

CAMPAIGN PAPER.

Our offer to furnish the Campaign paper for the period of six months, for fifty cents, will hold good till June 1st.

Let the opportunity be improved.

Union Republican State Convention.

All citizens of this State who rejoice that our great civil war has happily terminated in the consummation of rebellion, who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend its own existence, while imperiled by secret conspiracy or armed force, who are in favor of an economical administration of the State and National expenditures, of the complete extirpation of the principles and policy of slavery, and of the speedy reorganization of those States whose governments were destroyed by the rebellion, and the permanent restoration to their proper practical relations with the United States in accordance with the true principles of republican government, are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held in CITY HALL, PORTLAND, on WEDNESDAY, July 29th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, two candidates for Electors at large, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

The basis of representation will be as follows:—Each city, town and plantation will be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every seventy-five votes cast for Joshua L. Chamberlain at the gubernatorial election of 1866. A fraction of forty votes will be entitled to an additional delegate.

The State Committee will be in session at the Reception Room of the City Hall, from 9 o'clock till 11 A. M., on the day of the Convention, for the purpose of receiving the credentials of Delegates, and to hear and determine all cases of contested elections subject to ratification by the Convention.

J. G. BLAINE, Kennebec, Chairman State Committee.
J. E. BUTLER, York, Secretary.

The Impeachment Trial.

In another column we give the proceedings of the Impeachment trial, on Saturday, when a vote on the 11th article, resulted in the President's acquittal. It was undoubtedly a test vote of the whole matter, and though the result was foreshadowed somewhat by the rumors of the previous week, it is very apparent that the announcement of the vote created intense feeling in the public mind. It is safe to say that the Republican party in Maine, as well as in the whole country, were in a great degree, the guilty of the accused, and demanded his conviction. The issue between the people and President was not a personal one. They arraigned the Executive for grasping extraordinary and ungranted powers in the government—for dangerous usurpations in claiming the right to decide for himself as to the constitutionality of laws, and by his power of removal, to carry his vote into effect, over the two thirds vote of Congress. The contest is really one between republicanism and imperialism, and Mr. Johnson, as an individual, sinks into insignificance. And in looking at the result, it is wise to divest the matter of all personal aspects. Impeachment, merely as an attempt to get rid of Andrew Johnson as President, is a failure; but Impeachment, as the highest judicial proceeding, under our Constitution, to test the greatest principles of our Government, is far from a failure—for though in the one case it required a two thirds vote to set aside the President, and one vote was lacking, which made it a failure, in the other, only a majority vote was required, and a large majority was obtained. President Johnson, tho' technically acquitted of a high misdemeanor, which would have justified expulsion from office, has been condemned, by the voice of the highest branch of the Government, sitting in the capacity of Jurors, under the solemnity of an oath, after a lengthy trial, conducted in a fair and impartial manner, and with all the rights which he could claim under the constitution, tenaciously claimed by the ablest counsel in his behalf. The principle for which Congress and the people have contended, has been vindicated—so that, in our view, the proceedings for Impeachment are not without benefit, and are not to be denounced as a partisan measure, which has proved a failure. Nor is the result to be regarded as of any great political significance, in the Campaign now opening upon us. The removal from office of President Johnson was not necessary to the success of the Republican party; an acquittal does not detract the party—it may galvanize the democracy into renewed life, which will only serve as an incentive to exertion on our part. It is true that the course of the seven Republican Senators who so sadly disappointed their friends and constituents, by voting for acquittal, produces some hard feelings, and some vituperative language may be used; some bitterness may be shown, and possibly somebody may be hurt—but the numerical loss to the party will be small.

It would be puerile, it would be mean, and grossly unjust to impugn the motives of such men—men who have been pioneers in the cause of freedom, and statesmen of acknowledged ability, unless grounds for suspicion of the purity of their motives appear. We must accord to them sincerity, in their course, until something arises to throw doubts upon them. Their motives will be severely scanned, and we be to either of them if a stain, touching this matter, be found upon their political skirts.

The people of Maine, it is to be regretted, are held accountable for, and have to deal with one of these men, and one who has long been regarded as among the most influential Senators at the Board. It is unnecessary to speak of Mr. Fessenden's standing, hitherto, in his own State.—His intellectual attainments, his legal acumen, his acknowledged statesmanship, have been the pride of all—but it is charged that he has mistaken his prejudices in this

matter for his conscience—that his relations with the President and certain members of the Cabinet have been such that his influence has been potential, so much so as to incur suspicion and bring down upon him the denunciations of Senators, for his conservatism—that he was disappointed because he was not made President of the Senate in place of Wade, whom he bitterly dislikes, and that he has no sympathy with the movement for Grant, or fellowship with the class of leaders developed by the war. His relations with Judge Chase, whom he succeeded as Secretary of the Treasury, are of the most confidential nature, and it is well known that the Judge has soiled the judicial ermine by his ambitious political aspirations, and that he has been unanimously opposed to Impeachment.

That there is enough here to create a suspicion of purity of motive, cannot be denied. A little incident occurred in Saturday's proceedings, which we have not seen commented upon, but which struck us as showing an unwarrantable feeling in the vote, on the part of Mr. Fessenden. It was his move to postpone action until Mr. Grimes came in, thinking he was absent.—Grimes voted on his side. It has the look of the partisan, full of interest to carry his point—and all we have to say, in conclusion is, that if it shall so appear to the Republicans of Maine, Mr. Fessenden will receive the detestation and scorn which conduct so infamous deserves.

We can afford to wait for further developments, before passing judgment.

Chicago Convention.

We have only time to announce, before going to press, that the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, on the 20th, and was temporarily organized by the choice of Gen. Carl Schurz, of Missouri, for President, Gen. Hawley was afterwards made permanent President.

The representation is very full, and over 5000 outsiders are present. There is but one voice for President, and Grant fills it—the canvass for Vice President is animated, Colfax, Hamlin, Wade, Wilson and Fenton being the most prominent—but the speculations are too indefinite to indicate whose chance is best.

There is a strong feeling against the Republican Senators who voted against Impeachment.

The Maine Delegation has chosen T. D. Fessenden to serve as Vice President, and Eugene Hale for the committee on resolutions.

Ignatius Sargent will be the Secretary from Maine in the convention.

The motion to nominate Gen. Grant by acclamation was laid aside till the Convention was fully organized.

It is said that Wade's name has been withdrawn, and his friends are dividing between Colfax and Hamlin.

Objection was made to having a Fessenden from Maine, as one of the Vice Presidents till it was stated that he did not agree with his brother, the Senator.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

The National Convention of the Soldiers and Sailors met at Chicago on Tuesday—about 5000 strong. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Gov. Fairchild of Wisconsin, presided. There were Vice Presidents from each State, Gen. G. L. Beal and Gen. H. M. Plaiside, for Maine.

Gen. Logan, Chairman, reported resolutions in favor of Grant for the Presidency, advocating Impeachment, and denouncing Senators who voted against it.

No nomination for Vice Presidency was made.

Time to Organize.

The sachems of the Democracy of our County were in session here last week, with Paul S. Merrill, chairman of the State Democratic Committee. This indicates work—and admonishes us that it is time we were organizing. Wake up, Republicans—you are living in stirring times, when the highest privilege of the citizen is to be exercised, and the time for action has arrived. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," under our government. The frequency of elections and continual change of issues, in our country, give an uncertainty to results, and call for persistent labor, and that continually. Let there be no relaxation.

The following paragraph from the New York letter of the *Charleston Courier* shows how much importance is placed upon the elections in this State:—

"Great efforts are already being made at this early day by the Democrats to carry the elections in the State of Maine in September. They are already at work here in New York and other leading States for raising money, documents, &c., to pull down the Republican majority in that State, and if they succeed in making a breach there, even without cheating a thorough revolution, the Democrats are of opinion that it will have a great effect upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections, which always foreshadow the result of November.—Maine is to-day considered the first battlefield."

Money is furnished from abroad. This accounts for the tour of inspection which the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee is making. "Forewarned, forearmed."

Let every town and school district in our County be organized immediately. The first gun has been fired by the enemy—let it be the signal for immediate action.

Major Frederic Robie, a member of the present State Senate from Cumberland, has been appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and will have the general superintending of the collection of customs in Maine.

A woman in Gartner, who was burning up trash, put a paper of powder, in her cook stove. She pandered about it.

IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday, the day fixed for the final vote on Impeachment, the Senate being full, an order was adopted by a vote of 35 to 19, to vote first on the 11th article, which is regarded as the strongest, and which charges the President with publicly denying the legality of Congress, or that its legislation was binding upon him; and with attempting to prevent the execution of the Tenure of Office act; with attempting to prevent Secretary Stanton's resuming his office, although the Senate refused to concur in his suspension; and with attempting to defeat the execution of an appropriation act and also the act providing for the government of the rebel States.

At the beginning of the impeachment proceedings, Mr. Fessenden rose to postpone the vote for one hour on account of the absence of Mr. Grimes, but on being informed that that Senator was in the Capitol he did not make the motion.

Mr. Grimes immediately afterward came into the Senate Chamber and took his seat in one of the side aisles.

Mr. Edmunds then submitted an order that the Senate do now proceed to vote on the article according to the vote of the Senate, which was agreed to.

The Chief Justice rising said: By direction of the Senate the Chief Justice desires to admonish the citizens and strangers in the galleries that absolute silence and perfect order is required. It will be a subject of infinite regret if any violation of the order of the Senate will necessitate the persons guilty of disturbance will be immediately removed.

Then addressing the Senate the Chief Justice said: Senators.—In conformity to the order of the Senate the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the vote on the 11th article, as directed by the rule. The 11th article was read by the clerk.

The first name on the roll was that of Anthony.

Being called, that Senator rose in his place and the Chief Justice, also standing, addressed to him this formula. Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, guilty or not guilty of high misdemeanor as charged in this article?

Senator Anthony responded guilty. So the vote went on till all the Senators had responded. The votes of Senators were waited for with the utmost anxiety, through nothing more than a general motion as of suspense relieved was made manifest when the vote of a doubtful Senator was given.

It was noticed that Senator Cameron voted ahead of time. The Chief Justice had not concluded the formal question before the Senator's vote of 'guilty' was pronounced.

Senators Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Ross, Trimball and Van Winkle among the Republicans, when his name was called stood up unhesitatingly and voted 'guilty.'

The roll having been read by the Clerk, the Chief Justice rose and announced the result in these words, "On this article there are 35 Senators who have voted guilty; and 19 Senators who voted not guilty; the President is therefore acquitted on this article."

No manifestation of sentiment was made on either side of the question. Whatever were the feelings of the Senators, members and spectators, they were thoroughly suppressed.

The Senate then adjourned, as a court of impeachment till Tuesday, the 26th inst.

On Saturday, after the members returned to the House, Mr. Bingham offered the following resolution relating to Impeachment.

Resolved, That the managers be directed and instructed to summon and examine witnesses, and send for papers and persons, and take testimony on the subject.

Mr. Ross made a point of order. The House had no power to try Senators.

The Speaker said the resolution did not propose to try Senators.

Mr. Robinson made a further point of order, that the prosecution having discharged their duties had nothing further to do, and judgment in part having been rendered they could not be further heard.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that the duty of the managers had not been fully discharged, the House having reserved to itself the right to present any further articles of impeachment.

In reply to further objections raised by Messrs. Chandler and Eldridge, the Speaker said there was no direct charge of corruption. The language was that information which had come to the managers seemed to furnish probable cause. The uniform rule had been that vague charges could not be constructed as a question of privilege, but specific charges could be. The managers, apart from this, had a right to report at any time, not as a question of privilege but as a matter of right under the order of the House. The proposition, however, was open to the same objection, and the question could be asked whether the House would consider it.

Mr. Phelps understood that the resolution charged at least that unworthy and corrupt consideration had entered into the verdict of the Senate.

The House then agreed to consider the resolution—yeas 78 nays 26—a strict party vote.

Mr. Bingham said it was not his purpose to delay the House except for a moment or two inasmuch as a question of order had been raised, and as it had been intimated that this was an attempt on the part of the House to exercise a power not warranted by the Constitution. He desired to say for himself, and he believed he could speak in behalf of all the managers, that the resolution expressly declared that its purpose was the further and more efficient prosecution of the impeachment of the President, predicated on information communicated to the managers that corrupt influence had been employed to prevent the successful prosecution by the House.

Mr. Manger rose to a point of order, namely, that after the managers appointed to conduct the prosecution against the President had discharged their duty it was improper for them to look to articles of impeachment against Senators, that being for the Senate itself to undertake.

The Speaker overruled the point because the House had resolved to consider the resolution.

Mr. Bingham, in reply to a question again called attention to the fact that the right to present additional testimony and additional articles at any time before judgment has been expressly reserved by the managers. They had no doubt that when the House undertook impeachment all power with which the Constitution invested them for just proper and legal impeachment should be employed from time to time. This was all that the resolution contemplated, so being

whether justice could be obtained by the President or any of his hired agents. It was a power which no man could successfully challenge and the habeas corpus could not control it. He did not say the truth of the information brought to the managers would be sustained by proof, but it would be the duty of the managers to investigate it.

Mr. Brooks—I ask the gentleman from Ohio to state what course the managers intend to pursue in this investigation?

Mr. Bingham—We intend simply to pursue the line of investigation that is stated in the resolution.

Mr. Brooks—With open doors or with shut doors?

Mr. Bingham, repeating the words, with open doors or with shut doors. (Laughter.) We intend to obey the orders of the House, sir.

Mr. Brooks—But it is to be *ex parte* what people generally call an inquisition, or is it to be a public examination?

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman need not inquire of me any further. He seems to be in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties.

Mr. Brooks—Very great difficulties.

Mr. Bingham proceeded to state that the managers followed the example set by Democrats in sitting with closed doors.

After further conversational debate, Mr. Bingham refused to answer any more questions and moved the previous question.

Mr. Robinson moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Ross moved that the House adjourn. The House by 22 to 79 refused to adjourn, and by 10 to 86 refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Robinson—I ask to make a suggestion in one word to the gentleman from Ohio. Would he not let this subject go to a select committee, or at all events to some committee that has on it a representative of the Democratic party, which we claim to be a majority of the people at the North. Is it not mockery to send it to a committee in which there is no representation of that party?

Mr. Bingham—I insist on the previous question.

Mr. Prayn—With the consent of the gentleman from Ohio, I should ask a question and make a suggestion.

Mr. Bingham declined to yield.

Mr. Prayn—I was not here when the discussion took place.

Mr. Bingham insisted on the previous question. It was seconded and the resolution was adopted, yeas 88, nays 13.

The House then, at 4.15, adjourned till Monday next, the Senate having disagreed to the concurrent resolution for a week's recess.

Canton Items.

A few days after the battle of Gettysburg, at the Shepherdsburg fight, Mr. Orlando A. Hayford, a private, brave, patriotic and faithful, in Capt. I. G. Virginia's Company, of the Second Maine Cavalry, was wounded in the thigh, by a conical ball, from the rebel sharpshooters. He was soon after conveyed to a hospital in Baltimore, where he was operated upon by an army butcher, with a surgeon's commission, at two or three different times, in search of the ball, with no remarkable result, except the severing of an artery, which caused a complete paralysis of two of his toes.

After five years he has suffered almost everything within the capacity of human endurance, with saintly patience, his constitution gradually yielding to the daily discharge from his wound unhealed. Yesterday, May 10th, Prof. Wm. W. Greene, of Bowdoin College, was called to examine and once more operate, for the relief of the bold, suffering soldier, gradually but surely dying in the midst of a numerous kindred, and a host of admiring and sympathizing friends.

The event, for several days anticipated, was dreaded by the whole community as the signal of his departure to join the regimental corps of those who bought our national integrity with their expiring breath; and a few only were willing to witness such a sunset of human life. About a dozen of his friends were admitted to the operating room; and at 10 o'clock he was stretched upon the table, under the influence of ether, when Prof. Green, assisted by Dr. J. G. Pierce, by whose advice the matter was undertaken, and Dr. Maxim of Hartford, proceeded to search for the cause of distress. The thigh was laid open to the bone, several pieces chiseled off, and the path of the ball followed up past the main artery, the pulsations of which were as distinctly manifest to the touch, as the exterior of the limb to the eye. Presently Prof. Green requested a pair of forceps which he projected into the wound he had made, and in a moment held up the ball, flattened and battered, before those who stood around, at which nine cheers leaped in silence from their hearts, while emotions of gratitude filled every bosom. After recovering from the influence of ether, the patient clasped the ball in his hand for twenty-four hours, in his joy at the result.

The operation, an exceedingly difficult one, employed thirty five minutes, and the inspiration of its successful issue stimulated a young man, (Rufus Tamney,) who had a charge of shot accidentally lodged in his arm some time in the fall of 1867, to have an operation upon himself, and accordingly Prof. Green laid open the arm, and extracted two large paper wads and fifteen to twenty shot that had been overlooked at its first dressing. Both patients are doing well, and all friends unite in gratitude and admiration for the scientific performance of the day.

Last week Messrs. Hayford & Bradford delivered to the farmers in this vicinity five thousand dollars worth of Hop roots and have orders yet to fill amounting to over ten thousand dollars.

Hartford Items.

HARTFORD, May 12th, 1868.

Mr. Editor.—Having heard from those that left here the 30th of March, for Minnesota, it may not be uninteresting to your increasing number of readers, to give a few items. Those that had a trade, found immediate employment; those that had not, and were not already provided for, joined the army of loafers, which are numerous.—One smart young man who refused \$25 per month in Hartford, has the prospect of get-

ting a chance on the Rail Road in May, as a thousand hands are advertised for. Another, an only son, who had an excellent chance at home upon a good farm, under a good cultivation, has the same prospect. In order to take a farm in the vicinity of Lakeland, one must have five or six hundred dollars that he can command, in order to go to work with profit. Those that are in the morning of life, without families, may battle with the many hardships that stare them in the face in the beautiful garden of the West; but those that have families and a good farm, without government bonds, had better face the deep snows of Oxford. Those families that have the Western fever and must die, had better take a trip out there and back again. It is a sure cure; no danger of a relapse.

Edmund DeCoster of East Rockfield, having engaged a number of hands in this vicinity, to assist in laying the pipe to convey the water into Portland, left last week. From one of the hands, Charles H. Cox, I learn the following: The ground was broken on Monday, the 4th inst. The pipe is 8 feet long, 2 feet in diameter, made of sheet iron put together like stove pipe, lined on the inside, one inch thick with cement, and the outside is covered with the same. Ditch is 4 feet wide, 6 feet deep, keeping the high way to Portland, via. Stroudwater.—Five hundred hands are now employed.—The cement is put on by steam, after the pipe arrives from Portland. 50 blis. of cement are now used daily, which will soon be increased to a hundred. This great expense for a water pipe which is to be one of the great blessings in store for Portland, is nothing compared to the expense of the pipe of the distill, which has been a curse to that beautiful city in years past.

A much larger breadth than usual of potatoes is being planted. Corn at \$1.60 and potatoes at \$1.20 per bushel tells against keeping many pigs for market. The price has already fallen from \$5 to \$3 apiece.—The manure used for the thousand acres of hops must be taken from the other hoed crops, which reduces the crop of hay. The steady growth of the village calls loudly upon the farmers to improve every moment of spring time, that they may have a surplus in the fall.

East Sumner Items.

Business is quite good here, this spring. Our mills have all they can do. S. Briggs is making Barrel Heads and Staves, for which he finds a ready sale in Yarmouth and Portland.

Messrs. Tilton are sending off their Rakes, which are a No. 1 article.

Mr. Zenas Stetson & N. W. Glover are repairing their houses in good style.

E. Robinson, Esq., is building a new barn in place of the one burned a year and a half ago.

George L. Barrows has bought in with L. B. Bisbee under the name of Bisbee & Barrows, and fitted up their store with an assortment usual for country stores.

D. Sewall is at the old stand with an assortment of choice groceries, &c.

The Rev. A. Maxwell delivered his farewell sermon last Sabbath, to quite a full house, who were attracted there (as they said) to hear him give them a thrashing, which he did very effectively. The church was never better satisfied with the decision of the council, than last Sabbath.

Mexico.

Narrow Escape.—As Mrs. John Goodrich of Andover, driving a very spirited horse, not seeming to have complete control of him, he being in a quick canter, was passing the dwelling house of H. W. Park last night, her wagon came in contact with the wagon of Alvin Smith, who was driving slowly in the same direction; both the wheels of her wagon passed inside of and completely over the near wheels of Smith's wagon, hers completely leaving the ground, the off wheels not touching ground for a distance of nearly twelve feet. Hearing the crash, I looked up just in time to see Mrs. Goodrich and wagon between heaven and earth, like some unmanageable air car. I expected to see the wagon upset and the lady badly injured, but luckily and wonderfully the wagon struck ground "right side up" uninjured, the lady badly frightened, and no further harm done than slightly injuring Smith's wagon. The thing could not be done again with the same results in trying it a thousand times.

Prolific.—A ewe belonging to Capt. Daniel Hall of Jersey City, gave birth to five lambs about ten days since, four of which are now "alive and doing well."

"Hop Fever."—Has got a wonderful hold on the people in this section, and an attempt is being made to get the legislature to make a law next winter compelling the factories to "shut down" during the month of September each year, so that hop raisers can procure help to pick them.

The Beautiful.—The late rain has placed the Androscoggin in a wild condition, and Rumford Falls with its roaring waters, wild torrents, and with millions of round timber pitching and rolling over them, presents a sight beautiful to behold. Come and see.

An Explanation.—Some of your readers may be led to wonder where Jersey City is situated. Most of them no doubt know where West Peru is, and may possibly have heard of Dixfield Village. Dixfield Village is a collection of houses, barns, mills, stores and lawyer's offices, on the north bank of the Androscoggin river, thirty six miles above Lewiston, and five miles below Mexico Corner. The very favorable opinion some—many of the Dixfieldites have of themselves, magnifies the size of their village in proportion as they magnify themselves, and in their greatness they call their

little village New York City. West Peru being across the river three fourths of a mile away, a little collection of buildings all in sight, and as a ferry boat plies between the two places in high water, they give to it the name of Jersey City, and as such it is known here and hereabouts. Mexico, May 18th, 1868.

Peru Items.

We are having a most beautiful rain, and grass is looking finely, but it is rather a hindrance to farmers about planting. Most farmers are getting along well. They are getting quite an amount of the Wisconsin hop roots and are well pleased with the good condition they have come in.

W. Woodsum, Jr., is commencing a splendid house, at West Peru, which will add much to the beauty of the place.

Dr. Maxim has sold his stand to V. A. Dunn, the blacksmith, who is a first rate workman, and will secure a great amount of work in that section.

B. Lovejoy is building a fine house on his new farm.

Mr. Abbott is remodeling his house, which will add much to the beauty of the place.

Cyrus Dunn has built, this spring a neat farmer's house for his son, on his new valley farm.

Fire at South Paris.

The stable and L part of the dwelling house of John Bicknell, Jr., of South Paris, were burned about 12 o'clock Wednesday night last. We have no other particulars.

Sudden Death. We are pained to record the death of Dr. Daniel G. Town, of Lovell, who died on Saturday, the 16th, being confined to his bed but a single day.—His death was caused by a boil upon the back of the neck. It caused him no alarm until Friday morning; when he came down stairs from his room, he told his family that he should never go up again. Dr. Wm. Towle of Fryeburg was called, but the inflammation soon extended to his brain, and he passed away the next morning. He was buried on Monday, in form, with Masonic honors, by the Pythagorean Lodge of Fryeburg, of which he was a member. He formerly practiced in Andover.

The beautiful and appropriate custom which originated in the South, of decorating the graves of the Soldiers, by strewing them with flowers, is to be adopted in the North, Gen. Logan, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, having issued an order to that effect. Gen. Beal has designated Saturday, the 30th of May, as the day for the observation of the ceremony in this State, and he enjoins upon the Commanders of the different Posts the duty of executing it.

We hope the suggestion will be generally heeded. Where there are burials in private grounds, let the neighbors show their esteem by contributing some little token, and decorating the graves of the worthy brave departed ones.

Editorial and Selected Items.

Communication relative to Norway Academy in type, but unavoidably crowded out this week. Will appear next week.

We learn that the Ursa Majors of Norway, the veteran Base Ball players who were challenged by the Paris Hill Veterans to a game, recently, one of the conditions being that the average age shall be 45, return for answer that they accept, the game to take place when they shall become qualified, which will be the 18th of June, 1881!

It will be seen that there is fun ahead, in the Base Ball line. The Ursa Majors of Norway, with great temerity, challenge the Pennessawassau to a game, with odds enough to secure the prize which is to be a Supper,—but we fear they will be choked so much in the play, that they will not relish their supper.

The Oxford Quarterly Meeting will be held in this town on Tuesday, June 9th, at 1 P. M., Rev. Mr. Gurney, preacher. The ministers' meeting will be the evening previous.

Gen. Virgin, the accomplished Reporter of decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court has just issued the 54th volume of Maine Reports.—[Portland Star.]

The rain which prevailed last week, still continues.

We find the Diamond brand of Flour, made by the Paris Mills Flouring Company, of South Paris, the very best in the market.

Fryeburg items too late for this week.

The Champion Silver Ball can be seen for a few days (if not longer) at Horace Cole's jewelry store, Norway.

At a meeting of the School Committee, last week, the vacancy in the Board was filled by the election of Milton F. Ricker, Principal of the Paris Hill Academy.

After the last hard frost, a man near New Albany, Indiana, offered to sell his prospective fruit crop for twenty-five cents. A bystander handed over the stamp in the presence of witnesses. The trees will be full of fruit, and a fierce quarrel is going on between the owner and the purchaser.

The presentation to a newly married lady, by her husband, of a washboard, mop, gridiron and pair of flatirons is sufficient cause for divorce in Illinois.

Like cures like. Sulphur comes from Vesuvius, therefore it is good for eruptions.

It is one of the singular facts that does not often occur, that potatoes are worth more than corn; cabbages are worth more than wheat; and a barrel of onions will purchase a barrel of flour. [Newburyport Herald.]

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in Norway Village, corner of Main and Pleasant streets, opposite E. C. Shackley's store, a two-story House, in good repair, and a well finished Stable, two good wells, about an acre of land, and 50 bearing cow trees.

For further particulars inquire, on the premises of
J. CARPENTER.