; John I. Baker, and Col. Adams, of Essex; P. E. Aldrich, and Ivers Phillips, of Worcester; W. Robinson, of Middlesex; J. Z. Goodrich, of Berkshire; C. J. J. Ingersoll, of Franklin; Caleb Swan, and Ralph Sanger, of Norfolk; G. B. Weston, of Plymouth; Chas. Delano, of Hampshire; Samuel Bolles, of Hampden.

During the absence of the Committee, Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge, was called upon for a speech, to which he responded, saying that he supposed they had met there all in the same frame of mind. For himself, he had seen for the last two years with feelings of shame and mortification, other States taking the lead of Massachusetts on questions of morality and freedom,—and now it was for the people of the State to say how far behind she should be. The question now to be decided was, is she to be one of the last States to take her position on this subject, or will she do it now, to-day? It would be useless to deny that in originating a new political movement there are many difficulties to be overcome, and risks to be run. For his part he believed the time had come to take this step: it was time for all the friends of freedom to unite—it was union or defeat.

He was not willing, by his absence, to become responsible for the failure of a movement, made in such good faith, the result of which was the meeting of to-day. He had conferred with no one, and intended to be merely a spectator, but hearing his name called, was unwilling to have the appearance of holding back.

The history of slavery in this country, he said, was that once in a generation, the friends of freedom have to make a desperate effort to maintain themselves in the position from which they had been driven, during the generation before. The Missouri Compromise was in its day a defeat of freedom, and now they were called upon to defend even that, and if in that they were defeated, they would have to fall back again to another entrenchment. He felt almost ashamed to stand there as an advocate of the Missouri Compromise, and he did not, but while defending that, he meant to try for something better,—no extension of slavery elsewhere. (A voice, or anywhere.)

He had been told that they could not in the present situation of parties in Congress, restore the Missouri Compromise, but they might do something, and that something might be worse for slavery, and better for freedom, than the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He hoped that in the spirit of mutual concession, they should go forward to the accomplishment of this great object. He did want next November, to feel that his vote meant a vote for the cause of freedom, and the dignity of the North, and for such a ticket he was willing to go.

Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, said that the question was, whether the people of Massachusetts, and America, were to yield their preference for freedom over slavery, and suffer the latter to take the reins. He had been a Whig; and should a Whig say, that because he cannot now have a Whig party, therefore he should not unite with the opponents of the extension of slavery? He did not believe there was one in ten of the adult people of Massachusetts, not willing to yield their party preferences on this question, and resist the usurpations of slavery, to the last moments of life.

Hon. James H. Duncan, of Haverhill, said he was present to see what would be done, and would say that he was willing to go for any party who are uncompromising in their hostility to the extension of slavery. The people of this State did not want to see this matter evaporate in the calling of a Convention, and the passage of stereotyped resolutions, but the selection of candidates of proper capacity, and who will prove firm on this great subject.

The Committee to select a list of officers, made the following report, which was accepted:

President—Hon. John Z. Goodrich, of Stockbridge.

Vice Presidents—Samuel Hoar, of Concord; Geo. S. Boutwell, of Groton; John W. Foster, of Brimfield; Artemas Lee, of Templeton; Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury; John Russell, of Plymouth; Moses Kimball, of Boston; Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington; Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy; James H. Duncan, of Haverhill; John H. Mitchell, of East Bridgewater; Simon Brown, of Concord; John Brooks, of Princeton; Homer Bartlett, of Lowell.

Secretaries—John A. Goodwin, of Lowell; C. J. J. Ingersoll, of Greenfield; Geo. Bliss, Jr., of Springfield; Leander Wetherell, of Amherst.

The committee to consider the mode of action, came in with the following resolves, which were submitted to the meeting by Mr. Bowles, the chairman:—

Resolved, That the time has fully come for a united and earnest effort of the people of Massachusetts, in concert with the friends of freedom, throughout the Union, whose object shall be to restrain the alarming encroachments of slavery.

Resolved, That, as a means to this end, there should be an early assemblage of the people of this Commonwealth in Mass Convention.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen constitute a committee to issue a call and make arrangements for such an assemblage, first having, if possible, a consultation with any other committees of political organizations, having the same purpose in view.

The same committee also reported the following committee, whose duty it shall be to consult with members of all parties in the State, and to urge them to join in the new movement.

Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Chairman.

Suffolk—Franklin Dexter, Moses Kimball, Charles W. Slack.

Middlesex—Geo. S. Boutwell, R. H. Dana, Jr., Sidney Bartlett.

Essex—Stephen C. Phillips, Marcus Morton, Jr., Dr. Geo. Cogswell.

Worcester—Ivers Phillips, John Brooks, Chas. Allen.

Hampden—Sam'l. Bowles, Gilbert Pillsbury.

Hampshire—Wm. Clark, W. S. Breckenridge.

Franklin—Geo. Grennell, D. W. Alvord.

Berkshire—Henry L. Dawes, Increase Sumner.

Norfolk—Charles Francis Adams, Marshal P. Wilder.

Plymouth—Jas. H. Mitchell, Wm. H. Woods.

Bristol—Thos. D. Eliot, Jas. H. Buffington.

Barnstable—Geo. Marston.

Dukes and Nantucket—John H. Shaw.

The report was accepted, the resolves passed, and the Committee chosen unanimously.

The Committee were authorized to fill vacancies.

Hon. Stephen C. Phillips was then called for. He took the floor and made a characteristic speech.

Hon. Franklin Dexter, of Boston, who was named as one of the Committee for Suffolk County, came forward and said he was in favor of limiting the extension of slavery, but was in doubt as to the best manner of doing it. He was not sure but the old organizations could do it, and therefore declined to have his name used upon the Committee.

Speeches furthering the objects of the Convention were made by Hon. Homer Bartlett, of Lowell, Gen. Wilson, R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., John L. Swift, Esq., and Hon. E. C. Baker.

At 4 1/2 o'clock the Convention adjourned.

TRY IT.—In view of the prospect of a superabundance of apples, our farmers may find it to their advantage to try the following for making apple sugar:—

"Press the juice and then add common chalk until the whole of the acid is completely saturated; then pour off the clear liquor and clarify by boiling in a clean pan, with some white of an egg; remove the dirt, and finish by evaporating over a gentle heat to the consistency desired. One hundred pounds of good apples will produce about eighty-six pounds of juice, and twelve pounds of crude sugar."

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—A. Boyd, a correspondent, informs us, that he has practised a peculiar method with much success of preserving milk sweet in the pans. It simply consists in placing a piece of new hammered iron, or three twelve penny nails in each tin pan, then pouring the warm milk on them. He believes that electricity has something to do with producing the result. He had tried many experiments before he hit upon this one, which he found to preserve the milk sweet for a longer time than other plan tried by him.—Scientific American.

To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A letter writer describes it thus:—

"Buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; hate the country; adore the city; read novels; neglect your children, nurse lapdogs, and go to church every time you get a new shawl."

Universal applause is seldom less than a scandal.

Two Quaker girls ironing on the same table, one asked the other which side she would take, the right or left. She answered promptly, "It will be right for me to take the left, and then it will be left for you to take the right."

\$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, of Andover.

Andover, July 14, 1855.

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. tf.

Andover, May 26, 1855.

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 Lipen 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.

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, PORT-
TEE'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 4:30 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 8:20 AM, 12:05, 2:10, 5:33, 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 11 PM.
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 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. tf.

Andover, May 19, 1855.

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. tf.

Andover, June 2, 1855.

JAMES H. COCHRANE,

BLACKSMITH,

AND GENERAL JOBBER IN

IRON,

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

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.