

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 18, NO. 52.

PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 35, NO. 10.

The Oxford Democrat,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
F. E. SHAW,
Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Two Dollars per year; One Dollar and
Fifty Cents, if paid in advance.
No. 8, M. Pettengill & Co., 10 State Street, Boston,
and 122 Nassau Street, New York, and S. R. Niles,
Court Street, Boston, are authorized agents.
JOB PRINTING.
Of every Description, Neatly Executed.

Professional Cards, &c.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

SHAW & KIMBALL,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law.

PARIS HILL, MAINE.

Will attend to cases in Bankruptcy, and
Penalties and Bounty Claims, and practice in all
the Courts in the State.
F. E. SHAW, W. K. KIMBALL.
Paris, Jan. 1, 1868.

C. W. HOWARD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

RUMFORD POINT, ME.

INSURANCE effected in the best Fire, Life
and Accident Companies.

O. W. BLANCHARD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RUMFORD POINT, ME.

Agent for procuring Pensions, Arrears of pay and
Bounties.

G. D. BISHOP,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.

Personal attention given to practice in Ox-
ford and Androscoggin Counties. Also, to col-
lect from abroad. Jan 3, '68

ENOCH FOSTER, JR.

Counsellor and Attorney at Law

BETHEL MAINE.

Pensions, Bounties and Back pay promptly at-
tended to and collected.

O. R. HALL, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

BUCKFIELD, ME.

not-tf

S. C. ANDREWS,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, OXFORD CO., ME.

Will practice in Oxford, Cumberland and Andro-
scoggin Counties.

SANDERSON & BEARCE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS,

AND U. S. CLAIM AGENTS,

NORWAY, ME.

C. C. SANDERSON, H. M. BEARCE.

C. E. EVANS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Dr. E. will pay particular attention to diseases
of the Eye, and in operative Surgery in all its
forms. Office over the Post Office.

Dr. W. B. Lapham,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PRACTICE OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

AT BRYANT'S POND, ME.

Business promptly attended to and charges reason-
able.

DR. G. P. JONES,

DENTIST,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Teeth inserted on Gold, Silver or Vulcanized Rub-
ber.

J. A. MORTON, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

BETHEL.

Office in Kimball's Block; Residence on Park-St.

BOLSTER & RICHARDSON,

Counsellors & Attorneys at Law

ALSO, AGENTS FOR PROSECUTING

Bounties, Back Pay & Pensions,

DIXFIELD.

W. W. BOLSTER, Oxford County, Me.
E. B. RICHARDSON.

J. P. SEASEY,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

CANTON, ME.

Will practice in Oxford and Androscoggin Counties.
not-tf

VIRGIN & UPTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

At the Office formerly occupied by Virgin & King,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

One of the parties will attend the Probate
Court. Particular attention given to collecting.
All claims of Soldiers and their Heirs attended
to by Upton, as heretofore. Also, Fire and Life
Insurance in best Companies.

HENRY UPTON, W. W. VIRGIN,
Norway, Aug. 6, 1865.

CHARLES A. HERSEY,

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Manufacturer of Coin Jewelry.

Engraver on Gold, Silver, Steel, Ivory, &c., to order.

A good assortment of Coin Jewelry,

All kinds of Silver and Plated Ware.

Premium paid for Gold & Silver Coin.

Particular attention paid to Engraving.

NEW DRUG STORE!

A. D. WILSON,

Druggist & Apothecary,

BUCKFIELD, ME.

Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.
not-tf

All orders promptly attended to.

POETRY.

THE SNOW BIRD.

He sits in Winter's sleat, and the snow is round his
feet.
But he cares not for the cold.
For the cheerful heart thinks the snow as fair a part
As the Summer's green and gold.
On the branches bare and brown, with their crystals
of frost,
Sits the little white bird
In the dark and cloudy days, lighting the lonely
ways
With his constant cheering word.
To his mission he is true, God has work for him
to do.
With his little song to cheer;
In his sweet life's simple speech, lessons high and
glad to teach.
In the dark days of the year.
Oh! his little heart is strong, and he never thinks it
wrong.
That to him this lot is given,
Never carries birds that sing, in the Summer or the
Spring.
Underneath a sunny heaven,
Sees he a teacher's sun, a lesson of content,
For the spirit that is sad,
And his song with richest freight, comes to all the
desolate.
Bidding sorrow's self be glad.
Wouldst thou choose thy time or way I do the lit-
tle song say.
God has ordered these for thee;
Where thy life can praise him best, he has thee—on-
ly rest.
And his purpose thou shalt see.
Ye around whose life the snow lies heavily and low,
Take a lesson from the bird.
As God hitherto you a day, strive to charm the gloom
away.
Whether listened or unheard,
God hath singers, many a one, that can praise him
in the sun.
As the happy cherubim;
But I think the songs they raise, who are toilers in
dark ways.
Are a sweeter song to him.
Not by outer joy and sweetness, does He judge of
life's completeness.
But by the grace of heaven's highest
place.
To the lowest of the earth.
—Hours at Home.

MISCELLANY.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SANTA CRUZ. The
Rockland Democrat publishes an extract
from a private letter, from an officer of the
United States steamer *Monongahela*, to a
gentleman in that city, giving a description
of the terrible earthquake at the Island of
Santa Cruz. The letter says: On the Mon-
day evening following, while quietly dis-
cussing affairs in the ward room, the ship
began to tremble like the aspen leaf, the
glasses on the table danced about, and all
of us rushed on deck, bareheaded, where
we found the sailors panic-stricken. The
horrible rumbling sound, like muffled thun-
der, continued seven minutes, and our poor
ship, quivering like a poor human being,
seemed to imbibe terror from us. The spire
of a church in town, crumbled down, and
several small stone buildings soon followed,
while the whole island, as far as the eye
could reach, waved up and down like a
troubled sea.

The shock ceased and officers all then
breathed a sigh of relief. We went below,
got our hats, and started on deck again,
when a cry of terror from the Master at-
tracted our notice. He pointed to the shore,
and we there beheld a sight which no one
who has ever witnessed will forget. The
island seemed to be rising bodily into the
air, but the fact was that the ocean was re-
ceding with frightful rapidity. The ship
sank gradually down until her keel rested
on the bottom of the bay. We watched the
waters as they left us, wondering in silent
awe what the next scene in this terrific dra-
ma was to be. We had not long to wait,
for when the ocean had gone half a mile
astern of us, it started back upon us with
equal velocity, breasted by a solid wall of
water, whose snow white crest towered high
above our mainmast. We expected to be
engulfed, and all gave one parting look at
the shore as we clung to the shrouds. But
our noble ship rose like a cork, as the waves
struck her, and on she dashed to the shore
like a frightened deer. The ocean outran
us and sweeping over the town drowned
many of the old and young, who could not
get off in time to the hills. Houses were
swept away like so many chips, and cattle,
horses and human beings were borne out to
sea by the water, which now began to recede
again. Our ship cruised through the main
street of the town and as she went out with
the sea, carried away many houses which
the water had not injured. We were left
again on the bottom of the bay, but this
time, broadside to the sea, and the vessel
was only saved from expiring by the in-
coming wave, which caught us as we were
falling and dashed us high up in town again.
The water again receded, and we were left
on Bay St. 10 feet from the edge of the
bay, half exposed, and wrecked. Four of
our sailors jumped into a boat to save them-
selves, but were swallowed up before our
eyes.

EDITORIAL DUTIES.—An exchange truly
says: It is a mistake to think editorial
work chiefly original composition. This
is but a small part of it, and there are
a dozen good writers where there is
one good editor; but the writing alone is
enough to overbear a man. Almost every
cultivated man has times when he would
like the opportunity of public expression
which the newspaper affords, and it would
be then easy for him to write, and to write
vigorously; it is even probable that many
readers could write better than some editors,
just as it is certain that the best conversa-
tional ability which discusses public ques-
tions would greatly improve public journals.

if it could be transferred to their columns.
But reiteration tells. It is a very easy mat-
ter to write a newspaper article, say you?
Not quite so easy as you imagine if you
have ever tried; but grant that it is not
very hard. There is an old puzzle about a
man who made a rule to lift his calf every
day, which he could easily do, and so he
went on until it had become a bullock.

**THE VULGARITY OF LOUD TALKING AND
LAUGHING.**—I see in your excellent paper,
a little paragraph on good manners, in
which spitting and laughing are described
as proofs of a semi-barbarous state of so-
ciety, and I must beg leave to notice another
peculiarity of our state of civilization. I
allude to loud talking and screaming laugh-
ter. This is so peculiar to Americans that
they are known by it in Europe, and as well-
bred people there never tolerate it, even in
the most social circles, it is considered a
mark of ill-breeding belonging only to the
lowest class.

Aside from this conventional protest
against it, there is a regular objection to it,
in the injury it does to the vocal organs.
Talking through an evening, at the top of
the voice, is very painful and fatiguing, and
yet the noise made by the whole company is
so great that no one can be heard who
speaks low, or in a natural tone. Many
throats are made sore and many heads are
made to ache by this unnecessary noise, and
persons subject to bronchitis are obliged to
avoid it entirely.

In all European society the voices are
kept lower than usual in large parties, and
a general hush prevails, in which each
person is heard by those he addresses. The
loudness of Americans is very marked,
and produces disgust and indignation when
it breaks the stillness of picture galleries
and other public places, where nothing but
whispers are ever allowed. When a loud
voice is heard from an American traveller,
every one is startled and looks around to
see whence it comes, and the comments on
this breach of good manners are very severe.

I once introduced some very refined
and cultivated Americans to a gentleman in
London, who could have done much for
their amusement and procured their admis-
sion to many private galleries of paintings
sculpture; but after one experience of their
vociferation in a public exhibition, he would
not again expose himself to the pain and the
shame they caused him. He wrote to me
to excuse himself for not having done more
for my friends, by saying that their loud
talking made them not presentable in re-
fined society and not bearable in public
places. He added that he had made a din-
ner party for them of Americans, only and
they laughed and talked so loud that he was
afraid the police would come in and see
what the row was.—[Correspondent of the
Liberal Christian.

THE LIVE MAN.—The Live Man is like a
little pig, he is weaned young and begins
to root early.

He is the pepper sass uv creation—all
spice uv the world.

A man who kin draw New Orleans molasses
in the month of January, thru a half-
inch auger hole, and sing "Home, sweet
home!" while the molasses is running, may
be strictly honest, but he aint sudden
enough for this climate.

The Live Man is full of bizziness as the
conductor of a street car—he is often like
a hornet, very bizzzy, but about what the
Dickens once knows.

He lights up like a cotton factory, and
shoots off every now and then a spark
that ain't no more time waste than a
skunkboy has Saturday afternoon.

He is like a decoy duck, always abov water,
and lives 18 months during each year.

He is like a runaway horse, he gets the
whole uv the road.

He trots when he walks, and lies down at
night only because everybody else hez.

He is the American pet, perfect mys-
tery to foreigners; but has dun more (with
charcoal) to work out the creatness of this
country than any other man in it.

He is just as necessary as the grease on
an axletree.

He don't alwus die ritch, but alwus dies
bizzzy, and meets death a good deal as an
oyster duz, without enny fuss. (Jo-h Bill-
ings.

MAKE A BEGINNING.—Those who are
continually thinking what is best to do, sel-
dom do anything. The first dollar saved,
the first mile traveled, are something tow-
ard amassing a fortune and to completing a
journey; they show earnestness of purpose.
How many a poor, idle erring outcast is
now crawling through life in a state of
wretchedness, who might have held up his
head and prospered; if instead of putting
off his resolutions of amendment and indus-
try, he had only made a beginning. [Clan-
ging.

The late George W. Kendall, of the
New Orleans Picayune, in his last letter to
one of his old associates, says: "Do you
know, Bullitt, in all my life I never
went to school ten months." adding, "The
little I ever learned was from running
against people who had enjoyed more ad-
vantages."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

(Continued.)

The State Prison has been conducted upon
the same policy which has for several years
been looked upon with commendation. It
appears, however, that its earnings for the
past year have not equalled its expenses by
some \$7000. The reasons for this are more
or less directly on account of the crowded
state of the prison, and will more particu-
larly appear in the report of the Warden
and Inspectors. I am still of the opinion
that the affairs of the prison are honestly
and judiciously managed. I have had oc-
casion to suggest that the discipline in the
several grades of officers be more systemat-
ic and harmonious. It is important for an
institution where the authority must be ab-
solute, that the officers render mutual sup-
port, and while due subordination is insist-
ed on, authority should be respected from
higher to lower, as well from lower to higher.
It is creditable however to the manage-
ment of the prison, that in the confusion
of tearing down and rebuilding, no more
serious disturbance has occurred. The de-
ficit above referred to, together with the
sum needed to complete the extension, will
amount to some \$20,000, which must be re-
garded as an indispensable provision for
the necessities of the prison. The number
of pardons during the past year has not
been so great as formerly, chiefly because
it has been thought that pardons should be
based upon either new evidence since con-
viction, mitigating circumstances, unknown
to the court, indisputable proof of thorough
reformation, or some peculiar hardship in
the case which the law could not take into
account. The dignity of the law should not
be mocked, and the sentence of the court should
not be lightly set aside. The presumption is
that sentence shall be executed, and appli-
cants for pardon should bear in mind that
the burden of proof is upon them to show
why it should be granted and not upon the
Executive to show why it should not. The
right of petition must not be denied, but
pardons seem too often to be demanded, as
if the Governor and Council were defrauding
convicts of their rights, or inflicting upon
them some grievous wrong by refusing to
interrupt the due course of law. In this
connection I am constrained to refer again
to the unsatisfactory relations of the law
and the practice in the matter of capital pun-
ishment. Nothing can be more plain than
the law contemplates the death penalty as
the extreme of punishment. It declares
even the method, and requires the judge to
pronounce the awful sentence, but leaves
a weak place in providing for its execution
by which a Governor, if so disposed, can
shirk a painful duty. It begins a tragedy
and ends a farce. I am not prepared to
say whether public sentiment demands a
change in the law, but I deem it proper to
inform you that I shall consider it my duty
to dispose of cases under sentence of death
which come before me for action, and shall
either see that the law is duly executed, or
shall interpose the Executive prerogative of
commuting the sentence to imprisonment for
life.

The greater part of the Report of the At-
torney General is devoted to comments upon
the operation of the Liquor Laws, with
recommendations for important modifica-
tions in them. This is a subject of grave
consequence, and will demand your calm
and careful consideration.

INTERNAL.

Agreeably to an order of the Legislature
plans and specifications have been invited
for the improvement of the capitol. Those
have been furnished and will be laid before
you. The elaborate plans submitted by
Bryant and Rogers, who have remodelled
the State Houses of New Hampshire and
Massachusetts, suggest a very convenient
and beautiful rearrangement of our interior
and extend to some changes for the outside.
Other parties also have plans in prepara-
tion, which will be submitted.

I have not deemed it advisable to recom-
mend any alteration at present which would
involve a great outlay of money. At all
events I should extremely regret to see any
change entered upon which would disturb
the front of our present building, which I
regard as one of the finest and most im-
posing in the country.

The report of the Hydrographic Survey
will, I judge, show striking if not complete
results. The Survey proper has, as a gen-
eral thing, been voluntarily sent in full and
accurate reports of their powers, and while
this was in hand it was deemed inexpedi-
ent to enter upon surveys that might be
found superfluous. There are several im-
portant places still to be heard from, and
this Report cannot therefore be taken as
by any means a complete exhibition of the
water power of the State. It is a sufficient-
ly remarkable fact that already 1900 water
powers reported, from 20 to 20,000 horse-
power each, making an aggregate of about
400,000 horse power, and equal to the
working force of over 5,000,000 able bod-
ied men. This will be more exactly set
forth in the Report from which, incomplete
as it must be, I anticipate an exposition of
the resources of this State for manufactur-
ing purposes, such as cannot fail to strike
our own citizens with surprise, and attract
attention and investment from abroad. Not
having seen the Report of the Commission
I am unable to indicate whether it would be
advisable to extend it any further at pres-
ent. The capacity and means of control of
our great water basins, I understand, re-
main yet to be ascertained. This is an im-
portant element in computing the availabil-
ity of our water power.

If this Report does not prove to be ex-
actly in form or completeness as looked for
popular distribution, I would suggest (as
the bulk of appropriation for this survey is
not drawn) that the able Secretary of the
Board of Commissioners be authorized to re-
vise and put it in proper form for distribu-
tion in this country and in Europe. We
must spare no pains in preparing the way
for the speedy utilization of our unequalled
facilities for manufacturing, and must make
our action to day accord with the manifest
destiny of Maine as a great seat of the In-
dustrial arts.

I had occasion in my last Message to re-
fer to the obstructions now forming in the

bed of the Penobscot River. I regret to
say the occasion still exists, and I deem
the matter of so great importance that I
must again urge it upon your attention.
Least there should be any doubt in your
mind as to the occasion for this solicitude I
have procured by General George
Thom of the U. S. Engineers, to whom the
State is much indebted for his deep interest
and valuable co-operation in measuring
which look to its advantage, a copy of a re-
cent survey of the Penobscot, by Mr. Sal-
livan, which I shall lay before you at an
early day. From this it appears that a bed
of obstructions from slabs, edgings and saw
dust extends from Crosby's Narrows to
Bangor, a distance of some three and a half
miles, covering an area of about 320 acres,
and of an average depth of ten feet, being
in some localities more than 18 feet deep,
forming an entangled mass of more than 5,
000,000 cubic yards. The Report proceeds:
"From all these examinations it has been
ascertained that the river, instead of having
as formerly, a wide, clear, and unobstructed
channel of three fathoms in depth at low
water all the way up to Bangor, has now a
narrow, tortuous and uncertain channel
with but eight or nine feet at lowest water."
The restoration of the old river bed would
cost millions, and it is not to be thought of,
but a passable channel could be made at a
cost estimated at from \$100,000 to \$500,
000, according to the depth. These ob-
structions are still accumulating, and it
needs no argument from me to show that
we cannot afford to close the Penobscot
river and make Bangor an inland city. I can
not but regard it as my duty to urge upon
you to put a stop, by suitable legislation,
to the process of filling up the river, and
then we shall be in a condition to appeal to
Congress to clear the channel. It is easier
for us to remove the cause than the conse-
quences, and unless we do so it will be idle
to expect the General Government to ren-
der us any aid.

It is proper to refer to the happy results
of the liberal spirit of the State towards the
proposition for the publication of the early
documentary history of Maine. Under this
encouragement the Historical Society com-
missioned Rev. Dr. Woods to examine the
manuscript archives of England, France, Spain
and Venice for original manuscript records
pertaining to the discovery and early oc-
cupation of this portion of the New World.
To facilitate this desirable work the com-
mission of the State was also given to Dr.
Woods, and he has met with every courtesy
and co-operation on the part of the custod-
ians of these archives. Under these favor-
able circumstances a large amount of valu-
able material has been brought to light.
This will be embraced in a volume illustrat-
ing the progress of discovery prior to the
year 1600, and culminating in the occupa-
tion of this ground under the first charter
of Maine in 1606 which was the dawn of col-
onization and civilization in North Amer-
ica. The editing of the work falls to able
hands and it is easy to foresee that this vol-
ume will be a more important contribution
to our early history than has hitherto ap-
peared. The appropriation for subscription
to this volume has not been expended the
past year and I respectfully recommend that
it be renewed, as the volume will undoubt-
edly appear in the course of the ensuing
year.

The constitution guarantees to every
citizen speedy justice. It is worthy of in-
quiry whether this pledge has been faith-
fully kept—whether in some instances the
administration of justice has not been so
impeded as to amount to a practical denial
of it. It is our duty to give this subject
the attention it demands. The rapid increase
of wealth in Portland and the neighboring
towns has long tended to accumulate busi-
ness in the Supreme Court of that county.
The docket of that court in Cumberland
now contains nearly 2000 actions, in nearly
all of which the defendants have filed ap-
petitions of defence and are entitled to
trial. The great hardship of this matter is
that defences made only for delay shelter
themselves behind actions which are really
for trial where they lie in safety, their
hollowness not exposed until reached in
regular course of business. With this ac-
cumulation no action can be reached under
at least two years, and adding the delay
for exceptions heard only once a year the
average delay is three years. It is easy to
see that the course of justice is impeded
here, and it seems that the time has come
for the redress of this evil by the establish-
ment of a civil court for Cumberland com-
petent to hear the cases between the Municipal
and the Supreme Judicial courts. I would
therefore respectfully recommend to your
careful consideration the bill proposed by
a committee of the Cumberland bar and
unanimously adopted at a full meeting of
that body. It is believed that the creation
of such a court, with its limited exclusive,
and a large concurrent jurisdiction, its fre-
quent terms for jury trials and its provi-
sions for the speedy hearing of law questions,
would afford a prompt and effectual remedy
for the present evil.

It is well known that a respectable party
of citizens of this State joined in the dis-
tasteful enterprise known as the "Jaffa Colony."
The most distressing accounts of the last sum-
mer reached me during the last summer
with anxious appeals for the interference
of the State on their behalf. As however
they were beyond our jurisdiction and
reach, I immediately addressed a communi-
cation to the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Sec-
retary of State, asking the aid of the General
Government, in rescuing these unfortunate
people from their distresses. This request
was most kindly and promptly met on
the part of the government, and after some
correspondence the Secretary informed me
that he had provided for the return to this
country of such of these unhappy colonists
as were so disposed. In the mean time the
sufferings of the colonists prompted our
Council at Constantinople. Hon. John H.
Goodenow, to take action for their relief
upon his own responsibility, and in a great
part at his own expense. He visited the
Colony and conducted forty-two of them to
Alexandria, Egypt, where Mr. Hale, Consul
of the United States, arranged for their
further conveyance home. In a despatch
from Hon. Edward J. Morris, U. S. Min-
ister to Turkey, Mr. Goodenow's services

in the matter are mentioned with great ap-
probation.

The fish commissioners have given much
attention to their investigations in con-
nection with similar agents of neighboring
States. They deem it, I understand, en-
tirely practicable to restore the fish to our
abundant waters which formerly afforded
no small item in the productive resources
of the State. The fisheries on the coast
also are an important interest, and should
be properly protected. The complaint is
still made that the mechanical operations
for the production of fish oil have been
reckless, and the slaughter thus occasioned
has caused a dearth of small and even of
large fish along our shores. There is some
doubt about the facts and their causes, but
it may be that the matter deserves your
attention.

SHIPPING.

The depression in so important a branch
of our industry as ship-building has reached
a point where we must have relief, or aban-
don an interest which, has been our pride
and stay. Not only do we see our ship-
yards idle and maritime towns stagnating,
but the ship-builders who are among our
most intelligent and valuable citizens are
driven from the State to seek employment
elsewhere. The loss is one we can ill afford
to bear. The State that has for years fur-
nished a third part of the tonnage of the
United States may well demand to be heard
in the Congress of the Nation, and there
are few subjects more worthy of attention
than the restoration of the commercial in-
terests of the country. Maine means to be
fraternal, conciliatory and generous.
Prompt in her loyalty to the Union, she is
still willing to deny herself something for
each of the peculiar interests of her sister
States. But she does not believe that they
will deliberately persist in a policy which
must destroy her main reliance, cripple her
industry, and degrade her from her appro-
priate station. The country cannot afford
to abandon the sea and leave to foreign
ships even our own extensive commerce.
I am aware that it is not in the power
of Congress to lift the whole burden from our
shipping. It will take time to change the
current of trade, and we must still be sub-
ject to the laws of supply and demand. Other
places also which exempt their tonnage
from local taxation will still have some ad-
vantage of us. We cannot hope for the

The Detective Service.

The detective system is an outgrowth of monarchical and despotic governments, and has always been looked upon, by free governments, with distrust and suspicion.

Any system of espionage, resorted to, even, to carry on a justifiable war, or to promote a moral reformation, is liable to abuse, and to bring reproach upon both the agencies employed and the cause to be advanced.

There is one department of our government, however, viz: the Customs and Revenue—in which the employment of agents as detectives, is justifiable and necessary. Frauds upon the revenue are committed secretly for the protection of the government, extreme and uncommon means must be resorted to. That which is done openly and by day-light, can be dealt with by ordinary means; that which seeks underground and dark channels, must be spied out and brought to light.

The high revenues on many articles of manufacture, in our country, of late, have offered such temptations for violations of the law, that business men have become demoralized and office holders (a class which, if not immaculate, are presumed to be faithful, because of their oath of fidelity) have in many cases, connived with others and been bought with hush money, or become partners in the illicit business.

It is well known that along the extensive State line, bordering upon Canada and the Provinces, smuggling has been practiced by the wholesale, and for want of sufficient force to prevent it, it has grown to be such a habit, that it is justified, as a necessity, for the life of trade. It is asserted that Eastport, Calais, and other places, could not live unless this commercial irregularity were tolerated! They could not compete with their neighbors, across the line, unless they got a class of goods *duty free*. Hence stores, built on the line, with a divided nationality, owing allegiance to both, and paying tribute to neither, are common. The object of them is so obvious as to require no concealment. Yet their transactions are generally in the dark.

To break up this practice, government has resorted to the detective system, and we have seen its operation in our State the last year to a large extent.

So far as the Portland and Falmouth districts is concerned, we learn from a reliable source, that in July, 1865, two officers were appointed for this branch of service. One of these has been detailed for other service a portion of the time. The investigations of these officers has brought into the Treasury of the United States, it is computed, more than thirty thousand dollars, for fines, penalties and seizures. Besides, they have obtained much important evidence in relation to cases pending in Court, at the time of their appointment, by which favorable settlements for the government were effected.

There was also organized, in April, 1867, a detective force of some six officers, whose field of operation included Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and a part of New York; and the report of this force will show more than sixty thousand dollars already paid into the Treasury, besides many claims now being investigated, which will be settled, amounting to many thousands more.

The good results of the employment of these means are seen in the decrease of smuggling operations, the abandonment by many of it, on account of the outlary and disrepute into which it is brought. Many have been prosecuted and imprisoned for frauds, and many have left the country to escape the vigilance of officers.

Is Cider Contraband?

Attorney-General Frye having been interrogated as to the bearing of the law of 1867 upon the manufacture and sale of cider and native wines, answers through the columns of the *Lewiston Journal*, that Sec. 5 of that law clearly repeals the provision in the law of 1858, authorizing the manufacture and sale by the manufacturer of wines, from fruit grown in this State. He says that the law evidently regards cider and such wines "intoxicating," still it may be left to a jury to say whether they are so or not. If they are as "intoxicating liquors," there is now no law protecting the manufacture for sale, or the sale by the manufacturer of such wines. On the contrary, the law of 1867 is clearly prohibitory of both.

The cause of Temperance for many years has advanced steadily, in our State, creating a public sentiment against the use of intoxicating drinks, and finding expression in legislative enactments, more and more stringent, till it has reached the present stage, when, according to the Attorney General, there is now no law protecting the manufacture of native wines and cider, for sale, or the sale by the manufacturer. Nay, more than this, the law evidently regards these articles "intoxicating."

We do not propose to discuss the question whether this legislation is in advance of public sentiment, or no—it is unmistakably so, in our judgment—but the question we raise is, whether the best interests of the cause require the adoption of such extreme views.

We are aware that public opinion is not a correct rule or standard by which to try moral questions. Neither does it follow that public opinion should always be brought up to, or educated up to, the legislation or extreme views of a particular class. The enactment of the blue laws, in Connecticut, though the laws were based upon high religious ground, did not convince the people of their justice or practicability,—hence their existence proved a reproach to the State.

The principle of legislation is arbitrary—it is the principle of force, and far from being reformatory. Still, it is a correct agency to invoke, in a moral movement, where the good of the community is sought to be advanced. We believe in the right to regulate by stringent legal enactments a traffic which is injurious to the community, but great care should be exercised while doing this, not to go beyond the limits of prudence and reason.

We do not hesitate to express our preference for the legislation of 1858, in relation to cider and wines manufactured from fruit grown in the State, to the legislation now in force. In this belief, we should like to see the law amended, whether it is taking a step backward, or not. We are not so bigoted, in our views, as to refuse to acknowledge our error when convinced of it, or so opinionated as to insist upon our ideas when they are clearly and manifestly wrong.

Other points in the temperance legislation, we pass for the present.

A STARVING PEOPLE. The latest news from the famine-stricken people of Sweden is most appalling. At least three hundred thousand of her people are on the verge of starvation. The crops for three years had turned out very poorly, and to add to their already overflowing cup of suffering, the last crop proved utterly worthless, so that now even their miserable bread, made of straw and the barks of trees, has given out. Think of these poor people, ye who have been complaining of "hard times," because the profits of the past year have been smaller than usual.

The Governor, in his admirable suggestions relative to developing our State and inviting immigration, alludes to the Swedes, and expresses the opinion that it would be a profitable investment if the State were to pay the first expenses of obtaining a colony of them, for, by their hardy and frugal habits, and their familiarity with the climate of this latitude, they would find themselves at home in Maine, and would also find homes for a multitude of their countrymen. The present is a most favorable time, to relieve, at once, their necessities, and take advantage of their condition to induce emigration to our shores.

"The Spare Hour," is the name of a small but handsomely printed and well filled paper, published monthly in San Francisco, California. It is edited by Rev. H. A. Sawte, originally of Waterville, an open communion Baptist, and is designed to aid him in the dissemination of his religious opinions.

Christian unity is being promoted extensively throughout the world, through the agency of the young men's christian associations. Mr. Spurgeon, in England, is doing much to bring about a communion of evangelical christians. When our Baptist friends invite to their communion, members of evangelical churches, in good standing, to commune upon their own responsibility, it need be, it would seem to us that the only barrier to perfect christian fellowship and unity among evangelical christians would be removed, and the dawn of the millennial day shed its glorious halo upon the world. All hail the welcome event.

A subscriber writes that a neighbor feels obliged to stop the Democrat, though he admits that it has improved while under our charge—and "so say we all," says the writer. We are encouraged by such testimonials, though we occasionally lose a subscriber. The same mail brought a new subscriber, with pay in advance, and so it is, our list is made good, if it does not grow much. We intend by close application to business, to make a readable paper and merit success, whether we make both ends meet, or not.

We notice that Col. F. E. Shaw, the able editor of the Oxford Democrat, and Col. W. K. Kimball, the popular and efficient Clerk of Courts, in Oxford County, have formed a law partnership with their office at Paris Hill.—[Lewiston Journal.]

Thanks, brother Journal, for your compliments, but in your attempt to put us on a military level with the General, you have put us up a peg or two, and taken him down one. Any thing we can do for you, by way of performing the marriage ceremony, putting you through bankruptcy, or a Poor Debtor's disclosure, we will do gratuitously.

Capt. Enoch Knight, an Oxford boy, is now sole proprietor of the Portland Star. The daily has been one of the sprightliest, best conducted journals in our State, and to Enoch belongs the credit. It is now in a prosperous condition; success to it—may it never set.

The Weekly Star, made up from the Daily, is one of the best of the Portland papers; as an inducement to new subscribers, and to afford to all who desire a Portland paper, we will Club with the Weekly Star, furnishing both papers for the price of the Weekly Argus, to wit: two dollars and fifty cents, strictly in advance.

Gen. Geo. L. Beal, of Norway, is talked of as one of the delegates at large, to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, next May. A better selection could not be made, for as Grand Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, he would represent the military element, and he is a true blue Republican.

Gen. Hancock is taking back tracks at New Orleans. He has just ordered the boards of registration to be guided by the laws of Congress—not by his recent orders!

Secretary Stanton Reinstated.

Gen. Grant went to the War Department at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning and handed the keys to Assistant Adjutant General Townsend to be given to Mr. Stanton, Secretary of War. The General then had his private papers sent to his office as General in Chief, and went there to devote himself to his military business.

About 10 o'clock Mr. Stanton entered the War Department and was welcomed by Assistant Adjutant Gen'l Townsend. Mr. Stanton, without any ceremony, seated himself at his desk and commenced the transaction of business as though he had not been absent a day.

Senator Wilson and other Congressmen called to pay their respects, and were gratified to find that their action had not been interfered with.

Mr. Stanton last night expressed himself satisfied with the action of the Senate, and announced that he would obey the mandate of the Senate, and at once resumed his official duties. It seems to be generally believed that Mr. Stanton will only hold the office long enough to tender his resignation.

Maine Legislature.

In the Senate on Saturday, the following petitions were referred to their appropriate committees: Of Commissioners of Androscoggin county for amendment of sec. 6, chap. 18 of Revised Statutes, so as to authorize such officers to revise their decision where excessive damages are assessed, presented by Mr. Ludden; of Directors of Waterville Bank for extension of charter.

Mr. Stetson, from the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, reported that he had found the accounts correctly kept, correctly cast, and properly vouched, and that they agree with the exhibits made in the Treasurer's report. The Committee had destroyed, by burning, all bonds and coupons paid the last year, the amount of bonds being \$37,000, and coupons \$311,865.

In the House, the House bill to repeal the State Police law came back from the Senate with the reference to the Judiciary without instructions, and the House recessed and concurred. Other Senate papers passed in concurrence.

The following orders were passed:—Directing the Judiciary to give their earliest attention to all matters relating to the report of the Police act, which was discussed by Messrs. Brackett, Billings and others. Dr. Brackett hoped that when this act should be repealed every real christian temperance man would consider himself a special policeman to advance total abstinence by moral means, not wholly by law; also directing Committee on Education to enquire into the expediency of town officers providing text books for scholars; directing the Agricultural Committee to enquire into the expediency of offering a bounty on wheat and other productions.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting the report of Agricultural College, and that of the State Constable, which last was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Judiciary Committee reported bill providing for the removal of persons imprisoned from one county to another when different offences are charged in the two counties.

The expenses of the State Police from April 22d, 1867, to the end of the last year was \$14,641.74 for Constables during the period; 698 searches have been made, of which 278 were successful; 1670 gallons of liquors have been seized, valued at \$5 323, and \$693 collected as fines.

Mr. Porter presented the following resolves which, after an animated discussion, were finally passed under suspension of rules:

Resolved, That chap. 181 of the resolves of 1867 (authorizing the Governor and Council to enter into a reference of the claims against the sureties of the B. D. Peck, late State Treasurer) be and is hereby repealed, and that the Governor and Council be directed to take immediate action to insure the collection of the claims of the State against the sureties of B. D. Peck, late State Treasurer.

Messrs. Porter, Fessenden, Hale, Bradbury, Marrow and Cram spoke in favor, and Messrs. Foster and Dingley against immediate action.

Upon the motion to table, after a forced reading, the vote stood yeas 14, nays 111.

In the Senate on Monday, petitions presented and referred—citizens of Harrison and Bridgton for reduction of salaries of officers of Cumberland County—referred to Cumberland County delegation.

Orders passed—That of Mr. Fairbanks, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law requiring municipal officers to purchase liquors of the State Commissioner; of Mr. Ludden, directing same committee to consider whether any change is necessary in the law relating to divorce, and whether the public good does not require that the causes of divorce should be specified instead of being left to the discretion of the Court hearing the case as now practiced.

A communication was received from Secretary of State transmitting reports of Commissioners on assumption of municipal wardens, and the report of the State Liquor Agent for 1867.

In the House Orders passed—By motion of Mr. Trague of Lynden, directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing chapter 116, laws of 1867, relating to the employment of stenographers to report the proceedings of the Supreme Judicial Court; That same committee inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; Of Mr. Poor of Andover, that the Committee on Fisheries inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect trout fishing in head waters of the Androscoggin.

Fortieth Congress—Second Session.

In the U. S. Senate, Monday, a resolution offered by Mr. Edwards, was agreed to, ordering Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing rules and for procedure in trial for impeachment.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Conness offered a resolution of inquiry whether Hon. Anson Burlingame has been appointed by the Emperor of China to any diplomatic mission. Adopted.

Garret Davis made a speech on a resolution to amend the constitution, so as to create a tribunal of one member from each State to decide constitutional questions of jurisdiction arising between them and the United States.

The bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency, and the Stanton matter, were debated in executive session of 5 hours. The Senate finally passed, 35 to 6, a resolution declaring that the Senate, having considered the evidence and reasons given by the President in the message of the 30th of December last, for the suspension of the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, do not concur in such suspension. The Senate ordered that a certified copy of the resolution be transmitted to the President, Gen Grant and Edwin M. Stanton.

In the House the following resolutions were referred:—By Mr. Blaine, in reference to taxing shares in national banks, referred. Mr. Elliott, to continue the Bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, referred to the committee on Freedmen; by Mr. Miller, requiring the concurrence of two thirds of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to declare a law of Congress unconstitutional, referred to the Judiciary Committee; also for the passage of a tariff law affording adequate protection to the industrial interests of the country, referred to Ways and Means Committee; by Mr. Hamer, for the funding of the national debt and other purposes, referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Boutwell, to promote agricultural industry in the States recently in rebellion and to secure homesteads for freedmen, referred to the Freedmen's Committee. The first section declares the title to all abandoned lands in the State recently in rebellion to be in the United States, and forbids the President or any other officer of the government from surrendering it or doing any act to impair or affect the title of the United States. The second section authorizes the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau to contract for the sale to the freedmen of such abandoned lands in lots not exceeding ten acres to one person, at a fair valuation, on three years credit. The third section authorizes the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to deliver to farmers and planters articles of subsistence, and to advance them money on certain defined conditions.

By Mr. Cullum in relation to additional bounty, referred to the Military Committee; it provides for payment or bounties to soldiers in the late war discharged from service on account of disability before they had served two years; By Mr. Burr, pledging protection to all citizens, natural-born or naturalized, in the enjoyment of all rights of citizenship under the Constitution and laws of the United States, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; By Mr. Bingham, declaring the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the 14th article, duly ratified, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Blaine, on behalf of the chairman of the select committee of the last session on the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens, offered a resolution that the committee be continued with full powers under the resolutions of July 10, 1867. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson reported back a bill declaring that any member of Justices of the Supreme Court not less than five being a majority thereof, shall constitute a quorum. The amendment declares that no case pending before the supreme Court involving the action or effect of any law of the United States shall be decided adversely to the validity of such law without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members at the Court. Mr. Wilson moved to suspend the rules to allow him to report the bill for immediate action. The question was taken by yeas and nays; and resulted yeas 113, nays 37; so the rules were suspended. The main question was then ordered, when the Democrats attempted to filibuster; but all to no avail. An amendment requiring a unanimous decision of the Judges, was rejected.

Mr. Williams' amendment, adding a proviso to the amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee, was adopted—yeas 111, nays 38,—and the amendment as amended was agreed to. The bill was then passed—yeas 116, nays 39.

Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce a bill to reduce and improve the military establishment by the discharge of one Major General, the one who was last commissioned in that grade before the 1st of January, 1868, Gen. Hancock. Very decided indications being given of a resort to filibustering to prevent the bill passing, Mr. Garfield withdrew his motion, giving notice that he would renew it next Monday.

We regret to learn of the failure of Bates & Morton, manufacturers of Sleds &c., at Jacksonville, West Sumner, which occurred last Saturday. Their sleds had a fine reputation in Boston market last year, but they had to make forced sales this year. They mortgaged to secure some preferred debts. They are owing some ten thousand dollars borrowed money, &c., and considerable in this neighborhood, but mostly in Sumner.

A lively discussion took place in the House last week, over that great bone of contention—the State Constabulary Law. The contest being by a motion of Mr. Porter, of Burlington, to take up the bill to repeal the act of 1867 providing for a State Police, Dr. Brackett endeavored to have the rules suspended and give the bill its first reading, but Mr. Dingley moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee. A sharp debate then ensued between these two gentlemen; Mr. Dingley could not see any need of diverging from the usual course of legislation, while the Doctor insisted that it was an extraordinary law, and demanded extraordinary remedies in order to get it out of the way. The yeas and nays were ordered, and it was voted 66 to 57 not to suspend the rules. Headed off in this direction, Dr. B. moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report forthwith. Mr. Fessenden of Auburn, wanted it left to the Committee without instructions. This course gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by Dr. Brackett, Mr. Hale, of Ellsworth and Mr. Dickey, of Fort Kent, in favor of a speedy report, and by Messrs. Fessenden, Webb, Billings, and others against the Committee. Finally, the yeas and nays were ordered on the motion to instruct forthwith, which resulted—yeas 77, nays 50. This is considered a defeat to the friends of the law, and is probably about a tie vote as to the standing of the House on this question.

G. A. R.—At the convention of delegates from the thirteen posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Portland on Friday for the purpose of permanently organizing the Department of Maine, every Post was represented except those of Waldoborough and Damariscotta.

Col. J. F. Miller called the meeting to order, and the Department of Maine was duly organized by the election of the following officers for the current year: Gen. George L. Beal of Norway, Grand Commander; Gen. T. W. Hyde of Bath, Senior Vice Grand Commander; Col. A. B. Farnham of Bangor, Junior Vice Grand Commander; Gen. C. F. Mattocks of Portland, Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. C. A. Shory of Bath, Asst. Quartermaster General; Council of Administration, 1st District, Col. M. F. Wentworth, Kittery; 2d District, Capt. I. S. Faunce, Lewiston; 3d District, Capt. Gustavus Moore, Gardiner; 4th District, Dr. E. F. Sanger, Bangor; 5th District, Gen. John C. Caldwell, Ellsworth. The Grand and Junior Commanders are delegates *ex officio* to the National Convention, and the substitutes are Capt. Edwin Moore of Portland, Col. M. F. Wentworth of Kittery, and Capt. A. P. Harris of Portland.

The government has been at an expense of several thousand dollars in convicting a notorious rascal, Jesse Floyd, of Columbia Falls, for outrageous fraud on widows and orphan children, in procuring pensions and bounty land; and now President Johnson pardons him. He was a Revised Statute lawyer, and was sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment and a fine of \$100. Bion Bradbury defended him, and probably procured his pardon.

We should think it would be the easiest way to manage a defence of a noted criminal, to let the case go by default in Court, and apply to the President for a pardon.

HOW THE REBELLION HAS DIED OUT.—General Ord has as precious a set of rebels to deal with as ever went unhung. The editor of the Brandon (Tennessee) Republican has attempted to out McCauley McCauley who was recently squelched, and has succeeded, no doubt to his utmost satisfaction. Says this blatant and insolent rebel in his last issue: "We have borne their tyranny and insolence of these contemptible hounds until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and were it not for the bright clouds looming up in the Northern sky, promising relief at no far distant day, we would urge our people to arm themselves and rid our sunny clime of the infernal nuisance, at the risk of total annihilation. We cannot live much longer under Federal rule, and if the Conservatives of the North do not repudiate them and come to our relief soon, we must defend ourselves against the robbers and assassins, or be robbed of the little remnants we saved from the wreck of the war, and be ourselves ground into the very earth beneath the iron heel of negro and Yankee despotism." Should a curb be put upon this democratic jewel by the District Commander, there is not a copper sheet in the land but would be howling about another outrage upon the rights of a citizen by the military despot.

The Maine Democrat, revised and improved, and issued under large promises and great expectations, by Chas. A. Shaw, of Biddeford, has made its appearance. It is very neatly got up, and looks as if no expense had been spared upon it. The Argus and all other Democratic papers in the State, are left in the background by the new paper, albeit it lost the prestige of having as its chief editor Mr. Pillsbury, democratic candidate for Governor, who though announced, failed to come to time.

A Mr. Davis, of Cambridge, Mass., has invented a new article of Wood Hangings, which, it is said, must supersede the use of Paper Hangings, for houses and other buildings. It is cheaper and more durable than paper, and represents the different kinds of wood, such as white wood, birch, ebe or cork maple, ash, black walnut, mahogany or rose wood, &c. It is the thin shaving of the wood, and is put on like paper. The wood can be oiled, shellacked or varnished, and then washed, when soiled.

Editorial and Selected Items.

We regret to hear of the affliction to the family of I. A. Dennison, of Norway in the loss of a lovely daughter, who has been ill a few weeks, and who died on Sunday morning last. She was universally beloved, and many hearts sympathize with the sorrow-stricken parents, in their bereavement.

POST OFFICE REMOVAL. The Post office has been removed to the back room of the house next below its recent location, where it will be kept till Mr. Weeks is able to find a more suitable place.

The manufacture of canes and chairs is prosecuted, on a large scale, by Watson & Howard, at Snow's Falls, Paris. They employ 60 hands.

We shall give the Report of the State Constable in our next.

Hon. N. G. Hibborn, has been renominated, at the Republican Caucus, for Treasurer.

The ladies of Norway are to give a *Leap Year Ball*, at the Elm House Hall, next Thursday Evening.

There was quite a skirmish in the House on Tuesday, relative to the State printing.

We are indebted to Hon. Jonas Greene, of the Senate, for legislative documents.

We have the authority of one of our members of Congress, for stating that the Commissioner of Customs, at Washington, recently remarked that the Custom House, at Portland, was one of the best managed and most economically administered in the country, under its present popular head, Ex Gov. Washburn.

The chief of Richmond, Va., police is under arrest for giving false information about Mr. Hunnicutt.

The Portland Argus says that on Saturday forenoon Mr. S. W. Burnham, of Norway, special inspector of customs, seized 33 barrels and one hoghead of foreign liquors, found in cellars on Commercial St., Portland, said to be the property of Messrs. J. & P. McGilchey.

Mr. Perham has our thanks for Agricultural Report for 1866.

One of the best family schools in our State is the Abbott School in Farmington, known as "Little Blue," under the charge of E. P. Weston, Esq. The winter term commenced on the 15th inst.

We have had another of the long continued severely cold snaps for which the present winter is getting famous. The thermometer on the 11th inst, is reported at 22° at Norway Village, 20° at South Paris, and zero here. But as there was quite a drizzle up here, we probably felt it about as much. We think Sunday was the most severe day. Plenty of sleighing and no thaw.

We are glad to hear that the papers of value which were stolen from Mr. E. P. Chase, at Portland recently, were picked up in the streets there, and returned to him.

The *Aroostook Pioneer*, printed for over ten years at Presque Isle, has been removed to Houlton.

The Franklin cheese manufacturing company of Massachusetts, pay their cheese maker, who is a woman, \$75 per month.

The Grant club of Augusta, which was organized some months ago, dedicated their new and commodious hall recently. Eloquent and stirring speeches were made to a large and enthusiastic crowd by Col. Eugene Hale, Gen. J. C. Caldwell and Hon. Chas. W. Goddard.

We have been appointed Trial Justice for this County, and as this office includes all the powers of Justice of the Peace and Quorum, and magisterial duties in trying civil and criminal cases, and puts us in a position to help our patrons, matrimonially, civilly and criminally, we accept, and hold ourselves in readiness to serve.

The Reporter to the Argus says a large and enthusiastic town meeting was recently held at Bethel to see if the town would build a bridge across the Androscoggin at a point called Barker's Ferry, at Bethel village. Much interest was manifested and \$15,000 was readily voted for that object.

The Bankrupt Court will be held a week from next Tuesday, by Judge May, at South Paris.

New Goods at J. H. Rawson's, nice Silks and Woolen Fancy Goods.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Judge Barrows, after sentencing a young burglar, last week, to State Prison for life, and giving him some good advice, presented him with a copy of the Bible, saying that he had marked several passages for his perusal, and hoped that he would be profited by reflecting upon them.

The week of prayer was observed by the Baptist Church here, meetings having been held every afternoon. There was a good spirit prevailing.

Queer thing is an insurance policy. If I can't sell it, I can sell it; and if I can sell it, I can't sell it.

Somebody who professes to know, advises housekeepers to grind their tea as they do their coffee. We don't believe in any such teaching.

An editor in Gardiner, Me., complains that after all the fuss about getting a new horse, nobody wants to ride in it, now that it is got. Nobody is anxious to be a deadhead on that conveyance.

They pay the legislators, over the line, \$3000 a year—somehow better than we pay ours.

There will be a Probate Court here next Tuesday. The February term has been abolished.

