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## POETRY.

### Do a Good Turn When You Can.

How little we think, as we travel  
Through life's ups and downs, day by day,  
What good each might do for his neighbor,  
Did all of us go the right way;  
How many a poor fellow whose talents  
To elevate science would tend,  
Is lost to the world's gaze forever,  
And all for the want of a friend.  
Then stretch forth your hand like a brother,  
For remember that life's but a span;  
'Tis our duty to help one another,  
And do a good turn when we can.

Some boast of their wealth and connexions,  
And look with contempt upon those  
Of lower degree—quite forgetting  
The means by which they perhaps rose.  
So be kind to the poor and the lowly,  
Ne'er utter a word that's untrue;  
Prize the maxim which says—Act to others  
As you would they should act to you.  
Then stretch forth your hand like a brother,  
Since life after all's but a span;  
Let us try to assist one another,  
And do a good turn when we can.

## SONG.

BY CHARLES KINSLEY.

The world goes up and the world goes down,  
And the sunshine follows the rain,  
And yesterday's cheer and yesterday's frown  
Can never come over again,  
Sweet wife,  
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm through man be cold,  
And the night will hallow the day,  
Till the heart which at even was weary and old  
Can rise in the morning gay,  
Sweet wife,  
To its work in the morning gay.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE BALTIMORE PLOT To Assassinate Abraham Lincoln.

[From Harper's Monthly, for June.]

The veil of mystery has never yet been  
lifted from the evidence disclosing the plot  
to assassinate Abraham Lincoln on his con-  
templated passage through Baltimore, on  
the 23d of February, 1861. Considerations  
affecting the personal safety of those by  
whom the conspiracy was detected pre-  
vented a disclosure at the time. The subsequent  
assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and the dis-  
closures connected with the trial and con-  
viction of Booth's associates, removed any  
doubt in regard to the real existence of the  
plot.

The truth may now be disclosed, and the  
public desire to know the exact facts upon  
which Mr. Lincoln acted may now be grati-  
fied. The circumstances detailed in this  
article are taken from the records of Allen  
Pinkerton, the Chief Detective, and are se-  
lected from the reports written out daily at  
the time, by those engaged in the investi-  
gation, and they are believed by the writer  
of this article to be true.

The election of Abraham Lincoln to the  
Presidency was immediately seized upon by  
the reckless conspirators, who had long been  
plotting the overthrow of the Union, as a  
pretext upon which to consummate their de-  
signs. They at once employed all the ma-  
chinery of popular agitation to create a pub-  
lic opinion, and "fire the public heart," so  
that it would sanction the deeds of violence  
and outrage which they contemplated.

Special efforts were made to render Mr.  
Lincoln personally odious and contemptible.  
No falsehood was to go, no lie too infa-  
mous, no statement too exaggerated to be  
used for this purpose. These means were  
resorted to with systematic concert, until  
the mass of the people in the slave States  
were made to believe that this pure, patient,  
humane, Christian statesman was a mon-  
ster, whose vices and passions made him  
odious, whose habits made him an object of  
just abhorrence.

Maryland, a border State, occupied a po-  
sition of peculiar importance, and great ef-  
forts were made to bring her within the con-  
trol of secession. Emisaries were sent to  
her from South Carolina and elsewhere, and  
nothing left undone to secure her co-opera-  
tion in their revolutionary movements. These  
efforts were too successful; still there  
were many bold spirits who gathered around  
that intrepid leader, Henry Winter Davis,  
resolved to stand by the Union at all haz-  
ards. But a majority of the wealthiest class-  
es, and those in office, with a few excep-  
tions, were in sympathy with the rebellion,  
and the spirit of treason for a time swept  
like a tornado over the State.

On the 11th of February, Mr. Lincoln,  
with a few personal friends, left his quiet,  
modest home to enter upon that tempestu-  
ous political career which carried him to a  
martyr's grave. With a dim, mysterious  
foreshadowing of the future, he uttered to  
his friends and neighbors his sad farewell.  
He seemed to be conscious that he might  
see the place, which had been his home for  
a quarter of a century, where "his children  
were born," and where one of them was  
buried, no more. Conscious of the great  
duties which devolved upon him, greater  
than those devolving upon any President  
since Washington, he humbly expressed his  
reliance upon "Divine Providence," and  
asked his friends to pray that he might receive  
the assistance of Almighty God.

As he journeyed toward the Capital, re-

ceived everywhere with the earnest sym-  
pathies of the people, his spirits rose, and when  
he pronounced "good by" to the Prairie  
State, at the State line, he said, Behind the  
cloud the sun is shining still." And on he  
sped, through the great free States of In-  
diana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York,  
to fulfill his great mission.

There was living at this time in Chicago,  
a man by the name of Allen Pinkerton, one  
of the boldest, most shrewd and skillful  
detectives of any country. He had always  
been a thorough anti-slavery man, a super-  
intendent of the "underground railroad," a  
friend and companion of Lovejoy, and the  
"old guard" of early abolitionists in Illi-  
nois. With his anti-slavery character well  
known, such was his reputation as a detec-  
tive that Mr. Guthrie, when Secretary of the  
Treasury, had notwithstanding, employed  
him as a government detective. In 1860-  
61 he was in the employ of the railroad com-  
panies of the Northwest.

In the winter of 1861 General Scott, see-  
ing the gathering storm, called to Washing-  
ton a few national troops. The passage of  
these over the North Central and Philadel-  
phia, Washington and Baltimore railroads  
greatly exasperated the conspirators in Bal-  
timore and elsewhere, and threats were op-  
enly made, and organizations effected, to  
destroy the railroad tracks, burn their  
bridges, and the great steam ferry-boat by  
which the Susquehanna was crossed at Havre  
de Grace.

In February Pinkerton was employed by  
the officers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington  
and Baltimore road to investigate and as-  
certain the facts in regard to these matters,  
with a view of protecting their road. For  
this purpose he removed to Baltimore, tak-  
ing with him such of his detective force as  
he thought best suited to his purpose.

While thus engaged an officer of the road  
he learned that a young gentleman of high  
official position under the State and national  
governments, had declared that he was one  
of a band who had sworn to take the life of  
Lincoln, on his way to Washington. The  
officer communicated this fact to Pinkerton,  
and he immediately asked and obtained  
permission to investigate this conspiracy.  
It was now to be plot and counterplot.

A warm admirer of the President elect  
whom he had known in Illinois, Pinkerton  
determined that, if coolness, courage and  
skill could save the life of Mr. Lincoln and  
prevent the revolution which would follow  
his violent death, he would accomplish it.  
His plan was with his detectives to enter  
Baltimore as residents of Charleston and  
New Orleans, and by assuming to be seces-  
sionists of the most extreme violence, to  
secure entrance into their secret societies  
and military organizations, and thus pos-  
sess themselves of their secret plans. In  
looking over his corps he found two men  
admirably adapted to the object he had in  
view, both young, and both able to assume  
and successfully carry out the character of  
a hot-blooded, fierce secessionist. One of  
these, whom I shall call Howard, was of  
French descent. He had been carefully edu-  
cated for a Jesuit priest, and added to his  
collegiate studies were the advantages of  
extensive foreign travel and the ability to  
speak with great facility several foreign  
languages; and a knowledge of the South,  
its localities, prejudices, customs, and lead-  
ing men, derived from several years' resi-  
dence in New Orleans and other Southern  
cities. With these qualifications he pos-  
sessed a fine personal appearance, insinuat-  
ing manners, and that power of adaptation  
to the persons whom they wish to influence,  
popularly attributed to the Jesuits. How-  
ard was instructed to assume the character  
of an extreme secessionist, go to a first-class  
hotel, register his name, and his residence  
as New Orleans, visiting places of amuse-  
ment, seek the acquaintance and secure the  
confidence of the young aristocracy of that  
city; enter their clubs, penetrate their sec-  
rets and learn the wild projects it was known  
they were then forming. He was also in-  
structed to make daily reports to his chief,  
then under an assumed name, occupying an  
office and nominally carrying on a regular  
business in Baltimore. These reports now  
lying before me, are curious and interesting.  
They show that Howard was eminently suc-  
cessful, that he soon became a welcome guest,  
among many of the first families in that old  
and refined city.

Another of Pinkerton's agents was of  
graver character, one whose devotion to his  
country in the most pious and thankless  
character of a spy, led to his ignominious  
death at Baltimore. I may, therefore, call  
him by his real name, Timothy Webster.  
He was adapted to operate on the middle  
and lower classes of society; of great phys-  
ical strength and endurance, skilled in all  
athletic sports, a good shot, and with a  
strong will and bordering on rashness; a  
man whose exploits as the Union spy would  
be in daring and romance equal, if not sur-  
passed, those of the Harvey Birch of Cooper.

Webster went into the secret service of  
the Government under the administration of  
Mr. Lincoln, and, as an illustration of the  
condition of public feeling after the attack

There were other agents, and among them  
a Mrs. Warn, a lady whom the chivalry of  
the Monumental City would then have pro-  
nounced as "fascinating" as some of their  
fair friends did Howard.

By the 14th of February Pinkerton's ma-  
chinery was fairly in running order; his  
agents in full communion with the clubs and  
secret societies of Baltimore, so that an in-  
terview was planned and brought about be-  
tween Howard's chief and Captain Fer-  
nandina, one of the most active of the con-  
spirators. Ferdinandina was an Italian, or of  
Italian descent. He had lived in the South  
for many years, and was thoroughly posses-  
sed of the idea of Southern wrongs, and that  
the South had been outraged by the election  
of Lincoln; and, educated with Italian ideas,  
he justified the use of the stiletto and as-  
sassination as a means of preventing the  
President elect from taking his seat in the  
Executive chair. He was an enthusiast and  
a fanatic. In the interview with Ferdinandina,  
which took place at—aloon, in the pres-  
ence of some of the military company which  
he commanded—his lieutenant and others  
in their confidence—in the course of the  
conversation Ferdinandina, believing he was  
addressing a thorough secessionist, said:  
"Lincoln shall never, never be President.  
My life is of no consequence. I am willing  
to give it for him. I will sell my life for  
that of that abolitionist. As Orsini gave  
his life for Italy, I am ready to die for the  
rights of the South."

Some one present remarked:  
"Are there no means of saving the  
South except by assassination?"

"No," said he; "you might as well try  
to blow down the Washington monument  
with your breath as to change our purpose  
—die he must and shall; and," he added,  
turning to Captain T—, a co-conspirator,  
"we will, if necessary, all die together.  
Every captain will in that day prove him-  
self a hero. The first shot fired, the head  
traitor Lincoln dead, and all Maryland will  
be with us and the South freed." "Mr. H—  
—," said he turning to Pinkerton, "If I  
alone must do it I shall not hesitate,  
Lincoln shall die in this city."

The next day Pinkerton met the same  
Captain T—, one of Ferdinandina's associ-  
ates, who called Pinkerton aside and whis-  
pered:

"It is determined that that G—d—d—  
Lincoln shall never pass through here alive!  
The d—d abolitionist shall never set foot  
on Southern soil but to find a grave." He  
added: "I have seen Colonel Kane, Chief  
of Police, and he is all right, and in one  
week from to-day the North shall want a  
new President for Lincoln will be dead."

Among the associates of Howard he  
meets with a fast young gentleman by the  
name of Hill, who proudly exhibits a good  
Palmetto badge, and represents himself as a  
lieutenant in the Palmetto Guards, a secret  
military organization in Baltimore. How-  
ard, the ardent secessionist from New  
Orleans, chiding the slower and more  
cautious action of the friends in Maryland,  
and Hill, of the Palmetto Guards, become  
bosom friends. They drink, go to con-  
certs, theatres, and other places of amuse-  
ments together. Hill, who has social  
position in Baltimore, introduces his accom-  
plished friend from Louisiana, and finally  
opens to him, in part, the secrets of the

on Fort Sumpter, I insert the following in-  
cident:

In April he was traveling by railroad  
from Winchester west, and observed in the  
car six commissioners or emissaries from  
South Carolina and Georgia, each of them  
wearing conspicuously a black and white  
cockade. They received marked attention  
from the passengers and from the people at  
the stations. Soon the attention of Webster  
was attracted to a man rather beyond mid-  
dle age, a planter or farmer, with a most  
resolute and determined expression of face.  
He became excited by the cockade gentle-  
men, known to be rebel agents. He seem-  
ed restless and uneasy, and as they passed  
him would scowl upon them with un-  
disguised hostility. Finally Webster, who  
sat watching, saw him draw a revolver from  
his pocket and place it on the seat beside  
him, and as the six rebel emissaries ap-  
proached him, he rose in his seat took off  
his hat, and looking sternly at them ex-  
claimed, "Gentlemen, I am from Tennessee.  
I say hurrah for Andrew Jackson and damn  
all those who would destroy the Union!"  
and then resumed his seat. The car, filled  
with men, was silent, every one expecting a  
fight. Several gentlemen approached the  
man, but after looking in his face passed on  
in silence. Soon after three other rebel  
agents wearing cockades came in. Rising  
again, and stepping on the seat, he raised  
his hat and again exclaimed, still more  
pointedly, "Hurrah for Andrew Jackson  
and damn all men who wear cockades!"  
Several persons sitting near him rose and  
left the car, not caring to be present at the  
expected fight. Directly four rather  
rough-looking men came and took the vac-  
ant seats near him. They were his neigh-  
bors from East Tennessee. A crowd of  
men, with those wearing cockades, gather-  
ed at each end of the car. He rose the  
third time, and stepping into the passage,  
looking first at one end and then the other,  
he took off his hat and said, "I say hurrah  
for Andrew Jackson and damn all traitors  
who wear cockades!" Such was the deter-  
mination expressed in his eye and bearing  
that none assailed him. The cockade men  
all left and were no more seen in the car on  
the train.

plot to assassinate Lincoln. He himself  
goes into it with reluctance. "What a  
pity," says he to Howard, "that this  
glorious Union must be destroyed all on  
account of that monster Lincoln!"

The plan was to excite and exasperate  
the popular feelings against Mr. Lincoln to  
the utmost. On the published programme  
he was to enter Baltimore from Harrisburg  
on the 23d of February by the Northern  
Central Railroad, and would reach Balti-  
more about the middle of the day. A vast  
crowd would meet him at the Calvert Street  
depot, at which it was expected he would  
take an open carriage, and ride, nearly a  
mile and a half, to the Washington depot.  
It would be very easy for a determinate  
man to shoot him on his passage. Agents  
of the conspirators had been in the prin-  
cipal Northern cities, watching the move-  
ments of the Presidential party, ready to telegraph  
to Baltimore any change of route. A cipher  
was agreed upon, so that the conspira-  
tors could communicate with each other  
without the facts leaking out through the  
telegraph offices. Meanwhile the idea of  
assassination preyed upon the mind of Hill;  
he grew sad and melancholy and plunged  
still deeper into dissipation. Howard is his  
constant companion and confidential friend;  
"skadon" in the language of the profession;  
at times he is thoughtful and then he breaks  
out into rhapsodies. He talks to Howard  
of dreams and death. "I am destined to  
die," said Hill, shrouded with glory. If a  
man had the nerve he could immortalize  
himself by plunging a knife into Lincoln's  
heart. Let us," said he, have another  
Brutus. I swear," said he, "I will kill  
Lincoln before he reaches the Washington  
depot, not that I love Lincoln less, but my  
country more. I am ready to do the deed,  
and then I will proudly announce my name,  
and say: 'Gentlemen, arrest me, I am the  
man,' and then I will be called one that  
gave his country liberty." When our coun-  
try draws lots, if the red battle falls to me,  
I will do it willingly. Perhaps," said he,  
"Lincoln may conclude to come by way of  
Havre de Grace; if so, the ferry boat across  
the Susquehanna will be the best place to do  
the deed. I will go out there and kill him  
if it is so ordered." Notwithstanding his  
contemplated crime he had some good  
traits; he was warmly attached to his moth-  
er, spoke tenderly of her, and talked to  
Howard of pecuniary provision being made  
for her, if he should sacrifice his life in the  
enterprise.

Webster had gone to Perryman'sville, and  
securing the confidence of the secessionists  
there, had joined the military company which  
was drilling with a view of destroying the  
railroads, burning the bridges, and the ferry  
boat on the Susquehanna.

The time for Mr. Lincoln's passage  
through Baltimore was rapidly approach-  
ing, but the exact plans for operations by  
the conspirators had not been agreed upon.  
The popular feeling against him had,  
through the press, and by harangues, and  
all the means by which the public mind is  
operated upon, been inflamed and exasper-  
ated to the highest pitch. Thousands of  
the more ignorant had been wrought upon  
by the intelligent until they were ready for  
any act of violence and atrocity. The lead-  
ers finally fully determined that the assas-  
sination should take place at the Calvert  
Street depot. A vast crowd of secession-  
ists were to assemble at the place and await  
the arrival of the train with Mr. Lincoln.  
They were to go early and fill the narrow  
streets and passages immediately surround-  
ing it. It was known among the leaders  
that George P. Kane, the Marshal of Pol-  
ice, subsequently arrested by Gen. Banks,  
and afterwards an officer in the rebel army,  
would detail but a small police force to at-  
tend the arrival and nominally clear and  
protect a passage for Mr. Lincoln and his  
suite, and that that small force would be  
sympathizers with the secessionists. When  
the train should enter the depot, and Mr.  
Lincoln should attempt to pass through the  
narrow passage leading to the street, some  
roughs were to raise a row on the outside,  
and all the police were to rush away to quell  
the disturbance. At this moment the police  
being withdrawn, Mr. Lincoln would find  
himself in a dense, excited, and hostile  
crowd, hustled and jammed, and then the  
fatal blow was to be struck. A swift steam-  
er was to be stationed in Chesapeake Bay,  
with a boat connected, ready to take the  
assassin on board as soon as the deed was  
done, and convey him to a Southern port,  
where he would have been received with  
acclamations and honored as a hero. But  
who should do the bloody deed? It was  
feared by some that Hill lacked the nerve  
and coolness. To determine this question,  
a meeting of the conspirators was held on  
the night of the 18th of February. Some  
twenty persons were collected, each of whom  
had taken an oath of secrecy, and also  
sworn, if designated, that he would take  
the life of the President elect. It was ar-  
ranged that ballots should be prepared and  
placed in a hat, and that the person who  
drew a red ballot should be the assassin.  
The drawing was made in a darkened room

so that none could know who drew the fatal  
ballot except he who had it, and no one  
was to disclose to the others the color of  
the ballot he drew. And now the leaders,  
to make success more certain, placed eight  
red ballots in the hat, and eight red ballots  
were drawn, each man drawing one believ-  
ing that upon his courage, strength and  
skill alone depended what he regarded as  
the cause of the South, each supposing that  
he alone was charged with the execution of  
the deed.

The weapons and the mode of death were  
to be left to the person who drew the red  
ballot.

A knowledge of all these facts having  
been obtained by Pinkerton, he on the  
night of February 20th hastened to meet the  
Presidential party at Philadelphia.

While these plots had been going on, Mr.  
Lincoln and his friends, unconscious of dan-  
ger, were pursuing their journey toward  
the Capital. Vast crowds had everywhere  
assembled to welcome and congratulate  
him, and pledged to him their support in  
the maintenance of the integrity of the Re-  
public, its Constitution and laws. At  
Philadelphia Mr. Pinkerton met the Presi-  
dential party, and laid before Mr. Judd, of  
Chicago, a confidential personal friend of  
Mr. Lincoln, in detail the facts in regard  
to the conspiracy. Assassination was then  
a crime scarcely known in the United  
States, and assassination for political rea-  
sons was almost incredible. Conscious of  
the existence of the plot, and knowing the  
trustworthiness of those from whom he de-  
rived his information, Pinkerton yet feared he  
should have difficulty in inducing Mr. Lin-  
coln to adopt measures to secure his safety.  
The President elect was an unsuspecting  
man.

After laying the matter in all its details  
before Judd, and satisfying him of the ex-  
istence of the plot, and of the extreme peril  
Mr. Lincoln could incur by attempting to  
pass through Baltimore according to the  
programme Pinkerton and Judd had an in-  
terview with the President elect, and laid  
the matter before him. On the night of the  
21st February, after the interview, Mr.  
Pinkerton made this entry in his journal:

"While Mr. Judd detailed the circum-  
stances of the conspiracy, Mr. Lincoln lis-  
tened very attentively, but did not say a  
word, nor did his countenance which I close-  
ly watched, show any emotion. He was  
thoughtful, serious, but decidedly firm."

Pinkerton then, himself, went over the  
ground, detailing to Mr. Lincoln all the  
facts connected with Ferdinandina, Hill and  
others, the condition of popular feeling, and  
the plans of the assassins; also the fact that  
Kane, Chief of Police, had declared that he  
would have no "police escort." He told  
him that there were perhaps ten or fifteen  
desperadoes, wild, enthusiastic, young men  
who had been wrought up to a pitch of fan-  
aticism, in which they really believed they  
would be patriots and martyrs in taking his  
life, even at the cost of their own; that they  
had bound themselves by oaths to assassinate  
him; that a vast excited crowd would  
meet him at the depot of the Northern Cen-  
tral Railroad, a fight would be got up in the  
crowd, and this would be the signal for the  
attack on his person, and in the melee a  
dozen desperate men, armed with revolvers  
and dirks, each sworn to take his life, would  
be upon his path, and that Mr. Pinker-  
ton, felt a moral conviction that he could  
not pass from the Calvert Street depot to  
the Washington depot, a mile and a half,  
in an open carriage, alive.

Both Judd and Pinkerton pressed these  
and other corroborating facts upon him with  
all the power which they possessed, and it  
was suggested that he should change the pro-  
gramme, and take the night train for Wash-  
ington that very night. Mr. Judd said to  
him: "These proofs cannot now be made  
public, as the publication of the facts would  
involve the lives of several of Mr. Pinker-  
ton's force, and among others, the life of  
Webster, serving in a rebel company under  
drill, at Perryman's, in Maryland." Some  
other conversation was held between him  
and Mr. Judd, in regard to the construction  
that would be placed upon his conduct if he  
changed the programme and went directly  
to Washington. Mr. Judd then asked,  
"Will you, upon any statement that can be  
[Continued on fourth page]

† If there are any who have hitherto en-  
tertained doubts of Mr. Lincoln's peril, the  
facts set forth in this article will doubtless  
remove them. The circumstances set forth  
in Mr. Pinkerton's records should be read  
with a recollection of the disclosures on the  
trial of Booth's associates. And it should be  
also remembered that a few days after Mr.  
Lincoln's passage through Baltimore, this  
same mob, under the instigation of the same  
leaders, attacked and killed not less than  
four, and wounded many others, of the  
Massachusetts Sixth on their passage  
through Baltimore. What had these sol-  
diers done to excite that mob, as compared  
with their exasperated feelings toward Mr.  
Lincoln? Would a mob that attacked a  
regiment of armed men have been deterred  
from attacking one man, whom they regard-  
ed as a tyrant and chief object of their hat-  
red?



# The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 19, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

SCHUYLER COLFAX,

DEMOCRATS.

## Union Republican State Convention.

All citizens of this State who rejoice that the great civil war has happily terminated in the discomfiture of rebellion; who would hold fast the unity and integrity of the republic, and maintain its paramount right to defend its most just and exalted principles 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 extinction 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 8th 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, Secretary.

Chairman State Committee.

## SECOND DISTRICT

### UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Union Republicans of the Second Congressional District are requested to meet in Convention by delegates, at AUBURN, on Thursday, the 25th day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the XLII Congress, and a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States.

Chairmen of the several city, town and plantation committees are requested to forward the names of their delegates to the chairman of the District Committee, at Auburn, in advance of the Convention. The committee will be in session on the evening of June 24th, at the office of the County Commissioners in Auburn, and at the Hall on the day of the Convention, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive credentials.

The following is the apportionment of delegates to the several towns and plantations of Oxford Co.:  
Albany, 2; Andover, 3; Bethel, 1; Brunswick, 2; Buckfield, 3; Byron, 1; Canton, 3; Denmark, 2; Duxbury, 1; Fryburg, 4; Gilsum, 2; Hartford, 1; Greenwood, 4; Hamner, 1; Hartford, 1; Hebron, 3; Hiram, 2; Newry, 2; Lovell, 1; Mason, 1; Mexico, 2; Newry, 2; Lovell, 1; Norway, 5; Oxford, 4; Paris, 2; Peru, 3; Rumford, 4; Saxe, 2; Roxbury, 1; Sumner, 4; Sweden, 2; Stoneham, 1; Waterford, 3; Woodstock, 3; Franklin Pl., 1; Hiram's Grt., 1; Lincoln Pl., 1; Milton Pl., 1; Riley Pl., 1.  
Total, 101.

CHAS. J. TALBOT, ROY P. WHITNEY, District Committee.

JAS. T. CLARK, ROY P. WHITNEY, District Committee.

May 25, 1868.

## COUNTY

### UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Union Republicans of Oxford County, are requested to meet in Convention by delegates, at Paris Court House, on Friday, the 26th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating two candidates for Senator, one candidate for Register of Probate, one candidate for County Commissioner, one candidate for Sheriff, and one candidate for County Treasurer.

The basis of representation will be as follows:—Each city, town and plantation, one delegate; and an additional delegate for each seventy-five votes, or fraction of the same numbering thirty-eight or more, cast for Governor Chamberlain in 1866.

By this basis, the several towns and plantations are entitled to the same number of delegates that they are entitled to in the District Convention.

W. W. VIRGIN, Republican County Committee.

W. B. LAPHAM, Republican County Committee.

CHAS. J. TALBOT, Republican County Committee.

E. FOSTER, JR., Republican County Committee.

E. G. FARRINGTON, Republican County Committee.

June 10, 1868.

## THE CAMPAIGN DEMOCRAT.

So many have expressed a desire that we should keep our offer to supply it for six months, for fifty cents, open till the 1st of July, that we consent to do it.

## The Assassination Plot.

The article on the first page on the contemplated assassination of President Lincoln, on his way to the Capitol before his inauguration, will be read with interest, as it is intensely thrilling. It shows conclusively that what has been charged vaguely heretofore, and been scoffed at by democrats as without foundation, was literally true.

This assassination spirit was an outgrowth and natural result of the terrible crime of slavery, which, sustained by violence, bro't forth the like. It is the spirit which Mr. Fverts, who defended President Johnson before the Senate at the impeachment trial, characterized at one time, as but the "breathing of the hellish rebellion."

## Cider and Domestic Wines.

It will be seen by a law of the last Legislature, that unadulterated Cider and domestic Wines, manufactured from fruits, the product of this State, for medicinal and sacramental purposes, can be sold legally.

SECT. 1. Chapter thirty-three of the public laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, entitled an act for the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops, and chapter one hundred and thirty of the public laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled an act additional to an act amendatory of the same, shall not be construed to prohibit the sale of unadulterated cider in any case, nor shall said act be construed to prohibit the sale of domestic wines manufactured from fruits, the product of this State, for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

[Approved March 6, 1868.]

Gov. Chamberlain has manifested his interest for the orphans of the soldiers and sailors, by a donation of \$50 to the Orphan's Home Association, in Bath.

## The Congressional Canvass.

The latest phase of the Congressional canvass indicates that Franklin county will be nearly united on S. P. Morrill, Esq., as Messrs. Talbot and Weston have retired from the field. Sagadahoc, from the returns of Bath and several towns, will be as strongly united on Mr. Gilbert.

Androscoggin stands, as reported, Frye 38, Dingley 30, with Livermore, 4, to be heard from.

But a few towns in Oxford have made choice of delegates yet, as follows: Norway, Oxford, Woodstock, Hebron and Mexico. They are all favorable to Mr. Perham, excepting Oxford, a portion of whose delegation is favorable to Mr. Dingley.

There is no doubt but this county will be well united in sending delegates favorable to the re-nomination of Mr. Perham—but they will nearly all go to the Convention free and untrammelled, prepared to act for the best interests of the District.

Should the counties act by themselves, or nearly so, the first ballot would be something like this: Perham, 90 to 100; Morrill, 57; Gilbert, 40; Frye, 42 to 50; Dingley, 30 to 38.

If any towns in Oxford county should go for either of the candidates out of the county, they would be offset by some towns in the other counties which have already elected men pledged to Mr. Perham.

It looks as if such a state of affairs existed as to require the re-nomination of our present worthy incumbent, upon whom all could very cordially unite.

## Oxford County Delegates.

The following is a list of delegates to the several Conventions, from all the towns which we have heard from:

### NORWAY.

At a republican caucus held at Norway, June 13th to choose delegates to the Congressional Convention, W. W. Virgin, Esq., introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the delegates from this town to the Congressional Convention, be instructed to use all fair and honorable means for the re-nomination of Hon. Sidney Perham for candidate for Member of Congress from this District.

And thereupon, the following delegates were chosen: L. H. Winsley, E. H. Brown, Frank Danforth, Elden Barker, and W. W. Virgin.

State—G. L. Beal, Rollin Town, E. F. Beal, A. M. Merriam, Freeland Howe.

### WOODSTOCK.

State Convention—Alden Chase, Dr. Lapham, and H. C. Davis.

Congressional—Dr. Lapham, Joshua Perham, and Thomas R. Day.

County—Alden Chase, Isaac S. Curtis, Thomas R. Day.

### BETHEL.

Congressional—Abner Davis, I. G. Kimball, M. C. Foster, S. R. Sheban, G. P. Bear.

### OXFORD.

Congressional—John J. Perry, George P. Whitney, Solomon W. Records, and Thomas Baker.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says: "It was the largest and most exciting caucus ever held in this town since the formation of the Republican party. It was a square hand to hand fight between the friends of Frye and Dingley. The Dingley ticket was victorious by one majority."

State Convention—Orins Millet, A. C. Herriek, E. B. Harlow.

Congressional—A. K. Bampus, S. H. Keene, S. R. Bridgman.

County—C. C. Cushman, Z. L. Packard, N. Q. Bachelder.

The general expression at the caucus, on the congressional nomination, was to go to the Convention uncommitted, so as to act in concert with the County delegation.

### MEXICO.

Congressional—Wm. M. Hall and Carlton T. Gleason.

County—W. M. Hall, Carlton T. Gleason and Wm. H. Wiley.

Each delegation are authorized to fill vacancies.

Henry W. Park, V. M. Abbott, J. H. Gleason, were chosen Town Committee, and they were authorized to appoint a delegate to the State Convention.

## Franklin County.

Editor Oxford Democrat:—The various Congressional candidates in Franklin County have all withdrawn in favor of Mr. S. P. Morrill, who will take to the Auburn Convention a nearly unanimous delegation from this County. We re-affirm our claim to the next member of Congress, and shall expect our friends in the other counties to yield to us in the most cordial and gracious manner! Mr. Morrill will represent the District with ability, and is ready to be sacrificed upon this altar of patriotism!

Yours, truly,

W.

The Lewiston Journal says: Senator Morrill of Maine has filed his opinion on the article of Impeachment. It is very elaborate, and does not fall behind any of the best efforts of our able Senator. The special pleading of cold casuists and heartless lawyers against Andrew Johnson's punishment for measureless crime is fearlessly examined and exposed, while the rights of the people to sit in judgment over all such cases is boldly asserted.

Washington special says that it has been determined by many Senators to press to a vote the resolution providing for the expulsion of Senator Saulsbury for intoxication. Both Friday and Saturday he appeared in the Senate chamber highly intoxicated, making a disgraceful exhibition of himself. It was not until force was used that his presence was dispensed with.

## Young Man!

When you are asked to cast your first vote for the Democratic party, because your father was brought up in that faith, reflect for yourself, and look at the record of the two great parties of the country, for the past five years. You live in times when knowledge is diffused generally, and you can read for yourself and have an opinion of your own. Republican principles are boldly avowed, and challenge investigation. It was the Republican party that upheld our flag when it was ruthlessly assailed—it is this party which kept up our national credit, and which is in favor of paying, in good faith, our national debt. You may be told that the Democratic party will relieve the country of the burthen of taxation now existing, which we admit to be great—but whence came this vast debt—it is the cost of our rebellion—it was incurred by putting down a rebellion which Democrats got up, and which the Democratic party of the North fostered and encouraged.

Do not ally yourself with men who sneered at our efforts to uphold the old flag, who rejoiced when the dear old flag trailed in the dust—who said we could never succeed and who did all they could to prevent success. Do nothing to encourage men, who, in the times of our country's peril "whined across the war path of our nation!" Whom should the public sentiment elevate to power?

"Not he whose hand is ever ready to stand The march of progress, high and grand, By heroes led; The dastard, mighty heaven will brand As worse than dead."

## Turning States Evidence.

Since the democratic party, for its political corruption under Frank Pierce and James Buchanan, has been indignantly hurled from power, it has affected an air of innocence, and complained to the dear people of the corruption of the Republican party. When a man, high in official station, like Mr. Rollins, the efficient Commissioner of Internal Revenue, feels obliged to resign on account of the political corruption which he sees in his own department, it may be taken as the strongest evidence that can be produced. It is confession. Now let every democrat read his letter of resignation, and see where the corruption is.

He states as the reasons for his resignation, that after the Philadelphia Convention there were numerous removals of assessors and collectors of the internal revenue throughout the country for political considerations, which was a sad blow to the reputation and efficiency of the service. They were made regardless of his wishes as Commissioner, and he would have resigned long ago, but he had yielded to the judgment of friends, who thought that the public interests would be promoted by his remaining in office. All the nominations since have been made without reference to his opinion of their fitness, and his recommendations for removal even for the grossly misconducted. Assistant assessors and inspectors, appointed in accordance with the usage, by the Secretary upon the nomination of assessors and collectors, are either dishonest or incompetent, and their removal he sees no hope of securing. While he continues in office, he is sought to be made responsible for these failures, although absolutely powerless to prevent them. He closes with an acknowledgement of the personal and official kindness of the Secretary towards him.

Mr. Editor:—The political canvass is now opened in good earnest. Our chief standard bearer is selected and receives the earnest and hearty support of all true and loyal Republicans, from the East to the West, North and South. The great Republican party is now putting on the finishing touch to their great and noble work, viz: the "subduing of the slave driver's rebellion," and the reorganization of the civil governments of the late rebellious States. Practically the work is accomplished; yet we now have a duty to do. We wish to put the government for the next four years in the hands of good and honest men, who will see that the loyal citizens, white or black, shall be sacredly protected. Our common enemy, the old Democratic party, is at work as they never worked before. They are willing to sacrifice name and even principles, if any they have, to succeed in the coming election; and are even at the present time seeking to make a standard bearer of Judge Chase, who, until of late, has been one of the foremost advocates of equal rights and negro suffrage.

It behooves us, as Republicans of old Oxford, to make this last great fight for Union and Freedom a success. We may have had many local differences, (yet I trust they are few), and no doubt many worthy candidates may not have received their rights, but in this campaign all must be a unit. Organization must be our watchword. Let every Republican canvass with the doubtless—see that he is provided with a good newspaper—for intelligence is what we rely upon, and above all, let all factions be united. Now, in eastern Oxford in the last fall campaign, particularly in the towns of Buckfield and Canton, there was much party strife, and I have no doubt but some feel sore and ill-used; yet all of these troubles must be buried for the sake of victory.

In our State Legislature the coming year, we have a United States Senator to elect, and a reliable man must be selected, and no democratic or semi-democratic is wanted from Republican districts. The Republican citizens of Oxford will hold these disaffected men, no matter as to what clique they belong, responsible for all and any bolting or trading that may serve to defeat the regular nominees.

Now, brother Republicans, let us organize, and leave no honorable method untried to insure victory.

CITIZENS.

The hot weather is starting vegetation wonderfully.

## Washington Items.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Senator from Maryland, who is altogether too independent and high minded a man to suit the Maryland Democracy—they having elected another in his stead—was nominated by the President, Minister to England, and received the compliment of a confirmation without reference to a committee. Mr. Johnson, though a democrat, has frequently voted with the Republicans, and is probably as unobjectionable a man as could be nominated on that side.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—It is understood to be the intention of our government to bring about speedy settlement of the questions at issue, and that is the principal reason for sending Johnson to England at this time. The plan which our government proposes, it is thought, will be acceptable to the English government.

The World's Washington dispatch says the President on Saturday formally tendered to Everts the position of the Attorney General. The matter is under advisement by Everts, who is expected to inform Johnson Monday of his acceptance or declination.

Probably another effort may be made in the House to postpone the tax bill until December. A number of Congressmen who are very anxious for immediate adjournment have been busy canvassing to secure that end. They think they can carry their point and make the House pass an amendatory bill including only whiskey, tobacco, petroleum, and a few other articles. There seems to be a clear majority in favor of going on and completing the bill.

The Board of Managers held a short session, Thursday, in the investigation of the impeachment bribery and corruption charges. Among the witnesses was Col. A. Harris, Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, who testified that he received the following dispatch from Woolley about ten days before the vote was taken on the 11th article:—"Tell Shorty (Ben Robinson, a Cincinnati local politician) to bet five thousand dollars that the President will be acquitted."

## Decorating Soldiers' Graves.

The comrades of the Norway and Paris Posts, G. A. R., contemplate a union ceremonial, on Sabbath afternoon next, for the purpose of decorating the graves of soldiers in each town. The Sabbath Schools will unite in the services.—The principal public exercises to occur at the Cemetery between Norway and South Paris. It is expected that Hon. Sidney Perham, M. C., and others will make addresses. General W. K. Kimball will act as Marshal.

The ladies on the Hill and at the other villages, are invited to furnish flowers and wreaths for the occasion, up to Saturday.

The exercises will take place after the afternoon service, at about 3 o'clock.

Rev. J. B. Wheelwright will make some remarks at the cemetery at So. Paris, and Rev. J. J. Perry offer prayer.

All persons who have served in the army or navy, are earnestly desired to unite in the ceremonies.

## Hartford Items.

Capt. Timothy Cobb, while on a journey between Carver, Mass., and Sumner, by making change to settle his tavern bill, found there was a quarter of a copper due him, which he would have, because the landlord was so sharp. Accordingly he kept one-quarter cent out of a copper. Widow Solomon Briggs of Hartford, has had that quarter in her possession over seventy-five years. On one side is a part of the image of a human face and the letters T. I. A. R. E. X.; on the reverse, 1723.

"A stitch in time saves nine," was exemplified on Saturday afternoon, 6th inst., at East Buckfield. Mrs. Nancy R. Crooker, with four small children, having been separated from her husband by law because she would not submit to his abuse, caused by the Whiskey Ring and its attendant evils, was made glad by the appearance of eleven men with a strong team of oxen, who went to work on a piece of ground that a brother in Minnesota said she might cultivate and have all she could raise. It was the only half day the ground could be worked with profit in season for a crop, as the rain fell in showers soon after the last hill was planted. It is thought the Wave was a blessing to her, as she has one acre and a-half of corn and potatoes planted.

At a full town meeting at Buckfield on the 8th, to see if the town would loan its credit for \$15,000 to aid the P. & O. C. Railroad, it was voted to pass the article almost unanimously. The town did not like the proposals presented.

## Bethel Items.

Gilman Chapman, Esq., has purchased the H. N. Newell farm, and his son, John Chapman, has taken possession.

We understand that the wood work for the bridge at Barker's Ferry has been let out to Mr. J. Richardson of Northumberland, N. H.

Hops that did not kill out last winter, are looking finely. Grass is looking well in this section, and the prospect looks good that farmers will get a big crop of hay.—Potatoes and corn planted on dry ground are forward enough to hoe. We saw a field of corn the other day six inches high.

[We are obliged to omit an interesting portion of our correspondent's letter.]

Snow Register in Bethel for 1867-8.

Total, 7 feet 11 inches.

This, it is believed, is the smallest amount of snow and the fewest storms in Bethel for twenty-five years.

SAM'L STOWELL.

## Fryeburg Items.

A glance around town, reminds me that I must bring the pen into requisition if I keep the readers of your valuable paper, posted upon the improvements and various changes that are continually taking place around us.

At Fryeburg village, the Congregationalist society are giving their church a thorough repairing. The outside already presents a beautiful appearance. The inside is being frescoed, by Mead of Bridgton, an excellent workman. Those who have viewed the interior of the masonic hall in that town, have some idea of his skill in that direction. The society will expend nearly one thousand dollars upon this building.

A liberal offer. Mr. Isaiah Warren proposes to donate to the Fryeburg Academy fund one thousand dollars, whenever the trustees shall raise nine thousand dollars.

Out of his latitude. Mr. Wm. Gordon was somewhat surprised the other morning to find that some large animal had been unceremoniously walking over his garden. Upon examination it was found that a moose had been the intruder, probably on his way to the mountains.

Gold in Denmark. Mr. Gilbert Warren has discovered Gold upon his farm in large quantities, so I am informed, or some thing that looks like it, and has sent some of the metal away to be analyzed. As his farm lies close to Pleasant mountain, and within a mile of Pike's Peak, who will doubt it.

Barnes, Walker & Co., of Lovell, have set out seven acres of hops this spring, to commence with. Other parties in this section are giving their attention to hop culture.

Mr. Seymour C. Hobbs, is erecting a new and substantial barn.

Mr. Cyrus Andrews of Lovell, is building at Center Lovell a large and commodious dwelling house.

Meader, who shot Hanscomb of Chatham, after three days examination at Conway, has been discharged from custody. Hastings and Eastman for prisoner.

## Oxford.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal says:

On Saturday last, this town was visited by a very severe tempest of thunder, lightning hail and rain. The lightning was intensely vivid, descending from the cloud, apparently in every bolt, directly to the earth, while the thunder was terrific. The cloud seemed to spend its fury in passing over what is known as "Allen's Hill" in this town. The house of Newell-Linnell was struck, the lightning passing through nearly every part of the building, badly shattering it in all directions, throwing down the chimney, bursting in the plastering in all the rooms, leaving it almost a wreck, but what is strange, it did not set it on fire.

John Linnell, esq., an aged gentleman of about eighty years, who lived with his son Newell, was sitting in one of the rooms reading and was instantly killed, though no marks were left upon his body. One of his granddaughters in the room was struck, her up and placed her in her grand father's lap, and finding the old gentleman motionless was the first warning she had that anything had befallen him. He sat in his chair in precisely the same position he was before he was struck. A dog lying a few feet from him was also killed. It seems almost a miracle that the whole family, who were all in the house at the time, were not killed.

A shade tree in front of the house of John P. Jordan, esq., who resides about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Linnell's, was struck and shivered to atoms; and Mr. Lovjoy, whose house is near Jordan's, was struck down senseless.

It was the most terrific thunder storm that had passed over this town for years. The hail in the eastern section of the town did great damage.

THE P. & O. C. RAILROAD. The Androscoggin Herald says it seems from the result of the town meetings held last week by towns on the line, that the road must inevitably stop.

Summer went strongly against loaning its credit, Buckfield went against it four to one, but Canton did just the opposite by voting to do more than was expected; i. e. to loan five per cent of its entire valuation, which would amount to twenty two thousand, and then proposed to raise the amount by subscription to twenty eight thousand dollars. It appears that these returns were very unsatisfactory to the proprietors of the road and they have given notice that the trains will stop running on the 22d inst.; that all freight must be got off before that time and the station masters, conductors and other employees have received notice that their services will not be wanted after that date.

What the result of stopping the road will be, it is hard to state. Minot and Hebron at the lower end of the road, may not feel it much, but it would appear that the loss of it lessens the value of the real estate further up the line in no small degree; for while now they can readily market their wood, potatoes and other produce for a good price, if they have to go back to carting to the line of the Grand Trunk and then paying the freight rates of that road, the receipts for such produce will necessarily be small. There has been a great deal of "loose talk" about the road but for all that the people in central Oxford cannot well afford to do without it.

It is said that Hon. F. A. Pike is a candidate for re-nomination to Congress in the Fifth District, and that he will probably be nominated. It will be his fourth term. Col. Eugene Hale of Ellsworth, will be his principal competitor.

## Editorial and Selected Items.

Don't forget the Republican caucus for this town, to elect delegates to the State, Congressional and County Conventions, which will be held on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN. We are publishing now four hundred campaign papers and must beg the indulgence of our non political readers for devoting more space to political matter, for a few months, than usual. When the campaign is over, we will endeavor to make amends, by giving our accustomed miscellany.

Hot. This is a year of extremes—the winter was extremely cold—the spring extremely wet, now we are having it extremely hot. The mercury in Lewiston, in the shade, on Monday noon, was 90. We understand it was as high as 87 here.

Very few celebrations of our coming National Anniversary are under way in our State, this year. The First Baptist Sabbath School are contemplating some sort of a picnic for the occasion, which we hope will give a little life to our village and result in a pleasant time to the children.

Post No. 2, G. A. R., of Portland, extend an invitation to the Order to have a Grand Re-union of comrades on the 30th inst., and enjoy an Island excursion, clam-bake, target practice, &c. Tickets \$1.50. No doubt the fare on the railroad would be reduced to accommodate the comrades at Norway, South Paris, Bryant's Pond, Oxford and Bethel. A grand time may be expected.

Two of the graduates of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, on the 3d inst., were from this county, and the subjects of the theses, read by them are given, as follows: L. B. Crosby, Buckfield, Typhoid Fever; E. D. Jacques, Norway, Rubella.

The Androscoggin Herald says: Last Saturday night taking a ride up through Hebron, we found the apple trees full and loaded with blossoms, indicating a large amount of apples this year. This is also true of the trees in this neighborhood.

Mr. Editor: George A. Babcock, known in Base ball circles as the renowned "Fielder," is expected to arrive in this village at 10 A. M. on Saturday next, where he will remain a short time as a guest of the Penn's. Norway, June 17.

The newspapers have been asking why prayer-books have looking glasses on the inside of the cover. The Toronto Leader says they are aids to reflection.

At a trial of three-year-old colts, at the Onondaga county fair, Job Crocker was trotting his tall paint colt at full speed, and in such an eager manner—with his head stretched forward, and his mouth wide open—as to attract the crowd, when Donaldson sang out, "Shut your mouth, Job, or the draught will stop your horse."

During the late heavy rain-storm the water came down the Moody mountain in Hope, with such force as to cut ravines four rods wide and eight feet deep, and uprooting trees a foot in diameter. Lincolnville ponds were raised in one night three feet higher than ever known before. The storm throughout the State was one of the severest on record.

Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, of Illinois has received his ninth nomination for Congress. Illinois believes in having trained men in Congress, and keeping them there when they are useful.

The Boston Transcript of yesterday says that the complimentary dinner tendered to Senator Fessenden by citizens of Boston and vicinity is intended simply as an act of personal respect, and a recognition of his services generally as a public man. The letter of invitation expressly states that some of the signers do not indorse his course on the Impachment trial.

Philip Williams of Turner, who is 88 years of age, was plowing in his field on Tuesday the 26th ult., with a yoke of oxen, holding the plow and driving himself. He seemed as spry and active as a young man of thirty.

The Lewiston Journal says: The blueberries and strawberries are full of blossoms and we may reasonably expect a large gathering. Currants present a rich harvest. The farmers are as busy as bees, and well they may be.

People will complain of the wet weather, but Mr. John Greenwood, of Hebron, knows how to take the advantage of such things. He had just finished sowing his wheat when, without doing a stroke towards harrowing it in, was driven off by rain; nevertheless the grain came up finely, and he now has a splendid looking field of it, besides his saved his harrow, says the Androscoggin Herald.

A list of Patents issued June 16th, 1868, and reported by Wm. H. Clifford, Solicitor of Patents, 30 1/2 Congress Street Portland, we see that one is granted to J. A. Green, Waterford, for improved Horse Power.

A letter from Gorham says that J. R. Hitehook made the first ascent on Mount Washington Tuesday, and found the carriage road and houses in good condition, with considerable snow and ice on the summit, says the Androscoggin Herald.

The Lewiston Journal learns that some fatal cases of cattle disease of an unusual character have occurred in Lewiston and Webster. The victims seem feverish and weak, trembling violently. The symptoms







# Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are inextricably connected with Agriculture.—A. H. WALKER.

## FACT FOR FARMERS.

We publish below two extracts from the Maine Farmer, relative to the Union Mower and the Whitcomb Rake, which Col. Wm. Swett, of South Paris, is agent of. The testimonials of the farmers in Oxford County, who have tried them, show that for lightness of draft, and durability, two of the most important qualities of such machines, they excel all others.

## Improved Farm Implements.

We would call the careful attention of farmers in this State, to the advertisement of the Union Mower and the Whitcomb Rake, which again makes its appearance in our columns. Farmers have been imposed upon so many times by so-called "new and improved machines," that we should suppose they would be shy of such hereafter, and purchase no kind of farm implement, except such as are known to be built by reliable men, and such as have an established reputation for durability and real utility. Such a reputation the Mower and Rake above referred to, have deservedly won.

That they are well known and fully appreciated in other States, may be inferred from the following editorial, which we clip from the *Nashua* (N. H.) *Gazette* of the 23d ult:

"The season has now arrived when farmers should begin to put all their machines and tools used on the farm in perfect order. It is poor policy to postpone proper attention to such matters until the day of trial, for then the old adage proves true, that 'haste makes waste.'"

In this connection we cannot refrain from saying a few words about the purchase of new machines, especially mowers and horse rakes, both of which are now regarded by all wise and prosperous farmers, as essential to success. No farmer can afford to be without them, and the advice which we are about to give upon the subject, is based upon the knowledge which has reached us from various sources, as well as that derived from our own personal observation. At the present time when farmers are importuned to try this and that new fangled machine, there is much danger of some of them making a choice, which they find, when too late, is greatly to their injury. We now have before us a letter from one of the best farmers of a sister State, who speaks in strong terms against two different machines, which he used last season, both kinds of which machines will no doubt be pressed for sale in New England in the future, as they have been in the past. Speaking of one of them, he says: "It was constantly breaking last year. I was constantly running to the shop, at a great expense and trouble, my hands out of work, to my great annoyance and disadvantage. I would not have such a machine as a gift."

Now to all farmers who intend to purchase a mower the coming season, and who desire to escape from the annoyance and troubles above alluded to, we unhesitatingly recommend the "Union Mower," for it stands pre-eminently high in the estimation of farmers, as a strong, durable, and perfect working machine, from Maine to Oregon, and is styled in the latter State, the "King of Meadow."

In reference to hay rakes, the "Whitcomb Rake" stands the highest in the estimation of farmers of the Granite State, and we infer that such is the case in other States, especially in the State of Maine, judging from the statements made by H. D. E. Hutchins, Esq., of Fryburg, last winter, which in substance were as follows: "I purchased last season one of the Whitcomb Horse Hay Rakes, and after raking with it one hundred and fifty tons of hay, can safely say, that as a labor saving machine it is indispensable. It works equally as well on rough and smooth ground."

It is quite certain that the farmers of the United States, have bestowed on the Union Mower and Whitcomb Rake an approval, which is far more indicative of merit and real utility, than the far fetched and high sounding marks of distinction, upon which reliance is too often placed, by purchasers of agricultural implements.

We took occasion a few weeks ago, to call the attention of farmers to the Union Mower, and we now have before us a letter written by Geo. E. Price, of Staunton, Va., in which he states, in reference to ordering repair prices for the Union Mower, which he has been selling for four years, as follows: "As to repairs, I scarcely know what to order. This is the fourth season, and I have had no demand yet for anything." Facts like the above, should not, and we feel confident will not, be overlooked by those farmers in Maine who are intending to purchase Mowers the coming season.

UNFRUITFUL TREES. Some one recently informed us that iron turnings, filings or cinders will cause a tree to fruit which has hitherto been barren. The cinders from a blacksmith's forge are excellent for grape vines, and we see no reason why they may not be applied to apple trees with equal success. Many persons have young orchards which do not bear early. We would say to such, be patient. If your trees are acquiring a woody growth every year, you may have but little fear that they will bear in due time. We never consider it any advantage to an apple tree to bear very young. A black hearted young tree will sometimes bear a few apples which are very small, but the best thing you can probably do to the tree is to cut it down and replace it with a healthy tree. It is rare to see a young orchard, however well kept, without a few useless trees. Few persons have courage to cut them out, and nurse them up, hoping they will do something in the future. We have tried that in years past, but have resolved to have no tree growing on our farm that does not promise well. (Me. Farmer.)

Well, here I am; here I have been for eighteen days and nights, and here I shall remain for the next eighteen years unless the weather 'laids up' or death calls for me! I'm pretty sure of it—I've tied my wigwag to a stump; I don't fear the Cobosseecontee tide that rolls at my feet so long as the chain don't snap nor the stump roots break! Otherwise I fear a liquidation of the silken ties that bind in tother of humanity! and the picking up of a sharky body off Seguin with a post mortem verdict: "Drowned by Flood!"

To be serious; we have had a continuous shower for the last eighteen days and night; the wind has got into the East, and the

prospect is for a storm! The result of all this is, farmers are put by amazingly with their work. No field corn planted; some potatoes, but on low ground they have washed out of the hill or rotted in it. Grain on high land is struggling successfully; on low land it is drowned out; can be sown hereafter to barley, as late as the 15th of June.

Grass was never so good the first of June, but drowsy for the next month will ripen it prematurely. The fruit blossom will be large; a week late; but cold weather can not injure it; hot sun may.

Farmers can do nothing at planting for one week—say seventh of June. But they need not be discouraged; the season being one week late it will be equivalent to planting first of June. The last season was like unto this; farmers planting no earlier; yet a fair crop of corn. A neighbor planted corn the 23d of June and had as good a crop as ever he raised. We saw a farmer in Oxford, harvesting good, sound corn the 15th of Sep.—planted the 15th of June—90 days from planting. Suffer a few hints on common sense which should dictate to any person that all trees, shrubbery, plants, corn, potatoes &c., should be planted so that their roots can avail themselves of what they require for their growth and perfection—manure, heat, air and moisture.

If we plant so deep that the roots must turn upward to find their sources of support, they must violate a law of nature, or fail of that support. The natural tendency of the shoot is upward; of the root, downward. Roots starting at the surface of the soil, with their downward tendency, will expand to the depth of the cultivated soil and likewise shoot better near the surface and receive the kindly influence of the sun, air, light rains and dews. And common sense then dictates that seeds should be planted near the surface. Many farmers plant their seeds too deep. The trouble lies in too deep furrowing. Hook up your chain, and furrow so shall that when your ground is planted the whole surface shall be level and smooth.

If you do not manure in the hill, make no furrow. Drop your seed on the surface by the mark of a chain, or by your eye, if it respects distances and straight lines. The best corn we ever raised was when the seed was dropped on the surface by the eye; the poorest where hired help furrowed eight inches deep, manure in the hill and planted the seed four inches below the surface. We predicted no corn; and, as sure as our name indicates profit and profits, the two acres were foddered to the cattle.

## SEARS.

### Mineral Spring in Peru

A writer in the *Lewiston Journal* says:—"Having business a few days ago in the town of Peru, Oxford Co., and calling on Samuel Holmes esq., of that town, he informed me, that on the road I was traveling there was a spring of mineral water, very strongly impregnated with some kind of mineral substances, that the odor from which could be readily detected at certain times when passing by it, and advised me to stop when I arrived at its locality, which he very minutely described, and drink of its water, which I did at the time of passing it, and afterwards while stopping with the owner of the land where the spring is situated.

This spring is on the premises of Cyrus Dunn esq., near the westerly line of the town of Peru, and not exceeding one hundred rods from the house of Mr. Dunn, with whom I stopped. I enquired of him particularly in regard to its properties, and whether its waters had been subjected to a chemical analysis. He stated it never had to his knowledge; that he had taken no measures to call public attention to it, though it was known to most of the inhabitants of the town and to some of the adjoining towns, yet, it had not created a very marked interest in regard to it.

The water is very strongly tinged with sulphur, I should judge by its flavor. What other mineral matter it may contain, I of course could not determine. It is remarkably clear and white, gas bubbles rising frequently from the bottom, and when probed with a stick, they will rise very numerous; perhaps it may be termed a white sulphur spring, and its medicinal properties are beneficial to many individuals.

Mr. Dunn stated to me that laboring persons on his farm drank freely of it in the heat of summer, with no injurious effects whatever; differing materially from a free use of common spring water, which cattle would drink freely of it, which I thought rather singular, owing to its peculiar flavor. No doubt if this spring could be brought into general notice and its water analyzed, it would be a great resort for invalids, as much so as the waters of Saratoga or elsewhere.

Livermore, May 18th, 1868. T. H.

UNFRUITFUL TREES. Some one recently informed us that iron turnings, filings or cinders will cause a tree to fruit which has hitherto been barren. The cinders from a blacksmith's forge are excellent for grape vines, and we see no reason why they may not be applied to apple trees with equal success. Many persons have young orchards which do not bear early. We would say to such, be patient. If your trees are acquiring a woody growth every year, you may have but little fear that they will bear in due time. We never consider it any advantage to an apple tree to bear very young. A black hearted young tree will sometimes bear a few apples which are very small, but the best thing you can probably do to the tree is to cut it down and replace it with a healthy tree. It is rare to see a young orchard, however well kept, without a few useless trees. Few persons have courage to cut them out, and nurse them up, hoping they will do something in the future. We have tried that in years past, but have resolved to have no tree growing on our farm that does not promise well. (Me. Farmer.)

## Legal Notices.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1868.

**MARY B. AKERS**, Administratrix on the last Will and Testament of **MARY A. AKERS**, late of said County, deceased, having presented her first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS**, Register.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1868.

**WILLIAM HOWARD**, Guardian of Henry A. Jackson, minor child and heir of Henry Jackson, late of said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of guardianship of said child, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1868.

**GEORGE A. RAY**, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Benjamin F. Hutchins, late of said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said deceased's estate, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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**ISAAC RANDALL**, Administrator of the estate of Ira Dillingham, late of said County, deceased, having presented his first and final account of administration of said deceased's estate, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1868.

**LYDIA THOMAS**, Administratrix on the last Will and Testament of **JOHN THOMAS**, late of said County, deceased, having presented her first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1868.

**ELIZABETH W. EDGEMOND**, Administratrix on the last Will and Testament of **JOHN THOMAS**, late of said County, deceased, having presented her first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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**MARY B. AKERS**, Administratrix on the last Will and Testament of **MARY A. AKERS**, late of said County, deceased, having presented her first and final account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the 3d Tuesday of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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A true copy—Attest: **J. S. HOBBS**, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

**ELIHANAN BARTLETT**, late of Hanover, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**JAS. G. ROBERTS**, May 19, 1868.

The subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

**MOODY K. STONE**, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**ALFRED S. KIMBALL**, May 19, 1868.

The subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

**JOHN W. DANA**, late of Fryburg, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

**HENRY HYDE SMITH**, May 21, 1868.

The subscriber hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine.

In the matter of **John Weeks**, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 1st day of May, 1868, by John Weeks, of Fryburg, a bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankruptcy Act, and upon reading said petition, it is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same, on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, before the Court in Portland, in said District, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Portland Weekly Star, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and others persons, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

**WM. P. FEEBLE**, Clerk of District Court for said District.

**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
In the District Court of the United States, for the District of Maine.

In the matter of **Amelia A. Farrar**, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 30th day of April, 1868, by Amelia A. Farrar of Fryburg, a bankrupt, praying that she