The Portland Daily Press has the largest regular circulation of any daily paper in

They Refuse to Meet the Issue. In discussing the great political questions now pressing for solution, and particularly in

discussing the merits of the President's proclamation, it is to be regretted that, for reasons best known to themselves, the opponents of that proclamation dodge the real issue, and continually thrust forward false issues-issues subordinate in their character, and which appeal not to the latent patriotism of the people, and their willingness to make sacrifices for their country's good, but rather take hold of the cruelest prejudices of the common mind, and the lowest motives which can influence a community in an hour of common danger.

It is now nearly two years since one State-South Carolina-like a lawless planet, flew from the orbit in which for more than half a century it had revolved, severing, so far as its own act could, the bond which, like gravitation in the solar system, had held it in proper allegiance to the common center of the system of which it was a part. That act of insubordination was soon followed by kindred acts on the part of other States, and in the April following the rebellion against law and constitutional authority-up to that time bloodless in its progress-culminated in open, deflant, bloody war upon the flag of our country and the forcible capture of one of the forts. -the common property of the nation.

It was then that the rebels, flushed with victory, and intoxicated with their inglorious success, through their cabinet ministers, threatened to occupy the national capital, and to dictate law to the country from the federal city on the then approaching 4th of July, and to run up the symbol of their rebellion on the flag staff of Faneuil Hall! It was then that rebellion menaced and thundered at the gates of the capital, and the nation first became fully alive to the terrible consciousness that its very existence was threatened, and that every energy must be taxed to prevent the erasure of the American Union from the map of the world.

And for what was all this? What caused this fearful attempt of wicked men to overthrow the government of their fathers? Grant. if the opponents of the means adopted to put down the rebellion demand it, that slavery has had nothing to do with inaugurating our troubles, still the fact exists that the troubles are upon us, and the further fact stands out that the rebellion was commenced the very day after the Presidential election, and it was openly and plainly declared to be because of the result of that election, and of the determination of the rebels not to submit to the rule of officers elected by the Republican party. In other words, it was a blow aimed at Constitutional authority and Constitutional libertythe liberty of the people, through the Constitional voice of the majority, to select their own rulers and to govern themselves. It was a blow at the vital element of all genuine practical democracy—the right of the majority to govern, within the prescribed limits of the Constitution. Such being the fact, the rebellion stands forth without excuse, without justiflable cause, a bloody, wicked, diabolical revolt against the freest and best government on the face of the earth.

In the progress of the war forced upon the government by the disunionists, it has become plainly and painfully apparent to the President of the United States, that the institution of slavery has been the great source of strength to the rebel states; that it has enabled all the white strength to be pressed into actual strife, and that to destroy this institution in such states, would be to strike rebellion in its most vulnerable point, and to open a vein through which would flow its vital blood. He has come-in common with a large proportion of the best thinkers of the country-to the conclusion that the slave power is the power of the rebellion; that it is arrayed against the authority of law and the Constitution, and to sirike it is to strike the rebellion itself; and it is because of his convictions on this point, and not from any abolition sympathies, that he has issued his Emancipation Proclama-

As a statesman, as the Evecutive head of the nation, or as Commander-in-chief of the army, it is admitted that the President has no right to be controlled by mere sentiment, by his sympathies, or by his moral convictions alone, and he has not been. He has been forced up to the step he has taken by no fanatical spirits, by no radical politicians, by no aversion to slavery per se, by no sympathy for abolition or anti-slavery, (though we do not believe he is cold or dead to such feelings,) but he has been forced by his conviction that slavery is the power behind the rebellion, from which it derives its strength and sustenance, and without which it would become nerveless and inefficient for the evil purposes to promote which it has been inaugurated.

Now the plain question before the people involved in the proclamation-is, not whether freedom will benefit the negroes, whether emancipation is desirable, whether the negroes in freedom will support themselves, whether emancipation will increrse the taxes, whether it will overrun the free States, whether it will interfere with northern labor, whether it will take from the industrial productions of the world;-it is none of these nor all combined, but the question is, will the emancipation of the slaves in the rebel states, reduce the strength of the rebellion itself, and render its subjugation an easier task? Will it be a step towards subduing the rebellion? This is the real issue. Emancipation may not be desirable to some people, but it it will aid in conquering a peace, is not that desirable? It is not to benefit the slaves that emancipation is to be decreed, but to benefit the country. Does any one say the negroes will overrun the north, if freed, and that this would be an evil? But are not the rebels themselves trying to overrun the north, to rob and destroy,-and is not this a greater evil? Are armed, murderous rebels less to be feared than harmless-even if indolent-blacks?

If the opponents of emancipation,-emancipation not so much for emancipation's sake as for the country's sake,-would confine themselves to the real issue, it would be better for the public peace, and they would do less mischief than they are now doing by inflaming the minds of the ignorant and unthinking with fears of competition between the free negroes and white laborers. The very objections urged against forced emancipation form not only a confession of its efficiency, but indicate, on the part of its objectors, a spirit little better than treasonable. Take the following as an

Such emancipation involves loss to the whole civilized world of the labor of four millions of black persons. This will be demonstrated by cotton goods advancing from six cents to twenty-five cents, to seventy-five cents or one dollar per yard; by the loss of rice, sugar, tofor the last century have formed no inconsiderable part of the trade of the world. It involves a tremendous direct expense. The as this day doomed. I am not much of an

President desires to compensate loyal men for million, or only one fourth part of the one can determine how many hundred mil-lions of dollars will be required. This in addition to the war debt may well cause men to ask how can it be paid?

The shove is from the Machine Union-s violent secession-sympathizing paper, which has become notorious for its opposition to the war, and its clamors for compromise and concession. It is a full confession to the efficiency of the Proctamation for emancipating the slaves, for it sees as the fruits of that proclamation the labor of all the slaves taken from the civilized world. The non-production argument is a full confession that emancipation would become general. But don't the fact also stand out that rebellion, rampant and unsubdued, is preferable to short crops, to high prices, and to increased taxation?-and need we argue that he who will sell his country, or his country's honor, or his country's freedom, or his country's rightful authority, for big crops, for cheap merchandize, or for low taxes, is no better than a traitor? The point is too plain to require il'ustration or elaboration. We havn't time to prick this objection and

ing else-but a single consideration will show

its absurdity. If 4,000,000 of slaves are now

at work in the South, adding to the produc

tions of the country, it is equally true that

nearly 8,000,000 of whites are in idleness, sub-

sisting upon the products of those laboring

blacks. Now if the blacks stop work and their

productions no longer support an indolent

white population, then that white population

must itself go to work and become produces,

for it is sure, much as they dislike work they

would dislike starvation more. It comes to

this, then; that in the very worst aspect of

the objection, the number of the laborers will

not be reduced, nor will their productiveness,

but the white people will be compelled to per-

form labor now done by the slaves; and if

work is a blessing then we await the proof that

any great curse would result unless to the

But the whole objection is a bugbear un-

worthy a lodgment in any intelligent brain. It

is not only a baseless objection in itseif, but it

comes of a traitorous spirit, which would see

the government overthrown to secure cheap

The Advertiser of Wednesday, contained a

similar objection, couched in different lan-

guage, but born of a kindred spirit. Said that

Argue, reason, hope, desire, threaten, and persuades as we will, "to this complexion does it come at last;"—Abolition of slavery, or Ab-

What then? If the abolition of slavery or

the abolition of the Union must come-and

this is the assertion of the above-we require

not a moment to decide where we will be

found. We say, save the Union though sla-

very, and all who uphold or apologize for it,

are ground finer than impalpable powder. If

such be the fate that awaits us, the editor of

the Advertiser must take sides, and he can

scarcely shirk the responsibility of doing so by

saying, though he do it a thousand times and

Our readers need not be told anew, be the

consequences what they may to us, or ours, that we are now, and forever, unalterably and

If the question is reduced to the abolition of

the Union or the abolition of slavery, and one

must come, it is a very awakward position for

any man acknowledging this state of things,to

say he is uncompromisingly opposed to both.

Helmay say so, but who will believe him? or

who can give him credit for patriotism in such

Pitiable Exhibition.

man who prides himself upon his reputation as

a defender of American institutions abroad,

should stoop so low, in addressing an audi-

ence of his countrymen at home, is exceeding-

ly humiliating to a portion of his readers and

hearers, who are thus compelled to feel that

with his Yankee smartness,-freely conceded,-

he has at the same time exposed himself to the

charge of Yankee vulgarity, so often made by

foreigners who have seen only unfortunate

The changes rung upon the "nigger," are

sufficiently disgusting in the report. How

much more tasteful and refined the speaker's

handling of the subject may have been, I do

not know. The reporter seems to have been

very much in sympathy with the lecturer, and

has probably given the spirit as well as the sub-

"The nigger is everywhere." So affirms the

Advertiser in a recent article, in which the au-

thor attempts to use the same unfortunate

"nigger" in furtherance of certain notions and

Mr. Train, with a remarkable follow-feeling

for the author of that article, jumps on to the

same track, and pursues a similar train of

thought and expression. The Advertiser in-

forms his readers that it was only in burlesque.

Possibly the Advertiser, too, in the article be-

fore referred to, was only attempting to play a

joke upon his readers. Certainly he could

not have expected intelligent readers to swal-

low the whole dose offered them in that article,

That the negro is everywhere, in the great

national commotion now shaking the conti-

nent,-and the world even,-is a fact too sol-

emnly true ro be treated in the "burlesque,"

fitting only a stage clown. By the Advertiser's

own assertion, he is there by no agency of his

own. Other men, of the past and the present,

are alone responsible for the place he occu-

ples in the drama now enacting; a drama of

which every act and every scene is quite too

The "nigger" as a slave, or in other expres

sion, slavery itself, is in this whole matter, at-

tempt to wink it out of sight who will. And

because patriotic and earnest men, of far-sight-

ed statesmanship, or of only common sagaci-

ty, can see no sure deliverance from the evils

in which Slavery has involved us, but by the

overthrow of slavery itself, wherever the Con-

stitution and the necessities of war allow it to

be done, a certain class of politicians are

seeking to re-awaken the old prejudices

against abolitionsts and abolitionism, as if so

shallow a device would lift them into popular

favor, in this second year of the Slaveholders'

Great Rebellion. As if the people were not

aware that leading men in all the loyal States,

who two years ago were affected with this

same horror of abolitionism, are now the most

emphatic and decided anti-slavery men. Some

of them, I know, prefer some other name to

that of abolitionist; but they are thoroughly

converted to the principle that slavery is a

wrong to the slave, and a damage to his mas-

ter, and especially is an inevitable and "irre-

pressible" disturber of the public peace, and

ought to be put under bonds to violate the

More than a year ago Generel Butler, well

known to have disliked everything savoring of

abolition, said to the writer, "I regard slavery

peace no more forever

tragic to admit of low comedy or political

as a serious conviction of the author's mind.

schemes of his own.

clap-trop.

stance of "the Express Train's" performance.

specimens of the American citizen.

EDITORS PRESS :- If the Advertiser's report

[For the Daily Press

eternally, openly and unmistakably, again

with ever so much solemnity:

both propositions.

a neutrality?

living and avoid high taxes.

tion by determined and bloody war. The true conservative is he who defends his country against these assaults upon her honor and integrity, striking back and heavy blows upon the assailing party; no matter that slavery feels the blow, and stag-gers to its downfall, if thereby the rebellion may be sooner crushed.

When our public lecturers wish to discus let all the wind out of it-and it contains noth-

abolitionist, but I contend that rebel slavehold-

ers have forfeited all claims to the protection

of their property in slaves, and the institution

must perish." This sentiment in nearly his

own words, is the prevailing sentiment among

men who are not endeavoring to clamber into

places of authority, on the ground of some

boasted conservatism, which they parade be-

fore the public, as if it contained an iota of

merit. The true conservatives are those who

would preserve the spirit and the fact of liber-

ty in the institutions of their country, and

who would remove therefrom every vestige of

barbarism, just as soon as the way is legiti-

mately open, whether through the changes

possible in time of peace, or through the ne-

cessities forced upon us by the untoward reb-

els who have declared themselves "aliens and

foreigners" and have followed their declars.

the country, let them do it in the spirit of s ber men, recognizing and comprehe great fact, if they can, that as a slave, he hadone us infinite mischief, and as a slave he wil ever continue to be a source of trouble, mor ally, economically, socially, and politically. COUNTRYMAN.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers

BELONGING TO MAINE, IN THE WEST PHILA-DELPHIA HOSPITAL.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18th, 1862. G. R. Davis-Dear Sir :- I have to-day visited the United States General Hospital, at West Philadelphia, which is the largest, and as I am informed, the best conducted hospital in the city. There are twenty-eight wards and seventy-three tents, with a capacity for about 2,600 patients; present number 2,200. The location is very pleasant, in the outskirts of the city. Everything is conducted with a system, and the sick are well cared for. It is under the charge of Dr. Haves, who accompanied Dr. Kane on his visit to the Arctic regions .-There are eleven of the 6th Maine at this hos pital. To-morrow I shall make application to Gen. Montgomery for them to be discharged from the hospital, that they may join their reg-

The sick men seem pleased to have one call and look after their wants, and seem to fully realize that their friends will not lose trace of them if they can be looked after. The following is the result of my visit at that hospital:

S. B. Moore, Ellsworsh, Company B, 6th, egiment, dysentery, doing well. D. F. Billings, Brookville, B, 2d, fever, con-George F. Maxwell, Litchfield, D, 7th, diarrhœa, doing well.

John Higgins, Bangor, I, 2d, fever, conval-

S. H. Tuck, West Parsonsfield, D, 7th, diar ea, doing well. W. D. Tyrell, Linneus, B, 7th, diarrhea and fever. S. S. Rackliff, Presque Isle, A, 7th, fever.

nvalescent. C. H. Dougherty, Oldtown, C, 7th, diarrhoea P. Abbott, Woodstock, D, 5th, rheumatism. E. W. Jones, Westbrook, I, 10th, poisoned, ready for duty.
A. C. Fields, B, 6th, debility.

B. F. Lyson, G. 6th, fever and sunstroke. Davis Wardard, Waterford, F, 11th, leg out B. Bradbury, New Limerick, F, 17th United States Infantry, diarrhoea. Charles Linscott, Houlton, F, 17th United States Infantry, diarrhœa. N. Tenney, Raymond, A, 5th, diarrhœa.

Charles Whitman, Chesterville, A, 17th United States Infantry, diarrhoea. George Emery, Augusta, A, 17th United states Infantry, diarrhoea. J. G. White, Dexter, A, 17th United States Infantry, hemorrhage. Hiram Jenkins, Guilford, D, 17th United tates Infantry, typhoid fever, doing well.

James Halcender, Machias, C, 6th, rheuma-

of Train's speech on Monday evening, is not C. B. Veazie, Bangor, G, 2d, diarrhœa. grossly unfair toward him, the lecturer made Jos. P. Harmon, K, 5th, debility. George W. Saywood, Bucksport, A, 6th, a most pitiable exhibition of himself. That a

John McCabe, Machias, C, 6th, diarrhea.

John Trull, Cooper, F, 6th, debility. J. Wadell, Dover, A, 6th, kidney complaint H. Huckings, Eastport, K, 6th, fever. H. Kuight, Portland, B, 5th, rheumatism. C. W. Wright, B, 8th, fever and rheumatism W. R. Harper, Rumford, I, 5th. diarrhœa. F. Hutchinson, Gardiner, C, 3d, right and amputated.

H. Carpenter, Calais, D. 6th, fever and rheu-J. Easter, Bethel, I, 5th, dropsy. J. McKenney, Enfield, D, 6th. rheumatism. J. McCartey, Bucksport, E, 6th, chronic diarrhœa.
Saml. Jack, Bangor, B, 6th, convalescent.

R. H. Gibson, K, 6th, J. E. Maddell, Jackson Brook, I, 11th, doing

I. Booker, Monmouth, K, 7th, scurvy, doing M. Carney, K, 5th, wound in leg. T. Blauchard, Charlotte, F, 6th, chronic

diarrhœa. J. Roberts, Machias, K,6th, chronic diarrhœa T. M. Kear, K, 6th, " " Otis Walker, Biddeford, B, 5th, debility.

J. S. Gould, Brownville, A, 6th, diarrhea.J. L. Lee, Cape Elizabeth, G, 7th, diarrhea, F. Holman, G. 2d, diarrhœa.

S. Shephard, Pembroke, F, 6th, fever, im-David Peary, Waterville, E, 7th, rheumat-

C. H. Williams, Readfield, C. 10th, do. J. H. Chandler, C, 16th, hemorrhage of the lungs. J. Jaffery, B, 5th, debility. Levi Floyd, Alexandria, K, 6th, fever, doing

I. D. Wilder, Presque Isle, I, 7th, chronic Geo. H. Hamilton, Lewiston, E, 5th, guard N. W. Fisher, Portland, G. 5th, debility

Thomas Cue, K, 6th, rheumatism. L. Sharkey, G, 2d, wound in right hand. Stillman Fickett, Cherryfield, A, 6th, debil-W. S. Sewall, Foxcroft, A, 6th, fever, doing J. O. Reed, Portland, G, 5th, fever and diar-

A. W. Sylvester, Waterford, G, 7th, chronic diarrhoea, improving.
Charles Corsen, Bangor, D, 11th, wound in William Waddell, Mapleton, D, 10th, wound A. Hutchinson, Presque Isle, D, 10th, wound

Otis Patten, C, 6th, convalescent. James W. Sutherland, H. 6th. doing well. Stephen Simmons, Hallowell, B, 7th, rheu-Pat. Whirby, Portland, G, 6th, fever.

William Elderkin, Machias, C, 6th, fever. W. C. Clary, Blue Hill, D, 2d, United States harpshooters, erysipelas and wound in hand. James Patten, D. 4th, rheumatism. O. F. Floyd, Patten, G. 10th, wound in leg. J. Knox, Five Islands, I, 11th, debility. Charles Shephard, Sebec. H, 6th, diarrhœa. Leonard, F, 5th, wounded in the arm. A. Remender, Cornville, H, 1st cavalry, ver, doing well.

John Gates, Ellsworth, B, 6th, diarrhœa. L. H. Lincoln, Cornville, 4th battery, diar-J. H. Bent, I, 5th, do. E. B. Ricker, I, 2d, rheumatism. A. Fuller, Paris, G, 10th, convalescent. W. W. Gould, Topsham, D, 3d, diarrhea.

Osman Warren, Lincoln, C, 7th, discharged W. Frost, Perue, K. 5th, diarrhora, J. S. Wormwell, Bethel Hill, E. 5th, fever, Howard Mason, Durham, F, 5th, diarrhœa. J. W. Morgan, Greenwood, I, 5th, do. George S. Reed, Gorham, A, 5th, dropsy. J. R. Long, Blue Hill, B, 2d, liver complaint.

Many of the residences are not carried out, owing to the fact that many of the patients were convalescent, and out of the hospital at the time of visiting. The above names are in the West Philadelphia Hospital. Respectfully yours,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

Brigadier Gen. Briggs, son of ex-Gov. Briggs, of Mass., is dangerously ill of fever. Col. Atwood is to visit Gardiner with his regiment-the 24th-to-day.

The Advertiser has become the whistle to the "Express Train." Mrs. Goddard is giving her lecture on

the surrender of Harper's Ferry in the Ken-

On the first page will be found an interesting article on the Danish West India Islands-on the last page a pretty story.

We are informed by a leading citizen of Bridgton, that of 125 men sent to the war from that town, only 5 are democrats,

Eight millions and a half in number of rnal revenue stamps were distributed last k. This does not meet the demand in any

Adjutant Atwood of the Maine 24th, ays the Gardiner Journal, has been presented with a splendid stallion, valued at \$175, by Co. A, of that regiment.

Falmouth, now Portland, was burnt by the British Commander, Mowatt, Oct. 13, 1775. It is said that at the time there was not a brick house in the town. The Bangor Whig says Mr. D. Rollins

of Wesley, picked half a dozen ripe stawberries in his field, Oct. 12th. They were of fair size, and no doubt the "second crop."

The Journal complains of frequent cobberies at Belfast and vicinity. The plunder consists of horses, wagons, sheep, cattle The New York papers state that "the

esidence of Dr. S. P. Townsend, corner Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was sold at auction to Mr. A. T. Stewart, for \$126.611 Hon. John H. Clifford, of New Bedford, has been nominated for Congress by the People's Convention. Mr. C. is a Republican,

and will, doubtless, sastain the administra-

tion in all its war measures.

The Gardiner Journal doubts if in reasing the cabbage heads in our office would be an improvement. That would depend very much upon the style of cookery and the other

Thos. A. R. Nelson of Tenn., that excellent Union man over whose opposition to the proclamation the democratic papers are now boasting, is the same man who, when arrested last year by the rebel authorities, came out with a letter urging the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

"Hangman Foote," in the rebel Con ress, has offered a resolution recognizing the pratical neutrality of California and Oregon.alifornia shows her neutrality by sending \$100,000 to the Sanitary Commission, and her regiments to the field; while Oregon has shown her's by giving leave to her rebel senator to stay at home

Geo. Francis Train proposes to settle he war of rebellion, to reform the currency,to cause Ireland so secede from England, to nndermine the "rotten monarchy" of Great Britain, to defeat Charles Sumner's election to the Senate, to break the skull of abolition, and to convert Jeff. Davis into a loyal citizen! This is rather a heavy load for an exceedingly light Train.

THE DUTCH LAW FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY in their West Indies, in July next, passed the States General by a vote of 45 to So nation after nation outgrows the past. Spain, Brazil, and the United States till the 1st January, are the Cristian nations holding on to this relic of ancient days. They too wi soon give it up; the only question is to abolish it in that way that shall most conduce to the penefit of master and slave .- [Newburyport Herald.

has gone very differently from those in Indiana and Ohio. In the former State the soldiers belonging to it, no matter where, were allowed to vote, and of those in the army at Corinth the following is the result: Union 1307, Democratic 261; Union majority 1046. Ohio has over 100,000 soldiers in the field .-Who knows what result would have been arrived at had the ballot box been passed to them?

POSTAGE CURRENCY.-We learn that some persons are so short-sighted as to sell what postage currency they get to b okers, and others at a premium. Now the moment the brokers can run this currency up above par, holders, instead of paying it out, will keep it in their pockets, and defeat the objects of the government in issuing it. We look upon the selling of postage currency now at a premlum, as treason on a small scale, or in its incipient stages, treason, we mean to the best good and convenience of our mercantile community.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE .- Carleton, the correspondent of the Boston Journal, says that the Governor of one of the western States is preparing "a roll of honor" of all the names of the officers and soldiers, who have enlisted in this war; and recommends that other States do likewise.

If Carleton will send to Augusta, Maine, he will get a copy of Adjutant General Hodsdon's report made last January, in which he gives this "roll of honor." Maine is the only State thus far, that has published in a book form the muster rolls of all her troops sent to

We understand that one of our "down east" merchants was in Boston a few days since, where he had gone to purchase goods, but he became so disgusted with the "conservatism" of the firms with which he had been accustomed to do business, and their zeal to defeat Andrew, that he folded up his memorandum, told them he wouldn't purchase another dollar's worth in that city until it embraced the republican faith, and came to Portland where he made his purchases, for which he paid cash, and which he took home, and upon which we hope he may realize a good

A memorial is in circulation in Baltimore for signatures, asking the President for the removal of Gen. Wool, based on his advanced age, and his unfitness from age and infirmity to afford the protection to the city that the loyal citizens thereof think may possibly be demanded. The memorial closes as fol-

"We respectfully suggest that the President earnestly consider the precarious position of the loyal portion of this community, and the questionable physical and mental competency of Gen. Wool, and spare those who wish him well the mortification of being obliged to hear everywhere, and at all times, the rude things true though they be, which are said of him

From an article in yesterday's Advertiser, one might infer that the editorial staff of that establishment had been strengthened by the addition of an Hymeneal editor. He de scribes a lady's toilet with scrupulous exactness, "the gently heaving bosom," the flowers upon it "lortunate in the service to which they were dedicated," even the exact circumference of the "white muslin veil," and "its many perforations," with the "charms" "escaping through them," and with "sorrow" is stopped by "the length of the dress" only, from a description of the "stockings!" The ladies may feel grateful for a fashion that stands him instead of modesty, and protects their undergarments from his prying gaze.

From the Springfield Rapublican. The Power to Enancipate.

Judge B. R. Curtis of Boston has published a pamphlet criticism of the president's last two proclamations, the proclamation of emancipa tion and the proclamation of general martial law in reference to a certain class of offenses. Judge Curtis does not of course find any warrant in the constitution for either of these acts. But he also denies the power of the president as commander-in-chief to perform them as acts of war. Judge Curtis is a close reasoner, but his logic runs in the professional ruts, and seems to us to fail of that breadth and comprehensiveness required in the discussion of the president's acts. Of course it must be conceded to Judge Curtis that there is no warrant in the constitution for either of these proclamations. But it does not therefore follow that the constitution is violated in their utterance and enforcement. They meet exigencies not provided for by the constitution. The only question that remains is, Are they justified by the condition of the country? Judge Curtis does not deny that under mar-

tial law slavery may be interfered with and abolished, in spite of state laws and constitutional guaranties. But he endeavors to limit the operation of martial law to the portion of territory actually occupied by the armies. We can see no reason for any such limitation of the president's power as Judge Curtis sets up. The books may sustain it, but it is not common sense. It does not meet the circumstances of the present case. We believe that the verdict of the American people, lawyers and all, should be and will be, that the president has the right to abolish slavery as an act of war. The policy of the measure is another question, but that the president has decided for himself, as it was his duty to do, according to his own judgement and under a heavy responsibility to the nation he seeks to save. And we cannot but feel that it is the duty of the people to stand by him and co-operate heartily in the measures he has

Judge Curtis quotes from a recent paragraph in the Republican to point the moral of his essay: We suspect he read the passage from the Republican as reproduced with comments in the Boston Courier, otherwise he would have comprehended that the point made was just that which he so fully elaborates in other parts of his essay-the power of the president, acting as commander-in-chief, to do things under martial law not procided for by the constitution. Judge Curtis does not deny that power: he only seeks to limit it, and he seems to us to up arbitrary and impossible limitations. We set still feel that nobody should care whether the proclamations are constitutional or not. The only care we have in reference to them is to know that they were honestly intended as war measures, and are adapted to promote the de-

It is a note-worthy fact that at the session of the general Episcopal Convention in New York, on Wednesday, Major (now General) Anderson of Fort Sumter memory, sat with the delegates from Maine in their alloted pew-"the observed of all observers."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARD .- A few Gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with board at No. 10 Wilmot Street. Terms reasonable. . Oct. 24-1w

DRS. KELLEY AND DAVIS.—Dr. J. Clawson Kelley is widely known, and particularly in the New England and Middle States. Nearly thirty-five years years a to be commenced the practice of medicine.—He is the founder of the analytical practice and original inventor of the medicines used in that practice. Dr. H. L. Davis, the associate of Dr. Kelley, has charge of and is proprietor of the Boston Office, No. 271 Tremont Street. He is the only person in Boston authorized to sell the true medicines made by Dr. Kelley. All persons who state otherwise are imposters, and not entitled to credit. No persons are in possession of any receipts or copies of receipts of Dr. Kelley's medicines, and no living man or workan can legally or otherwise make them. The afflicted should be particular to consuit Dr. Davis, at No. 271, where they will meet a gentleman and a skillful physician, who will furnish the real medicines, from Dr. Kelley's labratory. Dr. Kelley cautions the public and the afflicted against all who pretend to have his medcines, and against all who pretend to have his medcines, and against all so called doctors, who try to injure the public, kill the afflicted, and damage the business of a good physician. No. 271 Tremont Street is the only place.—Sunday Ecening Express.

Dr. H. L. Davis may be consulted at his oftice in this city at No. 8 Clap's Block, on the second Thursday and Friday of each month.

Caution.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he is in no way associated or connected with any other Kelley on office in Boston, Portland, or cisewhere, and that Dr. H. L. DAVIS is the ONLY PERSON authorized by him to prescribe his Medicines in the above places. Therefore persons should be on their guard against Medicines purporting to be his, or like his, as his genuine Medicines are only to be had as above.

J. CLAWSON KELLEY,
Originator and Founder of the Analytical System and Practice of Medicine.

oct 10th, 18:2. eod2w*

Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

J. C. MOTT, M. D., Operating and Consulting Surgeon and Physician, attends exclusively to Diseases of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and Female Complaints of all kinds, and the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Vicera, as Piles, Ruptures, Hydrocele, Varieccele, Fistula, Early Decline of Manhood, &c. Dr. M. keeps himself posted in all the improvements in the cure of Disease, made in this country or Europe, and spares no expense that his patients may have the best medical and surgical treatment the world affords. Advice prek. Decline 86 Court street, BOSTON. Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M.

Mrs. M., who is thoroughly versed in the afflictive ma adies of her sex, can be consulted by ladies.

Fatients furnished with board and experienced nurses.

A GOOD SPRING BED has become an almost indisensable article, not only of comfort and necessity, with every family, while the united testimony Physicians has placed their healthfulness beyond

No invalid should be without one. As an evidence of the superiorty of COREY'S "PREBLE" SPRING BED

over all others, is the fact that the demand for this Spring Bed is quadruple that of any other kind. October 1, 1862. DR. P. P. QUIMBY, would give notice that he ha

returned to Portland, and can be found at his Room, No. 13 INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, Tuesday, August 12th, where he will attend to all wishing to consul First Examination at office.....

City Patients, first Examination at residence,... 250

Each subsequent visit at residence,...... 100 August 16, 1862,-tf All absent members of the different Regiments in this encampment, are hereby ordered to report themselves to their respective commanders forthwith.

Towns that are still delicient in filling up their quota must make up their deficiency at once.

Per order Commandant, E. S. Mouris, Post Adjt. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON .- H. A. LAMB. M. D. Office, corner of Congress and Chestnut Streets, Portland, Me

Particular attention paid to Surgery, including diseases of the eye and ear. aug7-d6m Consumption and Catarrh, and all diseases the Throat and Lungs, successfully treated by INHA-LATION. By C. MORSE, M. D. aul8 '62 eod Corner Smith and Congress Sts.

DENTISTRY .- Dr. JOSIAH HEALD, No. 241 Congress Street, first door east of 1st Parish Church, DRS. LOCKE & KIMBALL, DENTISTS, No. 117

Middle Street, Portland, Me. aug15-1y

BROKERS' BOARD. SALE OF STOCKS.—BOSTON, Oct. 23, 1862. 2 000 United States Coupon Sixes (1881) ... 1,000 do 4,000 United States Registered Sixes 6,500 United States Five-Twenties 6,000 U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness 760 United States Demand Notes... 68 Eastern Railroad

1 Portland, Saco and Portsmouth R R.
16 Michigan Central Railroad.

Cambridge Market-Oct. 22.

Whole number of Cattleat market 2495; about 1800 Beeves and 695 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Milch Cows, and one, two and three year old. Prices of Market Beef-Extra 8550 @ 675; first quality 8500 a 6 25; second quality 85 25; third qual.

100. Working Oxen—P pair, \$80 to 180. Cows and Calves—\$22, 28 @ 44. Yearlings, \$7 00 @ 9 00; two years old, \$14 @ 15; tree years old, \$17 @ 19. Hides—6] @ 7c p fb.
Tallow—7; @ 7; p fb.
Pelts—81 @ @ \$1 25 each.
Calf Skins—8 @ 9c p fb.
Number from each State:

Cattle, Sh'p & L'bs, Swine, Horses New Hampshire. Vermont, ... Massachusetts, ... New York 950 . 26. . 1700 N. B.—Beer, extra and first quality includes no-thing but the best large, fat, stall-fed oxen. Second quality includes the best grass fed Oxen, the best stall-fed Cows, and the best three year old

teers.

Ordinary consists of the Bulls, and the refuse lots
Sheep, extra includes Cossets, and when those o Ordinary consists of the Bulls, and the refuse lots. Sheep, extra includes Cossets, and when those of inferior quality are thrown out.

Fhere were 60 cars over the Grand Trunk and Eastern Railroad; 154 over the Boston and Lowell; and 292 over the Fitchburg;—of those over the Fitchburg were from Ablany.

MARRIED.

In this city Oct 23d, by Rev. Mr. Lovering, Edward E. Vaie of New York and Miss Charlotte, daughter of Capt, Isaac F. Sturtivant.

At Bowdoin Centre Oct 19th, Frederick S. Myrick to Miss Mary A. Brimijion, both of Lewiston.

In Augusta Oct 15th, George W. Winslow to Miss Emma W. Norcross: Also, Frank H. Fairfield to Miss Einz J. Springer, all of Augusta.

In South Berwick Oct 18th, Richard H. Walker of York, Mc, to Miss Nann Wentworth of Rallingford. N. H., In Lyman Sept 15th, Erastus W. Ayer of L., to Miss Sarah E. Perry of Waterford. In Buxton Oct 5th, Elisha Berry to Miss Lydia A. Deshon, both of Biddeford.

DIED.

In Great Falls, (Gorham) Oct 22d, Mr. Jas. Nason, iged 35 years. In Yarmouth Oct 14th, Lucy, wife of Isaac Decker. aged 84 years 7 months.

In Brookline, Mass. Oct 19th, Peter H. Green, Esq., formerly of Bath, aged 82 years.

In North Berwick Oct 14th, of consumption, Mr. Sam'l Thurston, aged 70 years. In Limerick Oct 14th, of typhoid fever, Jas. Lord. In Saco Oct 15th, Mrs. Lucy Patten, formerly of Kennebunkport, aged 72 years. In Litchne d Oct 14th, Mr. W. P. Wedgwood, aged 80 years; Miss Charlotte Williams, aged 18j years.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regu lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call Londonderry.

STEAMER BAYES TO DEPART.

City of New York. New York. . L New York. I

FOR HAVANA—Steamship Eagle sails from New York for Havana direct, Nov. 5th. Steamship Pacific (Br), sails from New York Oct. 25th, for Havana via Nassau NP. Steamship British Queen sails from New York Nov. 10th for Havana via Nassau. PANAMA AND CALIFORNIA—Steamers, carrying Mails for Aspinwail, Panama, and California, ing Mails for Aspinwall, Panama, and California leave New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each

Portland Post Office Mail Arrangements. WESTERN—Arrives at 12.40 and 8 PM. Closes at 7.45 AM and 2 PM. EASTERN—Arrives at 1.45 PM. Closes at 12 M. 7.45 AM and 2 PM.

EASTERN—Arrives at 1.45 PM. Closes at 12 M.
STEAMBOAT MAIL—Arrives from Eastport Me, S.
John NB and the British Provinces, Tuesday and
Friday mornings. Closes Mondays and Thursdays
at 4 PM.

EUROFE, via Quebec—Closes every Friday at 12 M.
CANADA—Arrives at 1.45 PM. Closes at 12 M.
COUNTRY MAILS—Arrives about 5 PM. Closes at
9 PM.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

Thursday, Oct. 23.

ARRIVED. Brig Speedaway, Atherton, Philadelphia.
Sch Christiana, Knight, Philadelphia.
Sch Dedauce, Harrington, Philadelphia.
Sch Dedauce, Harrington, Philadelphia.
Sch Micerva, Smith, Poughkeepsie NY, report
night of 21st inst, 10 miles off Cape Cod, carried away
mainmast head,—towed up by steam tug.
Sch Olive Elizabeth, Hamilton, Boston.
Sch Sch Comet, Johnson, Boston.
Sch S H Cochran, Nelson, Southport.
Sch Canama, French, Bangor for New York.
Steamer New England, Field, Boston for St John
via Eastport.
Steamer Lewiston, Knight, Boston.

CLEARED.

Bark Courser (new) Griffin, Havana, by H I Robnson.
Brig Anna Geldert. (Br.) Cochran, Sydney CB.
Brig William A Dresser, Durgin, Havana, by NO SAILED - wind NW - brig Almon Rowell, and Signal for a bark.

A superior bark of 400 tons, called the "C E Rosamond," was launched from the yard of E Dver, at Mit bridge, on the 8th inst. She is owned by Messrs. Owens & Carnegie, Capt. C E Fickett, who will command her, and others.

DISASTERS.

Sch Damon, (of Waldobro) Pitcher, from Boston for Philadelphia, at anchor in the hai bor of Newport, was run into by steamer Metropolis 22d first, and had her Jibboom and head gear carried away, and damaged bowspit. Sch Hattle Coombs, of Lincolnville, was run into same time and lost jibboom.

Bark Morning Star, at New York from St Jago, reports, 19th inst, lat 38, lon 73 20, passed a vessel bottom up, was of about 30 feet keel, 150 tons, rine bottom, and apparently had been in that situation but a short time. Seh P M Wheaten, coal laden, is ashore on Lovell's Island, and full of water. Will discharge before coming off.

SAN FRANCISCO-Ar 21st, brig T W Lucas, Auderson, Boston.

NEW OKLEANS—Cld 9th inst, brig Belle of the Bay, Washington, New York, and sld 13th.

Ar 10th. (by te.) bark Tejuca, from Searsport.

BALTIMORE—Ar 21st, ship E.len Stewart, Coffin,

BALITMORE—Ar 21st, ship Ellen Stewart, Coffin, from Havre.
Cld 20th, ship G W Glover, Thomas, N York.
Sailed 20th, bark Agnes, Thompson, Rio Janeiro and a market.
PHILADELPHIA—Ar 21st, sch William S Baker, Hamilton, Maraga; Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland; Kate Cariton, Dix, Camden; Ruth Thomas, Perkins, Brooksville; Rescae, Pettingill, Portland; Admiral, Trefeshen, Boston.
Cld 20th, brig Zuicika, Grozier, for Laguayra; sch Searsville, Sears, Boston.
Cld 20th, brig Zuicika, Grozier, for Laguayra; sch Searsville, Sears, Boston.
Cld 21st, schs Admiral, Trefethen, Dover; Wm H Rowe, Harris, New Bediord.
Cld 21st, brig Mazatan, Lewis, Portland.
ALBANY—Ar 18th, schs Mary Elza, Fowler, and Ann E izabeth, Johnson, Providence; Oregon, and Forest City, from Boston.
NEW YORK—Ar 21st, brig Leonard Berry, Hill, Sait Cay Ti; sch Oregon, Nash, Rockiand.
Ar 21st, bark Sam Shepard, Jewett, Matanzas 20 days.
Ar 22d, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, from New

Ar 22d, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, from New Ar 22d, bark Hannah Thornton, Tarr, from New Orleans.
Ar 22d, brigs Bion Bradbury, Brown, Kingston J; Belle, Yates, Havana: Harriet Newell, Trotter, Bangor; Monttoee, Smith, Frovidence.
Cid 21st, ship Doicas Prince, York, London; bark Rambler, Packard, Palermo; Orchilla, Devereaux, Havana: E Wright Jr, Doane, New Orleans; brigs L & W Armstrong, Brown, Mayaguez; Susan Duncan, Mitchell, Washington DC; sehs W A Griffin, Borden, Grenada; Minnehaha, Thomas, Portland; Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Bostou; John Adams, Hatch, Providence.

datch, Providence.
Also cid 21st, brig Lizzie Treat, Crowell, Key West,
Cld 22d, brig Ocean Spray, Stubbs, Montevideo;
chs Leopard, Turner, Calais; Advance, Leighton,
Millibridge.

Millbridge.
PROVIDENCE—Ar 21st, schs Alida, Holt, and S N Smith, Liscomb, Philadelphia; Empire, Smith, rom do.
PAWTUCKET—Sld 21st, sch Marmora, Smith, for New York. NEWPORT-Ar 21st, brig Emily, Flanders, from NEWPORT-Ar 21st, brig Emily, Flanders, from NEWPORT—Ar 21st, brig Emily, Flakers, from St John NB for Wilmington, Dei; schs Fessenden, Hooper, Calais for New York; John Snow, Shaw, Cutier for do; Hattie Coombs, Griffin, Lingan CB for do; Highlander, Baldwin, Fortland for do; L W Pierce, Loring, do for do; Pavilion, Langiey, Calais for do; Elizabeth Crowell, Young, Bangor for Norwich; Fred'k Eugene, Crockett, Boston for N York; Brave, Crosby, Boston for Albany.

In port 21st, brigs A J Ross, Hall, Providence for Phi adelphia: S P Brown, rpg; John Pierce, fitting; schs Damon, Fitcher, Boston for Philadelphia; Georgie, Sweet, do for do; Oriental, Thompson, do for do; Balance, Coe, Calais for do; Commerce, Mullen, fm Providence for New York; Ida L Howard, Jones, Rockport for Philadelphia; Caroline, Dyer, Providence for Bridgeport; Galena, Smith, Elizabethoptor for Portland; Yarmouth, Bush, Providence for New ork, and the above arrivals.

TAUNION—Ar 20th, sch S L Crocker, Presbrey

FALL RIVER—Ar 21st, seh Evergreen, Potter, fm Deiaware City.

BOSTON—Ar 22d, brigs L P Snow, Hopkins, from Philadelphia; Celestina, Fickett, and Lilian, Swasey, do; Crawford, Small, Fort Ewen; sehs W F Ritchie, Erecthey, and J A Griffin, Foster, fm Philadelphia; Ruby, Tracy, do; Corinthian, Tapley, and Pioneer, Haskell, Elizabetnport; J F Carver, Rumrill, Port Ewen; Mary Emily, Allen, and Nath'l Chase, Doane, New York; Express, Wentworth, and Otts, Thompson, do; Harriet Smith, Kelley, do.

Cid 22d, bark B Fountain, Keller, Wiscasset, to load for Cuba; sehs Harriet, Glover, Camden; Henrietta, Blauchard, Gardiner; Ophir, Higgius, Portland, to load for Baltimore.

load for Baltimore.

ROCKLAND—Ar 16th, seh Emma Furbish, Ken-Ar 18th, sch James, Andrews, Gardiner.
Ar 18th, sch James, Andrews, Gardiner.
Ar 21st, schs Florence Caudage, and Union, Dyer.
New York; Freeport, Sawyer, Fortland.
Sailed 15th, sch Oregon, Pratt, New York; Ada
Ames, Ames, Washington DC.
BATH—Ar 22d, steamer Tute, Fulsom, Angusta.
Sid 22d, sch Eilen Merryman, Hamilton, Boston.

FOREIGN PORTS. Ar at Cadiz 22d ult, Mary Cobb, Low, New York, Sid 22d ult, Avola, Crowell, Boston; 27th, Carni la, Hopkins, Rio Grande; Saxon, Boddie, for New

ork. Sailed from St Thomas 9th inst, ship Mogul. Spoon-r, (from Bombay.) for Boston. At Jacmel 1st inst, brig John Butler, for New York bout Oct 4th. Sailed from St Jago 27th ult, brig Scotland, Mc-lellan, New York. At Matauzas 8th inst, sch Laurel, Arey, fin Frankfort, disg. Sailed from Salt Cay TI 10th inst, sch Meteor, for New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Aug 17, lat 5 N, lon 24 W, ship Annie Sise, Weeks, from Newport E for Singapore.

Sept 30, lat 49, lon 13; N, bark Savannah, from Cardiff for —

Executor's Sale DURSUANT to a license from the Judge of Probate for Cumberland County, the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Mary Harris, late of Portland, deceased, will offer for sale at his residence, corner of Cedar and Oxford streets, on THURSDAY, Oct. 30, 1862, at 10 o'clock in the

\$1700 Portland City Scrip,

having about 16 years to run.
STEPHEN HARRIS, Executor.
Portland, Oct. 23, 1862.

Tamisconta Pine Land Company. THE Stockholders of the Tamisconta Pine Land Company are hereby notified that a special meet-ing will be held at the Preble House, Oct. 31st, (Fri-day) at 3 o'clock P. M.

M. AUG. E. STEVENS, President. RUFUS HORTON, THOS. R. JONES, N. O. CRAM.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of LOIS WINSLOW.

late of Westbrook in the County of Cumberland, de-ceased, by giving bond as the law directs; he there-fore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to HENRY M. MINOTT. Westbrook, Oct. 21, 1862. 19 w3w*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of the estate of

SAMUEL HANSON.
late of Portland in the County of Cumberland, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs; she therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

PERSON B. HANSON

Portland, Oct. 21, 1862. PERSIS E. HANSON. WINTER CLOAKS!

LADIES' CLOAKS.

We offer a low price Cloak, Equal in Style, Finish. and Trimming, to the more expensive Garments.

We manufacture only from the Best materials, and LOWEST PRICES,

Oct. 23. to oct. 30. Old Grav Beards, Attend! A FTER Twenty Years' experience, and years of experiment. I have at last found the Best Dye!

For coloring Hair in the world. I say it boldly, and Dye, and after trying, does not like it. I will refund the money on returning me the bottle with one half Its contents.

I do not wish to sell it to any rebel, or rebel sym-Agents can be supplied at wholesale prices by ad-Oct. 23 d&w tf.

The Highland Boarding School for Boys,

IN BETHEL, MAINE.

THE Winter Term of this School will commence on the first Tuesday in December, and continue eleven weeks.

The advantages for instruction are excellent, and are adapted to the immediate wants of the pupil.

For further information application may be made to

N. T. TRUE, M. A.,

Proprietor and Principal.

October 21, 1862.

Notice to Delinquents. ALL Persons, residents of Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4, who A are engaged in any business or occupation requiring a license by the provisious of the United States Excise Law, and have not made application for such license, are hereby notified that they have rendered themselves liable to the penalties of said law, and if they would avoid its enforcement, must apply immediately. Manufacturers are also reminded that their returns for Soptember should be made to the subscriber, at the office of the United States Assessor, New City Building, without further delay.

Assistant Assessor 6th Division, in:et Collection

Assistant Assessor 6th Division, first Collection District. Portland, Oct. 22, 1862.

CARD. DR. G. S. WENDELL.

OF the late firm of CUMMINGS & WENDELL, No. 23 Tremont street, Boston, having fitted rooms at No. 135 1-2 Middle Street, Is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to

DENTISTRY. and by strict attention to the demands of his patients hopes to merit and receive the patronage of the pub

lic.

Artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set, on Gold, Silver, or Valcanite base.

Badiy decayed teeth filled with Crystal Gold, and restored to their original shape and usefulness.

Ether administered with perfect safety, for the extraction of teeth rendering the patient entirely unconscious of vain. onscious of pain. Farticular attention given to the regulation of chil-Farticular attention given to the regulation of children's teeth.

All operations will be performed in the most thorough and skilfful manner, and warranted to be perfectly satisfactory to the patient.

Having furnished his office with all the appliances for the comfort of the patient, and from the experience of an extensive practice, he feels consident in assuring those who may call upon him, that they shall have no cause for regret.

Our prices will be reashable, and in accordance with the times.

REFERENCES. DR. B. S. CODMAN, DR. A. M. SHURTLEPP, Boston, Mass. 135; Middle St., Portland, Oct. 15, 1862. oc211md

MAINE AGENCY -AND-Soldiers' Relief Association.

No. 275 F Street. Communications to be addressed to J. W. HATHAWAY.

oc21 tf Maine State Agent, Washington, D. C. Freedom Notice. THIS certifies that I have given GRENVILLE H. DEERING his time during his minority, and shall calm none of his carnings, nor pay any bills of his contracting after this date.

HIRAM W. DEERING. Portland, Oct. 20th, 1862.

CITY OF PORTLAND. IN BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, October 20, 1862.

ORDERED, That the City Clerk give notice in the daily papers that at the next meeting of the Board, Monday, Oct. 27, Heense will be granted to some person applying for permission to collect and carry away house offal, according to the ordinance of the city.

THROUGH TICKETS O NEW YORK, PHILADELPH'A, BALTI-MORE and WASHINGTON, and to all parts of WEST and SOUTH and NORTH WEST, via. all the most popular routes and at the lowest Bosts rates, for sale by W. D. LITTLE, Agent. Oat. 2. dtf Office 31 Exchange St.