

The Oxford Denwer at

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH"

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 19, NO. 5.

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FEBRUARY 21, 1868.

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VOLUME 35, NO. 15.

The Oxford Democrat,

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Editor and Proprietor.

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POETRY.

DEAD JULIA.

"They know me not, but mourn with me,"
IN MEMORIAM.
'Tis the old problem, old as life itself,
Just the same baffling mystery that defies
The passionate questionings of these human hearts.
The weary straining of these human eyes.

The well-beloved of the gods die young;
Thus long ago some heathen poet said;
The blessed truth flashed full upon his soul,
Gazing in dumb despair upon his dead.
Beloved of God: was she not so indeed?
Was not her fair young soul to Him most dear,
Who closed the opening blossom of her life,
Lest it should wither in its perfect flower here?

Julia! dear child, forgive these selfish tears,
See, now I smile; just then I had forgot
How good God was to give us all the pain,
And keep the joy to crown your happy lot.

I think you will remember, and for us,
Your memory lingers ever by our side;
A holy presence, felt though all are dead,
By which our earthly lives are sanctified.

PERFECT THROUGH SUFFERING.

BY CAROLINE ABBOTT MASON.

Press the grape, the sweet wine flows;
Break the ground, the harvest grows;
Crush the shell, the kernel shows.

As with nature, so with man;
Such God's universal plan
Ever shows the reason begun.

Fail we seek no fruitage bear;
Hearts untouched by sorrow's care
Never yield the vintage rare.

Vain God's constant dew and sun;
Still the good we work undone—
Nay, in truth, not yet begun.

Still the soil no harvest yields;
So the Lord his plowshare wields,
Drives it deep through all his fields.

Drives it deep and drives it true;
Ah, my soul! canst thou endure?
Patient! He who wounds can cure.

Better his plowshare than his sword;
Nathless, say I say, "Dear Lord,
Do according to thy word!"

Ay! the dreadful cure begin!
Drive the heavenly plowshare in,
For my soul is one with thine!

Drive it sure and drive it deep,
Till my soul's an aching heart bespeak
Mercy, for the flesh is weak.

Not up every baleful thing,
Every germ of error bring
To naught, for its withering.

Thus prepared, the heavenly seed
Planted, shall our hearts need
Yielding harvests at our need.

Harvest, too, we sow bounteous store,
Even life's harvest more,
Scattered, shall enrich the poor.

—N. Y. Independent.

MISCELLANY.

[From Harper's Magazine for February.]

THE BANKRUPT'S WIFE.

Many a young man looks with eyes almost
of envy at the tenants of the splendid
warehouses in our great commercial cities.
Bays porters roll or lift packages of goods
in and out; clerks bustle round with pens
behind their ears; principals seem leisurely
to overlook the transactions which are ac-
cumulating for them mines of wealth. They
seem by some happy chance to have escaped
the sentence: "In the sweat of thy brow
shalt thou eat bread." They look like mer-
chant princes, to whom the general direc-
tion of commerce is but recreation, while
the dull and laborious details are performed
by others.

But if those who envy could only know
all—the worry, the anxiety, the pain in
forecasting the future, the regrets in recall-
ing the past, the incessant wear and tear,
and weariness of body—they would concede
that the fair externals do not truly exhibit
the reality. Perhaps no profession in life
is subject to so many adverse chances; and
none is subject to such disasters, growing
out of circumstances which can neither be
foreseen or controlled. The ramifications
and connections of trade are so complicated
and various that the most prudent cannot
entirely guard against them. He is won-
derfully successful man indeed who has con-
ducted business through many years with-
out the partial or complete experience of
the mortification and the horrors of bank-
ruptcy.

Henry Marshall had struck upon the com-
mercial reefs. He was far from being alone
in his difficulties, for that circumstance could
be any comfort to him. One of those disas-
trous calls of trade had happened which men
call "crises."

Women in a "crisis" have their full share
of the suffering, without the comfort of be-
ing of any use; nor is their vanity usually
considered by appeal to their advice. In-
deed women are usually regarded at such
times with about the same consideration
that they would receive on deck in a storm
at sea. They are told almost in terms,
sometimes quite plainly, that they had better
go aside and wait and trust.

Waiting and trusting are all very well
when you are first advised of the extent of
the danger and the nature of the remedy.
But to wait in terrified ignorance is no
such easy matter.

The point of this little sketch is to show
that woman can be of service, if the lords
of creation will give them the opportunity.

Henry Marshall, as we have said, was a
bankrupt. A business which had yielded
him more than an ample support and which
had promised at no distant day to enable
him to retire upon a fortune, came to a sud-
den stand still. His stock became sud-
denly unsaleable, and his paper assets were of
no use to him. Nothing which he had
could be converted to cash to meet thick-
coming liabilities; and if he could have
sold everything he had in stock at current
rates in a pinicky market the sale would
not have netted him enough to carry him
through. If he could have waited a few
months or a year he could have kept his
feet; but what man can wait when the no-
tary is in gleeful hurry, and protest follows
protest like the peals in a thunder-storm?

All the proceeds of the labor of years
were gone; and he had no choice but to
make the humiliating confession that he
was a bankrupt. He had not been careless,
impudent, or extravagant. He had taken
no money out of his business for outside
speculations, and had wasted nothing in
show or in extravagance, far less in vice.

One investment he had made, such as
every successful business man is justified in
making. He had provided a home for his
family. He had bought a

Assumption of the Municipal War Debt.

The proposition to equalize the burdens of the towns, by assuming, on the part of the State, the Municipal War Debt, we are inclined to think is an equitable measure. It does not add to the indebtedness of the State, but simply equalizes the expenses incurred on the part of towns, in raising soldiers.

It is well known that the cities and large places had great advantages over towns, both in raising men, and in affording their quotas by smaller bounties; they had the benefit of foreigners and a class of non-residents who naturally centre in such places.

The expenses of the war properly devolve upon the National Government. The indebtedness which our towns, cities and States incurred in defence of the Union, was really only a loan to the Government, in its extremity; and justice to the loyal State demands of the National Government a speedy assumption of the entire sum. To equalize the matter among the towns and cities, the State should assume the expenses incurred by the towns; and the Report proposes to do this by allowing the sum of \$100 for every man furnished after July 2, 1862, for 3 years service, and a proportionate sum for every man furnished for a shorter period, the same to be reimbursed to each city, town and plantation—and the amount necessary to carry out this, be raised by a tax upon the valuation of the State—thus making capital furnish the men instead of population.

So far as we have estimated, there is not a town in Oxford County but would be entitled to a sum larger than the tax which would be assessed upon it, and in most cases the amount would be largely in favor of the town. If the whole amount assumed should be paid at once by a direct tax, the wealthy county of Cumberland would receive \$389,600 from the State and would pay back about \$723,000 as her proportion of the tax required for the purpose of assumption—thus making her contribute about \$333,400 towards the liabilities assumed by other places.

Portland would receive \$147,800, and would pay as her proportion of the tax about \$437,000; Bath would receive \$39,000, and would pay a tax of \$116,000; Grafton receive \$500, her tax \$460; Upton receive \$1000, her tax \$680; Farmington receive \$16,100, her tax \$20,000; Carthage \$2400, her tax \$1260; Madrid receive \$1900, her tax \$880; Easton \$3000, her tax \$320. As the taxes will not be assessed under the valuation of 1860, but under subsequent valuations of course these proportions would vary in growing places.

The most important assistance rendered the smaller towns by assumption would grow out of the fact that this tax is not to be assessed at present, and therefore their debts would be carried by State instead of town credit. This is an important alleviation of municipal burdens, from the fact that many towns find it almost impossible to hire money, and in a multitude of cases only at ruinous rates.

Since writing the above, we have received a communication on the subject from one of our townsmen, which will appear next week.

Amusements.

The young ladies who have been giving their pleasant entertainments, for a few weeks past, at the Court House, were assisted last Thursday, by some amateurs from Norway, who enacted the amusing farce of "Poor Pillsbury" with good effect, though the stage appointments were not adapted to good playing. Young Dennison, in "Pillsbury" displayed much talent, and all the characters were admirably sustained. The first piece "Always Intended," by the Paris Club, also afforded much amusement to the audience. The parts were all well sustained.

There was a large delegation over from Norway, the Evening being quite favorable for sleigh riding. Refreshments, including Oysters, were served, after which many repaired to the Academy Hall, and closed the Evening's festivities by a dance at Mr. Weeks' Assembly.

Some of the Norway people who were unable to attend, were represented by the admission fee, which they sent in lieu. The Society realized forty odd dollars above expenses, we understand.

Another exhibition will be given at the Court House on Friday Evening of this week, when some new Plays will be enacted.

March meeting occurs a week from next Monday. A Caucus of the Republicans is called on Saturday, 29th, to agree upon candidates, which we hope will be well attended. If there are preferences, the primary meetings are the places to express them—if there are any grievances, make them known there, or "forever hold your peace."

We hope our political friends throughout the County will act upon the same advice, and look out for the Spring Elections. Put the best men in nomination, prepare to cast every vote which you can, throw away differences on minor matters, and look out that you are not caught napping on the day of election. To us where the Republicans are in a minority should cast their whole vote, for if they stay away from the polls the Democrats will claim gains.

John J. Maybury, a sort of Irish lawyer in Portland, having been indicted for receiving stolen goods, has been expelled from the bar.

The Johnson and Grant Controversy.

The bane of American politics is that as soon as a man's name is suggested for a prominent office, he is made at once the target of all the venomous shafts that political envy and rancor can let loose.

The democracy a short time ago sought to appropriate Grant, and ride into power through his popularity; and then he was flatteringly alluded to, by the democratic press, and his name raised in their columns as a candidate—but latterly, having found that they could not use him as a tool, they seek to spike his gun, by vilifying him, charging him with being drunk on the streets and falsifying his word to the President.

A lengthy correspondence between the President and the General, has been published. A perusal of it, satisfies us that it is an attempt on the part of the administration to put him in a false position before the country, to destroy his influence as a candidate for the Presidency. If there is any appearance of deception on the part of Grant, we think it is entirely inferred from his keeping silence when the President stated his points in his presence—he not intending to have his silence construed into acquiescence, but the President and some of his Cabinet, who were present, so construing it—for the President, not daring to rest his word where it conflicts with Grant's, logs in the testimony of his Cabinet, a part of whom, ready to do their master's bidding, endorse the President, while the explanations of Seward and McCulloch support Grant, if anything.

The whole gist of the matter is, that the President felt aggrieved because Grant allowed Stanton to resume his office, expecting that, as he had appointed the General to the place, he was to be his tool; but the General, not being educated in Johnson's school of politics, simply obeyed the laws, and yielded his place to the man rightfully entitled to it. If Stanton does not hold the office, by right, why does not the President remove him. Simply because he has not the power.

The General does not suffer by the publication of the whole correspondence—but the truth is he got into bad company, in the Cabinet, and came near getting burnt—now that he is well clear of them, he is out of harm's way, so far as their venom and spleen are concerned.

The charge of his being the worse for liquor has been denied by a democratic editor in Washington, who could not quite swallow such a libel.

We may expect to see the General's character traduced and vilified, till he is beyond their reach, but he will come out of every ordeal unscathed.

PRESENTATION. At the Sabbath School Concert of the 1st Baptist Church, on Sunday afternoon last, Aklen Chase, Esq. (now of Woodstock) late Superintendent of the School, was presented with a handsomely bound Volume of "Eminent characters of modern times," finely illustrated with steel engravings. The presentation was graciously made by Miss Mira Crocker, in appropriate words; Mr. Chase responded with much feeling. It was an interesting occasion, and a very fine expression of respect on the part of the school for the able and disinterested services of a faithful officer.

A deep religious interest is manifested now in the west part of North Norway, the like of which has not been realized for years. It commenced by social meetings held at a dwelling house, to benefit the sick. The rooms soon became so crowded, that they were moved to the Jones school-house where the meetings were held six nights. Thirty persons have become interested. The meetings are conducted by prayer and exhortations, interspersed with lively singing.

The Newport (R. I.) Mercury reports a rather unusual instance of Christian fellowship. At the close of the union services held by several churches in that city during the Week of Prayer, four congregations—two Methodist, the Congregationalist and Second Baptist—met on Sabbath evening in the house of worship occupied by the society last mentioned—Rev. C. H. Malcom, pastor, for prayer and prayer and brief addresses. Nearly three hours were thus spent the interest of the large audience continuing unabated to the very end. The exercises closed with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, the pastors of these various churches participating in the service, and the members sitting down together in free communion.

An interesting case for divorce and alimony is being tried before Judge Kent, at Bangor. The husband is a wealthy merchant of that city who is charged by his wife with being the meanest man on earth, which allegation she seems in a fair way to prove. The defendant has ample means and considerable piety. The wife saw more piety than means and declared that she and her children could not live on it. The people generally agreed with her that it was not a nourishing diet. One witness testified that he prayed with great fervor to the Lord, to deliver him from this thorn in the flesh as soon as possible. He is likely to be delivered.—Standard Cor.

We know the parties alluded to above, very well, having been professionally engaged in the case. We only notice the above, to correct the invidious of an over-glib correspondent, who, in attempting wit, shuns religion. The only party making profession of piety, is the wife, who has been a consistent worshipper, for many years.

Anna Dickenson has selected Chief Justice Chase as her candidate for President.

Murder of a Maine Man in Georgia.

The following account of the shooting of Mr. C. C. Richardson, a member of the Georgia Constitutional Convention, and formerly a citizen of this county, is from the Atlanta correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. Mr. Richardson's body has been brought for burial to Dixfield, where his family resides. The Atlanta letter is dated Feb. 4th, and says:

A meeting was held last week to nominate delegates for the county to the proposed Republican State Convention on the 19th of February, the call for which has since been suspended. The meeting was managed by the friends of H. P. Farrow, so as to instruct the delegates chosen to vote for that gentleman for Governor. Mr. C. C. Richardson, member of the Convention from Middlebury, was in favor of R. B. Ballock for Governor. Next day an article appeared in the Opinion, of this city, severely denouncing Richardson, and charging him with voting in the meeting of the night before.

Richardson then went to Mr. Schruggs, editor of the Opinion, to demand the name of the writer, and was told it was E. Mc-Borron Timony, a warm supporter of Mr. Farrow.

Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a note sent by Timony from Marietta, the parties met on the street, passed a few words, and agreed to meet and settle the matter at night.

Timony, in a note sent from Marietta, declaring what he had said in the columns of the Opinion was true, in the evening Richardson sent a note, by a friend, to the American Hotel, where Timony was, but the latter refused to receive it. Richardson then walked into the supper room of the hotel to the table where Timony and Farrow sat, and handed the note over to Timony. The latter picked it up and threw it on the floor. Richardson then declared Timony had lied about him, and denounced him as a falsifier. Timony immediately drew a Derringer pistol from his pocket and ordered Richardson to take back what he had said. Richardson, at the other side of the table, caught up a chair and held it before him to ward off the expected shot. Timony immediately fired, the bullet passing through the bottom of the chair and into the right breast of Richardson, going entirely through the body. Timony then drew from some quarters a navy revolver and pointed it at Richardson, as if to fire again, while the latter steadily retired from the room.

Mr. R. was assisted to a room in the hotel, and lay last night in a most critical condition. To day he has been more comfortable and his recovery is not wholly despair of. He entered the United States army from the state of Maine, served through the war with credit, settled at Augusta, and practiced law, and was afterwards elected, without opposition, to the Constitutional Convention. He was on duty as a Bureau officer for a time, and is greatly beloved by the freedmen, whose cause he always warmly espoused. He is an amiable, good natured and excellent gentleman, never seeking to give offense to any one, but brave and determined in what he believes to be right. His earnest Unionism has made him the object of the special hatred of rebel circles, and they have assailed him with almost unexampled malice and bitterness.

The rebels, however, are not responsible for the present affairs, as Mr. Timony is also a Republican.

THE INSANE ASYLUM. The Special Commissioners, appointed under the resolve of the Legislature of 1867, to investigate the management of the Insane Asylum, have submitted their report to the Governor. After examining nearly one hundred witnesses and making a careful analysis of the testimony, the Commissioners have come to the following conclusion:

1st. No evidence is found of personal ill treatment of patients by Dr. Harlow, Superintendent, or any of his subordinate officers, nor of any misconduct or ill treatment of patients by attendants authorized by the Superintendent or unpunished by him when made known to him.

2d. They do not find beyond a reasonable doubt that in reviewing and including a period of ten years past, there have been instances in which patients have been abused and ill treated by that class of employees called attendants.

The report says: "While we are compelled to affirm the general fact that some flagrant abuses have been committed, we are also of the opinion that the instances of such abuse have been occasional rather than general, and that such occurrences have been less frequent within the last two years, and that with the adoption of more stringent rules on the part of the Trustees, a more decided manifestation on their part to sustain the Superintendent in suppressing this evil, the public may rest very well assured that such cases of ill treatment or abuse will not be apt to occur in the future."

There is a movement in the Massachusetts Legislature to allow towns to choose one or more women to serve on the School Committee. Where so many teachers are of the female sex, and so many of that sex, in every town have taught, and are well qualified to serve in such a capacity, we see no objection to such an arrangement. The only difficulty we can see, is that a town might elect all females, and then, when a male Teacher was required, they might not be able to master the subject.

Moses B. Lakeman, the last commanding officer of the gallant old Third Maine Regiment, has recently been appointed Inspector in the Boston Custom House.

Fryeburg Items.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Circle, an old folks concert was held at Academy Hall, on Tuesday evening 4th. The hall was filled, and everything proved, as the phrase is, a success. The voices of the performers were well attuned to the melodies of olden times, and their appearance in ye ancient costume excited no little degree of merriment.

The winter term of the Academy closed Tuesday, with an entertainment at the hall by the students; although many of the scholars this term were small, they acquitted themselves well in their exercises. Mr. Cutts has superior abilities as a teacher, and he deserves much praise for the pleasant manner in which he gets up his exhibitions.

Mr. True, who so recently purchased the Oxford House, made important improvements, it is understood, in the spring, by adding another wing to the house, and rebuilding the stable.

Repairs on the Congregational Meeting House, which were begun last fall, will be pushed forward to completion as soon as the weather will permit. It is contemplated to thoroughly improve its appearance without by paint, and within by the more agreeable tints of fresco. Rev. Mr. Sewall, a brother of the esteemed professor of Bowdoin College, and now in Europe, is deservedly very popular with his people.

Mr. Waterhouse of Ellsworth, spoken of in your last week's issue, as intending to take up his residence in Oxford Co., has bought of Charles Chandler, his farm, in Fryeburg. Stephen Chandler, owning an adjoining farm, has sold to Joseph Emerson of Lovell, and bought another farm in Stow, formerly owned by Peter Fife.

The citizens of Toll Bridge, Fryeburg, are holding weekly Lyceums. The ladies furnish a paper, which is read after each discussion. Crowds of houses and a general good time, is the result. Meetings every Saturday evening.

The ladies have also formed a Sewing Circle, for the purpose of enlarging their sabbath school.

Large numbers of wells, in this vicinity are dry. This will not make so much difference since the Constabulary law has been repealed.

Fire in Dixfield Village.

The Woolen Factory, of this place, was entirely consumed on Sunday morning last. The fire was first discovered at half past eight A. M. A. M. Simpson, and Fred Haigh, were in charge of the factory, being employed by the owners, G. W. Riley & Co., of Massachusetts. G. W. Riley & Co. had been in possession of the factory but a short time. We have not learned whether the factory was insured or not. Loss without insurance, from \$5,000 to \$8,000. The factory was situated within twenty feet of Dr. B. W. Tingley's house, which was saved by indomitable perseverance. Among those who deserve special praise for their efforts were John Kidder, Oscar Trask, Scott Mitchell, one Babbs, Wm. W. Smith, and others. John Kidder, sat on the ridge pole of Dr. Tingley's house, and poured water on the end, till he was literally blistered, face, hands and stomach; others had their outside garments nearly burnt off. Stopping the fire at that point, saved the valuable part of the village. L. D. Kidder's hotel caught fire twice, but was at once put out. The ladies of the village rendered valuable service by forming themselves into lines, passing water. I have never seen more extraordinary efforts on the part of skilled firemen, than was shown by those here mentioned, and others. S. Simpson the overseer mentioned, was the first in the mill. He remained in the upper part, throwing out clothes, till the fire had cut off his retreat; then kicked a window out and jumped into the street. Dr. Tingley was damaged by having his household goods and medicines thrown into the street considerably. L. D. Kidder's hotel, was cleared of its contents so quickly and almost recklessly, that his goods were very much damaged.

AN INDEPENDENT STAND.

Editor of the Chicago Express says in his last issue: "No one need fear running up a bill at this office by taking a paper that comes to his address and paying the postage, for we never send a copy that has not been ordered and paid for. There is not one cent due us for subscriptions, and we do not intend there ever shall be, and our paper costs us too much to give away."

The publishers of the Vermont Record and Farmer, claim that there are no subscribers on their books except such as have paid in advance. It is an excellent habit, both for subscriber and publisher, to pay in advance, and our inducements, of a saving of 25 per cent, should be sufficient to prompt our subscribers to adopt this course.

Gov. Chamberlain delivered his admirable Lecture on the Surrender of Lee, in Boston, last week, also in Bangor. We would suggest to the Paris Soldiers' Monument Association, that it would be a good card for them, and add to their funds, besides affording much pleasure to the people, to secure the Lecture at an early day, in this behalf.

SUDDEN DEATH. Col. Frank L. Jones, Mail Agent on the route from Portland to Bangor, died suddenly in the Cars on Tuesday, of Congestion of the Lungs. His wife was with him. He was a genial man and a gallant soldier. Mr. Burrows, of the Norway Academy, married a sister of Col. Jones' wife.

There was quite a fire at Gorham, N. H. a few days ago, which threatened the whole Village. The machine shop of the G. T. R. R. was destroyed, and a wood shed containing 1800 cords of sawed dry wood, C. M. Morgan & Co., had a horse power and saw burned.

At a Universalist fair in Augusta, an Iron Safe was offered to the candidate who should receive the highest number of votes, at so much a head. About \$400 were taken. An attempt was made to give it to Gov. Pillsbury—the contest being between his friends and Gov. Chamberlain's—but the latter came out ahead, and thus deprived the democracy of a victory to report.

Cross Word Enigma.

My first is in union, but not in chords;
My second is in letters, but not in words;
My third is in yellow, but not in felloes;
My fourth is in boys, but not in fellows;
My fifth is in sun, but not in fies;
My sixth is in evil, but not in Har;
My seventh is in sweet, but not in Har;
My eighth is in meats, but not in work;
My ninth is in good, but not in food;
My tenth is in water, but not in work;
My eleventh is in clear, but not in weed;
My twelfth is in writing, but not in deed;
My thirteenth is in oats, but not in feed;
My whole is bound, by destiny,
In loyal acts, to write history.

ANSWER NEXT WEEK.

HARTFORD.

CONGRESS.

The probability of a continuous session of Congress hence to the 4th of March, 1869, is beginning to be discussed among the members. Nearly all the expressions point to a recess in June for a couple of months, a reassembling in September, if events require it, and then a recess until December. The present session cannot possibly complete its financial work before the last of June or the early part of July, and there will probably be no adjournments for the national conventions of either party.

Maine Legislature.

The principal discussion, the past week, has been on the new Education Bill. Mr. Dingley, of Lewiston, made a lengthy and able speech in favor, as did Mr. Herrick of Hebron. Mr. Rust, Editor of the Belfast Age, opposed it; objections are urged against it that it creates too many officers, and it is doubtful if it passes. We like its features, in the main.

An order was introduced in to the House, to pay the members in gold, but was laid on the table. The pay of the members is small enough, but a better way to raise it, would be to do it fairly and squarely.

Mr. Blaine of this State, apologized the other day for applying the term "copperhead" to Mr. Brown of Kentucky. Though the Speaker ruled that the word was not out of order, Mr. Blaine withdrew it, because it was out of taste. There is, probably, no term of such extensive application, politically, as this; and so offensive. We agree with Mr. Blaine, that it is out of taste to use it, in speaking of political opponents, in general. The record of some men is so bad, that even this term, odious as it is, fails to do them justice. But other issues are coming up, and we would speak of political opponents with the courtesy which they may be entitled to, from their social position in Society.

The army of the Cumberland had a grand reunion at Cincinnati, last week. Genls. Sherman and Thomas were present, and both favored the nomination of Genl. Grant for President. Col. Moody made a speech in favor of prayer, at all soldiers' meetings. Prayer to God has always been a power, and is acknowledged by our nation, in Senate and House, Country and State, in Thanksgiving days and camp ceremonies. God has led us thus far, and now let us render our faith in Him and in his culmination of our national glory; let us not ignore Jehovah. Without his good favor not a province rises or a star falls.

Genl. Thomas, in his speech, heartily endorsed the negro equality doctrine. The festivities were prolonged into the morning, and it is to be regretted that they ended in such convivialities as to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

AN INDEPENDENT STAND.—The editor of the Chicago Express says in his last issue: "No one need fear running up a bill at this office by taking a paper that comes to his address and paying the postage, for we never send a copy that has not been ordered and paid for. There is not one cent due us for subscriptions, and we do not intend there ever shall be, and our paper costs us too much to give away."

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Editorial and Selected Items.

The next session of the Oxford Baptist Quarterly Meeting will be held with the Church in Paris, Tuesday, March 3d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

L. P. GURNEY, Clerk.

Mr. Geo. L. Voss delivered a Lecture at Mechanic Falls, on Tuesday Evening, on Geology.

Dr. N. T. True, of Bethel, lectured in Skowhegan last week. He has been lecturing all winter, with good success.

The Ladies of the Universalist Society, at Bryant's Pond, will hold a Love and Fair on Friday evening, March 6th, which promises to afford a very fine entertainment.

Rev. B. Lufkin, of Albany, has received donations from his people, amounting to \$30.00 and a purse containing \$20.00. Eight sleighs from Mass., also brought a generous supply, for family use.

R. S. Doe has bought the Partridge farm of Mr. Austin Partridge, consisting of about 150 acres, for \$2,200. Possession to be given the first of April, though Mr. P. has the privilege of staying on it till Fall.

Mr. Geo. F. Hammond will sell off his stock, farming tools, hay, grain and produce, at auction, on Saturday next, at his residence.

There will be a sale at auction of some fine stock, farming tools, and other articles, at the "Horse Farm," West Sumner, on Wednesday, March 4th, by Witham and Grafton. Sale positive.

Rev. E. C. Rolles, of Portland, will give his popular lecture "Inside and Outside" at the Universalist Church, Paris Hill, Wednesday Eve. March 11th.

The next term of Register of Bankruptcy of this County, will be held at South Paris, on Tuesday, 25th, at G. A. Wilson's office.

Harvey Sylvester, aged 64 years, of Buckfield, was found dead in his bed on the morning of Jan. 28th, after partaking of his breakfast.

The Universalist Lecture at Trull's Hall, West Paris, last Wednesday evening, 12th, was highly successful. There was a large gathering. The tableaux were excellent,—about \$125 were realized.

Don't send out of the County for Job Printing. We have facilities for executing everything with neatness and dispatch. Send by mail, and we can fill the orders. We notice all notices in sales and advertisements editorially, when we do the printing.

There is a great desire this way, that the Winter of our discontent may be made glorious Summer pretty soon. As a slight sign, we saw a couple of young men playing ball in their shirt sleeves, in front of our office, a day or two ago.

Selling time for March Court will expire next Tuesday. After that, we shall all breathe a little easier.

The Zion's Advocate learns that Mr. George Babcock of Brooklyn, Mass. recently deceased, left by will, the sum of ten thousand dollars towards the endowment of a Professorship in Colby University at Waterville.

The Androscoggin Herald says that Edward Burroughs, who had his hand jammed in shuffling cars at Buckfield last week, has had the middle finger amputated and will probably lose the third finger.

A dispatch to the Bath Times states that the house and stable of the late Hon. Hiram Chapman, of Newcastle, belonging to his widow, was destroyed by fire Saturday afternoon. Value, \$2,000. Insured.

Hon. Rufus Prime, of Turner, has been appointed State Prison Inspector by the Governor, in place of Hon. Isaac S. Small, of Wales, whose term he expired and who declines a re appointment.

The Spring term of the Norway Academy commences next Wednesday. Mr. Burrows has had a very successful winter term, and the school is gaining a reputation abroad, which shows its increasing popularity.

In the S. J. Court at Portland, last week, one man recovered \$71.40, against another for sheep killed by the latter's dog. The sum will be doubled by the Court, in accordance with the Statutes. Rather an expensive dog—he would pay more in damages.

The republicans of Portland have nominated Hon. Jacob McLeellan, an ex-Mayor, for Mayor this year. He made an excellent Mayor, and is of the conservative order, on Temperance. It is contended that the nomination was not fairly made.

The American Agriculturist advertises that it received an accession of 21,312 subscribers in ten days, last month. We could hardly take care of so many as that, in that length of time, but we should like to try, and see how many we could do the handsome thing by.

It is said that Brick Pomeroy's thoroughly disgusting La Crosse Democrat is being circulated in our State, among the democracy, and that an agent is at work to get it into this county. It reeks with pot-house balderdash. If a democratic paper must be had, do get a decent one.

This soap lasts like the widow's sack of meal and crust of oil. "Ay! that it does. It has got the stick in it. May our dish ever have an other soap in it than the STRAM REFINED."—Household colloguery.

Quacks and Nostriums have so multiplied within a few years, that we feel some delicacy in giving our influence to, or in endorsing any of them; but if there is one thing in the whole catalogue more deserving than another, we believe it is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The penetrating properties of Parson's Purgative Pills, search, cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—A. RICCOLA.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Monday, Jan. 20th.

Board met at 10 o'clock. After the usual formal business of opening.

Mr. Prince of Androscoggin, presented a report on Root Culture, which had its first reading, was accepted and assigned to Tuesday for its second reading.

The resolves of Mr. Wasson concerning agricultural discussions were called up, and referred to a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Brown, L. Chamberlain, Hobbs, Ayer and Norton.

On motion of Mr. Carpenter, the report of the retiring member from Franklin county, Mr. French, on the "Application of Manures," was taken from the table. Referring to a statement in the report that a great spoonful of plaster has produced as much effect upon corn as a teaspoonful of bone phosphate, he thought it calculated to convey a wrong impression. No doubt upon some soils plaster was valuable, but if the report showed that plaster which could be obtained for from six to eight dollars a ton gave as much yield as bone phosphate costing eighty dollars per ton, he thought it would lead many a way who were not acquainted with the operation of plaster upon different soils, and he thought it did injustice to the phosphate, which was undoubtedly a valuable crop upon all soils.

He believed there was no better way to manure land to be seeded down, than to use green manure, having it well incorporated with the soil at the time of seeding. Upon a field of two acres, which before produced but about 500 pounds of hay, plowed in the fall, manured with green manure—a somewhat scanty manuring, however, as manure was scarce—and planted with potatoes. It was then planted to corn, with a dressing of old manure, and afterwards sown to wheat and seeded down. It produced five tons of hay and has held its own to this day, and for years after it received its green manuring—some twenty-four years ago—its effects could be readily seen, the line where the green manure was left off and none applied, being directly noticeable for many years after.

Mr. Holmes gave an account of an experiment with Coe's Superphosphate by the side of plaster, under corn, and could see no value from the phosphate. Manuring in the hill with old manure and a little plaster produced the best crop, green manure and plaster the next best, and Coe's phosphate the poorest yield in the entire field. The experiment was tried in 1865.

Mr. Wilder of Washington, had tried phosphate on different crops, but received no benefit from it. Parties from Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of superphosphate had been in his section and purchased large quantities of fish pomace to employ in the manufacture of phosphate, and the bones and pomace of fish could be seen in the phosphate obtained from there. Applied to corn and beans it did no good whatever. Fish pomace applied to the soil and well worked in, produced heavy yields of potatoes and those free from rot. Plaster had been applied, but in his section its results were such as did not pay for its use.

At Eastport the Messrs. Treat are engaged quite extensively in the manufacture of herring pomace or guano and he understood some hundreds of tons were manufactured annually. The oil is first extracted from the fish, after which the pomace is dried and ground. It then sells for about \$50 per ton. In his section the application of raw fish pomace was as effective in its results as that used dry.

Mr. Ayer spoke of the value of muck and manure as an absorbent of liquid manure. From soil dug from a well and applied to soil of a different character, he had seen as good results for one year as from any coat of manure he had ever applied. The soil taken from the well was at a depth of some fifteen feet, consisted of blue clay and gravel, and was applied to a light yellow loam.

Mr. L. Chamberlain thought bricks and sawdust would be as beneficial to the soil as manure in a given state. He believed no manure could be used until it had been converted into the Chinese manner of converting their manures into liquids from soaking manure in tanks where were drawn off and applied to the land in that form, and he said our farm manures would doubtless give double the benefit if applied in a liquid form. Plaster had been of no benefit upon his soil, a gravelly loam with a heavy clay subsoil. One of the most valuable materials for absorbing liquid manure was street or road dust, but in a wet season, such as the last, it could not be obtained.

Mr. Wasson made some exhaustive and lengthy remarks upon the general subject of manures and their application, taking up in course barn manure, porphy, plaster, phosphate, &c. In his section porphy chum had risen in value from 25 cents per load to \$50 per ton, and agents from Connecticut had purchased large quantities and offered an increase in price in order to secure the same for another year. But when applied to the land it leaves a want supplied, which plaster has made up to some extent, but even plaster has been discarded. So of Coe's and Bradley's superphosphate, they have been tried but not met the wants of the farmers. The Cumberland Bone Superphosphate had been tried for some years and it had given the most satisfactory results. Muck had been used in different ways, and upon all crops, but it had been found of no value

whatever, either as an absorbent or as a direct application to the soil. Loam had given better results. In the interior muck was no doubt valuable, but upon the coast it was almost worthless. Our farmers must pay more attention to the saving of their liquid manures and construct their barns so it can be done, as by its present waste they without doubt save but about two-sevenths of the whole of the liquid portion. The solid portions of manure will take care of themselves. In Japan, Switzerland and other old countries where liquid manure was largely applied, and every particle of fertilizing matter saved, the land, although cultivated for ages and ages was actually improving in value and increasing in its capacity to produce crops.

In some subsequent remarks Mr. Wasson said he regarded the combination of some considerable portion of fish guano in superphosphate as no evidence of the impurity or little value of the article, as fish guano furnished large quantities of nitrogen or ammonia. If we can unite porphy chum with phosphate and increase the value of the former, while at the same time we do not diminish the value of the latter, he could not see why it was not a good method of proceeding. The presence of fish pomace in superphosphate was no evidence of its impurity or adulteration.

Mr. Putnam of Androscoggin said, it is only quite recently—since our farmers began to plow their farms—that they have made much account of applying manures in any form. He believed top dressing was the best mode of manuring, and near the village where land was valuable he had found good results from top dressing his pastures, as such an application produced four times as much feed as where none was made.

After some further discussion by Messrs. Carpenter, Holmes and others, the report was assigned to Tuesday for final disposition.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 2 o'clock. Mr. PRINCE, Vice President, in the chair.

The Secretary informed the Board that the Senate had granted the use of its hall to the Board for their evening meeting during its present session.

Mr. WASSON presented an interim report, entitled "The Farmer's Road to Success," which was once read, accepted, and

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, assigned to Tuesday, A. M., for its second reading.

On motion of Mr. PRINCE, the report on Mixed Husbandry, presented by the member from Kennebec, Mr. CARPENTER, was read a second time in detail.

Mr. PRINCE of Androscoggin, said:

I cannot agree with the sentiments as expressed in the report, but on the contrary, think that for any one to be successful in any branch of business, he should make that branch a specialty. A farmer should, in the first place, consult his own tastes and see what particular branch he has a desire to enter upon, and then see if his farm is suited to that particular branch of industry, and if not, he should exchange and get one suitable for his purpose. This done, his whole energy should be expended in this one direction, and this would naturally increase his taste for this particular branch, and he would inevitably be more successful than if his force were spent in different directions. A large army may be easily conquered when but a battalion is used at a time, when at the same time as a whole, it would be almost invincible. We cannot think that any one can come to a different conclusion, if he will for a moment look about him and see the success of those in the different parts of the State that have pursued this course. For instance, look at the different stock growers in the State, and you can hardly call one to mind but what has been eminently successful. Also look at the wool growers of Franklin and Somerset counties: the hop growers of Oxford, the fruit culturists of Kennebec and Androscoggin, the dairymen in the different parts of the State, and you find them almost invariably more successful than their neighbors who are plodding along with the idea that they cannot farm it to advantage without an equal percentage of all the crops raised in the State. In traveling over the different sections of our State, I find nine tenths of the farms in about the same ratio of the different kinds of crops and stock without the least reference to their adaptability to the location or soil, and I believe this is the direct result of the belief that we must pursue a system of mixed husbandry as recommended in the report, rather than fixing our minds upon some particular branch for which we have a taste, and pursuing this with the energy that will insure success.

Mr. AYER thought the farmer who pursued a mixed course of husbandry generally as successful as those who devoted their time to the production of a single crop or class of stock. Many of the best farmers in the State were the raisers of the best stock, as well as the best crops of grass and grain.

Mr. HOLMES favored the views of the report as to pursuing a mixed course of husbandry. In his section the farmers raised great quantities of hops, still they raised corn as well as grain. In the adjoining town of Livermore, great attention is paid to the production of dairy products, but the farmers by no means neglect other crops. He believed that the farmer who could raise the most of the crops and articles needed by a family, the most independent.

Mr. BROWN of Lincoln, said he coincided with the views of Mr. Holmes, but it might be a question how far mixed husbandry should be practiced. He thought it should be limited to a few principal crops, and those best adapted to the soil, location and other circumstances of each farmer.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF MAINE.

(L. S.) COUNTY OF OXFORD, ss.

To the Sheriff of any County in our said State or either of its Dependent Counties, I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that the goods and estate of EARA SWAN, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, in the value of three hundred dollars, and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of March, A. D. 1868, and there in our said Court to answer unto EARA SWAN of Backfield, in the County of Oxford, in a plea of libel for Discever, who therein alleges, to wit:

To the Honorable the Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the Second Tuesday of March, A. D. 1868.

E. L. SWAN, of Backfield, aforesaid wife of E. L. SWAN, late of Backfield, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, respectively libel and gives this Honorable Court to be informed that she was lawfully married to the said EARA SWAN, at the State of New Hampshire, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1864, that your libelous charge therein charges that she was herself as a chaste and faithful wife, but that the said EARA SWAN, wholly regardless of his marriage vows and duty has on diverse times and occasions, to wit: On the day of— in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, your libelant in a cruel and abusive manner; that he was in the habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess, so much so that he would be in a state of beastly intoxication most of the time. Your libelant would further represent that at the time of her said marriage the said EARA SWAN, was a soldier in the 9th Maine Regiment in the service of the United States, and that very soon after their marriage he deserted from said U. S. service and is now in parts unknown to your libelant as a deserter; that your libelant feels the disgrace of being the wife of a deserter. And she prays right and justice, and that the said marriage between her and the said EARA SWAN may be dissolved, and as a duty bound will ever pray.

E. L. SWAN, Petitioner.

Dated at Backfield, Jan. 20th, 1868.

To the damage of the said plaintiff (as she says) the sum of three hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness: John Appleton, Chief Justice of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

W. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

ANDROSCOGGIN, ss.—At the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and held at Auburn, within and for the County of Androscoggin, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

Upon the foregoing libel, docketed, that the libelant give notice to EARA SWAN, to appear before the Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, to be held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of March next, by publishing an abstract copy of said libel, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the sitting of said Court, that he may then and there in said Court appear, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer of said libelant should not be granted.

Attest: DANIEL P. ATWOOD, Clerk.

A true copy of libel and order of Court thereon.

Attest: DANIEL P. ATWOOD, Clerk.

Courts of Probate.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1867.

ORDERED, That from and after the day aforesaid, the Courts of Probate in the County of Oxford, will be held as follows: At the Probate Office in Paris, on the third Tuesday of every month, except February and April; at South Waterford, on Wednesday following the third Tuesday of May and October, at 10 A. M.; at Lovell, on Wednesday following the third Tuesday of May and October, at 2 P. M.; at Fryeburg, on Thursday following the third Tuesday of May and October, at 10 A. M.; at Hiram, on Friday following the third Tuesday of October, at 10 A. M.

All notices which have been ordered will be renewable in accordance with the foregoing order.

Attest: DANIEL P. ATWOOD, Clerk.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

ROBINSON MANUF'G COMP'Y.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

CAPITAL STOCK (all paid in), \$100,000.00
Invested in Real Estate & Machinery, 100,000.00
Indebtedness for amount advanced on goods by selling agents, 43,984.27
Some small debts, amount not ascertained.

H. J. LIBBY, Treasurer.

PORTLAND, Jan. 21, 1868.—Sworn and subscribed, before me, S. B. HASKELL, Justice of the Peace.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

That on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Nathaniel Rounds, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be held at Paris, before the Honorable the District Court, on the fourth Tuesday of March, A. D. 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at the office of Geo. A. Wilson.

CHARLES CLARK, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Dist. of Me.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of John Thomas, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months, commencing the 21st day of January, A. D. 1868, have been allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned, at the dwelling house of the said deceased, in said Rumford, on the first Tuesday of March, May, and July, A. D. 1868, from ten o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M.

WM. W. BOLSTER, PRENTISS M. PUTNAM, Dated this 28th day of Jan. 1868.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Nathaniel Rounds, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, do hereby give notice that he will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in Paris, all the personal property of the said bankrupt, not designated and set apart to be retained by or for the use of the said bankrupt, to wit: A lot of debts due said bankrupt by different persons amounting to \$22.45. Also one horse and one undrained half of a good Buckeye Mowing Machine.

Terms of sale, cash.

Test: J. S. HOBBS, Assignee.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1868.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Samuel W. Butterfield, of Bethel, Oxford County, pursuant to order of the District Court, will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday, the 22nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of Samuel Wilson, in Bethel, all the personal property of the estate of said bankrupt, to wit: Designated and set apart to be retained by said bankrupt, viz: One-third share or interest in the Maine Oil Company, one-third share in Driggs Land and Petroleum Company; one-sixth share in Bethel Oil Company.

Terms of sale, cash.

ELIAS M. CARTER, Assignee.

Bethel, Feb. 1, 1868.

CAUTION.

WHEATAS, Esq., having been my wife, has left me, and I hereby forbid any just cause or pretence, I hereby forbid all persons harboring or assisting her in any manner, as I shall pay no debts or contracts after this date.

O. K. YATES, Greenwood, Feb. 1, 1868.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Administrator of the estate of James Hubbard, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased to allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

ON the petition of SUSANNAH S. KNOX, widow of ABRAHAM K. KNOX, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the said estate of her husband, docketed, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 31st Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

LEVI WHITMAN, Administrator of the estate of Harrison W. Strong, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased to allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

JOHN J. PERRY, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of William W. Oliver, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

JAMES N. WALDRON, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of Oliver A. Brown, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

NOAH PRINCE, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of Charles Turner, late of Backfield in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and Testament of said deceased.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

ROBERT GRAY, Guardian of Laura A. Dean, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of guardianship of said wards for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 31st Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

ON the petition of LYDIA MASON, widow of John B. Mason, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the said estate of her late husband, in addition to the allowance already given her by the Judge of Probate:

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 31st Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

BENJAMIN SANBORN, Administrator on the estate of David Staples, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased to allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administration of the estate of GEORGE W. PARSONS, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Jan. 21, 1868. SYBIL S. PARSONS.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

OLIVER PETTINGILL, Executor of the late Will and Testament of John Goodwin, late of Rumford, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 31st Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

CLARA J. FARMAN, Guardian of Sarah A. Farnum, minor child and heir of Samuel Farnum, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of her petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

LEWIS BISHOP, Guardian of Alvin C. Dotson, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of said ward for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing an abstract of his petition with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

BRITANNIA J. ANDREWS, Administratrix on the estate of Grenville Andrews, late of Sumner in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased to allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

A true copy—attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, A. D. 1868.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administration of the estate of ALONZO EVERETT, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to Jan. 21, 1868. SEBASTIAN S. SMITH.

Assignee's Sale.

THE undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of John Weeks, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, pursuant to order of the District Court, will sell at Public Auction, on Monday, the 24th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the store of Eli B. Bown, in Brownfield, all the Personal Property of the said bankrupt, to wit: A lot of notes and accounts receivable, to wit: 1 note given by Moses R. Weeks, dated Sept. 1st, 1867, for \$100.00; 1 note given by Isaac Stanley, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, for \$100.00; 1 note given by Jonathan Fox, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, for \$100.00; 1 note given by Phineas & Jackson, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, for \$100.00; 1 note given by Joseph Stanley, dated Jan. 1st, 1868, for \$100.00.

Terms of sale, cash.

ELI B. BOWN, Assignee.

Feb. 2, 1868.

Farms! Farms! Farms!

WE will pay no cash for Farms in any part of the country. Send full descriptions, and six cents in stamps or currency for our Circulars, bound in Pamphlet form.

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FROM ALBERT COAL EXCLUSIVELY!

The prevalence of a large quantity of inferior and dangerous oils in the market, at a cheap price, which are inferior to the pure Naphtha oil, and which are sold by some of the dealers in the Portland Kerosene Oil, is a matter of justice to our customers, as well as to the public, that some notice should be taken of these facts. Therefore, we again present an advertisement, and would call attention to the high standard of our Oil, the best test of which is 135 degrees Fahrenheit, and often exceeds considerably higher, also, we would say, that we are determined to maintain our long established reputation for purity and quality.

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMP'Y.

Portland, Me., Aug. 4th, 1867.

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