Hon. L. A. Douglas
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

As I expect to sail for Europe July 13th, and being unacquainted with, or with any of our Ministers or Representatives from our Government, I presume to trouble you to give me a letter to Mr. Dallas, one of our Ministers in England, Count Dr. James, and to such others as you may think proper— I propose to visit England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Prussia, My trip will take me to Prussia and I contemplate building a bridge there for the Government. The content is entirely clear. I intend returning through Germany, Switzerland & Prussia. Please oblige me by sending such letter as you deem best to me at Dresdison 25th. Dear Sir, I shall have time for the East July 6th. I have been to New York and finish Com. of Patents for my Inspector—

Yours truly,

S. B. Boomer
L. B. Bommer
Chicago
Jan 28th 1841

G. W. Dallas
American House
London

Hon. John P. Mason
am Paris

Hon. J. A. Bright
Berlin

H. W. Pickins
St. Petersburg

M. F. Buck
Prairie City
Tuscaloosa, Ala., June 28th, 59

My dear Sir,

In view of the fact that I may attend the Charleston Democratic Convention, as a delegate from Alabama, I trust you will excuse me the liberty of addressing you this note.

Your commanding ability, your nationality, and your availability will render you prominent before that body, for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. I wish to be thoroughly posted with your views generally on questions touching the “peculiar interests” of the South, that I may be prepared to advocate your nomination. I desire therefore to collect as many of your published speeches and reports on these questions as I may be able, especially such as have no place in the
Congressional Globe. I know of no one who could likely supply me with such documents but yourself. I should appreciate the favor if you could do so.

I have just read a telegraphic report of your letter to B. Donley and must be allowed to humbly express my approbation of the position you take in it. As you are aware many of your former friends in this section became alienated from you when you resisted the secession constitution. I have no doubt there is a vast number now preparing to return to your standard. The great mass of the people throughout the South, have no sympathy with radicals, either South or North. Those hearts warm toward a statesman who shows himself to be open, bold, and just. They are attached to the union and desire a compromising constitution, national, to preserve our institution, they are impressed with the immutable truth that to secure our own, we must respect the rights of others. But I am going beyond my design in the object of this note. I will not more and I close. Mr. Forsythe of the Mobile Register has already embraced our cause for your claims to the presidency. As soon as the time arrives for us to strike an effective blow, I design hoisting your banner and fighting under its folds. The more prudent policy may impose silence on your friends for a time, but their attachment will not diminish from being confided. I may perhaps have written too freely to you, as we are personally strangers to each other; yet I trust you will not misunderstand such freedom, but credit it to the account of political friend.
ship. It may, however, be well enough to state by way of showing a sort of patient of respectability, that I am now, and for over three years have been, prosecuting at least for this Judicial District with sentiments of distinguished consideration.

I am, sir,

Your obedient,

L. W. B. Martin

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Washington City.
New Orleans, June 28, 1859

Dear Friend,

Before this the Telegraph will have informed you of the nomination of Mr. Taylor from this district in spite of the opposition of Mr. Hedge and the Custom House clique. We would have carried the State Convention but for the ultraism of Mr. Locle Clark and those friends who got up the Odd Fellows Ball meeting. I was absent in company from the city during that meeting and hearing your mind, but I cautioned them gentlemen against doing what I knew they would do, that of abusing Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Hedge. Because the two are unpopular in an State, they have a great many very warm friends and supporters among the Democratic party. I was spoken to to make a speck at that meeting and I told them, if they would remain from any actually to the President to Mr. Clay in their reeighting but enact any of our Democratic resolutions & take the
Management of their affairs in to their own hands or out of them of the State Central Committee, I would de do - Had they done so they would have caused the entire dissatisfaction with them of the people - I was glad that it was inconvenient to me to be present or I should have been obliged to offer some of their resolutions a summary was greatly to be desired -

Mr. Alta has been inclined and puts up "lectio ui linea" as on the only time grand that the democratic party can occupy M. J. E. W - Politics make strange bedfellows and it amuses me to see the men who denounced me as an ultra State rights and were men
Legislature on the subject under the
Constitution what but their own sense
accretion can govern the character of
that legislation. If having the purely
a municipal institution in this country of
these municipalities are capable of taking care
of it without appealing to the Congress of
the U.S. I am sorry for them but I do
not think that any thing can ever be
gained by appealing to a body with so
large a majority openly and honestly opposed
do it at home, where they have a right
to legislate, & it would be madness to
expect them to entertain different views
at Washington from those they hold at home.
I have often been called ultra on this subject for I do
not believe that Congress has any right, not even under
the great right of petition to hear any thing about the
subject. My understanding of this rightnothing
is, that the people have a constitutional
right to address the Congress for any
purpose provided that they do it in
respectful language & that the subject
matter comes within the power of the
Congress to remedy, legislate and remedy or
and no fear of violating that great right
of petition would prevent me from
noting to put any petition on the
table or under the table or out of
the room or door or window which
asked language to legislate on any
matter not fairly or properly within
their jurisdiction.—Of course in all
difficult cases, the people should
have the benefit of the doubt, so I
would be thought satisfied before I
would object or summarily destroy any
respective petition addressed to
the body of which I was a member.

Suppose, for instance, that wheel
bore no load? Petitions should
be brought to the House praying
Congress to correct the abuse in the
English system of slavery in their
manufactures; a system so horrible
as to call for their own gratuitous
interference when once in England
showing that the destruction of human life
in one year alone by overworking amounts
to several thousand. It is felt Congress
to permit their time to be occupied
in reading, hearing, or granting these
things, after the object was once clearly
understand. Unquestionably, not.

We hear of many horrible things

in America which would give

his great pleasure to see remedied,

but we have no jurisdiction

in the premises and ought not

to entertain the subject matter.

One moment longer than was

necessary to inform the body of

its subject—

The trouble Christianity,

catholicizing the boy Mason,

if it be true or not, is of the most

Sacred right of a parent over his

own child, would be going very far

out of line. I doubt to take any notice

engaged in any petition addressed

to it on this subject. Certainly to

waste one third or one half of any time

as I have often seen done.

On slavery. Activism on weeks

of a term, and monthly, together

can not be defended under the

great right of petition in the

spirit of grievances. If—

On all subjects. Then on what

a state, or even a territory has

jurisdiction, foreign nations

they are foreign states, so far as

the right to conduct to legislate

of them, or on any matter which

predominantly belongs to them—

As long as Congress entertains any

jurisdiction, whatever over the

question of slavery it will be a

true breach—

No member should be

allowed to present any petition to

the House which he has not read.
and, which, as a gentleman, he could not say but respectfully
noted, it called for action on a subject within the power of the
body, it should be the mistaken in
fully deceive the house when the
object appeared clearly to the without
the jurisdiction. It ought to be put
somewhere where it never could or
would be resurrected

You and I will probably
never have to see them again accept
but to time from disagreeable to
agreeable subjects. Present me most
kindly to your lovely accomplished
every and say to her for me not to let
her husband write any more as he
occupies the night guards may more
our prospects

Mr. Morse found in most unprofitable
England & believe me very sincerely yours

Grace E. Morse
Plymouthe June 28, 159

Dear Sir,

In the name of the Pilgrim Society we have the honor to invite you to attend the celebration of the laying the corner-stone of the Pilgrim Monument in this town on Sunday.
August second.

With great respect we
are your obt. scts.

T. Gordon
Wm. J. Davis,
E. O. Shawman
Hannah Dole
George G. Dyer
Chas. C. Cary

Committee of Arrangements.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas
Illinois.
Hingham, Mass.  
Pilgrim Society's 
Invitation 
June 24, 1859.

Answered,
by letter to Mr. 
Hall, July 8, 1859.
Boston, June 29, 1857.

Sir,

As a prominent candidate for the Presidency allow me to ask as an adopted citizen, to ask your opinion as to the executive interpretation of the reciprocal duties of naturalization. This will be a test question with foreigners at future elections — for it is the corner-stone of adopted citizenship — until they obtain their rights as citizens; for the American Government cannot long hold such a liberal doctrine, more worthy of a European republic than of the American Republic. We believe from your well-known liberal principles that you will coincide with adopted citizens, in contending that complete protection is not an act of justice,
1. Is not this interpretation contrary to American principles and a surrender of American pride?
2. Is it not an infringement on the Democratic free doctrine of Equality of Citizenship?
3. Is it not contrary to the spirit of the Constitution which distinctly restricts the adopted citizen in but one thing — the Presidency?
4. It is not of the nature of the Massachusetts Amendments.

Please address as indicated.

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Amissa,
Native of British Province.
Bernardo Amida

(Rather of "Berti Porcello")

Boston, Mass.

June 29, 1859.

Ask opinion of

the Executive

for the interpretation of

the Naturalization Laws
Landingville Wells C.O. Feb'y 5th 1777

Hon. S. A. Deacon,

Dear Sir,

The naturalized Citizens of this place, is in doubt as to have for their protection to the promotion of this Government in Case they returned on business or pleasure to their native Country. It does not having taken decided ground for the Subject, and the Hon. S. A. Deacon having taken all together a different view of the Case, looking upon one as a great Statesman and person perhaps may be called upon at a future period to help out the difficulties of this great Republic, under these circumstances they would like to know your opinion on this important Subject so that they might be the better enabled to judge for themselves as to the propriety of their returning to their native Country or not.

On behalf of the Citizens

Your humble servant,

James Egner

[Address at the bottom]
James Garvan
Landingville, Pa.
Snyder Co. Ill.
June 29, 1869.

Inquire as to
affairs of
relatives
and
natural
hosts.

Please visit
my country.
Mobile June 29, 1859.

Hon. S. A. Douglas

Dear Sir,

I introduce to you my nephew, Walter P. Farly, and feel confident that you will extend to him every facility for passing through Washington, en route for Europe, and I beg you to favor him with letters. You will find him a gentleman of culture and intelligence, and the whole fitness of his character was seen in his capacity at the Mexico office and in that capacity, evident fitness for public employment. I am much attached to him, and have great interest in his future and as his contemplated tour will be that of a thoughtful, foreboding men, seeking improvement. I am anxious that he should have every facility. I hope therefore that you will afford him every aid in your power in his study.
To Mr. Walker
June 29, 1869.

Letters of notice drawn written for Mr. Green
July 12, 1869.
On returning home from our dear State, I found your favor of the 22d, dated at Washington, and not just come to hand. Although already in substance published as read by telegraph, I have thought well to send you to insert it again for the purpose of correcting the mistakes and omissions of the telegraph operators. Allow me to thank you for your kindness in responding to my note and to say that this bold and candied avowal of your position will prevent any further disintegation of the Douglas forces in the Northwest which had been visibly going on in consequence of the efforts of your opponents to render your position untenable. I explained this to Mr. Sheahan sometime in April or May of the present year. However, all will go right now. Our State Convention stood 10 to 0 for you, although not to give the Administration an excuse for bolting the ticket it was thought best not to say anything about a Presidential can-


did—but content ourselves with the adoption
of a Pop. Soc. platform.
You can safely count on Iowa
next year and we shall commence in
the canvass for the Chalston Con. just
as soon as the State election is over.
Our Delegates will be instructed to
vote for you from first to last.
I am great, respectfully,
Your friend

P.S.
Enclose an platform which a
whole will show but your ap-
probation,
"
J. B. Dear
Dubuque
Iowa.
June 3, 1857,

Political

Answered
July 12, 1857.
Boston, June 30, 1859.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas,
New York.

Dear Sir,

On the 23d inst. I addressed you an invitation—directed to Chicago—to deliver the Oration before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, at the celebration of the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of Washington, on the 22d inst. of February next, 1860.

Begging leave to confirm the same, and realizing upon of our great desire for your acceptance of the invitation, which I hope to receive at an early day, I have the honor to remain,

With respect and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,

John Foster

[Signature]

Bear: George B. Chase Esq.
13 Liberty St.

Boston.
John S. Foster,
Boston, June 30, 57.

Answered July 8, 1857.
Marina Rayner, N.Y.

Thursday June 30, 1857

Hon. J. A. Douglass.

Dear Sir,

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your autograph, which you sent to me last month by Mr. S. J. Dunn. I have placed it among the "Presidential Autographs," of whom I have a complete set.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Your late frank straightforward letter on the check to nominator has given much pleasure to your friends in this city, and some of your Republican friends have assured them that you will support you. I say Republicans, because they have acted with that party a year or two, but they are firm in democracy, and their sympathies are still with their old friends. This class is very large in the State and Pennsylvania, in both of which states, there is a large (as well as in the Union) an Anti-Lecomptian Democratic majority. And these two states (and others) have the opportunity of that disease being cured, according to their choice. This must result in being joined. As it was, born of them, some of the states did not join, some of them. As I think wisely, sit in with the Republicans - let the states go by default. And it will be the same thing in 1860. Being a Lecomptian Candidate, the black Republicans will carry them. With you, as their star and banner, they would surely go democratic.
I have no right to come, and it would be presumptuous in me to do so. But perhaps I may - be permitted to say what you know is the view most generally held. It is, that you would not remove yourself any way out of the Charlotte committee, until after its adjournment has taken place. The question is, are you anxious to get you a reenactment of the effect that you will have by that committee, and that you will enter that just as the Senate Committee to arrange, that it may be just as I would make it, in spite of Clay, or any one else, who might put up. So, there is a chance, with certain effect, and I am sure, if it will be at Charlotte, or not, you will only stand on your committee. And, in my letter, I pointed out all the dangers that you will be exposed to. The whole matter is this. It is the point of principle, not for you to be a Republican, nor that you will support your, but if they ever get you there, you will support any. Charlotte committee, they will then have your sentence, as soon as they can.

Being prone for sitting unelected for counties, and fully aware being occupied to do you much good, I will be in the house to-morrow. Yours truly,

John Doane, M.D.
W. F. Powers,
Moravia, N.Y.
June 20, 1859

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten signature]
J. M. Scobie.
Hartford, Ct.
June 30th, 1859.

Incluse article

Dear Sir,

I send you a copy, with your comments upon the same inserted in this morning's paper.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Scobie.
HARFORD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1859.

The News.

Wednesday, June 29.—This was the warmest month in ten years, and we shall proba-

bly have few warmer ones. At 6 o'clock the temperature was 82°, and a cool breeze to-

ken and pleasant air circulates, if any where, in other expressions of that sort that the law was observed. At 1 p.m. it was 83°.

The steeplechase dress arrived at Hallow, two days later, news from Europe. Her news were delivered by the Novo fortress rifle of telegraph, for the benefit of private parties, on account of the mad rabble and state line and the Associated Press: and it was received at Stork's vilhas, and a severe gale across natives, New Safadi.

Further particulars of the terrible accident at South Bend, Ind., on the Michigan Southern's rail-

road, and the loss of life in so many great. Thir-


dey were killed outright, and some state had been to the pavilion elsewhere. The stream where it took place, is naturally a small creek, but was much swollen by rain which fell on the preceding afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down, probably caused the accident, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the surrounding of the people, caused the damage and calamity. There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train.

Imperial Treaty with Mexico made by our Mr. Mr. Lincoln, or nearly perfected. They are in the way of the right of way to the U.S. Government over the Territory of Tamaulipas, and from other parts of Mexican territory in the Pecos and West of California. This route is to be under the joint protection of the two governments, and is to be a line of arrangements at Washington. The Imperial government has already agreed with Great Britain for cabling the mail between New Or-


dleans and Mobile and all the Gulf ports, including St. Louis. Should our government acquire more, which is highly probable, a regular weekly communication between the two countries will be expected.

THE LETTER OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

The President. A Douglas has sent me to write a letter for publication at this time, defin-

ing his position in relation to the next President for the Democratic party. He may or may not have an object in view which does me no harm, to form the part of the letter. Ap-

parently he wishes to inform the public of the precise conditions upon which he would consent to participate in the nomination from the Chicago Conven-

tion. His designs are three names, either of which he himself by this Convention, would prevent him from accepting the nomination. Two of these are the adoption of the doctrine that the slave trade shall be revised, and a declaration that Congress shall enact a slave code for the ter-

ritory. This is not the slightest probability that the Convention will adopt either of these measures, which cannot readily understand the object of an upstart in the Presidency in declar-

ing that he will not accept a nomination at the hands of the people of men who shall endorse these. How would it appear to us if the Hon. M. T. Horace Mann here, would write a letter and pub-

lish it to be published, declaring that he will not accept a nomination from the Charleston Convention that he would adopt the Black Republic-ans platform of 1856, and request Mr. Lincoln? We should see some surprises, what possible object could Mr. Hunter have in writing such a letter! I know not how it will not be the very opposi-

tion which is most friendly to the Democratic party, to await the decision of the Charleston Convention, and the Democracy of the entire country have expressed their views through it, be-

fore or after their vote. He will or will not abide by the decision. To overcome one's friends, and in advance of their decision, must tend to cause unpleasant feeling rather than harmonious action.

Judge Douglas declares, further, that if the Convention shall nominate the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either estab-

lishes or prohibits slavery in the territories, he will not accept a nomination at hands. The Conven-

tion may not, and probably will not, act upon that doctrine. Further this is substantially reaf-

ford the resolutions touching territorial property that were adopted at Cincinnati in 1856, this Constitution is to be held for by the as- 

certained common sense of the country, and all the resolutions of the Valentine never open a session, commences. Judge Douglas emphati-

sically repudiates the pro-slavery platform of this Dead State. In fact, the decision is the right to the right, a declaration that he is not a friend of any legislature which has to degrade to organize citizens of courtesy and from taking their slave property into the Territory, so long as it remains a part of the slave property of the United States. A special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, dated Washington, June 28, says:—

"Judge Douglas stated as his duty, to say a very pro-

ounced Northern politician, that he intended to sup-

press the pro-slavery of the Charleston Convention. He said what was issued by the latter to Mr. Douglas on March 8, to the effect that he will not himself now send to congress a platform that he cannot con-

clude that any appeal to his party adheres in his party against the opposition."
WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE

MY MOTHER’S SALVE.

FROM the first instance of its introduction, it has been, in the highest degree, beneficial to the human frame. No person can experience its virtues, without remarking a marked and invigorating effect on his health. It has been found a universal remedy in all cases of chronic rheumatism, gout, and other diseases of the blood. It is particularly efficacious in all cases of consumption, and has been found to afford a speedy relief in almost every case of consumption. It is also of the greatest benefit in cases of consumption of the lungs, and has been found to be a most可靠 and invigorating remedy in cases of consumption of the kidneys. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the liver, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the spleen. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the heart, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the brain. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the stomach, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the intestines. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the lungs, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the kidneys. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the liver, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the spleen. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the heart, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the brain. It is also a most reliable remedy in cases of consumption of the stomach, and has been found to be a most efficacious remedy in cases of consumption of the intestines.

PILLS, PILLS, PILLS.

For neuralgia, whiffings and neuralgia.

A. M. BELL.

20 STEVENS LAGER BEER 22 MARKET STREET

This day arrives the last lot of SUMMER LAGER.

EXTRA GOOD QUALITY,

Which will be sold

BY THE KEG

Aal. and by the quart.

A. B. NORDSTROM.

A VALUABLE DOMESTIC PHYSIC

Enriched with various agents, to promote the cure of consumptive and other chronic diseases, and to promote the health and vigor of the human body.

PATENT MEDICINE

Enriched with various agents, to promote the cure of consumptive and other chronic diseases, and to promote the health and vigor of the human body.

DIRECT FROM HAVANA.

We have just received a new supply of the above, and are prepared to supply the demand.

A. B. NORDSTROM.
The Times on Douglas.

The Times has at last discovered that there is such a man as Stephen A. Douglas. It no longer ignores the Giant, and even acknowledges that the Hon. Senator has "seen fit to write a letter," in an article the drift of which may not exactly signify. The editor "may or may not have an object in view, which does not appear on the face" of his article—for his expressions are leaky—rapid—milk-and-waterish. He is quite sure, however, that Mr. Douglas is on the safe side of fiction; and is confident that the Charleston Convention will not adopt either of the measures, the endorsement of which, the Senator declares, would prevent his acceptance of the nomination.

We quite agree with our neighbor. We believe that the progress of Douglasism—and that above—will prevent such a catastrophe. At the same time, we think he is entirely right to place himself squarely before the people, in order that his views and sentiments may be promulgated far and wide, without the fear or possibility of their being questioned or distorted. And it is this integrity and frankness that will especially endear him to the great masses of the people. We should see nothing improper, as the Times affirms, "if the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, should write a letter, and permit it to be published, declaring that he will not accept a nomination from the Charleston Convention if that body shall adopt the Black Republican platform of 1856, and sanction Mormonism." If such erratic notions were openly professed and advocated among men calling themselves democrats—The Times knows well enough, that the pernicious doctrines which Mr. Douglas so distinctly repels, are strenuously upheld by sectionalists, who will be on the alert, and, if possible, wring them into the National Convention, to the inevitable disgrace, if not actual destruction, of the party. It is to guard against the progress of this treachery, that the patriotic Senator has so opportunely spoken. And can the Times find any greater impropriety in such a letter from Mr. Douglas, than those that appeared in Mr. R. M. T. Hunter's celebrated letter of October, 1857—say, in Mr. Buchanan's letter, in which he not improperly identified his individuality with the Cincinnati platform? Mr. Douglas is a sagacious statesman, and his integrity and far-sightedness stand out in striking contrast with numerous public characters, who have been forced upon the notice of the people, upon the strength of qualifications entirely enigmatic. His principles form the foundation and safeguard of our National Democracy—and he is not ashamed of them.
FOR SALE, TO LET, &c.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—At New-Jersey Junction, near Indianapolis, Indiana, and
the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the
Western Line, by the H. & A. N., and the H. P. & R. Railroads, Building
lots of any size that may be wanted, and at such prices as
will incite all to buy who wish to reside in the country
and do business in the city. Terms very easy. For sale, they
are at the present time the only location of an extra-
ordinary benefit for communi-
cation with Hartford, being at the junction of the two
Railroads. For particulars
see J. P. STOWE’S Real Estate Office.

TO LET—To a small American family, a
very desirable Tenement within a few rods of the
State House, Cummings’ Grove. Excellent
reception. Action, on
the 2d. J. H. RANSOM, No. 4 Roosevelt Row.

TO RENT—A House and Garden on the
Windle race road, about half mile out of city, rent
$25 to April 1st. Possession at once. Apply to
GEORGE W. WAY & CO.

HORSES! HORSES!

For sale, several fine sled snails, for family and
road purposes. Single and matched pairs may be desir-
ed. Apply at
LANE’S HOTEL STABLE.

OPEN BUGGY FOR SALE—But little
used, and of superior manufacture. Inquire at the
office of the Post.

TO RENT—The Brick Dwelling House
occupied by the late Doctor Poe, about a short
distance south of the city hall, on the road leading
to Wilcox. The house is lighted with gas, and is
situated under an elegant chestnut tree with the
house, and barn room on the first floor. Apply to
GEORGE W. WAY & CO., 20 Main st.

TO RENT—The large half of house No.
28 Hudson street, with large Brick Store in rear.
This house contains two large rooms, with fireplaces,
class room, being supplied with River water, gas,
and hot water for the convenience of the tenants.
For further particulars call on the premises, or apply to
H. R. BARKER, 29 Main st.

TOouro Hall—This Hall, the largest
and best in Hartford, will be let for CONCERTS,
PARTIES, &c., &c., on REASONABLE TERMS.
To our Hall has the advantage of a central location, in
case of snow, ice, or lightning, one all the
dangers of the street, and is always kept clean
and in good order. Apply to
H. R. BARKER, 29 Main st.

UNION HALL TO LET

For
CONCERTS, BALLS, PARTIES, &c., &c.
For terms apply to CHAS. G. GEE, News Office.