

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 19, NO. 9.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, MAINE, FRIDAY,

MARCH 20, 1868.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES,

VOLUME 35, NO. 19.

The Oxford Democrat,

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Editor and Proprietor.

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POETRY.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]
The Old School House.

BY J. H. LOCKE.

Away, beyond "a thousand hills,"
Now clad alike in sparkling sheen,
My thought to-night has wandered forth,
All heedless, what may intervene
Of place, or time, or chief event,
To childhood's ever cherished scene.

I see before me, as they were,
My comrades, in those days of prime;
I hear their shouts, recall the sports
Which filled the blank of school-boy time.
The old school house again I see,
Above the bank so hard to climb.

Ah! that weather-beaten house;
The apple tree across the way,
The river near with pebbly sides,
The bench tree in its coat of gray,
And then down the road a space,
The oak 'neath which we often lay.

The willow rim, then too I see
Where oft we reared some rustic bow;
The other way, the grassy pond,
Where croaked the frog in summer hour.
But where in winter time, the skate
Rang 'neath the heel of youthful power.

Then in doors, the familiar scene,
The whittled benches rising back,
The closet, on whose fragrant shelves
Lay many a scholar's varied pack,
And cross-legged table standing near,
Where striving spellers toiled the track.

But ah! I hear, the untold snow
Lays where once swang the heavy door,
And alders and the raspberry thrive
Upon that sacred spot of yore,
And round those old frequented scenes,
Gathers a satchel'd band no more.

And yet old house, my thought shall dwell,
And revel o'er those bygone days,
And cherish thee, as then thou wert,
With those, who in our noisome plays,
Met with me round that dear old spot,
Now gone like thee our varied ways.

Minnesota, Minn., March, 1868.

Little Feet.

BY FLORENCE PERCY.

Two little feet, so small that both may nestle
In one caressing hand—
Two tender feet upon the untrodden border
Of life's mysterious land;
Dimpled and soft, and pink as peach tree blossom,
In April's fragrant days—
How can they walk among the briery tangles
Edging the world's rough ways?

These white-robed feet along the doubtful future
Must bear a woman's load:
Alas! since woman has the heaviest burden,
And walks the hardest road.
Love, for a while, will make the path before them
All dainty, smooth and fair—
Will cull away the brambles, letting only
The roses blossom there.

But when the mother's watchful eyes are shrouded
Away from sight of men,
And these dear feet are left without her guiding,
Who shall direct them then?
How will they be allured, betrayed, deluded,
Poor little untaught feet—
Into what dreary mazes will they wander,
What dangers will they meet?

Will they go stumbling blindly in the darkness
Of sorrow's fearful shades?
Or find the upland slopes of Peace and Beauty,
Where sunlight never fades?
Will they go tottering up Ambition's summit,
The common world above?
Or in some nameless vale securely sheltered,
Walk side by side with Love?

Some feet there be which walk Life's track un-
wounded.
Which find but pleasant ways;
Some hearts there be to which this life is only
A round of happy days.
But they are few. Far more there are who wander
Without a hope or friend—
Who find their journey full of pain and losses,
And long to reach the end.

How shall it be with her, the tender stranger,
Fair-faced and gentle eyed,
Before whose untrodden feet the world's rude high-
way
Stretches so strange and wide?

Ah! who may read the future? For our darling
We owe all blessings sweet—
And pray that he who feeds the crying ravens
Will guide the baby's feet.
[The Lady's Friend, February.]

MISCELLANY.

[From the Portland Transcript.]

REV. MR. WILLET'S LECTURE.

Mr. Willet's discourse on his old theme,
and told his old stories, in his genial, off-
hand way, and the audience laughed, as they
always do laugh at old jokes, however stale,
when well told.

He commenced with a little bit of fiction,
saying he had really himself been present on
the occasion when that gentleman from the
rural districts, calling for a bill of fare at a
restaurant, and finding it written in French,
declared he would go back to first principles,
and ordered a plate of beef and cabbage.

Dr. Doran told the same story with a slight
variation, but if Mr. Willet's was really eat-
ing his lunch at the same table, we are en-
tirely willing to accept his version of it!

At all events, the lecturer thought the
rural gentleman was half right. We are
getting away too much from first principles.
There is an alarming tendency of the times
to neglect the culture of the joys and affec-
tions of domestic life. I believe in progress,
yet there are some old-fashioned things I
would never wish to see changed, and among
them is the institution of Home. Some one
has said that Home, Mother and Heaven are
the three sweetest words in the English lan-
guage, and all who have ever experienced

the joys of home, the love of a mother, or
hoped for heaven, will respond to the senti-
ment. The sweetest spot on earth is happy
home. We do not fully appreciate its in-
fluence on the individual and the State.—
A nation is as its homes are, and that is a
happy country which is filled with happy
homes. As a people we are much interest-
ed in public questions, and it is well we
should be, for the people are the guardians
of the commonwealth, but we should never
overlook the peace, virtue and happiness of
our homes. These come not down from our
legislatures, but go up from the domestic
fireside. Home is the fountain from which go
forth the streams which fertilize and refresh
the land. The sculptor, the painter, the
architect is not to be compared with the
humble artist who creates a rival to Eden in
a happy home.

The first step towards a model home is to
look out for a good, sensible, industrious,
tidy, and good-looking woman. And, thank
Heaven, there is no lack of such. In this
country woman reaches her best condition.
In no land is she more respected and loved,
and in no land is she more worthy of respect
and love. If there is any man here who
has not already secured such a woman, I am
really ashamed of him! I am not like the
complimentary Frenchman who said to the
married man, "Happy man," and then to a
bachelor, "Lucky dog." To the latter I
say, unlucky dog. It is not good for man to
be alone. He was made to love and be
loved, and he who has no love to give and
who asks for none is a monster. He is like
an iceberg—cold and desolate. Man needs
the affection of the female heart to complete
his being. I have often thought it strange
it should be thought there was holiness in
celibacy. That doctrine is not taught in the
Bible. On its first page, woman is made the
companion of man, to be separated only by
death; and St. Paul says that forbidding to
marry is a doctrine of demons. The Bible
picture of a good man is not a solitary monk
—it is the husband of a happy home, as you
may see by turning to the 128th Psalm. In
that grand picture of a truly blessed man, it
is wonderful to see how God piles in the
children to brighten the scene. The happy
man shall see not only his own but his chil-
dren's children! Children, God bless them,
they are an old-fashioned institution, not to
be ignored. They renew our image, per-
petuate our name, and make our homes hap-
py. The man who does not love children
is "fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils";
let no such man be trusted.

But I am forgetting the good woman—the
wife should come before the children. The
good wife is the first requisite of a happy
home. Journey Taylor says woman is "heav-
en's last, best gift to man," and every hap-
py man present says in his heart, amen to it.
But, says one, "I believe in marriage, but I
can't afford it." There are a great many clever
fellows who are cheating themselves with
this erroneous idea. It is all a mistake. A
good wife, like Paddy's stove, saves half
the fuel—though I wouldn't advise you to
follow Paddy's example, and get two to save
the whole! If a wife has good sense, and
economy, her savings will more than coun-
terbalance the increased cost of clothes and
food. Pitt, with £10,000 a year, thought
himself too poor to marry the woman he
loved, when the truth was, it was the lack of
a wife to look after his domestic affairs that
made him poor. His servants cheated him
out of a thousand a year—they charged him
with 900 pounds of meat a week. Nine hun-
dred pounds for a single man! That was
going the whole John Bull with a witness.
No, no, never hesitate to marry on account
of expense. Begin in a simple way to cor-
respond with your income. The trouble is,
young folks want to start in the style of
their fathers. Everything is too fine for their
income and for comfort. Get married and
keep house—don't board, unless you wish
to be bored. Have the moral courage to
face your fortune and then face your sweet-
heart fairly. If she is the girl I take her
to be, she will admire you all the more for
beginning at the foot of the hill. Dr. John-
son was so frank with his wife that he told
her that he had no money, was of mean ex-
traction, and had an uncle who was hanged.
She replied, that she had as little money as
he, and if she had no uncle who was hanged,
she had fifty relations who deserved to be.
With this fair understanding they married
and lived a very happy life together.

Having found the right woman, the next
thing is to make home happy. There is not
care enough given to this subject. If we
have a home, we should live in it. The hus-
band should be absent from home no more
than duty demands. There is a just com-
plaint on the part of merchant's wives that
their husbands are so little at home. One
writes that she believes there are no more
men—all have become citizens. They are
good trustees, bankers, committee men, but
poor husbands and fathers. They see too
little of their homes, and become cold and
unsocial. A lad asking a favor of his uncle,
was asked why he did not apply to his father.
"Oh," said he, "I am not sufficiently
acquainted with him." Too many merchants

are off early in the morning, dine down
town, and return home after the children
are abed, so that it may be truly said they
are strangers to their own children. True,
there are busy times in trade, but they are
followed by calms when merchants may cul-
tivate the domestic joys if so disposed.—
Too much neglect of them leads to a distaste
for domestic habits. It is the saddest mis-
take in the world to yield to the demands of
business or fashion, the simple, pure, abid-
ing joys of home.

Thirdly, it is necessary to add attractions
to home. First there should be a sweet,
loving temper. Nothing can atone for the
absence of love, and its little attentions.—
The happiness of life depends more on little
things than on great. One Niagara is
enough, but there is need of ten thousand
little streams to carry verdure over the earth.
Wm. Wirt said that happiness of life de-
pends more on its small, sweet courtesies
than anything else. And if there is any
spot where these courtesies should be shown,
that spot is home. Some men are very
agreeable abroad, but very sour at home.
They come in and say, "Fare you well! what's
the reason it isn't?" Then sit down sulkily
to the newspaper, and if the baby comes
near, call Susan to take it away. At other
times they may be full of sunshine, but you
can never depend on them. The physical
sunshine is said to be worth \$1,000,000 a
day to this country, but who can tell the
value of the sunshine of love in the home?
To this, should be added other attractions.
Home is not merely a place in which to
board and lodge. It should be the play-
ground of the affections—the nursery of the
heart. It is the place to come to for enjoy-
ment, and it is right to gather there all that
will make it attractive. There is an Indian
bird that fastens a glowworm to its nest hat
it may light its little home at night; and
God has scattered a thousand bright things
over the earth to cheer and brighten that
sweet nest, our home. Books, music, draw-
ings, conversation, all may be employed, as
they were by Leigh Richmond, who made
his home so happy that his children left it
with regret, and returned with fond affec-
tion. All cannot do this, but all can have
the same spirit, purpose and aim. No
home is so humble but that it may be gar-
nished with taste, and made brighter with
cheerfulness and love. The wife can do
much, and it is a good folk to do up the
work before the men folks get home. How
sweet is the old Scotch song, which says of
the husband—

"His very step has made me in,
As he comes up the stair."

They lived up stairs, you see—but there
was love up there, and love can make the
cottage of the poor as bright as the palace
of the rich. But much depends also on the
husband. He may come in like a thunder-
cloud, and strike all with awe, or his en-
trance may be like a burst of sunshine,
throwing a glory over the scene. The lec-
turer here drew two pictures of "Father
coming," the one all shade, the other sun-
shine, and said, "Gentlemen which do you
like best? You pays your money, and you
takes your choice." He told his story of the
happy father who looked so sunshiny be-
cause he had left at home two windows full
of faces—all his own!

All we want to make our homes the cen-
tres of happiness, is the spirit of love, and
pains taken to show it. Lovers never tire
of ringing the changes upon "I love you"
—and wives like to hear them occasionally.
—It is well to keep up the spirits of our
courtship day. Jack says—and you never
knew a sailor to apply for a divorce—if you
can't take your wife on one tack, go about,
and if you fall into equally latitudes, double
your wife's cape with your arm, let your
lips drop anchor in the latitude of smacks
—and all is right. There is a great deal in
a kiss. As Sam Slick said, like Creation it
is made of nothing, and, behold, it is very
good! You may think it strange that a
clergyman should recommend kissing—but
remember it is your *meat* you should kiss.
And after all, kissing is very like a sermon
—it is but two heads and an application!

In conclusion, not only our own peace
and happiness depends upon our homes,
but the character of our children. The re-
collection of a happy childhood is the best
preparation for life. Now friends let us
leave our children that inheritance rather
than gold and silver. Then as they go out
into the world their heart will recoil from
evil. Let every American man feel that he
can have no prouder titles than those of
husband and father.

The domestic circle is the highest position
on earth. I expect to be sneered at. One
lady, when I was here before, gave me a
rouser in the papers. I hope she felt better
for it. I certainly felt no worse, and I shall
keep on saying that there is no higher
sphere for woman than that of home. I
have nothing to say against the women who
have a mission—let them run a free course
and be glorified—but give me the woman
who has a home mission.

The man who raises pigs for a living evi-
dently gets his subsistence by his pen.

A Matter of Fact Love Story.

About twenty miles from New York, lives
a rich man who has a fine estate, and an in-
teresting family, of which the eldest is a
beautiful young lady, her father's pride and
hope. Last year, while his elegant mansion
was building, a young carpenter who had
just finished his trade, and whose sole prop-
erty consisted in a pair of large hands, a
stout good heart, and habits of industry and
sobriety, came to work upon the premises.
Very naturally, the young knight of the
broad axe soon fell in love with the young
lady; and, not strange to say, the young
lady was equally pleased with him. She
spent considerable time, every day, in watch-
ing the progress of the work, particularly
that performed by the young mechanic; and
he found his greatest incentive and joy in
working under the watch of her loving eyes.
The secret, however, soon became an open
one, and finally was broken to the young
lady's father. He heard the sad news with-
out apparent concern, but in a few minutes
set off for the village, where he made dili-
gent inquiry respecting the young carpen-
ter, who, he learned, was the only son and
support of a widow, but was an intelligent,
capable, promising young man. The father
returned home, and, calling his daughter
into his room, asked her how the matter
stood between herself and the young car-
penter. It was a critical moment to her,
and for an instant her fears triumphed over
all other feelings, and she burst into tears.
The tears were followed by a confession of
an attachment which had grown strongly
every day, even with the fear that it was
doomed to a cruel disappointment; for the
object of it was nothing but a poor mechan-
ic. "But I love him with all my heart, and
would give my life for him," said the honest
girl.

"Does he reciprocate your affection?" asked
the father.

"That he does," replied the daughter;
"but he knows that you would never consent
to his paying his addresses to me, and has
been very reserved about it. He talks of
going away, because he cannot live here
without seeing me, and thinks you would
be unwilling to have him visit the house."

The father sent for the young carpenter,
who came to his room with the greatest trep-
idation. He suspected what was in the
wind, and, anticipating an immediate dis-
missal, his heart was in his throat when he
said to him: "Young man, how is it that
you have dared to carry on a flirtation with
my daughter without my consent?"

"That is false, sir, utterly false, sir," the
young man replied. "Your daughter came
to the house where we were at work, and I
saw her and loved her. I could not keep
my eyes from looking at her. She returned
my look, and interest, and asked me ques-
tions. Almost every day she has been to
the house, and her coming makes it seem as
heaven to me, sir."

But I knew that I was only a poor me-
chanic with a mother on my hands, and that
you would not consent to my offering her
any particular attention. So I have kept
away. I'm going off, sir, soon as this job
is done, for I cannot live without seeing her,
and I would not do anything dishonorable,
or that her father would disapprove."

The young man turned his face toward
the window, to hide a few stray tears which
came into his eyes. The father looked
steadily at the secretary, as if it contained
something of unusual interest. After a not
unwelcome silence, he turned to the young
man and said: "You have acted honorably
in this matter. You shall see my daugh-
ter all you please. I hear that you are a
worthy, industrious young man, and I pre-
fer such a one for a son to any dissolute
snob."

I am sorry your education has been so
neglected, but it is not too late to remedy
that matter. I will pay your wages to your
mother, and send you to school for a year or
two. After you get a good foundation laid,
I will take you into my business; and if you
bear yourself in a worthy manner, one of
these days, my daughter shall be your wife.
You may quit work at once."

Our readers can imagine the scene, and
the joy that followed this speech of a wise
and kind father, far better than we can de-
scribe them.

The young man has just finished a year's
course at a school, where he has made won-
derful progress.

A SHARK'S LAST DINNER. A sea captain
recently related to us the following anec-
dote: He was sailing before the trade
winds when his vessel was followed by an
immense shark for fifteen days in succession,
which fed on whatever garbage was thrown
over the vessel. He became so familiar
with his mode of feeding that he would turn
up his body and catch the food as it was
thrown to him. But there was a fear among
the crew, as there always is, that if any one
should fall overboard he would at once be
devoured by the shark, and means were de-
vised to get rid of him. A junk of iron was
heated red hot, and dropped overboard,
which he caught and swallowed, and then
made a bee line retreat and was seen no
more. This was probably his last dinner

My Mother.

I don't like to talk against my mother,
but I feel bound to expose her unequal
manner of dealing with members of the fam-
ily. We are a large family. Some of us
are weak, others strong; some of us are in-
clined to be steady and well behaved, others
top are dissolute. What puzzles me is the
partiality which my mother shows towards
certain of her children, and the harshness
with which she treats others. One of my
big brothers stays up until about four o'clock
every morning, drinks twelve or thirteen
hot whiskey punches, and in the morning
my mother simply pinches his ear and says,
"Oh you naughty boy!" One of my young-
er brothers ate a small slice of roast pork
the other day, and thus offended my mother.
She, almost immediately after discovering
what he had done, flew at him like a tigress,
and commenced punching him in the abdo-
men. He protested, but in vain, my mother
was enraged. In eating pork he had com-
mitted an unpardonable sin, though many
of my other brothers might devour the whole
hog with impunity. My mother is very
eccentric. One of my brothers pretends
that it is very easy to please her. He says
she has laid down certain plain, easily un-
derstandable laws for our guidance, and if
we follow them strictly we shall never get
spanked. He told one of my little brothers,
who was very weak, that our mother wished
him to get up at five o'clock every morning
and take a salt water bath as he did. My
weak brother followed the advice of my
strong brother with the hope of pleasing
my mother, but alas! though he followed
the example of my elder brother in every
particular, within three months after he com-
menced to do so he died. Sometimes my
mother says to me, "take exercise." I im-
mediately set out on a long walk, and per-
haps before I have proceeded two miles, my
mother is pinching me savagely in the back,
and I am forced to sit down. The fact of
it, is that none of us understand our mother
thoroughly. She makes different rules for
each one of us, and that conceited prig of
an elder brother of mine, who says if we
will all rise early, and take salt water baths,
our mother will treat us kindly, knows noth-
ing about the matter. I have had a sad
quarrel with my mother of late. She ill-
treated me, as I thought, without cause,
and I became obstinate. Just because I
got into the habit of staying up late at night,
and drinking one or two glasses of whiskey
punch, the old woman got her dander up.

I have lost all confidence in my mother
who pretend to understand my mother per-
fectly, and declare that she has laid down
certain rules for the guidance of her fam-
ily, which, if duly observed, will relieve
her from the disagreeable necessity of pun-
ishing them. I'm going to live on dry
toast and tea, because my small brother
says she told him that she would just while
him if he didn't do so. I won't take a walk
before breakfast—at six o'clock in the morn-
ing, because another of my brothers thinks
to curry favor with my mother by doing so.
Not a bit of it! I don't believe that any
one understands my mother perfectly.
Mother Nature lays down different laws for
each of her children. When her children
are stupidly disobedient, she spansks them,
and they generally profit by the punishment.
My mother is subject herself occasionally to
a little derangement of her system, caused
by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and
other diseases, and shows a little charity to-
wards her children. Her children however,
must, each one for himself, talk to his
mother, and try to understand the rules
which she has laid down for him individually,
instead of thinking that what applies to one
applies to all.

THE BLESSING OF THE TREES. Sitting
in the shade of my neighbor's ancestral elms,
on one of the late warm days, the blessing
which they are to poor weary mortals was
most vividly realized, and seemed to be not
altogether voiceless on the occasion. "Bo-
hold how we stretch our fatherly arms over
your abode; a shield against the burning
suns of summer and the mighty tempest of
winter. The gently cool breeze which we
disperse allays toil-generated fevers of the
human heart. Beneath these shadows the
weary and heavy-laden can find the needed
 repose. The child gambols here in the
simplicity of innocent life. From the open
windows come the hums of the housewife's
toil—the gentle loom like sound of the sew-
ing machine mingles with a pleasant song
of praise. All, all around God's blessing
distills upon cheerful labor, provident econ-
omy, and cultivated tastes." Is it not so?

For some time past no afternoon ser-
vice has been held at the Congregational
Church in West Brattleboro, Mass., but
instead a system of missionary labor has
been carried out, which might well be im-
itated by other churches. Afternoon ser-
vices are held at the different school houses
in the vicinity.

"A man who'll maliciously set fire to a
barn," said Mr. Slow, "and burn up twenty
cows, ought to be kicked to death by a
jackass, and I'd like to do it."

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 20, 1868.

The Trial of President Johnson.

Andrew Johnson was on Friday arraigned before the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, and after a long struggle, Monday, Mar. 23, was designated for the opening of the trial. Mr. Johnson tried to have the trial postponed to the last of April, and the House managers endeavored to have the trial proceed at once and failed in this by only one vote. The counsel of Mr. Johnson intimated that the trial would be a very lengthy one, but leading Senators, and the House Managers think it can not occupy over a month. The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:—

"The managers of the House are marshaling their witnesses, preparing their testimony, and shaping their action, to the end that the trial may be as short as possible. There is considerable speculation as to the results, but it is generally conceded that the New Hampshire election has cut the last plank from under the President's feet. The Republicans generally entertain fears, and the Democrats hopes, that the trial may drag its slow length along through the Spring and Summer months; but we have the highest authority for asserting that such will not be the case, and that the trial will be entirely over, on or about the first of May. It is believed and confidently said, that the House of Representatives, in behalf of the people, will require only three days to present their case. Mr. Johnson is not to be allowed the time which he expects. All patriots feel that he has held possession of the Government too long, and are determined that he shall not continue to abuse his high trust an hour longer than is absolutely demanded by the interests of justice. Notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary, the Board of Managers have never for a moment thought of withdrawing the tenth article, known as the Butler article, and it is not regarded as opening the door to protracted investigation. The evidence on this point is almost the best that can be offered, and Mr. Johnson cannot by any number of wit-esses, prove that he did not utter the language attributed to him. The principal opponents of impeachment are the office seekers, whose schemes have been entirely marred; the President not having time to attend to their demands or listen to their petitions. They lounge around the hotels and bar rooms, loudly inveighing against Congress and the impeachers, and many of them have gone home in despair."

Supreme Judicial Court—March T.

JUDGE BARROWS PRESIDING.

No. 76, Blanchard v. Houston.

Action of a note, assigned to plaintiff, dated Jan. 24, 1849. Defence, payment by stock, to original payee, in 1850. Note witnessed; verdict for debt.

Blanchard, Bolster, & Richardson, for plaintiff; Harlow for defence.

No. 121, Greene v. Abbott.

Action of Treasurers, for flock of sheep eating up 7 acres of corn. Defence, reference and settlement, and license to continue. It was not referred by any papers. Both parties agreed to have two men assess damages and chalk as to amount; they on ly brought in \$9.00, and plaintiff brought a suit. The verdict of Jury was \$71.00 for plaintiff, thus settling aside any arbitration.

Davis, Virgin, for plaintiff; Harlow for defence. Action continued on motion for new trial.

—Hastings in Review v. Lary.

Action on a note which was lost. On previous trial, debt obtained a verdict. There was considerable conflicting testimony, and the Jury failed to agree.

Hammors for plaintiff; Gibson, Virgin, for debt.

81. Kilgore v. Lynch et al.

Gibson for plaintiff; Hammors for debt.

210. Austin v. Simpson.

Rawson, for plaintiff; Bolster & Richardson, for debt.

829. Mary Z. Estes v. Chas. Estes et al.

Action of Ejectment—claiming under a levy. Defence payment of the judgment on which levy was made. After getting out the testimony, defendant defaulted, and it was made Law, on Report. Defts. to make report.

Barlow for plaintiff; Gibson for debt.

Benjamin K. Swasey v. Samuel Simmons et al.

Action of debt on Poor Debtors Bond, given to release principal defendant from arrest on execution.

There was no disclosure. The defendant relied upon the fact that the execution on which Simmons was arrested, was in favor of Calvin Simmons, who was the nominal creditor, but that the debt on which defendant was arrested had been assigned to present plaintiff. Bond run to Swasey.

The Court decided that bond could not be sustained under the Statute, but might be at common law.

Defts. defaulted.

IN CHAMBERS.

Anna A. Mitchell, lib't. v. Simon D. Mitchell.

Libel for a Divorce—Divorce decreed, and custody of children given to libellant.

Bolster & Richardson for lib't.

Sophia S. Austin, lib't. v. Loren J. Austin.

Libel for Divorce—Divorce decreed.

Bolster & Richardson for lib't.

Libel for Divorce. Charge Adultery.—Divorce decreed.

Wilson for lib't.

C. C. Billings, lib't. v. Abba M. Billings.

Libel for Divorce—divorce decreed.

Gibson for lib't.

Geo. F. Randall, lib't. v. Nancy C. Kendall.

Divorce dismissed.

Gibson for lib't.

The Grand Jury came in on Thursday morning of the 24 week, having been in session eight working days, and found nine indictments. An uncommonly large amount of business came before them, nearly a hundred witnesses having been examined.

Bills were found in the Buckfield manslaughter case, (Bridgman's) and the Norway robbery case.

The following persons were brought in and arraigned, pleading as follows:

Michael Lewis—larceny, plea guilty.

Benj. N. Downes—larceny, plea guilty.

John A. Bragdon—larceny, plea guilty.

Asbury Coolbroth—larceny, plea not guilty.

Thomas S. Bridgman, under \$500 bonds, came in and was arraigned. He plead not guilty. Mr. Virgin, in his behalf, stated that owing to the magnitude of the charge, and his not having had time to prepare the case, he must move for a continuance.—The Court granted it requiring respondent to recognize in the sum of \$800.

There will be but one criminal trial, probably, and possibly the Court will rise this week.

Reports of other cases next week.

Oxford County.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from this place, last week, thus alludes to several local matters of interest:

"The S. J. Court for this county convened in this place last Tuesday. As we have but two sessions a year, quite a crowd of parties, witnesses and lawyers, are brought together each term. Judge Barrows of Brunswick, presides. It has been some three years since he held a court in this county, when, I well remember, he gave excellent satisfaction. The old stock of lawyers, which formerly did the business in this county, are now all gone, nearly all to that home from which no traveller returns. Judges Dana, Stephen Emery, Cole and a long list of other names, equally distinguished at the bar, are dead, while the venerable Levi Whitman of Norway, and Peter C. Virgin of Rumford, alone remain, representatives of a generation of distinguished men that have passed away.

Others more strictly belonging to the class of men now on the stage, have gone. The genial Charles Andrews—who died a few years since, while Member of Congress—Maj. O. Neil W. Robinson and Capt. Elisha Winter, both of whom left a lucrative business to serve their country upon the field during the late rebellion, and who died martyrs to the cause, after a long active service—will no more greet us in the old Court House, where we have often met in the past. All honor to their memories.

The legal business done in this county is comparatively small, when compared with what it was in former years. The Court in this County seldom sits over two weeks at a term.

There is one thing worthy of note among the Oxford county lawyers; they are generally really with their cases, so that but little time is lost in calling the docket to "get something for trial." The different judges who have held courts in Paris, I think will attest this fact.

We have an excellent corps of officers attending Court. Gen. Kimball is an efficient, obliging clerk—Hon. Cyrus Wormwell fills the place of sheriff to the acceptance of all—Hammond, the crier, is sure to give no uncertain sound when non-suited or defaulting delinquent parties—while Charley George, our active, vigilant messenger, is "everywhere present," especially when interlopers "get into the wrong pew."

We now have a good library room, with a valuable law library of choice books, nearly all of which are comparatively new. The arrangement in the library room is excellent, and great credit is due the efficient librarian and clerk of the Oxford Law Library Association, Samuel R. Carter, esq., for his valuable labors in this direction.

The old Jail, although founded upon a "solid rock" is not exactly modern in its architecture, and prisoners don't like very well to serve as tenants inside of its dingy, antiquated walls.

If you come to Paris Court and desire a quiet resting place, enough of the very best of everything to eat, with good rooms and clean downy beds, good attention and first rate company, call on mine host, Hon. Hiram Hubbard, and you will be, as old William R. W. Cobb of Alabama, used to say, "thar."

OCCASIONAL.

The Buckfield Town Meeting again.

Mr. Editor:—The Republican Town Committee of Buckfield, called a Republican Caucus to nominate candidates to be supported by the Republicans for town officers the present year, and the Caucus nominated as follows:—

For Moderator, C. O. Godwin.

Town Clerk, Jason Farrar.

Selectmen, Veranus Decester; Dr. C. D. Bradbury; Asa Taylor.

Treasurer, Merritt Farrar.

Agent, A. D. White.

S. S. Com. A. C. Whitman and C. D. Bradbury.

The notice for the Caucus was up in a public place more than a week before caucus, and was the only notice posted for a republican caucus.

Of the above nominees, there were elected the following, receiving the votes given:—

For 2d Selectman, Dr. Bradbury had

190—Mr. Spaulding 115—Scattering 12; for Agent, A. D. White 120, G. D. Bisbee, 52; for S. S. Committee, A. C. Whitman, 101—A. Cole 71; for S. S. Committee, Dr. Bradbury 110, scattering 8.

Resolutions were passed at the Caucus, in favor of holding a District Representative Convention, to see if the division in the Republican party could not be adjusted.

[Having now published a report of both sides, we hope the matter will subside, so far as the Press is concerned. It is earnestly to be hoped, that all differences in the Republican party will be settled before the Fall Elections. [Ed. Dem.]

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

Pantaloon vs. Pantaloon.

HIRAM, March 7, 68.

Editor Democrat: I have read an article in the Democrat of March 6th, reflecting upon my course at the late election in Hiram, and beg leave to define my position. I wrote some fifty votes for Dr. Wm. H. Smith, and handed them to a citizen to circulate; so much for party. I then voted for Mrs. Ruth E. Wadsworth, a lady of talent, culture and extensive literary attainments, and greatly interested and well posted in all the public and social questions and reforms of the age. So much for principle. I am in favor of electing ladies to the office of Superintending School Committee. I consider myself too much of a man to insult a lady, and I informed the lady that I had voted for her, and explained my principles and motives. I expected to be defeated, and was aware that the novelty of the affair would be considered as a joke by many, but that does not affect the principle.

During a business tour in Connecticut, some years since, I met several Post Mistresses, and if I mistake not the widow of the late Capt. Louis O. Cowan, of Biddeford, is now Post Mistress of that city. I am accused of treating the momentous interests of education with lightness. Indeed! What about giving boys \$20 per month, for teaching; and wringing able and experienced ladies down to \$2 00 per week till they leave the business in disgust? For years we have depended upon other towns for two thirds of our teachers, going as far as Standish, Hebron, and Biddeford, and even N. H., as was the case last year. I paid a lady \$1 00 per day during the past winter, for teaching, because she was qualified to earn it; I shall vote for a lady for the office of S. S. Committee, upon the same principle, if she is qualified to fill it. The gentleman admits that my candidate was an estimable lady. Well, what about Andrew Johnson, whom he voted for once? He wore trousers and made them.

If my fellow citizens are not satisfied with my course, they must have me impeached, or better still, let me resign, and have a lady appointed. We have a young orphan lady in town who taught three schools in Hiram, the past year—137 days in all, and is making commendable exertions to support herself and her widowed mother. She has probably taught five times as many schools as any member of the S. S. Committee and I ask in candor why should she not be elected to that office? Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory to the public.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

LEWELLYN A. WADSWORTH.

[Since putting the above in type, we have received a communication on the subject, from the lady referred to, but as the amende honorable has been made by the gentleman who used her name, we presume she will waive the publication of her article.] Ed. Dem.

Maple Sugar Making—How to Conduct an Arch.

Mr. Editor:—As it may possibly interest some of your readers, as well as some of our sugar makers, I will, with your permission, give a description of some of the sugar arches in this section. They are built of the right length and breadth for the kettles, or pans, for the former three feet, latter about two; the back end is built plain, the same as the sides, the chimney being upon the left hand front corner, then through the middle of the arch lengthwise is laid a tier of bricks as high as the sides, and extending from the end to within one foot and a half of the back, and the left hand of the front being bricked up. In the half of the arch next the chimney, stones are raised so as to throw the blaze against the bottom of the kettle.

Another way which is very good, build the arch the right length and breadth, according to the number of kettles you set, to the height of about three feet; the kettles should be set in a line, that is, one after the other, the chimney being upon the further end, one fire will boil the whole number of kettles. Now I think every one must see wherein lies the peculiar excellence of these arches. It is a saving of wood, which is getting to be a very desirable object in most sections. It takes less wood to boil the same amount of sap, because the heat, instead of going directly into the chimney and perhaps blazing from the top, as I have seen it in chimneys of good height, is obliged to travel back under the kettles; consequently but little of it gets into the chimney.

One thing more; if you can conveniently have your sap boiler higher than the top of the arch, buy a few feet of pipe, connect one end with the boiler, bring the other end off over the kettle, and put a stop-cock upon it to regulate the flow of sap.—Then the sap comes without checking the boiling, as when a bucket full of cold sap is poured in.

Now one word in regard to tapping trees. No tree should be bored more than one half an inch in depth, and no more than one hole may be bored in the same tree; the perpetuity of the orchard is desired.—I say, give me a bit three-eighths inch with

wooden spouts—pair off the rough bark and bore about one-half inch deep, then drive the nail with the head just below the spout and hang on the joint. When necessary, I would go round with my bit and rim out as I thought best.

BETHEL, March 15, 1868.

Line School District.

Mr. Editor: Believing the Democrat falls under the eye of many who have been pupils of the old Line School, I wish to call their attention to a few facts:

Jan. 1843, the district included fifteen farms in Hartford, and nine in Buckfield, containing thirty-one voters, twenty-six democrats and five whigs, all farmers. The winter term was taught seventeen weeks by William Bicknell, for fifteen dollars per month and board round. No. of pupils that attended, sixty six. From that school, one pupil, A. Phelps A. Keen, A. M., graduated at Harvard University, and was one of the Professors at Tufts' College, till death, 1864. One lady, Miss Sarah R. Ricker, graduated at Bates' College, and is now a teacher at Waterville, and seventeen pupils have been teachers of common and private schools. Jan. 1868, the district contained fourteen farms in Hartford, and nine in Buckfield, including thirty-three voters, six democrats and twenty-seven republicans, all farmers. Winter term taught twelve weeks by Isaac Thurlow, for twenty five dollars per month and board round. No. of pupils that attended, twenty-eight. Sixteen of the same farms are now carried on by the fathers of 1843 or their sons. Are not all the schools in farming communities decreasing in the number of pupils, and is not penmanship, spelling and grammar, sadly neglected? Farmers, can ye not discern the signs of the times?

Worthley Pond School District, No. 9. Peru, besides other families includes Daniel Oldham, aged 83 years, and wife, and the following sons with their wives and families, Daniel, Peleg, Columbus, Axel, and Hiram, Thaddeus Oldham, aged 81 years, and wife, and the following sons with their wives and families, (except Isaac, who is a bachelor of upwards of 60 years) Isaac, Franklin, Sidney, Thaddeus and John. All have voted the republican ticket. Sixty-four sons and daughters are the offspring of the nine sons.

East Buckfield School District, No. 6, contains forty-two voters, thirty-eight republicans and four democrats, having sixteen only sons who live with their parents.

HARTFORD.

Hydrographic Survey.

The Commissioners appointed under a resolve of the last Legislature, to make a survey of the water power of the State, have made a very able and extended report, and their report has been printed. The report makes a document of 250 pages, filled with statistics relating to our undeveloped water power. The commissioners—Messrs John A. Poor, A. D. Lockwood and Hannibal Hamlin, assisted by Walter Wells as Secretary, have done the State great service. The Commission refer to the favorable position of Maine—in the direct course of commerce, with a bracing climate, a shore line of 3000 miles favorable to commerce, with large and navigable rivers, numerous water powers and abundant materials for building.

The report gives a detailed account of the configuration and extent of the State, showing the distance from Quoddy Head to the St. John River (eastern boundary) to be 195 miles; from the St. John to the north-west state corner 360 miles; from that point to Kittery 163 miles; and from Kittery to Quoddy 226 miles—thus making the outline boundary of the state 946 miles.

As the elevation of places is very important in determining the value of their water power, the commission give valuable statistics on this point.

The upper dam at Brunswick is 40 feet above the sea; Lewiston 160 feet; Rumford Point 639 feet; Gorham Station 802 feet; Berlin Falls 1048 feet; Umbagog Lake 1236 feet; Rangely 1511 feet; and the head of the Androscoggin River 3000 feet. Waterville is 35 feet above; Kendall's Mills 76 feet; Moosehead Lake 1071 feet; Oldtown 57 feet; head of Penobscot 1500 feet.

The M. C. Railroad grade of Lewiston, is 212 feet above the sea, at Greene 308 feet, Winthrop 213, Waterville 195, Pittsfield 202. The summit of Dixmont Notch is 580 feet above; Farmington 441 feet. The average elevation of the State is about 1000 feet. There are 1568 lakes in the State. This configuration of surface gives Maine more water power than is found in any other area of equal extent in the world.

The report gives a multitude of facts, some of which we shall use hereafter, and conclusively shows that Maine has in her unequalled water power an element of wealth such as no other state possesses. The expenses of the Commission have been \$1850, leaving 1450 of the amount appropriated unexpended. The secretary gives a digest of the returns of water powers in 239 towns.—Lewiston Journal.

The County Law Library has lately been replenished with about 150 dollars worth of new books, and there is a fund of over a hundred dollars now on hand, a good addition having been made this term by the admission fees of four students, \$80 00. The Library is in excellent condition, most of the books being new. The Book Cases are now full, and another one is indispensable, which we hope the County will speedily provide, especially as the Treasury has had the use of the Library funds for some time, without interest. The credit given to S. R. Carter, Esq., the Librarian, for his care of the library, in another article, is well merited.

Andover Items.

Notwithstanding the very cold winter, the people of Andover, and adjoining towns, have patronized our new Lardlord, J. C. Merrill, of the Andover House, by several oyster suppers, and assemblies, where everything was served up in the best style, and most acceptable manner.

We have had plenty of good sleighing until within a few days, and our enterprising stage, driven by Mr. Henry Abbott, has not failed of delivering our mail in good season but once, for nearly a year; but just now we are in that state between sleet and mud, which warns us to be prepared for the sugar season.

Business has been very good the past winter. Leavitt & French, and the Messrs. Farringtons, have disposed of a large quantity of goods, giving good satisfaction to their customers.

There were many improvements made in the erection of new buildings and repairing of old ones, the past year, and it is expected there will be as much more done the coming season.

There has been a large amount of logs drawn to the mills, to be manufactured into boards, shingles, laths, &c., for building purposes, in this town.

The men that have been engaged in logging on Mt. Puzzle, are about breaking camp, having landed on the bank of Ellis river nearly a million feet of very nice spruce lumber.

Our grist mill is the only one in our vicinity that has not been supplied with water during the dry winter, and has been doing a good business.

The First Church have secured the services of Rev. Mr. Frye, late of the Andover Theological Seminary, to supply the desk for one year. We understand his preaching is very acceptable to the people.

We have had two singing schools, in successful operation, during the winter, each consisting of some over thirty scholars. The one at the corner taught by Mr. Lyman Ripley, and the one at South Andover taught by Mr. J. H. Martin.

A new Starch Factory has been constructed in Andover, the past season, by Capt. John Gould, Frank Dresser, John Q. Adams and E. E. Bedel. It was thoroughly built, with an excellent cellar of split stone, which will hold about 6000 bushels. It cost about \$3000. They worked up some 5000 bushels of potatoes last fall, which they buy for about 25 cents a bushel.

There is an excellent chance for a saw-mill and shingle machine here.

Col. Dresser and J. L. Chapman have also erected the past season, a saw mill and shingle machine, and propose erecting another for machinery, at a cost of \$2000 at least. The town wisely voted, at the late town meeting, to exempt from taxation, for six years, the capital they may invest in said mill, to the amount of \$2000.

There is a good deal of summer travel through this town to the Lakes, and a good deal of capital has been drawn into the town, which has been invested in nice houses and improving Real Estate.

The town finds it for its interest to keep the Lake road in good repair, and picks up considerable loose change while the season for travel lasts.

Fryeburg Items.

Big Hog. Mr. Moses Smart of Fryeburg, killed a hog last week twenty one months old, weighing eight hundred and fifteen pounds. Mr. Smart sold the hog to a Massachusetts man for fifteen cents a lb, bringing the snug little sum of \$122 25.

The citizens of Fryeburg, met Monday according to adjournment, and voted to raise \$3000 of town debt, and interest on the remaining debt, \$2000, for repairing of highway; \$1715.00 for support of schools.

The town, by a large majority, refused to appropriate money to establish a Liquor Agency.

Bethel.

The weather for February—average thermometer for month: 7 A. M., 3 5-29; 12 M. 29 10-29; 9 P. M., 9 10-29. Average for the month, 14°—maximum 21st, 52°; minimum 25th, 17° below zero. There were sixteen days on which the thermometer was at or below zero. Average thermometer for February, last year, 25°; average for last eighteen years, 21 1-4°. The last month is the coldest February, for eighteen years.

Portland.

The second trial to elect a Mayor in Portland resulted in no choice, the third candidate being again supported.

The vote was largely increased on both sides, and an animated contest had, each party bringing out every voter. The democrats, knowing that if they failed to elect, by the people, the election would go into the Council, which is Republican, strained every nerve for success. McClellan lacked 104 votes of a choice.

The vote on the first trial, a stormy day, was 4826—on the 2d trial, it increased to 5519. The republican vote was increased by 377, the democratic by 316—a pretty good increase for two weeks. How long they could hold out, that way, we should like to know, and how they do it.

Perhaps it would be well to do as the old woman recommended, who, when her husband was fished up in the river, full of eels, said "set him again." The only objection, is, they increase in the same ratio, both sides.

It seems that there are several hundred political Rip Van Winkles there, who only wake up and show themselves at the polls when the tide runs high on politics. Like wiser men among their wharves, they get driven out occasionally.

Another Rogue Caught.

Officer C. M. WORMELL, of Bethel, son of the Sheriff, is getting his name up as a Rogue catcher. While tracking to Vermont the man he arrested last week, he met Mr. B. L. Perry, of Maresland, Vt., who had been in search of a man who, some two months ago, had hired a team to go into Canada with, and who had not returned it. Mr. Perry gave Mr. W. a photograph of the man, with a general description, and in a short time he was on his track. Near the Gilcard line he came up with, and arrested him. He had been selling Sewing Machines in Canada, and had coupons and bonds to the amount of \$2000 upon him, besides currency to the value of 60.00.

His wife had received a curious letter from him in Canada, in which he wrote that as he was going through a piece of woods, he found a German pedlar, who had been robbed and stabbed. He was entreated to assist him to a house and while doing it, the wounded man died. Two men came along and finding him with the murdered man, arrested him, and as he had the same amount of currency on him that the pedlar was robbed of, they carried him to Montreal Jail. He says he shall have to break Jail, and flee, and as no one knows his name he enjoins upon his wife to keep his secret.

The wife knows nothing about him since his absence.

Mr. Wormell delivered him up to Vermont officers. There is something curious about this case. We would give the letter, had we room for it.

Pianos. One of the sweetest toned Pianos-Fortes that we have heard, for some time, is one sent us from the manufactory of Messrs. Woodward and Brown, Boston. They are old Manufacturers, who passed through the commercial crisis of 1857, when so many failed, and their instruments are of the best. Their foreman was for over ten years foreman in Chickering's factory, and they can make as good work as any body.

Their Pianos come lower than Chickering's, and are worth examining by those who intend to purchase.

Mr. Wm. G. TWOMBLY, 337 Congress St. Portland, a practical manufacturer himself, is the agent, and always recommends them, when a Stearns, of higher price, is not wanted.

The Paris Hill Academy has a prosperous spring term, with sixty students.

A Teachers' class has been organized, which will undoubtedly be profitable.

The Lyceum is also re-established, and will be an interesting feature.

The first lecture of the term was delivered by G. L. Vose, Wednesday evening on the Steam Engine, and was highly interesting. He gave an account of Geo. Stephenson, the great English Engineer, and explained the construction and operation of the Locomotive Engine, very clearly.

The next lecture of the course was announced a fortnight from that evening.

The following is a list of town officers chosen in Peru, at the annual meeting March 9th 68.

Moderator, Samuel Holmes.

Clerk, Wm. Woodson Jr.

Selectmen, Isaac Chase; H. S. McIntire, Merrill Knight.

Treasurer, Wm. H. Walker.

School Committee, Virgil P. Hall.

The above are all Republicans.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR. On motion of Maj. Hastings, on the 3d inst, the following gentlemen were admitted to practice in all the Courts of the State:

Maj. Seth C. Farrington, of Fryeburg.

Stanley A. Plummer, of Dexter.

Moses A. Hastings, of Bethel, and George T. Sumner, of Bethel.

Three of them are graduates of Bowdoin College, and three are recent graduates of the Albany Law School. Maj. Farrington was Judge Advocate of a corps in the army for some time, and served with great credit to himself. We believe they all have the Western lever, and contemplate a move in that direction.

[For the Oxford Democrat.]

Rev. Mr. Gannison, of Norway, will give a series of familiar discourses upon the doctrines of Endless Punishment and Universal Salvation, in Norway, commencing Sunday evening, 29th inst.

SUBJECTS:

1st, New Testament Doctrine of Hell.

2d, Origin of the Doctrine of Endless Punishment.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

Agricultural Report from Maine.

In the Monthly Report of Agriculture for the month of January, made to the Commissioner of Agriculture, at Washington, we find the following pertaining to Maine:

1. An increase in the value of farm lands since 1860 is reported from nearly every county in the State, though not equivalent, with few exceptions, to the appreciation of gold. In Piscataquis county this increase is placed at fifty per cent; in Cumberland, forty; Androscoggin, Somerset, and Oxford, twenty-five; Waldo and Kennebec, twenty; Sagadahoc, ten; Penobscot, seven; York, five per cent.

In some localities farms have been thrown upon the market, owing to the scarcity of farm labor, high taxes, and the opportunity to invest in untaxed government bonds. Increase in values is more marked in the vicinity of cities.

2. Tracts of unimproved land, divested of wood and timber to a considerable extent, and sandy soil, the growth of oak and pine, are held at from \$1 to \$10 per acre in Cumberland county. In Oxford county similar tracts, valued mainly for growing wood, are estimated at \$8. In York rough pasture lands are worth \$10 to \$12. Average value of wild lands in Kennebec \$12; growth, maple, beech, birch, pine, spruce, larch, and fir; cedar swamps becoming valuable; pine very remunerative; poorest lands swampy and ledgy, yet abounding in muck. In Somerset \$5 per acre, the growth paying for the land. In Lincoln \$15, two-thirds of it good farming land. In Sagadahoc, at the mouth of the Kennebec, a lumbering county formerly, the average is put at \$45, the timbered lands are worth \$100. The soil, a clayey loam, is suitable for grass. In Penobscot \$5. Wild lands in Piscataquis, the Moosehead Lake region, are somewhat rocky, yet capable of cultivation to some extent, and can be brought as low as \$1 per acre.

3. The timber resources of Maine are not unknown. In Somerset county west of Moosehead Lake, lumber is yet abundant, mills plenty, and the product sent to market, the pine by water, the hard wood by railroad. Penobscot has been a great lumbering region, and has an abundant crop. Cumberland county claims unsurpassed water power, awaiting improvement, "which will stimulate and develop the resources of the soil." Fine granite for building purposes abounds in Kennebec. Traces of iron are found in the rock formation, yielding a pigment used by merchants in lieu of sienna. In Piscataquis are inexhaustible quantities of slate, plenty of iron, and some lead, silver, and gold. The iron interest neglected during the war, is beginning to look up; slate quarries are doing a good business. The county lacks railroad facilities for the transportation of these products. York abounds in granite, and a fine article of "ripoli" is worked.

4. In the Waldo county, which has a soil well suited to the potato, the cultivation of this excellent is made a successful specialty. Hay and potatoes are extensively shipped from this region, and, in fact, from other sections of the State. In Kennebec the potato yield is estimated at 150 bushels per acre, worth \$1.65 at the railroad depot.

In Oxford, hops are considerably grown. One man, T. P. Dutton, of Bethel, having produced 3,800 pounds from three acres, which he sold at home for \$1,900.

In Lincoln county hay is said to yield a profit of \$6 per acre. After planting with corn and potatoes, with applications of stable manure, lands are seeded to grass with some kind of grain; and lands not ploughed are top dressed with ashes, lime, plaster and superphosphate of lime.

The wool business is prominent in Somerset, and fine-wool sheep more abundant than elsewhere.

5. Among the varieties of wheat preferred are Canada and Wisconsin, Bald Spring, White Malaga, Canada Club, &c. It is very little grown. The time of sowing is reported in York, Lincoln, Waldo, and Piscataquis, "May first;" Somerset, "May;" Sagadahoc, "last of April;" and others indefinitely, "April and May."

Time of harvesting, York and Lincoln, "August;" Waldo, "August last to 15th;" Sagadahoc, Penobscot and Oxford, "August;" Kennebec, "early in September;" Somerset, "September."

It is significant that most of the county, expressly report "none" of the wheat drill, while no county is credited with any portion of the crop as drilled.

The crop is almost exclusively spring wheat. In Cumberland within a few years, premiums have been paid on forty bushels per acre; twenty-five or thirty years ago, wheat was one of the most profitable crops of this county, but its culture was at one time almost abandoned, owing to the ravages of the weevil, but its disappearance has encouraged some farmers to attempt its cultivation again.

6. The cost of pasturage varies greatly in the different sections of the State. The highest rate reported is \$8 per head for six months; in Penobscot and Lincoln, \$6.50; Cumberland \$6; Sagadahoc and Lincoln, \$5 for five months; Somerset, \$4 for six months. Pasturage for sheep is placed at fifty cents per month in Oxford county. About seven months feeding per year is required—May from the end of October to the end of May. Red top, white clover and June grass, with other grasses, furnish the summer pasturage.

7. Apples are produced abundantly and

cheaply throughout the State. A correspondent in Oxford mentions a small orchard from which \$800 has been received. In Lincoln, instances of a yield of 200 bushels per acre are given, with a net profit of \$50. Hardy varieties of pears and grapes are grown in the southern counties. The Hartford 1 roliffe, Concord Delaware and Cleveland, if laid down and covered in the winter have ripened and yielded well.

The Potato.

Mr. Geo. May of Bethel, Eng., in his prize essay on the potato gives the results of experiment in 129 trial plots, which may be summed up as follows:

1. Every increase in the size of the set, produces an increase in the crop much greater than the additional weight of the set planted. The net profit, over and above the extra weight of sets, in planting four ounce sets, amounted, on the whole series of experiments, to between three and four tons per acre; and the further profit on the increase of the size of the set from four ounces to eight ounces, average about five tons per acre, all the intermediate steps partaking proportionately of the increase.

2. The advantage of large sets is more marked in the late than in the early varieties.

3. In the use of small sets, of from one to three ounces in weight, a large balance over and above the weight of the sets was obtained by planting from six to nine inches apart in the rows than at wider intervals.

4. Increasing the intervals at which the sets are planted, even of the largest size, in the rows, to more than twelve inches, diminishes the crop, and the wider intervals induce no increase in the weight of the produce of individual sets.

5. It may be broadly stated that the weight of the crop is proportionate to the weight per acre of the sets, and that small sets will produce the same crop as an equal weight per acre of the large sets. The fact is, however, of limited application, as a weight of very small sets, equal to a weight of full sized potatoes, could not be got into the ground, except by planting them so close as to be prejudicial to the crop. The advantage, therefore, of large sets remains practically unimpaired.

6. Weight for weight, cut sets produce nearly as possible the same weight per acre as whole potatoes, but, for the reasons given above, the weight of the sets should not be reduced by subdivision.

7. Smaller sets give a larger produce in proportion to their weight than the larger sets.

8. When the intervals between the sets in rows are diminished to less than a foot, the produce of each individual set proportionately diminished. Though this is not necessarily accompanied by a diminution of the weight of the crop, no increase in the produce of each individual set is caused by placing the sets at intervals wider than a foot.

9. With reference to the relative produce of different varieties a late red sort takes precedence throughout the experiments; and of the several varieties of Fluke, "Spencer's King of Flukes," is much more prolific than any other variety.

As to the manure best adapted to the potato, it was found by Dr. Lang, that all nitrogenous, tried in Devonshire were rather prejudicial than otherwise, as regards the potato disease, but that the wood ashes (which abound in potash) and lime and salt were beneficial.

Experiments with regard to manure were carried on under the directions of Prof. Voelcker, and on examining them the following deductions have been made:

1. The best crop was obtained by the use of rotten barnyard manure.

2. Superphosphate and crude potash salts—a purely mineral manure—gave a nearly equal increase. The mixture of superphosphate and crude potash salts appear to be specially useful for root crops on light land.

3. Common salt enhances the efficiency of the superphosphate and potash salts, but when used alone it slightly diminishes the crop.

4. Potash salts applied alone, though by no means the most desirable manure for potatoes, nevertheless had a better effect than common salt, for while the crude potash salts gave an increase of nearly 8 cent per acre, common salt produced 7 cent, and 44 lb. less than the unmanured plots on the average.

ENRICHING PASTURE LANDS. The American Farmer has been discussing the subject as to what stock most enriches pastures. Horses are considered the very worst fertilizers of pastures, being dainty feeders, they are apt to graze only in spots, to the great injury of the grass. The same objection, though in less degree, holds against cattle, and their manure is not scattered sufficiently for the good of the land. Sheep, being grazers, and ranging over the whole field scatter their manure in the very best form, a top dressing, and are therefore regarded as the very best stock for enriching pasture land.

Smiles is among the cheapest and yet richest luxuries of life. We do not mean the mere retract of the lips, and the exhibition of two rows of maxillaries—mustaches, hyenas, and the like, which are, in fact, a formal smile of politeness, that plays over the features like moonlight on a glacier—automata and villans, who, that but we mean the real genuine smile, at breaks right out of the heart, like a beam of light, and shines straight into another's face, and that joyous it or needs it.

Legal Notices.

Courts of Probate.

STATE OF MAINE.
Oxford, Me.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for said County, on the third Tuesday of November, A. D. 1867.
On the petition of the undersigned, the Court, after reading the petition and the will therein set forth, and after the day appointed, the Court 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 Farmington, 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 returned in accordance with the foregoing order.
A. H. WALKER, Judge.
Attest: J. S. HOBBS, Register.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Charles F. Roberts, of Lovell, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1864, by his mortgage deed of that date, conveyed to me twenty-five acres of land, situate in the County of Oxford, in the 4th division of Lots in said Lovell, being the lot numbered 24, in the Fourth Division of lots, in said Lovell, as then owned and bounded for the sum of \$30.00, payable in one year and interest, and 20.00 in three months and interest according to two notes of the above tenor; and of the first named deed of that date, conveyed to me, as part of Lot numbered 24, in the Fourth Division of lots, in said Lovell, as then owned and bounded for the sum of \$30.00, payable in one year and interest, and 20.00 in three months and interest according to two notes of the above tenor; and of the first named deed of that date, conveyed to me, as part of Lot numbered 24, in the Fourth Division of lots, in said Lovell, as then owned and bounded for the sum of \$30.00, payable in one year and interest, and 20.00 in three months and interest according to two notes of the above tenor; 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