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POETRY.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Men lose their ships, the eager things,
To try their luck at sea,
But none can tell by note or count,
How many there may be.
One turneth east, another south—
They never come again,
And then we know they must have sunk,
But neither how nor when.
God sends his happy birds abroad—
"They're less than ships," we say;
No moment passes but He knows
How many there should be.
One buildeth high, another low,
With just a bird's light fare—
If only one, perchance, doth fall,
God knoweth when and where.

AFTER.

After the shower, the tranquil sun;
After the snow, the emerald leaves;
Silver stars when the day is done;
After the harvest, golden sheaves.
After the clouds, the violet sky;
After the tempest, the fall of waves;
Quiet woods when the winds go by;
After the battle, peaceful graves.
After the knell, the wedding bells;
After the bud, the radiant rose;
Joyful greetings from sad farewells;
After our weeping, sweet repose.

After the burden, the blissful meet;
After the flight, the downy nest;
After the furrow, the waiting seed;
After the shadowy river—rest!

MISCELLANY.

How it Came to Pass.

They were having such a splendid time, I knew. Everybody was enjoying themselves—everybody but me! I could bear it no longer; the feelings I had been struggling to repress all day must have their vent at last, and springing up, I flew like a started hare through the front door, down the long avenue, past the flower garden, across the orchard, till I reached my own little arbor, which from earlier childhood had been my hiding-place and refuge in every trouble and vexation, and there flinging myself upon the soft green grass, I gave way to a passionate burst of weeping.

And I cried till, worn out by the violence of my grief, I could only lie and sob, with now and then a long drawn, tremulous sigh.

Just then I heard, just at my side, the sound of an approaching step. Before I could spring up—before I could even raise my head—I felt myself lifted by a pair of strong arms, and seated—of all strange places in the world—on a gentleman's knee. The next moment, after a startled glance at my face, the stranger—for he was a stranger—suddenly loosed his hold, and, springing to my feet, we stood facing each other. Pray, pardon me, he said, his handsome face flushing crimson. You seemed in such distress; you looked so very small and dainty, curled up among the leaves, I took you for a grieving child.

His confusion was so very evident, his dismay so apparently genuine, that forgetting my own embarrassment, I could only blush, and say with a smile:

I am not much more.

It was very foolish of me, he continued, but I always feel a great dislike to letting people alone when they seem in trouble. Can you tell me whether I am trespassing or not? I am looking for Mr. Devine's house, and, having a natural propensity for short cuts, I was making a bee line for the chimneys of the mansion pointed out to me. Have I lost my bearing?

No, you were right. You are upon Mr. Devine's grounds now. I am his daughter.

He bowed in acknowledgement of the introduction.

My visit is more especially to Mrs. Devine. She was one of my mother's dearest friends, and I heard so much of her that I love her already, without even having seen her.

She is the dearest, best mother in the world; no one can help loving her, I replied warmly.

He smiled a quiet little smile.

I couldn't have it from better authority, are you the only child?

I laughed at the idea.

Indeed no, there are seven of us, and I am the third upon the list. They tell me though, that I am the only Western among them. I have my mother's hair and eyes. You might know her by me. But I said abruptly, struck by a sudden thought, if you have never seen her, and yet know her so well by report, you must be—

Harry Liston, he interrupted with a smile. Harry Liston, of New York at your service.

At present on my way to the renowned Captain Cross where I am sadly afraid, I was expected this morning, but being a shockingly lazy individual, I did not arrive at the village till this afternoon, and finding upon inquiry that your mother's lay between me and my destination, I could not resist the temptation to linger by the way.

Oh, then you have missed the picnic. I cried in dismay.

In some way, I had forgotten the awe of that most terrible of lions, a real live author, and looked up into his face quite fearless, as I announced this in my eyes—extraordinary misfortune.

And they counted upon you, too, so much. I am very sorry.

The picnic! What picnic! Oh, yes, to be sure. I did hear something of a grand Fourth of July celebration; but I don't particularly care for that sort of thing as a general rule, and, to tell the truth, I am just a little pleased at escaping it. Have I missed any very great pleasure?

Indeed you have. They have been planning it here for weeks, and the arrangements were all admirable. Every one has gone in the neighborhood—every one from our house except grandma and I. So you see you have made your visit at an unfortunate time.

No, not at all, he said gravely. But as they are all gone away, there is no need of adjourning to the house just yet, is there? he queried, quietly seating himself on the arbor. It is so pleasant out here, especially to a worn out traveller. You have no duties calling you, Miss Devine? he asked hastily, seeing a shade of embarrassment on my face.

No, oh no, not now at all events. Grandma's nap will last at least for an hour longer; but you will think me very rude—hadn't you better go on to the grove? It is only two miles further on, and you will be in time for the pleasantest part of the entertainment. They will like it so, too.

Nay, excuse me. Two miles seem to me an interminable distance to one so worn out as I am. And he threw back his head with a ludicrous attempt at complete exhaustion. I don't believe I could walk two steps without suffering by exertion. And please, Miss Devine, be seated, it fatigues me to see you look so ready for motion.

As I complied with this request, he went on:

But may I ask, as this picnic was to be such a splendid affair, and as everybody was going away, why Miss Devine stayed away?

I blushed and looked down in confusion. It seemed so foolish not to tell him the plain truth. But then, to do so, would look like praising one's self; so I faltered out:

I could not. I had to stay with grandma.

You wanted to go, then?

Indeed I did, so much.

And why couldn't some one else stay with grandma? There are eight other members of the family, I believe, are there not?

Yes, but there was no one else that could, except Bessie or mother, and—and I did not want either of them to miss the pleasure.

Why not Bessie as well as—pardon me, what is the name?

Faith if you please. Oh! it wouldn't have done at all to have Bessie stay. She is the belle of the country, you know, so pretty and agreeable, the celebration would have been nothing without her. Father would not have allowed it, either—he is so proud of her. I am—so we all are. And I think you will admire her when you see her. Indeed, you can't help it. Everybody does.

He seemed slightly amused at my enthusiasm.

No doubt; but I caution you, that, as a general rule, I do not like beauties. And to return to the picnic. Why couldn't your mother stay?

She wanted to. Indeed I had hard work persuading her to go. But she needed the rest and refreshment. She works hard for us all.

Then it was at your own request that you were left at home. It was a voluntary sacrifice.

It is hardly worth calling it a sacrifice. I said, hanging my head with a thrill of shame at the remembrance of the outbreak he had witnessed.

He must have remembered it too, for, bending over to look into my blushing face, he said—Was that what you were crying about?

I was silly and wicked; but I had struggled against it all day.

And I glanced up timidly. What—as it is in his eyes that made my own fall abashed before them, and excuse the blood to flush so rosy in my cheeks?

I could not tell, he only said very softly—Poor child. Yet I felt that another moment would bring a repetition of the outburst, so springing up hastily, said:

I must go to the house now and see if grandma has awoke. Will you come? I can give you some cold ham, biscuit, and a cup of tea, and a little music afterwards, if you stay and wait for the party.

I don't know but that I ought to stay—No thank you but am very fond of cold ham and biscuit, and fonder still of a little music afterwards, he said, rising to follow me.

It will be a very ordinary performance I warn you, I said doubtfully, as he went in. I ain't a bit talented; you know, Lucy is the smart one.

And Bessie the beauty. What department do you claim?

Oh I'm nothing in particular. Charles calls me a Jack of all-trades. I think pie making is my peculiar accomplishment. You shall have a piece of my cherry pie for your supper; that is if you ever indulge in the article at that meal. I know it is not just the thing.

He laughed.

I think I will try a piece at all hazards. This is the house, is it not? And is that grandma at the window?

Yes.

And I hurried in to ask anxiously if she had long been awake, and if she had wanted me.

No, child, not at all. But what gentleman is that with you? Seems to me I know his face; anyhow, he's as handsome as a picture. Before I could answer he was at my side, hat in hand.

Grandma, this is Mr. Liston, a son of mother's old friend; don't you know?

Yes, yes; I remember. Mary Seymour's son. Well, I might have known. He's her very image. Do sit down and tell me how your mother's health is now. And where you are living? she asked, with her face full of interest.

And knowing that grandma, once roused to conversation, would make a most admirable hostess, I slipped away to perform one or two highly important duties. First I must spread the supper table with a delicate damask cloth, and the dainty best china. Then cut the ham, set the tea to draw; bring from the spring house a pot of fresh butter; select from the pantry a plate of snow white biscuit, and my own nice looking cherry pie, and then, after giving an approval at the tout ensemble of the dining room, fly up stairs to brush my disordered curls, bathe my red eyes, and change my chintz dress for the more appropriate blue lawn.

Descending again to the parlor, I found grandma decanting, after a fashion of her own, upon the virtues of each member of the family; entered, in fact, just in time to hear her say, with emphasis:

Well, I don't care what others say, for my part I think little Fay the flower of the flock.

And to catch the stranger's grave—

I do not doubt it.

That would not do at all, I thought; so I interrupted this conversation by the announcement of supper.

It was certainly the most pleasant of all meals.

We lingered around the table until we could no longer distinguish each other's features in the growing twilight, and grandma declared that her bedtime had slipped by unnoticed. Then, conducting our guest to the parlor, I had seen her comfortably settled for the night, and heard her say: with her good night kiss;

It has been a pleasant evening, Fay, hasn't it? He is a noble fellow, just like his mother. Bless him!

Returning to the parlor, I spent a happy hour with our guest. He conversed delightfully. He requested me to sing, with which request I complied, and received his warmest thanks. He in return, sang three sweet songs with a richness and fullness of expression which I never heard before. When the last word had died upon his lips he said decisively:

No more music to-night. You are as sensitive as a wild flower, Miss Faith.

Then rising to go, he took my hand, and holding it with a soft pressure, he added:

You need some one to care for and cherish you, as they would a bird or a gem—anything that is rare and precious. Do you know it, little Faith?

I think it was his tone, more than his words that made my heart thrill with a new, yet strangely sweet sensation; yet, I only said very quietly:

But you are not going yet, Mr. Liston? I think I hear the sound of the carriage already. Surely you will stay and see mother.

This evening has been one of such enjoyment, that I cannot bear to mar it with the sight of another face, or the sound of another voice. Good night. My respects to your mother, Miss Faith. Once more good night.

And with a smile, a bow, one last pressure of the hand, he was down the steps and away.

The sound of his retreating footfalls was lost in noise of the approaching carriages, and as they drew up at the door, I descended in time to receive into my arms Carrie's little figure, heavy with sleep, and to feel the tightening clasp of her arms about my neck, as she woke to consciousness of my presence.

O darlin' Fay! she murmured drowsily. I'm so glad. I wanted you so all day.

But as I bore her in and laid her upon the sofa, she sunk into a heavy sleep. Then I ran back to the door.

O Faith, said Charlie, a little impatiently, for merrys sake don't ask so many questions, all in the same breath, or rather, don't ask any at all until to-morrow. We are the forlornest party you ever encountered.

tered. Willie, Lucia, and Carrie have slept in concert for the last mile, and Bess and Tom have quarrelled the whole way.

O Bess! I exclaimed in astonishment. It seems so strange to me that such a day should end in a quarrel. Well Faith, said Bess, 'he is so cross. Come into the parlor, that's a good girl, and help me off with my things. Well, I had a right pleasant time, after all. But just to think—the young lawyer—Liston's name is—didn't come after all. Wasn't it too provoking?

Indeed I should think it was, I tried to say sympathizingly. And he's so very pleasant, too.

Pleasant! she cried, turning with a look of amazement. Why, Fay Devine, how do you know? you never laid eyes on him!

Yes, but I have thought. He spent the afternoon and evening here.

Well, I never! Mother, just hear that. While we've been fretting ourselves to death over the non-arrival of our guest, Faith has been quietly entertaining him at home. It is enough to provoke a saint.

And by way of establishing her claim to that title, Bess went off in a decided fit of the sulks.

You shall tell us about it, my daughter, in the morning. Just now we are tired and cross, and want to get to bed as soon as possible. And she followed the procession of weary children that were slowly dragging themselves up stairs.

But mother dear, do tell me, have you had a good time?

A delightful time, my daughter, she said softly, 'made doubly so by the remembrance of her to whose love I owed it all. And you—have you been happy?

O mother dear, I said throwing my arms about her neck, 'it has been the happiest day in my life. And now I know you have enjoyed it, I am so much more repaid for my sacrifice.'

And so, indeed it was. Not only because the pretty self-denial of this morning had been the first step in the path of sacrifice which, sooner or later, all human feet must learn to tread—not only because it had knit my mother's heart and mine in bonds of closer and firmer affection—not only because it had taught me that our greatest trials often prove blessings in disguise, and they are always—always to hope and trust; but because (have you not guessed already?) the friendship commenced that morning beneath the shadow of the old arbor, ripened into the true, earnest, and protecting love, which makes me, at this moment, the very happiest little wife upon whom the sun shines.

Governor Yates on Grant.

We extract the following interesting sketch from a Washington letter in a late number of the Cleveland Leader:

In pursuit of information about General Grant, I called on Senator Richard Yates at the Avenue Hotel last Sunday. He is a Kentuckian by birth, fifty years old, a blue eyed man, of large, distinguished frame and head, and of a pleasant simplicity and sincerity of speech more slow than plausible, and, as I believe, the least artful and the most candid of Senators.

He was a farmer's son, and his larger political life began in 1842, since which time he has risen steadily, grade by grade, to the office of Governor, and at last to the Senatorship. Lincoln loved him heartily, and he stood among the highest and best of war-Governors. His labors at Springfield, in the camps, and at Washington, during those exciting times, when he equipped and sent to the field two hundred and eighty-two regiments of men, affected his sanguine temperament, and in the relapse of peace his nervous system felt the result. The same was the case with most war-Governors. Brough, Hicks, and Andrew died; Morton is paralyzed; Curtin had to hasten to Havana and Europe to keep alive. Governor Yates was instrumental in the election of Trumbull, his colleague, and he gave Grant his first volunteer command.

"Grant," said the Governor, "came down to Springfield dressed in common working clothes. He looked very much as he does now, ordinary, taciturn, unpretentious. When he presented himself to me he said:

"Governor, the United States educated me. I want to be of use to her now that she is in danger."

Yates asked him what he wished to have.

"Any place where I can be useful," said Grant; "it don't matter much!"

The system at that time was to commission only officers who had raised companies. Yates, hurried and overruled, told Grant to look in again. After a few days Grant, whose money had nearly run out paying hotel board, dropped in again, hat in hand, and asked Yates if anything had turned up.

"Can you write military orders?" asked the Governor.

"Yes!"

"Well! I'll give you a desk in my office, and you'll find plenty to do."

"There," said Yates, "Grant worked away satisfactorily, though my hands were full and everything was more or less dis-

organized. I had no time to observe him, and he was never forward to speak. Afterward I put him in the Adjutant General's office and although we did not know it particularly at the time, we have found since that he laid the foundation there of what is now, probably, the best adjutant general's office in the United States. Before the war it was nothing. During all this time Grant was seldom in my mind. I had too much to do to keep personal watch over every officer in the State, and did not look out particularly for the Coming Man. But Grant made no mistakes, and I saw that his West Point knowledge was useful to us.

"Near by Springfield there was a large camp termed Camp Yates, containing twenty thousand, perhaps. It was a source of annoyance to me. I could not find anybody to keep the men subject and see that they were made clean, properly fed, and taught the germs of organization. I sent Grant out there, and pretty soon complaint ceased. Then I sent him on a tour to various camps through the State, but still I had no command to give him under the arbitrary system of giving only those places who had raised organizations. He went away at last, to visit Covington, Ky., where his father lived. I did not like to see our Illinois boys enter the service of another Commonwealth, and I soon found a chance directly to displace a colonel, or rather to send him to a different command, and then I telegraphed to Grant:

"Will you take command of the—st regiment?" Answer. RICHARD YATES.

"Grant replied:

"I will! Start immediately!"

"U. S. GRANT."

"He arrived promptly and took the position. Still, I had no exalted expectations of him. He was not a brisk, nervous, attractive man. His face and figure were not so striking that anybody could pick him out of a troop, like Saul, and he did not say enough to interest me. Out of the 282 colonels that I commissioned I thought it as probable that 281 of them would become famous as Grant.

"He did one thing, however, which I have since thought was significant of his future good sense and enterprise. His regiment was the most demoralized one that we had in Illinois. It had become insubordinate and allowed to go to seed. Grant started the process of breaking it in by compelling it to march across the State of Missouri, and he was the first of our colonels who had economy and pluck enough to save us the delay and expense of railway transportation in this manner. In this march he stopped straggling and orchard robbing by a device original, good-humored, and effective. He made every straggler carry a fence rail in line, and, as the march itself was tolerably laborious, the fence-rail did its work. He made a fighting regiment of those men."

After speaking on many other trivial matters, Governor Yates said in conclusion:

"Hero worshippers will be disappointed in Grant. I don't take it to be any stolidness of mine that failed to perceive genius in him. Nobody else did. His genius is not ostentatious or dramatic. It is the genius of accomplishment that he has. When his work is done there it is, done; and there is the man, except for the work, ordinary as before. I don't make up for this error of perception by visiting the General twice as much now as before. But in the light of his achievements I feel the same confidence and satisfaction in him that all the people feel. The Democrats feel it too. He has no enemies in our State but political ones, and one or two personal ones, like McClelland. We will elect him with ease."

The Water Power of Maine.

In the report of the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Hydrographic Survey of our State, we have some valuable facts and statistics given, which show what our State is capable of becoming in time.

The report of the Secretary of the Board occupies 327 pages of the document. From his Preliminary Statement we abstract the following facts:

Out of the 31,500 square miles contained within the State, nearly 14,000 are represented in the report, the number of different water powers embodied being 2,015. The power on the Penobscot in the twelve miles above Bangor is estimated at 40,000 horse-powers. On the Kennebec, Augusta has 5,000, Waterville 8,900, Skowhegan 5,700, Fairfield 7,300, Anson and Madison 6,000 horse-powers. On the Androscoggin, Lewiston has 14,500, Brunswick 8,600, Lisbon 6,740, Livermore 3,200, Jay 4,950, Rumford 21,000 horse powers, gross. These are only a few of the principal falls on the lower sections of three of the main rivers, and the power specified is for the lowest stage of the streams.

The sum total of power represented in the report is estimated at not less than 450,000 horse-powers, gross, and is susceptible of being increased.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, SEP. 4, 1868.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.
For Representative to Congress,
SAMUEL P. MORRILL, of Farmington.
For Senators,
W. W. BOLSTER, of Dixfield,
SAMUEL TYLER, of Newfield.
For Sheriff,
CYRUS WORMELL, of Bethel.
For Register of Probate,
JOSIAH S. HOBBS, of Paris.
For County Treasurer,
HORATIO AUSTIN, of Paris.
For County Commissioner,
HIRAM A. ELLIS, of Canton.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

S. P. MORRILL and
W. W. BOLSTER.
Will address the people of
HIRAM BRIDGE, Sept. 4th, at 7 P. M.
HON. SIDNEY PERHAM and
JUDGE LUCE.
Will address the people of
JACKSON VILLAGE, Sept. 4th, at 2 P. M.
NORTH PARIS, Sept. 5th, at 2 P. M.
HON. L. M. MORRILL.
Will speak at
HIRAM BRIDGE, Sept. 9th, at 2 P. M.
NORTH WATERFORD, Sept. 10th, at 2 P. M.
NORWAY, Sept. 10th, at 2 P. M.



The Vermont Election!

The First Gun of the Campaign!

Republican Gain, 10,000!

THE REACTION ALL ONE WAY.

We have only time to say this week that the election in Vermont on Tuesday, resulted in a glorious victory. It was hotly contested on both sides; and it shows that the reaction claimed by the democracy is all one way.

Maine will respond week after next with a like gain of 10,000 over last year, and thus "we'll go marching on."

FLAG RAISING,
ON PARIS HILL,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 2 P. M.

A SALUTE WILL BE FIRED!

AND ADDRESSES MADE BY
COL FAIRMAN, of New York, and
GENERAL VIRGIN, of Norway
The Republican Caucus to nominate a candidate for the Legislature will also be held in the afternoon. Let us have a big turnout.

The Citizens of Norway
And vicinity, will meet at

CONCERT HALL,
On SATURDAY EVEG, Sept. 5th,
at 7 o'clock, at which time and place,

HON. WM. WIRT VIRGIN,
WILL REPLY TO THE SPEECHES OF
Messrs. Lawrence & Garcelon.
Delivered there last Wednesday.
FOR ORDER TOWNS COM.

600,000 More!

One of the principal complaints of Dr. Garcelon, at the democratic meeting at Norway, on Wednesday, was that in the Border States there were six hundred thousand niggers to whom the Republicans had not extended the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE; and the Democracy from pure love to the race, are going to right this terrible wrong: "Great gods and little fishes!"

Representative Nominations.

The following nominations for the Legislature have been made in our County.
Dixfield, &c.—Dr. Zenas W. Bartlett,
Paris, &c.—Cyrus Dunn,
Bethel, Israel G. Kimball.

A Dastardly Act.

The halliards of the Flag Staff of the Seymour and Blair flag on the hill, were cut on Tuesday night last. We do not believe there is a Republican in town mean enough to do such a thing. It is probable that the act was an ill advised one of the friends of the flag, done to make a little political capital.

Who are the Jacobins!

The democratic Press apply the term to Republicans. Let us see who is most deserving of it.

The Jacobins were a party who met in secret, to plot treason against their government. The Republican party throw open the doors and challenge light, while the democrats in Oxford County, if no where else, hold a County Convention, or a portion of it in secret with doors locked.

No wonder that the party is being deserted on every side. Manliness in politics as in everything else, must be practiced, to ensure confidence.

Manufacturing Business in the Second District.

The sales of shoes, of cotton and woolen goods, in this Congressional District, for the quarter ending June 30th, amounted to \$2,500,000. Then there was the building of ships, besides other and minor manufactures, such as machinery, leather, pags, belting, cards, wooden ware, matches, paper, et cetera. Does this look like dull times? Not much. Manufacturing business, in this District, never was much livelier than now, though it has been more profitable. The lack of profit is owing largely to the fact that manufacturers have, for several months, sold their goods upon a falling market. The market is not overstocked with any goods manufactured in this District. There is not a surplus of shoes, nor of woollens, nor yet of cotton goods. Indeed, our cotton mills never ran closer to the wind than now. Go into the great mills at Lewiston; you will find no large amount of either raw material, or manufactured goods, on hand. The Androscoggin Mills, for example, giving employment to 1200 operatives, keep only cotton enough for a week's consumption. These mills, like others, run thus close, in anticipation that the price of cotton will fall with the gathering of the new crop, and not because they have many goods on hand, for such is not the case. So it will be seen that the manufacturers have their decks all cleared for action, in case Grant and Colfax are elected, as they will be by an old Diluvian majority that will sweep Democratic, recession iniquity out of sight forever. With the election of Grant, new cotton mills will be built at Lewiston, new shoe factories at Auburn, new ships at Bath, new woollen mills throughout the District, and every farmer will receive a forward impulse. With the election of Seymour, doubt and gloom will overspread the business world for one or two years at least, paralyzing every activity, if more fearful disaster should not follow such unfortunate result at the ballot-box.

The Dark Lantern Party.

When the Know-Nothings started, a few years ago, they were denounced by democrats, because they met in secret, and now the old democratic party, that changeth not, is found resorting to the same course. We had heard that the P. L. L.'s had merged their organization into the democratic party in some towns, but were not aware that they had such control of the party, till we found that the County Convention, last Thursday, went into secret session in the afternoon, and sat like conspirators, in the dark.

We were in, in the morning, in the capacity of a reporter, and supposed that the privileges of the Press would be extended to us during the day, but when we attempted to go in at the hour to which the Convention adjourned, in the afternoon, we found a man at the door, and were told they were in secret session. Several democrats who had been in the habit of attending democratic conventions for a life time, were also repulsed. One man said for sixty years he had been in the habit of attending the conventions of both parties, and it had come to a pretty state of affairs if conventions had to be held in secret!

Is democracy the same now as formerly? are its principles the same? Who has changed, that its party meetings cannot be in the light of day, or its deliberations public. What are they afraid of?

CUT THIS OUT to Contradict Democratic Lies!

Just before election, too late to be contradicted in the press, all sorts of lies are set afloat by reckless democratic politicians and papers. Circulars and pamphlets making all kinds of false statements, are already being circulated. We have noted a few of the most important, and say to our friends, cut this out and have it with you to refute, by the figures, the false stories when they are uttered in your hearing.

One of their biggest lies is that the national debt has not been reduced.

Answer—It has been reduced \$250,000,000 since the close of the war, thereby saving fifteen million dollars annually in the matter of interest.

That the government bonds pay no taxes.

Answer—The interest of government bonds is taxed by the general government to precisely the same extent as income derived from other sources. If the interest on bonds held by a single individual amounts to more than \$1000, he is taxed five per cent.

That it has cost \$800,000,000 to support the Army and Navy since the war—Seymour's private, special and particular lie.

Answer—\$625,000,000 of that sum was paid within 74 days after Grant's victory as the necessary expense of mustering out large numbers of men belonging to those branches of the service. That sum went toward the payment of expenses directly incurred in suppressing a Democratic rebellion.

That the laborers of the North support the indolent and barbarous negroes of the South through the Freedmen's Bureau at an immense cost.

Answer—The official figures show that the total expense of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization has been \$5,617,000, and that more indigent whites than lazy negroes have been relieved through its agency.

That the Radicals are bent upon making the Freedmen's Bureau a permanent department of the government.

Answer—A bill passed both Houses of Congress before its adjournment over the veto of a Democratic President, and in spite of an opposition of Democratic members ab-

solutely discontinuing the Bureau on the 1st of January next.

That the impeachment trial cost millions of dollars.

Answer—The first, last and only appropriation for the expenses of the impeachment trial did not amount to twenty per cent, of one million dollars and that appropriation was not all expended.

That the ordinary expenses of the government are now infinitely in excess of the same kind of expenses under Democratic administrations.

Answer—The official figures show that during the year 1857 & 8 the administration of James Buchanan spent for the ordinary purposes of the government \$79,000,000 in gold. Reckoning that sum in currency with gold bearing forty per cent. premium it amounts to \$98,000,000. Adjusting it completely to the scale of to-day by adding one third for an increase of population to that extent since 1857, and we have \$130,000,000 for precisely the same purpose that the Congress which has just adjourned appropriated \$106,000,000 for.

That it has cost untold millions to carry out the reconstruction acts of Congress.

Answer—The appropriation for that purpose amounts to just \$1,799,270.

That there has been and will be no reduction of taxation.

Answer—More than ten thousand articles which were taxed in April 1865, have been relieved, representing an aggregate reduction in the sum levied on the people of \$167,269,000.

That the Democrats are careful in the expenditure of public treasure and thwart the extravagance of the Radicals whenever it is possible.

Answer—The estimates of the various departments of the present Democratic administration for the year 1868 & 9 amounted to \$372,000,000; the amount actually appropriated by a Radical Congress was \$290,000,000—a reduction of \$82,000,000.

That the rich alone are bondholders and that the rich alone would suffer from the breach of national faith in taxing government securities and paying them in paper promises.

Answer—Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, said in a speech at Cooper Institute on the 26th day of June last, that if the trusts for widows and orphans be added there are 2,500,000 persons who are not capitalists, who are compulsory holders of government bonds at present prices under existing laws. There is better and stronger testimony to the same effect, but we select this as conclusive upon Democrats.

That the Republicans are responsible for the decline of American shipping.

Answer—The man who is chiefly responsible for the most rapid decline American commerce ever suffered is now one of the chief pillars in the Democratic party South. The Republican members of Congress from Maine have faithfully and persistently endeavored to procure a drawback upon material entering into the construction of vessels.

That the Republicans are a disunion party.

Answer—Eight of the eleven States that formed the Confederacy are now represented in Congress, notwithstanding the violent opposition of Democrats everywhere and the vetoes of a Democratic President.

Eastern Maine Awake!

The democratic Mass Meeting at Bangor, addressed by Mr. Pendleton, and which was heralded by flaming bills, for a big gathering, was thrown into the shade by the biggest Republican gathering ever held in Eastern Maine, which took place on the 27th of August.

The procession numbered, by actual count 3163, and there were over 30,000 people present. Two immense out-door meetings were in operation at once, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. Gen. Sickles, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Lucius Chandler of Va. Ex Gov. Hawley of Connecticut were the principal speakers.

Large Evening Meetings were also addressed by Gen. Hinks, Cresswell and others. There is no discount in the enthusiasm of that section of the State.

Oxford County Waking Up.

We are glad to hear that the meetings commenced in our county last week, were largely attended and that the people are catching some of the inspiration of the campaign, as witnessed in our cities and on the sea-board.

In Canton and Buckfield, especially, the meetings were enthusiastic, much ahead of anything on the other side. These two Representative Districts will redeem themselves this year.

A letter from Mr. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, has just appeared, in which he states that government will be ready to resume specie payments within sixty days, so far as the Government is concerned, all the short time securities having been disposed of. The only reason why it should not do this, is the effect likely to be produced upon private interests. Many banks have been badly managed and have their circulations unwarrantably large.

Arrangements are being made for one more grand demonstration in Portland like that in Eastern Maine, to occur in the middle of next week. Hon. E. M. Stanton may be present, and if he could attend, a big crowd would honor him with their presence.

An Illinois correspondent writes "the woods are full of Democrats this year." It was so during the draft in 1863—"the woods" and Canada were "full of Democrats."

Democratic County Convention.

The Convention assembled at the Court House on Thursday, the 27th of August, and was called to order by S. R. Carter, Esq., chairman of the County Committee. On his motion, Hon. Lyman Rawson, of Ramford, was called to the chair. Mr. R. accepted the honor with thanks, and stated that he understood that their political opponents were using a good deal of money this year, and that \$500 had been assigned to Ramford as its share, and that they were offering as high as fifty dollars for voters. A young man refused \$20. He was afraid that if this were true, it would be too much for some of their party to stand. We thought so too, and think the judge set the figures a little too high, as \$2.00 a head are all that can be allowed for such kind of cattle. We mean, by cattle, men that sell their votes.

R. H. Thompson, Esq., of Canton, was nominated as Secretary. He stated that he was not a member of the Convention, but the Chairman stated that it would be all right, for he had been elected Chairman of Conventions, before this, when not a member, and no one found fault.

Mr. Carter, from the County Committee, reported that seventy-one delegates were present. The report was accepted.

On motion of Hon. V. D. Parris, the temporary organization was made permanent.

On motion of Geo. H. Holman, of Dixfield, Cornelius M. Holland was nominated as a candidate for Senator from the eastern portion of the District, by acclamation.

On motion, Kimball of Waterford, Parris of Paris, and Frye of Bethel, were appointed a Committee to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Senator from the western portion of the District. They subsequently reported as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	56
Necessary to a choice,	29

John C. Gerry, of Waterford, had 36

Mr. Frye of Bethel, then moved that Gen. C. S. Edwards of Bethel, be nominated for Sheriff, by acclamation, and the vote passed. Mr. Hutchinson of Canton, objected, and nominated Capt. Isaac C. Virgin of Canton, stating that he was now Deputy Sheriff under the Republican Sheriff, and a good democrat, and that if he was nominated they could carry Canton this year. This made a little buzz, and it looked as if the Virgin democrat would get it, but some objected to him because he held office under a Republican, and wanted to know why he didn't resign, if he was a democrat. This view of the matter seemed to take, and the ballot was had.

Whole number of votes,	57
Necessary to a choice,	29
C. S. Edwards had	38
Isaac C. Virgin,	19

Samson Andrews of Paris, was then nominated for County Treasurer, by acclamation.

It was voted to proceed to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner, when Mr. Hutchinson of Canton, was on his feet again with a second string to his bow, and he nominated C. S. Brown of Canton, and with him he was sure of carrying Canton, for he was a brother-in-law of the Republican candidate. His point for his first candidate was, that he held a Republican office, and for his second man, that he was a brother-in-law of the man who was going to hold a Republican office! But some of the delegates thought that was a little nearer a Republican than he ought to be, so they began to distribute votes for Joseph Dearborn of Hartford. Mr. Brown got the nomination, however,—but we didn't get the result of the vote.

The Convention here adjourned for dinner to meet at half past two o'clock, at which time they went into dark lantern session, and the reporter for the press was denied admission. We understand they opened the doors after a couple of hours session, and public remarks were made by Alvah Black, Esq., and Charles Tucker, Esq., of Paris.

We never supposed that the old sachems of the party, such as Parris, Rawson and others, would stand having the key turned upon them—speaking into a meeting by giving a pass-word or some open-name, and then making out again, afraid to be seen. The once proud, defiant democracy would spurn such work. How are the mighty fallen!

Political Discussion Invited.

Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath, who was supported in the Republican District Convention for nomination, by Sagadahoc County, has challenged Dr. Garcelon to a discussion of political principles.

Mr. Gilbert's letter is very courteous, and being short, we append it:

BATH, Aug. 26, 1868

Dear Sir:—I notice in the papers your letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Democratic Convention of this Congressional District.

You and I have lately stood together in defence of the great principles of the Republican party and of the measures advocated and executed by that party. You now publicly avow that party upon charges which I believe to be wholly unfounded, and ally yourself with that political party which always has been, now is, and long is likely to be, hostile to all those measures and which is now employing itself in an industrious and gigantic effort to overthrow that party, whose measures alone have saved the country from the ruin of secession and rebellion, and from the more insidious forms of attack by the enemies, who, vanquished in arms, still seek supremacy by the suffrages of the people.

I beg leave, therefore, respectfully to invite you to meet me in public discussion

of the political questions now before the people, and more especially of the topics discussed in your published letter of acceptance to be held in the following places, to wit: one at Auburn or Lewiston, one at Paris, one at Farmington and one at Bath, the first to be upon the earliest day suitable to your convenience, and the subsequent discussions to be not less than two days apart, and all to be had before the State election; the order of debate and all preliminaries and details not herein specified to be agreed upon, or fixed by friends mutually chosen, or, upon failure otherwise to agree, to be prescribed by yourself.

And if on account of professional engagements, or if for other cause, you decline the four discussions proposed, I hereby invite you to meet me in one or two public discussions at central points in this district, preferring Auburn or Lewiston, as may be more agreeable to you.

Reserving the right and intending to publish this note, I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. GILBERT.

A Card—Dr. Garcelon Accepts the Proposed Discussion.

LEWISTON, AUG. 29, 1868.

Hon. W. Gilbert:—

DEAR SIR:—Your note of the 26th inst., published in the Lewiston Journal the next morning, is before me and would have been answered yesterday, had my special engagements for the next two weeks been at my own control. I am sorry to learn, however, that such a disposition of my time and services had been previously arranged that it will be impossible for me to comply with your desire to its full extent.

Making no pretensions as a public disputant, and seeking no notoriety, I am not a little surprised thus publicly to receive a challenge from one of the most able and astute advocates of this Congressional District, rather than from the regular nominee of the party, in case such a discussion were deemed advisable. Least, however, a declension to comply with your challenge might be construed on the part of the public into an unwillingness on my part to meet so distinguished an opponent and to defend the principles laid down in my letter of acceptance, the Hon. Naham Morrill of Auburn is hereby authorized to arrange either with you personally or through some person whom you may appoint, the time and place or places for such discussions and the details thereof as the circumstances under which I am placed will permit.

Respectfully Yours, A. GARCELON.

County Educational Convention.

The Convention met at 2 1/2 P. M., Sept. 1, at the Academy. Warren Johnson, Esq., the State Supt. of Schools, Pres. Harris, of Bowdoin College, C. B. Stetson, Esq., of Auburn, and several friends of education out of the County were present.

G. L. Vose, Esq., was called to the chair and Edward Daniels appointed Sec.

The State Supt. being called upon, addressed the Convention, showing some of the defects of our system of Education. He was followed by Mr. Stetson in the same vein. A discussion then arose, participated in by Mr. Vose, Mr. Sherman of Winthrop, Mr. Millett of Hebron, Mr. Hobbs of Paris, Mr. Hewett of South Paris, and others.

A committee consisting of F. E. Shaw, J. S. Hobbs and Hewett, was raised to report a plan for a County Educational Convention. In the evening, Pres. Harris addressed the Convention at the Court House, on the relation of the Colleges to the common schools. It was a profound and elaborate effort and gave great satisfaction. We have not time this week, to give any of the points.

Mr. Sherman, of Winthrop, then gave some interesting examples on the "Power of Illustration," using some original apparatus of his own for the purpose.

On Wednesday morning, an able paper was read by Mr. Vose, on "The Study of Sciences as a Branch of Education."

Pres. Harris followed by interesting suggestions relative to the ideas of the Lecture. Mr. Judson W. Shaw, of Concord, N. H. then addressed the Convention.

The rest of the forenoon was occupied in a very interesting discussion on the question as to whether facts should be taught before reasoning, which was participated in by Mr. Hewett of South Paris, Sherman of Winthrop, Vose, Stetson, Mrs. Lilly of Auburn, F. E. Shaw and others.

In the afternoon, the Committee on the association, reported a constitution, which was adopted, and the following officers were elected:

President, G. L. Vose, of Paris.
Vice Presidents, A. C. Herrick of Hebron; Dr. W. B. Lapham, Bryant's Pond; N. T. True, Bethel.
Secy and Treasurer, J. S. Hobbs of Paris.

Executive Com., F. E. Shaw, of Paris; H. F. Howard, of Dixfield; Mr. Millett of Hebron; A. J. Merrill, of Buckfield, A. M. Merriam of Norway.
An able Lecture was then delivered by C. B. Stetson, Esq. Auburn, on the topic, "Our common Schools, what should we teach in them?"

Prof. G. A. Walton of Boston, then gave a very interesting lesson on the true method of teaching Arithmetic.
In the Evening, Mr. Johnson, the State Supt. gave an interesting Lecture on the defects of our School system and the remedies.

Our lack of time and space this week prevents our giving so full a report as we should like to.

It is to be regretted that the Teachers

and friends of Education in this County were so remiss in improving the opportunities which the Convention offered them, but it is hoped that hereafter the meetings of the Association will be enjoyed by all.

Remarks, endorsing the views of the Superintendent, were then made by G. L. Vose, Esq., F. E. Shaw and C. B. Stetson. The Convention then adjourned finally.

Editorial and Selected Items.

☞ We are obliged to omit several communications this week, and much miscellaneous matter is crowded out by the political. We shall return to our usual variety after the Election.

☞ The 3 per cent. discount for taxes paid by the 20th of Sept. will expire on that day. All those wishing to save the discount will take notice.

☞ It is said that the Democrats and Dr. Garcelon, their new candidate for Congress, met at Norway, on Wednesday, and rushed into each others arms in one long, fraternal embrace! Oh Jupiter! Oh Moses!

☞ The Fall term of Hebron Academy, opened on Wednesday with an encouraging number of between 60 and 70.

☞ The match game between the Richardson Club of South Paris, and the Combination Club of West Paris, occurred on Wednesday, the 27th—and was won by the former by a score of 45 to 21. We understand that another match is contemplated between these Clubs at no distant day. The Richardsons play with the Oxford Club at Craigie's Mills, on Saturday next.

☞ The Portland Transcript says that while traveling in Kennebec county, last week, the editor saw droves of small, half starved looking cows and oxen on the road, which came from Canada, and were being sent away on account of the short hay crop owing to the hay drought which has prevailed there, but which has not existed in our State.

☞ See the call for a Republican Caucus to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. Let there be a full turnout to witness the flag raising and hear the public speaking.

☞ The Tanner Clubs are doing a good business towards tanning the hides of the copperheads everywhere.

☞ Lewiston has organized a Tanner's Club, and Auburn is about doing the same thing. They carry torch lights instead of dark lanterns.

☞ Hon. W. P. Fessenden is speaking for Grant and Colfax, in Maine.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Associations of Lewiston and Auburn hold open air meetings on Sabbath Evenings, and it is said that they are very interesting.

☞ The Lewiston Journal says:—We learn that a second attempt was made in Hartford, a day or two since, to take up rails on the P. & O. C. railroad, but the parties were stopped by legal power. About a dozen rods have been loosened in both attempts.

☞ The work of taking up the rails on the Portland and Oxford Central Railroad has been stopped by an injunction from the Supreme Court.

☞ Hon. M. T. Ludden, of Turner, will address the Republicans at East Hebron on Saturday afternoon next.

☞ Allen, the wickedest man in New York city, who has been preparing for a reform, made up his mind on Saturday last, closed his Water St. dance-house, attended the Howard Mission service, devoutly engaged in prayer, and last evening held a prayer meeting in his Water St. den.

☞ Fred. Douglass said at the equal rights convention, a few years ago, the only luxury he enjoyed was a whole seat in a car. Even that luxury he does not have now. The other night he was riding muffled up in his blanket, when somebody asked him for half his seat. He stuck out his head and replied, "I'm a nigger." "I don't care who the d—l you are. I want a seat." The people are conquering their prejudices.

☞ The emaciated survivors of the Libby and Andersonville prisons are asked by the Democrats to vote with the wretches who scourged and starved them.

☞ Efforts are being made by Southern Republicans for a September session of Congress, but Senator Morgan, who is now in Washington says no understanding exists between himself and Schenck on that subject.

☞ It is very probable that the Fall term of our Academy will commence soon.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser says that "as one of the results attending Grant's generalship, nearly the entire Southern wing of the Democratic party are now on parole to obey the laws and keep the peace."

☞ The cranberry crop in New Jersey is estimated at 40,000 barrels. This will require 50,000 barrels of sugar.

☞ At the Annual Communication of Oxford Lodge F. & A. M., No. 14, at Norway, Aug. 27th, A. L. 5868, the following officers were elected:

L. B. Weeks, Master; H. D. Smith, S. W.; Irving Frost, J. W.; E. H. Brown, Treasurer; A. Oscar Noyes, Sec.; D. G. Millett, S. D.; P. Frost, J. D.; W. H. Hillier, S. S.; J. F. Rowe, J. S.; J. F. Fitz, Marshal; H. W. French, Tyler.

☞ Hon. James Mann, the only Democratic member of Congress from Louisiana, died of congestion of the brain, at New Orleans, Aug. 26th. His family lived at Gorham, Maine, and he was well known in our State.

