

# The Oxford Democrat

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## POETRY.

### "WE WILL LIFT A LITTLE."

Lift a little! lift a little!  
Neighbor, lend a helping hand  
To that heavy laden brother,  
Who for weakness can hardly stand.  
What to thee, with thy strong muscle,  
Seems a light and easy load,  
Is to him a ponderous burden,  
Chambering his piteous road.  
Lift a little! lift a little!  
Effort gives one added strength;  
That which staggers him when rising  
Thou canst hold at arm's full length.  
Not his fault that he is feeble,  
Not his praise that thou art strong;  
It is God makes lives to differ,  
Some from willing, some from song.  
Lift a little! lift a little!  
Many they who need thy aid;  
Many lying on the roadside,  
'Neath unfortunates' dreary shade,  
Pass not by like priest and Levite,  
Needless of thy fellow man,  
But with heart and arms extended,  
Be the Good Samaritan.

## MISCELLANY.

### HANDINESS.

**HENRY WARD BEECHER UPON BOYS.**  
It is not uncommon to find a man who builds his own house, and performs the several parts belonging to all the trades which concern in house-building. "Jack of all trades and good at none," has been held in terror over men for I don't know how long. Yet, in America, the maxim has been held fairly trodden under foot, and is practically disowned. My father-in-law was a physician. He bought a farm; and few farmers in that town excelled him. He had also a small smithy where he mended his tools, and his horses, and performed no small amount of smith's work.

He seldom sent a harness off from the place to be mended, and much of the cobbling was done in the house. His children were all brought up to turn their hand to anything. It is true that by this course no one could attain to supreme excellence in any one of all the departments. But that is not necessary. For the ordinary purposes of life, general handiness is better than skill in any one thing. If hard times befall one trade, a Yankee betakes himself to another. He looks about to see what things are thrifty, and puts his hand to them without waiting for a seven years' apprenticeship. In old times, when men had few means of increments to intelligence, long apprenticeship might be needed, and in some callings they still are. But a reading, thinking, courageous man, with confidence in his powers, can do a hundred things well enough for ordinary purposes without serving any apprenticeship, except with his eyes—learning as he goes along.

To a large extent this handiness is likely to be confined, however, to our laboring classes. The children of wealthy parents, and boys who are set apart for some learned profession, are seldom expected to deal with anything but ideas. When they grow up, if they fail in the particular calling to which they belong, they become helpless, and feebly strive to get along, with poor success, until kindly death has compassion on them.

Every boy, no matter to what he aspires, should be taught while young the use not only of implements for the farm, tools for the shop, the management of animals, etc., but he should be taught, as well, many parts of domestic economy. Every boy should know something about sewing, cooking, and the management of a house.

As autobiographies are in fashion, I will insert a chapter of my own. When I was about eight or nine years old I took care of a cow, a horse, and the pigs, split and brought in the wood, and did considerable housework. The confinement of the district school was exceedingly distasteful to me. To sit for hours with a spelling book or reader, without an idea, forbidden to whisper, and made to drone and drudge, was so irksome that, when I was nine years old, I petitioned to stay at home. I was told that I should grow up ignorant and stupid. Very well, ignorant and stupid I would be. Not thinking I would agree to it, my mother said that I might stay at home if I would do the housework. I jumped at the chance! A long checked apron was made for me. It was my duty to set the table, to wait on others during meals, to clear off the things, sashes and fold the table cloth, wash the dishes, scour the knives and forks, sweep up the carpet, dust the chairs and furniture, and, in short, to do the whole of a second girl's work. With such a load I pursued my tasks that my mother could not withhold her commendation, though she was always sparing of praise. To these tasks I soon added the laundering of towels and napkins, and, of course, fabrications—dolls, ticks, and such like. During this period I also continued my stable work. Being healthy and vigorous, I enjoyed the training, and was never half so good a boy, at home, as during the six months thus employed. Nor would

I for any consideration spare the knowledge I then obtained. It has been of incalculable value to me all my life. I have never been afraid of breaking down and having nothing to do. The world is full of business, if a man has a head and hand to do it with. I am not naturally expert in manual craft, yet there are few things that I cannot do after a manner.

While women are emerging from the household, and learning trades, professions, and arts, men should learn more of domestic craft, and thus, both the one and the other, will get along in life easier and better.

Nothing is more piteous than the too often seen helplessness of educated and refined people, brought suddenly to poverty! Education should beget practical facility. Too often it is a mere exercise of the brain, in which the hands have no participation. When thrown out of their regular callings, hundreds of people are as helpless as a ship on the dry ground. The worst of it is, that nobody can help any one who cannot help himself. Inability in practical affairs leaves one to hang like a dead weight around the neck of those who would aid him.

It is foolish for one to say, "my children will never need such manual craft; they will have wealth and influential connections." In the ever rolling flood of society in America, nobody's children are secure against going in their turn to the bottom. If they can neither swim nor wade they must drown. Boys should be educated to use their eyes and hands in the expectation that at some day they may depend wholly on them for support.

### What are you going to read.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The long winter nights are coming. Towns and cities are full of young men whose education has been very limited—young men of good manners, of fair business capacities, who are seeking their fortune, but who have not learned that intelligence and integrity are the indispensable conditions of influence, of happiness, and of success!

What plans have you, my friends, for this winter? Business will be attended to, of course. Perhaps, in addition, the prospect of several parties, a ball or two, the skating rink, give a cheerful perspective. Or you may be of a sober turn, and you have a winter laid out in which your leisure time is to be filled with meetings and benevolent labors.

In either case, what do you propose in regard to Reading or Study? Are you educating yourselves? Do you regard books as necessities of life, or as luxuries?

A young man ought to arrange as systematically for reading as he does for eating. Every year there ought to be the account of books finished and mastered. Newspapers and magazines have their own place and indispensable use—but they are not substitutes for books. And books themselves are to be classified, and wisely chosen. Novels and light literature, taken sparingly, furnish wholesome recreation and sound knowledge. But history, biography, travels, works on science, criticism, art, mechanics, should be the staple of your selection.

It ought to offend the self respect of a young man to spend a whole year without having mastered a single new book. He may be improving in business tact, and in that knowledge which comes from mingling with men; he may be growing in wealth and skill to manage riches, but these things do not reach in far enough. They do not touch the place where manhood resides.

Now is the time to consider, resolve, and arrange. It will require a firm purpose and steady hand to carry you every week through an agreed amount of reading. But if the plan is once arranged, begun, and carried forward a month, the execution of it will become easier every week. Nothing increases the self respect in a young man more worthily than the habit of sound reading.

Books are shields to the young. Temptations are blunted on them which otherwise would pierce to the quick. A man who draws sufficient pleasure from books is independent of the world for his pleasure. Friends may slip. Books never are sick and they do not grow old. Riches melt away. Books are in danger of no bankruptcy. Our companions have their own errands to execute and their own burdens to bear, and cannot, therefore, be always at hand when we need company. But books need never go out from use. They are not sensitive to our neglect; they are never busy; they do not scold us, and they do welcome us with uniform and genial delight. What are you going to read this winter?

The streams of religion run deeper or shallower, as the banks of the Sabbath are kept or neglected.

## The Philosophy of Happiness.

There is a beautiful compensation principle that pervades both the universe of matter and of mind. If a person would have anything, he must labor for it. If he would know anything, he must study for it. If he would be loved, he must love. If he would be godly, he must exercise himself to godliness. If he has aspirations and ardent desires for attainments in a higher life, he must seek. He who seeks shall find. Is his soul necessities? He must ask. The promise is: "Ask, and ye shall receive." Does he desire happiness? Joy may flow along his path in a perpetual and abundant stream; and uninterrupted happiness may bloom around him like a never-fading rose, if he will train himself to think, to act, to live in harmony with the unchangeable laws of nature and of grace. The nearer one will draw to God the more happy will he be.

The Creator is the very embodiment of happiness. One cannot buy love for pearly gold; neither can happiness be purchased, as if it were a pleasant beverage. You cannot put it on and lay it off, as if it were a garment of brocade, decked with glittering gewgaws and costly jewels. You cannot take it on your plate at the banquet table and eat it. Midnight revelry and dissipation say, "Happiness need not dwell with me." Neither is it found in excitement, exultation and in worldly frivolity. Everything has its price. Wealth comes only by toil. But people are miserably unhappy, because gold dollars will not roll into their coffers without earning the gold. The vile and unworthy part for the respect of the virtuous when they do not deserve it. The indolent invalid wants health without strict temperance in all things. What a happy world this might be if every one were willing to pay a *quid pro quo*—a fair equivalent—for every good thing received. People do have all they pay for. For this reason nothing but bitter complaints and murmurings bubble up from unhappy hearts. People pay the price of unhappiness. And they receive a full equivalent.

The philosophy of happiness consists in living in perfect harmony with the Creator's works and ways. Happiness is an element that may dwell in every human breast. If he wants it, he has but to rectify his own thoughts, his own desires, his own affections, his own actions; and the rich reward will return into his own bosom. Happiness is man's normal state. When a proper use is made of all the faculties of the body and mind, we are living right; and happiness is the certain result. Happiness is holiness. Whoso wants it can have all he is willing to pay for, in honest effort and right self-denial. The universe is full of happiness, and replete with glowing thoughts; and the world is liberally supplied with gold.—Take your choice.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## The Earthquake in California.

A newspaper correspondent writing from California, gives the following graphic account of the earthquake in that State.

I was sitting at breakfast with my wife, children and mother-in-law, when the first occurred. My wife nervously asked, "what's that?" I replied that it was a heavy wagon passing, but a glance showed me that no vehicle was near. I had hardly spoken when the second and heavier shock came, and my wife, with the most intense fear pictured on her face, shrieked that it was an earthquake. Then came the third shock, and they all shrieked in fear and mental agony. My wife cried that the wall was opening. She had seen a crack in the plaster separate for about an inch. For a second or two I was completely unnerfed and helpless, but I then partially regained my composure, and, putting my arms around the women, I shouted that there was no danger at all—but the earthquake he had as it might, as we were in a frame house. My wife said that there was, as she thought the earth was opening. I replied that that was impossible, as I knew we were upon good ground, and not upon one of the many swamps of the city which had been covered over. While I was quieting and directing their attention to heaven and its preserving care, each second's shock became stronger than the preceding, and with each the shrieks of the women and children grew worse. These and the fear of the dreadful phenomenon which was upon us, actually made my flesh creep. It was such a look in my wife's face that first unnerved me. Finally, I was much less than it has taken to tell this, the last and strongest undulation occurred. When the shocks ceased, all of the company but myself were so weak that they could not stand, and indeed I was weak enough myself, though it was necessary for me to show a calmness which I did not feel. We found that everybody had rushed to the streets—the place of greatest danger. My family would have hurried out of the house also had I not restrained them. There were four persons killed, all of whom lost their lives by running out doors.

Of all the terrible experiences which human nature can undergo, by far the most

dreadful is an earthquake. It suggests the coming of the last day, with all the terrible convulsions of nature, which are prophesied to accompany it. In fire, storms, and whirlwinds—no matter how dreadful they may be—man can do something, and still feels his power; but in an earthquake he has no power; he can do nothing whatever, except stand or run, petrified with fear, feeling, indeed, as if he would actually melt with terror. Here in San Francisco fear sprang not so much from the damage done by the earthquake, as the recollection of what they had done in other places and our utter want of knowledge of where our's might stop.

Business was generally suspended; every body was in the streets, especially in the lower, the business portion of the city, where the ground is most unsafe, the streets narrowest, and where there are the oldest and worst built brick buildings. If we had been visited about noon by shock as heavy as that of the morning, the loss of life would have been great. People, apparently, could not bear to be alone. Death in a crowd did not seem to have the terror that solitary safety had. About 11 o'clock a slight shock occurred; I was in Merchant street then, above Montgomery, opposite one of the oldest and most unsafe buildings in the city. When the shake was felt, every body, apparently, broke for the street, to the place of the greatest danger. I stood in the doorway of my place of business—I was then quite calm—and watched them running like sheep without knowing where they were going. A barber's shop is opposite, and a man who was about to be shaved flew out of it with his face lathered with soap. When the scare was over everybody roared with laughter at him.

The man who says he can feel an earthquake without fear, is either a fool or a liar. It shakes all courage out of one.

## The Water Power of Oxford County.

PORTER—FOUR POWERS.

First, "Stanley's Mills," at the foot of Robert's pond; head and fall eight feet.

Second, "Collard's Mill," at the foot of Collard's pond; eight feet fall.

Third, "Gentleman Mill," on the Mill brook which runs by Porter village; fall seven feet.

Fourth, "Robbin's Mill," on West Branch brook; fall five feet.

Abundant and good granite. Two thirds of the basin wooded. Market, Portland, by rail and road.

"Kear Falls"; total height of the fall fifty feet, attained within the running distance of one mile. No estimate of the power, by measurement, has ever been made; one perpendicular saw will cut 1,000,000 feet lumber annually; a part of the power is improved as follows: one planing machine; one stove machine; one shingle machine; one bobbin factory; one grist mill; one saw mill; two dams.

All the mills and machines work the whole year. Dry times do not interfere with the working of the machinery, as there is an abundance of water at all times. The volume of water might be somewhat increased by further improvement of the reservoir. Centrifugal and spiral vent wheels are used wholly; considered best. Power owned by Moses, Sweat, A. P. Benton, and others. The bed of the stream, at the falls, is very stony and many large rocks are found; but of a quality not suitable for building purposes. In the vicinity of the falls, however, granite is found in quantity sufficient for all buildings which may be erected. The river flows in an easterly direction; the southern shore is a gradual slope to the river or the entire length of the falls, which gives an excellent location for mills or shops. The northern shore descends to river by a steep bank, the greater part of the length of the falls, and would be a good location for mills. The river is very constant. In dry seasons all other mills in this section are obliged to suspend operation, while the machinery on this stream runs with the same regularity and power as at any other time; and during such periods receives the patronage of people at a great distance; not improved on the Porter side.

"French's Falls," above Kear falls; fall nine feet; not improved.

"South River Falls," above French's falls; descent eight feet; not improved.

The river, at the above sites, about 200 feet wide.

In freshets the volume is sometimes nearly doubled, though generally increased one-third. One dam and two bridges have been swept away, but no mills have ever been damaged by freshets; ordinary rains have but little or no effect upon the stream. The country not being very mountainous, the stream rises and falls slowly. Total range from low to high water three to five feet.

## ROXBURY—NUMEROUS POWERS.

A large number of small water powers in the town; the two principal ones are situated on Swift river, "Walker's Narrows," and "Week's Falls"; height of these falls sixteen and eighteen feet respectively; height

is attained in a running distance of about fifteen rods in each case; average velocity of current one rod per seven seconds; area of cross section taken in same locality as the velocity, forty five feet; so it will be perceived that the stream is narrow and shallow, but very rapid as its name indicates.

"Week's Falls," have never been improved, but Walker's Narrows have been improved to a considerable extent. Mills destroyed by fire in 1860. They were a saw mill, grist mill, clapboard mill, shingle mill and thrasher.

Water always sufficient for running a saw mill throughout the year.

Few ponds. "On account of the variability of the stream it would be difficult to construct artificial reservoirs of any considerable capacity. Freshets swell the stream to perhaps a greater extent than any other stream in the State;" they are not destructive as the banks are very high.

There is plenty of granite about these powers.

## RUMFORD—FIVE POWERS.

Four small powers, concerning which no information is given: "Rumford Falls," on the Androscoggin river, one of the largest, if not the largest in the State.

Height of the falls 162 feet, eight inches, in a running distance of one mile.

Power, that of the whole Androscoggin river at that point. The river is but ninety feet wide and could be dammed at comparatively small expense. The bottom and sides of the stream are granite ledge; the rocks are suitable for building purposes.

The power is owned by Chaplin Virgin and others. Proprietors are disposed to sell.

Improvements, one saw mill, one grist mill, and some other small works, at Rumford falls. An insignificant fraction of the power is employed.

If the volume of water be assumed to be twenty five per cent less than at Lewiston, or 70,000 cubic feet per minute at low run, the power of the whole fall in a drouth is not less than 15,974 net horse power, or 958,149 spindles.

## A Pithy Sermon to Young Men.

You are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your motto, Self-reliance, Honesty, and Industry; for your star, Faith, Perseverance, and Pluck, and inscribe on your banner, "Be just and fear not." Don't take too much advice; keep at the helm, and steer your own ship. Strike out. Think well of yourselves. Five above the mark you intend to hit. Assume your position. Don't practice excessive humility; you can't get above your level—water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over a rough road, and the small potatoes will go to the bottom. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. The great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Civility costs nothing and buys everything. Don't drink; don't smoke; don't swear; don't gamble; don't lie; don't steal; don't deceive; don't quarrel. Be polite; be generous; be kind. Study hard; play hard. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Read good books. Love your fellow man, as well as God; love your country and obey the laws; love truth; love virtue. Always do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with God.—*Rev John Todd.*

ILLNESS A FOE TO HEALTH. There is no greater enemy to body and soul than illness, unless it is that public sentiment which compels to illness. Thousands and tens of thousands have fallen victims to it. The woman who will not labor, rich or honored though she be, bends her head to the inevitable curse of heaven. This curse works in fading health, fading beauty, broken temper and weary days. Let her never forget that, being neither wife nor mother, she is exempt from the law. She cannot balance that decree of God by the foolish customs of society or the weak objections of kindred. Diseases, depression, moral misery, or inertia follow an idle life. He who never rests has made woman in his own image, and health, beauty, force and influence follow in the steps of labor alone.

At the trial of the draught horses on the Fair grounds we saw an illustration of what kind treatment will do in the management of the noble animal. One horse, in his efforts to start the load, became a little nervous, and did not pull well with his mate. The driver, instead of whipping him, dismounted from his seat, stroked the animal's head soothingly and put an apple into his mouth. The grateful horse ate the apple and grew calm, and then putting his strength to the work the heavy load was taken over the trig in a trice. The moral of this is that apples are better than whips in governing the horse.—[Transcript.]

Running before Providence is perilous.



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## OUR PRESIDENT.

Now that Gen. Grant has been elected by republican votes clearly, upon a distinct, republican platform, after having been opposed by all the power and vigor of the democratic party, fairly and unfairly brought into the election, we protest against the sniffling, patronizing air with which he is now approached by the democratic leaders, and the unasked for advice which they tender to him for the purpose, as they would have us believe, of assisting him to have an acceptable administration. It is even proposed that an era of good feeling be created by letting the democratic electors throw their votes for him in the Electoral College, and give him a unanimous election. This would be all very well, excepting the consideration which would be claimed by the democracy, and that, every one knows, would be a good generous share of public patronage. This would afford to them the best era of good feeling which could possibly be imagined.

The tone of the democratic papers towards Grant has wonderfully changed since the election. During the campaign, he was attacked with all the virulence of party malignity, and ridiculed as deficient in military genius and possessing no qualifications for the Presidential chair. Now, the papers are filled with flattery and eulogies of the General, advising him in the most condescending manner, to pursue a magnanimous policy toward the South and promising him the support of the democratic party, if he will be a little conservative, and will make congress repeal the offensive portion of the reconstruction acts, as though they would blot out of existence the great fact that the American people, by a majority of about three hundred thousand have just declared emphatically in favor of the whole principle of the Reconstruction acts, without the least amendment.

But this is an old trick of the democracy. Half a loaf with them, is always very acceptable, when the whole is out reach. They always act upon the principle that "every man has his price," and when they are defeated in a popular election, and their own candidates are repudiated, they begin to "plow with our Heifer," and see if they cannot make some terms short of those involved in absolute defeat.

Alas for the frailty of humanity, they have not been without their conquests in this field. They have found the vice officers as not above inculpability. There was John Tyler, Millard Fillmore and Andrew Johnson, who illustrated in their political experience, that men selected to fill irresponsible positions are rarely fitted to occupy superior stations. Not much was required or expected of them, in their political stations, and they have not disappointed the expectations of their friends.

We are satisfied, however, that their advances and flattering proffers will present no temptations to our President. If he was ever to fall, it would have been when he was in Johnson's Cabinet, while under the insidious influence of Seward and the other members of the Cabinet, in their many counsels to entrap him. He stood all that, and came out unscathed, and we can rest assured that his good common sense and natural insight into human nature will protect him from all similar traps.

THE WRING CAUSE OF DEFEAT ALLEGED.—The National (Washington) Intelligence alleges as a cause of the defeat "a total, wanton, and inexorable want of capacity" in the leaders of its party. It was not a want of "capacity" but a total wanton and inexcusable want of good principles, and a surplus of rebel principles in the platform, that ensured the defeat of the party. You need not call the Democratic managers fools, for they are not; they are intelligent shrewd men. But they were enlisted in the rebel "lost cause," and against the loyal cause. That was enough to kill any party. It is simply disgraceful conduct in a mourner to call its deceased friends fools, especially while at the funeral, says the Bangor Jeffersonian.

Gov. Chamberlain has issued his warrant for the execution of Clifton Harris, the colored man who murdered two women at Auburn, to take place Friday, the 4th day of December next. As the warrant is directed to Sheriff Laughton, whose whereabouts is unknown, the question is raised whether the office of executioner can be filled by any other person. Such being the case, it is feared the edict of the Governor may not be fulfilled at the time named.

The action of the Governor was in accordance with the majority of the Executive Council, and this has served to start the Capital Punishment question again in the newspapers, and probably in all the debating clubs of the State.

There was a novel and very pleasant feature connected with the leaves given by the Methodist society in Auburn, on Thursday and Friday evenings last. A class of about seventy boys and girls from the Grammar school, in which Mr. Turner, the Principal, has given instruction in Dr. Dio Lewis's course of light gymnastics the present term, went through with their exercises. They were uniformed, and their performance was accompanied by music.

## Death of E. B. Richardson, Esq.

Elias Bartlett Richardson died of that fell disease, consumption, at his house in Dixfield, Oct. 26th, aged 33 years. It is a deep pain and sorrow that we feel, when we record the solemn fact of the death of our loved and esteemed friend and neighbor, whose death has not only sorely bereaved a loving and affectionate wife of a true, noble and confiding husband, but has spread gloom and sadness over a large circle of friends and relatives, and the community in which he lived, and where he lived not for himself alone, but for the good and happiness of those around him. He possessed a kind disposition and love to mankind, and was ever ready to promote their prosperity and happiness. This he early evinced in his labor as teacher of youth. In this department, he labored several years, at Kent's Hill, Augusta, and other places, with marked success. He always commanded and held the love and respect of his pupils. By early experience in life, he felt that children, to be men and women, should learn to acquire knowledge, and that knowledge was acquired by severe effort; that the neglect of an early training of the mind was wrong. With this thought impressed upon his mind, he left the house of his father, at his majority, depending upon his own resources, to gain an education to fit himself for the duties of life. And how strikingly his success in life proved the wisdom of the thought. In the discharge of his duties about home, he was watchful and consistent. In his social habits, he was dignified, easy, and affable. He took great interest in the advancement of the schools in his village, and gave freely of his time and counsel. He was an ardent lover of his country and its institutions. He believed in submission to its laws as essential to the character of a good citizen. With his characteristic promptness, frankness and carefulness in his professional duties, he gained the respect and confidence of his clients. Although it was but the fifth year of his practice, at the time of his death, yet he had gained an enviable position as a lawyer, and was highly respected and esteemed as an honorable, worthy, and promising member of the legal profession, yet when his future seemed the most inviting, and when he seemed to have much to live for, he saw reason in June last to fear that the disease about his lungs, unless arrested, must prove fatal. During his sickness, he seemingly clung to the hope, until within a few days of his death, that he should recover. And when he became convinced that he could survive but a short time, with entire composure said, "all has been done that could be, but of no avail." He arranged his business affairs and gave directions for his funeral. He spoke of his past life as one of enjoyment, "that God had forgiven his sins," and that he was "willing to die." Thus with a grateful sense of past goodness, and an animating sense of future happiness, he resigned his soul into the hands of his God.

The following preamble and Resolutions were passed by Blazing Star Lodge, F. & A. M. of Mexico.

Whereas, It hath pleased the Divine Ruler of the Universe to take from our midst, a beloved brother, in the prime of his life, when every prospect of the future seemed glorious, and there was, apparently, nothing to prevent a life of prosperity and happiness; and

Whereas, death, by a fell disease, has removed from our presence an ardent and zealous friend of education and moral reform; an advocate and true example of many principles; a genial and companionable friend; a model teacher, and an honest and upright man in the profession of law; and

Whereas, the deceased Bro. E. B. Richardson, ever true to the noble principles which he advocated, was honored and esteemed by all who knew him, in the social circle as well as at the Bar; and in whose death there seems to be a melancholy over our whole community.

Resolved, That in the severing of the fraternal tie and the removing of the person of the deceased from our presence, we recognize the hand of an all-wise Providence, and submit ourselves to the decree of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. E. B. Richardson, this fraternity loses an honored and worthy member; and the cause of education a most noble defender and strenuous advocate.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved widow, and the surviving relatives of the deceased in this their great affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the widow of the deceased, and also one sent to the Oxford Democrat at Paris.

The Age says in reporting the spire of the Methodist church, in Belfast, Mr. Hartwell Barker, one of the painters, performed one of the most daring feats of climbing ever witnessed. The top of the spire is 160 feet from the ground, terminating in a crown or cap 16 inches in diameter. Mr. Barker went up on the inside to within about 30 feet of the top where he bored a hole out through and suspended a rope. He then climbed the rope, and with the aid of spurs, similar to those used in climbing telegraph poles, he accomplished the remainder of the distance. When part way up, the spurs slipped, and he slid back several feet, and but for the remarkable presence of his mind he must have fallen and been dashed to pieces on the ground. He succeeded in climbing to the top where he affixed the rope, to which a movable stage was attached. He then climbed to the top and stood erect on the cap holding his brush over his head, and in this situation a photograph view was taken by Mr. Tuttle, a photographer. It was one of the most thrilling sights ever beheld.

The Baptists in this country have added over 64,000 by baptism the present year. Their number of communicants is over 1,100,000.

## Bethel Items.

One of the roughest storms prevailed here on Sunday, the 8th inst., which is supposed to mark the near approach of winter, and from the way the snow came hurling down from the North, one would think that the Democrats in their tempestuous wrath were spitting it southward in the hope it would bury somebody beyond the reach of resurrection and it is lucky for us that they can't spit fire and brimstone as well as snow. We have seen beaten men, wrathful men, cheated men, disappointed men before, but we never saw so bewildered and crazed by the November election. Since election, our opponents have made a grand discovery, which is that they nominated the wrong man. Almost any Republican could have told them this any time during the summer, but it took the third of November to impress upon their minds the fact that Seymour is not the man. Its a little rough on the old man after he has made so many stump speeches, perverted fine abilities and made himself infamous in the service of the Democracy, for his party to go back on him now, but he told his followers if they would nominate him he would elect himself, and he didn't, that's what the matter. From the 8th till the 11th inst., it snowed and rained most of the time, while now all nature is clad in her garments of white.

Our hay crop was more than an average and hay is plenty at twelve dollars per ton. Oats were generally light, and are selling now for about eighty cents a bushel. What wheat was sown, generally gave a good yield of excellent quality. Rye very light. Corn matured very early and we had a splendid crop. Potatoes came in good, and a very heavy yield, almost free from rot. Large quantities of potatoes are now moving to Locke's Mills, and Bethel station, at seventy-five cents a bushel; otherwise business is quiet.

Most branches of farming with the exception of hops have been very successful. Hops have got a black eye, and many of our hop growers feel blue enough. We hear many of our farmers say they shall plow up their hop fields in the spring and plant potatoes and corn instead. Sheep are very low, and for this reason some of our farmers have sold off their entire flock for about \$1.50 per head; we understand one man in this town sold as low as \$1.25 per head which is the same thing as selling the pelt and giving away the carcass. C.

## North Norway Items.

That part of the town lying West of Norway lake and bog meadow, which extends nearly through the town and North of the Center and County road, to Waterford, is known as North Norway. It has six school Districts, one Meeting house, and a Post Office. We have names for different neighborhoods, for convenience, such as Upton Ridge, with ten families; Noble's Corner, with fifteen; Swift's Corner, ten; Meeting House Corner, 55; Merrill Hill, seven; Johnson Hill, five; Shed hill, seven; Frost hill, three; Pingree hill, four; Albany road, eight; Greenwood road, seven; Holt's mill, eight; one saw mill with clapboard, lath and shingles; one shingle mill, saw, lath, clapboards, staves, &c.; a grist mill, which has been run down a while, has been purchased by Samuel Lock, of West Paris, and is being repaired for running or order; one unimproved privilege on the stream from Furlong pond in Greenwood, runs through northeast part to Crooked river, in Waterford, with popple, white birch, fir and maple suitable for clapboards, shingles, staves for barrels, with lath and meadow land for plowing. This is great for fruit, sending off nearly two thousand barrels of apples, beside many bushels of cooking and eating apples for Norway village and Lewiston, and quite a large amount for cider, &c. It is a good section for crops. No place in the country, I presume, of its bigness, sends off more oats, potatoes, hay, corn. Strong soil, with labor and care, produces well.

Mr. James French has built a nice, convenient barn, on one side a cellar for dressing and tying up for cattle under the floor, doors on the great gable, giving a great side bay; some houses have been repaired, others painted, some dry houses for hops, drying apples, &c., been built, rap houses, barns shingled and white washed, all show some taste as well as a growing prosperity. Quite an amount of good stock and lambs are sold yearly. P.

## Buckfield.

As the question is frequently asked, of what nation were the signers of the American Declaration of Independence by birth, I would say to your youthful readers.—Ireland 4, England 2, Scotland 2, Wales 1, New England 15, Southern States 14, Western States 18. Youngest signer, Thomas Lynch Jr., S. C. 27. Oldest signer, Benjamin Franklin, 70.—Died one year after. Button Gwinnett, Eng. 43.—died 61 years after. Charles Carroll, Md. 36, who lived to see 13 Presidential Elections. Two, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, were Presidents of the U. S., and died on the 50th anniversary of that day. Two were fathers of Presidents.—John Adams and Benjamin Harrison.

The communication of R. upon Cattle Shows, in the Democrat of the 9th, is worthy of a re-perusal by every farmer, and 99 out of every 100 must respond amen! May they profit thereby.—By the way, where is the Report of the various committees of the Buckfield Town Show? there is much inquiry to know who won the prizes.

The officers for the present quarter, Crystal Vale L. O. of G. T., East Buckfield, are H. Augustus Bicknell W. G. T., Miss Maria F. Simpson W. V. T., Thomas

J. Bartlett W. S., Miss Virginia De Coster W. T. Clifford Hutchinson W. C., Eugene L. Bennett W. F. S., Henry M. Shaw W. M., Charles H. Cox W. O. G., Carroll Mason W. I. G., Miss Nancy A. Hutchinson W. A. S., Miss Ella Simpson W. A. M., Miss Fannie Harlow and Miss Sarah Mason W. R. & L. H. S., George Shaw Lodge Deputy, Virgil P. De Coster P. W. C. T., Miss Nancy A. Crooker Librarian. Eugene L. Bennett, of Turner, presented the Lodge with a beautiful ball box with its appendage. May no occasion ever require its use to disgrace a brother or sister.

The Lodge has purchased a handsome set of regalia for its officers, from the proceeds of the Levee.

The election of the Legislatures of Me. and Mass., give the Good Templars great reason to rejoice. Its fruit will be seen at the next quarter. HARTFORD.

## Norway Items.

A correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, writing from Norway, Nov. 16th, says:

Business for the last two weeks has been unusually good, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The snow storm of yesterday week and the sleet of the following day made quite good sledding, and it was extensively improved till completely worn out.

More than a thousand barrels of apples have been brought to market; an abundance of new cider and a large number of swine. Nice apples command three dollars per barrel and cider five dollars.

The first quality of hard wood is quoted at five dollars per cord, with a downward tendency.

It is understood that friends of the Norway Bank robbers have threatened to burn and pillage the village, if the robber now in prison at Thomaston, is not released.

Our watchman seems to perfectly understand his duty and faithfully perform it.

A single case of small pox is reported at the "Falls," near the lower extremity of the village, but due precaution has been taken to prevent its further extension.

## Yarmouth Items.

Although items from Yarmouth have not appeared in your columns lately, still we exist and in spite of muddy roads and rainy weather still keep up appearances. Portland papers have lately made a great parade of their muddy streets, but I think ours are a match for theirs. Through the columns of the Democrat you have given us the water power of different towns in Oxford County, now let me give you the power and improvements within the limits of our village on Royal river. First, we have a large Paper Mill owned by Mr. Charles Little, who does a large business; opposite we have a Flour Mill, owned by Messrs. Loring & Bucknam, the annual production of which is 30 or 35,000 barrels of flour; here is where the "Village Mills" of flour is made, which takes so high a stand among dealers; next we have another Paper Mill, controlled by Messrs. Brown & Dennison, both enterprising men from Oxford county. The production of the Paper mills I do not know, but they are large.

Following down the river we come next to the "Royal River Manufacturing Co's" Mill. Here they employ about sixty hands and their monthly productions are 2000 bales of seamless bags and 75 bales of yarn; at the mouth of the river, the head of tide water there is another large mill, owned by Messrs. Loring & Bucknam, and used for grinding corn; a saw mill opposite with machinery for planing, jigging, &c.; here are our Ship Yards, 2 vessels have just been launched from the yard of Messrs. Hutchins & Stubbs, one a Brig of 400 tons and the other a Schooner of about 200 tons; Capt. Blanchard at his yard has a large Ship of over 2000 tons on the stocks. Messrs. Hutchins & Stubbs, have the models and will build two or three more another season, which will make it more lively here.

Cold weather is at hand, and soon we shall have the snow piled about our doors. LEON.

IMPRESSIVE SCENE.—The remains of Col. Henry Pope, recently assassinated in Louisiana, were interred at Peoria, Illinois, on the 8th. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. H. H. Northrop, a Baptist clergyman, from Psalm 23:4.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley and shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

In the course of his sermon he laid his left hand on the coffin, and, raising his right hand, said: "Let us swear fealty to the cause for which he was murdered," and all the congregation, raising their right hands, accepted that obligation.

In the next Congress the only democratic U. S. Senators will be one from each of the States of Ohio, Minnesota, California and New Jersey, and two from each of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky—making in all ten Senators. The democrats lose a Senator in each of the States of Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin, and gain one in New Jersey, one in California and one in Ohio. The Senate, after the 4th of March next, will be divided politically as follows:—Republicans 38, democrats 19; Virginia, Mississippi and Texas unrepresented.

Gen. Prim has declared to three Spanish exiles, one of whom is secretary of a Spanish evangelization society, that they may enter Spain with the Bible under their arms and preach its doctrines. A fund is now being raised in Scotland to send collectors into Spain to give away the New Testament.

## Hebron Academy.

We have received a communication relating to this Academy—a portion only of which we are able to insert this week.

The closing exercises of the Fall term, last week, are thus referred to.

There were two public entertainments given at the close of the school, one by the M. E. Society consisting of Greek, Latin, and French orations, original declamations, essays, poems, music, etc., the other, by the whole school, consisting of declamations, select readings, a paper and music, and ending in a Sociable. But the best entertainment of the evening was three songs by two little girls of about ten or eleven years, which merited and received considerable applause.

The 9th anniversary of the Universalist Sabbath School, occurred last Sabbath forenoon. The exercises consisted of singing, reading of selections from the scriptures by the Superintendent, J. S. Hobbs, Esq., and responses by the school, &c. The superintendent reported the number of classes to be 8, and the average attendance to be 40. G. L. Vose, Esq., gave an interesting address on the creation of the world, in which he introduced scientific knowledge interesting to the children. He was followed by Hon. Sidney Perham, former Superintendent of the school, in a short and interesting address.

A gentleman living in Jay informs us that on a recent visit to Roxbury, Oxford Co., he learned that bears are exceedingly plenty and mischievous in that section this season. Mr. Porter, a veteran bear hunter who has conquered 60 in his day and 5 the present fall, got one in a trap not long since when he went to trap a tree near by, dragging the trap and a heavy clog attached to it with him a distance of 30 feet from the ground. Mr. P. has a valuable grove of oaks which the bears are ruining by climbing up and breaking off the branches in quest of acorns, says the Farmington Chronicle.

DUTY DIMPLED OUT WEST, is quite as entertaining as at home. She commences her journey on a bright sunny October morning, and thinks "the angels have been scouring up the sun, for it was ever so dull last week." In the cars, where she saw so many people that she thought "there'd be nobody left in any of the houses, she offers to hold somebody's baby and when it begins to cry she stuffs pop-corn in its mouth, nearly choking it to death. Afterwards, in pulling a man's hair, she is horrified at seeing his wig come off, and gasps out "oh, dear! dear! dear! I didn't know your hair was so tender." Altogether, this little Dotty, to use the words of a little girl "is the cunningest chick that ever lived." The book is handsomely bound and illustrated. Price 75 cents. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston.

The Portland Riverside Echo says that at a recent temperance meeting in that city it was affirmed that "the open and deliberate violation of the law against rum-shops by the Falmouth Hotel, has resulted in the establishment of more than two hundred open grog shops in the city, with the complicity and connivance of the city government, and that the result is a deep and general disgust among the people of all classes, and a settled determination to correct this shameful state of things by a rigorous application of the ballot."

Hon. V. D. Parris is to deliver his interesting lecture on *Neumismatics*, or the Science of Coins, before the Academy, this Friday evening. He also exhibits his collection of coins, which is probably not surpassed by any collection in the country. This lecture, with the exhibition of the rare and antique curiosities of the currency, would be an entertaining one for any of our villages, this winter, and we doubt not but Mr. Parris would deliver it, if called upon, as by so doing he might add to his collection. LEON.

The Standard Life Insurance Company of New York, of which H. F. Howard, Esq. of Dixfield, is Agent, is a very popular company, having issued more policies the first year than any other, excepting one. Mr. Howard is working the Co. to advantage, and sending on many policies. Hon. Geo. Opydyke of New York, is President of the Co., and gives character to it.

WANTS TO SETTLE.—It is stated that "Dr. Young, one of the robbers of the Norway Savings Bank is now serving out a term of nine years at Thomaston, wants to compromise the matter. It is said he offers to restore the money and help secure the accomplices in the business. Of course this can be done by way of a pardon, which we judge may not be so easy to procure. The State has been rather fortunate of late in securing the thieves who have raided about here, and we do not believe our people will swap them for birds in the bush, even for a consideration.

THE GRADE OF GEN. OF THE ARMY.—It appears by an examination of the law that, if General Grant resigns as General of the Army, a vacancy exists which the President can fill. The law revived the grade of General conferred on Washington, and the office is not limited to General Grant, as supposed by many. Gen. Grant will not resign until the time of his inauguration.

C. W. Howard, Esq., of Rumford, had a policy on his life for \$1,000, and was intending to increase it to \$3,000 the day he was taken sick.

## Editorial and Selected Items.

A driving north east snow storm set in on Wednesday, which looks like winter in earnest.

The Universalist Society Circle on the Hill, are to have a social gathering, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, with a hull-corn supper.

W. W. Bolster, Esq., of Dixfield, has formed a Law partnership with J. S. Wright, Esq., recently a student in his office, and a young man of promise.

There is to be a shooting match at Newry Corner, on Tuesday next, the 24th.

We shall go to press next week on Wednesday, on account of Thanksgiving.

M. T. Ludden, Esq. of Turner, is a candidate for President of the Senate. He would make an excellent presiding officer.

The snow and sleet on the hills, has made a good foundation for sleighing. It was never better over the hills between Paris and Buckfield, before the snow storm of Wednesday.

The Cincinnati Commercial mentions Hon. James G. Blaine as a proper person for Post master General.

Eriesson has constructed three "solar engines," and says the concentration of solar heat on 100 square feet of surface develops a power exceeding one horse-power.

Tax payers are reminded that the last discount of two per cent. for prompt payment of taxes for this year, expires the 25th inst., and all remaining unpaid after that, will be collected forthwith, with interest added. The Collector will be at South Paris Nov. 21st, and at Paris Hill, Nov. 25th, to accommodate all who may wish to pay their taxes.

Judge Warren of Saratoga, N. Y., who went into his kitchen, the other evening to quell a little domestic riot among his domestics, was struck on the head with a flat iron by one of them and knocked insensible.

The Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company has lately set up the largest safe in the world. It is 27 feet long, 21 feet broad, 8 feet high, and is lined with the new "metal mirror" iron, which is five times harder than tempered steel, cutting glass like a diamond.

The New York *Empire*, criticising an article in the *Atlantic*, on the connection between man and the monkey, says: "What is to become of us in the future is of more importance, we think, than whether we were made according to the Mosaic account, or germinated in the form of a polywog."

A fashionable New York lady, returning from the country with fourteen trunks, containing \$6,000 worth of property, had them all stolen, but as she recovered nine of them she does not present quite so awful a case of destruction as the woman who had "nothing to wear."

The State of Alabama is now conceded to Grant by about 2500 majority. In many of the white counties which usually polled from 1500 to 2000 votes, not more than 500 or 600 votes were cast. In Marion county no election was held.

The trains are running on the P. & O. C. Railroad through to Hartford, and active efforts are being made to complete the whole line to Canton this winter. Should the weather be not too severe, this will probably be accomplished.

The Maine Farmer says the premiums awarded at the State Fair will be immediately paid. The Treasurer will at once send checks and receipts to all parties entitled to premiums, the former of which will readily be cashed by merchants or banks, and the latter to be signed and returned to the Treasurer.

The re-opening of the De Witt House at Lewiston on Wednesday evening, was signaled by the tender of a banquet or dinner to the new proprietors of the hotel, Messrs. Waterhouse & Mellen. Nearly three hundred and fifty (hosts and guests) participated in the entertainment.

A mail carrier in Western Michigan uses a yoke of Texas oxen for carrying the mail. They are yoked to a cart and trot as well as horses; making fifty miles a day for two days in each week that being the number of times the mail is transported.

The woolen mill at Norway is running, at the present time, day and night, and will continue to do so during the winter, in manufacturing water proof cloth.

SUICIDE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—The Superior Court of Chicago has decided that death from the taking of poison by a person mentally deranged did not invalidate an insurance policy issued by the Travelers' Company of Hartford, Conn.

The Bath Times says the joint Executive committee of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars met in Portland last week, and organized by the choice of F. N. Dow, of Portland, Chairman; Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, of Bath, Secretary; Daniel Allen, of Kendall's Mills, Treasurer. The Central Committee consists of F. N. Dow, Portland; J. E. C. Sawyer, Bath; Daniel Allen, Kendall's Mills; D. W. Jackson, Gorham; and M. L. Stevens, Portland.

The work of the Temperance cause by distributing tracts and by public lectures, and to organize the temperate men of the State.

Gen. Grant was asked by a visitor if it was true that he had directed his Private Secretary to destroy all applications for office, without showing them to him. "Yes," answered Gen. Grant. "Some of the applications might be from good men, and I don't wish to get prejudiced against them by their untimely haste."



THE LARGEST ADVERTISING CONTRACT given out in 1868, and probably the largest ever given to one advertising firm at one time, is that of the proprietors of PLANTATION BITTERS to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 40 Park Row, New York, on the 15th of Sept., for \$43,776 26.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co. have for years been among the largest, if not the largest, advertisers in America, and the contract mentioned above is but a small part of their expenditure in this way for the present year. It is only those who have tried printer's ink most extensively that are so firmly convinced of its efficacy.

The Advertising Agency which is sending out this order is another example. It commenced business less than five years since, and the fact that it now controls a greater advertising patronage than any similar establishment, is without doubt to be attributed to their having expended more money in advertising themselves and their facilities within that time than all other advertising firms put together, since the establishment of the first agency a quarter of a century since.

A Mrs. Tucker of Georgia has written a life of Brick Pomeroy. One of her statements puzzles both the Democratic and Republican critics: "His ears are large," she observes, "and indicate the democratic element of character."

Butter and cheese are almost indispensable articles of food. Properly used, they are nutritious and healthy; but an inordinate use of either cause indigestion and dyspepsia. "Parsons' Purgative Pills," judiciously used, will remove both of these troubles.

Have you a pain in the face, and is it badly swollen? Have you severe pain in the chest, back, or side? Have you cramps or pains in the stomach or bowels? Have you bilious colic or severe griping pains? Also, use "Johnson's Anodyne Lintiment."

Editorial review of Portland Markets. For week ending Nov. 11.

APPLES.—There is very little common fruit in the market. For good qualities of winter apples prices range from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel. Dried apples are dull.

BEANS.—There is a better supply in the market. We quote them at \$1.25 for white beans, and \$1.00 for red beans. Butter is plenty enough, but there is not so much choice table butter brought in. We quote ordinary to fair at 20¢ to 25¢. Good to choice butter 25¢ to 30¢.

CORN.—Corn is firm and in fair demand at \$1.25 for white corn and \$1.20 for yellow corn. Unseasoned corn is a little less. Oats are steady at 10¢. Rye is unchanged and so are shorts and fine feed.

HAY.—There is no demand for shipping and prices have fallen off. We quote shipping qualities at \$12.00 and good feed hay at \$10.00 according to quality. The demand for shipping hay is very light.

WOOL.—The transactions have been light. We quote good grades of pulled and fleece at 40¢ to 45¢.

Brighton & Cambridge Cattle Markets. For week ending Nov. 18.

PRICES.  
BEEVES.—Extra quality, \$13.25 to \$13.75; first quality, \$12.00 to \$12.50; second quality, \$10.75 to \$11.25; third quality, \$9.50 to \$10.00. On the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

POULTRY.—Extra, \$1.00 to \$1.25; first quality, \$0.75 to \$0.90; second quality, \$0.60 to \$0.75; third quality, \$0.50 to \$0.60. On the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

NEW YORK, August 7th, 1868.  
MR. EDITOR.—Several of your correspondents, very old and respectable no doubt, seem to be wonderfully exercised as to the origin of our PLANTATION BITTERS. So long as these Bitters are all that we represent them to be, we do not know that it makes any difference from whom they come, or from whence they originated; but for the information of the public generally, and old Capt. Wentz in particular, we will say that he told the truth, and that these Bitters originated in the West India Islands—that many of the ingredients have been favorably used for over a century, and our own. The origin of Calappa is entirely new, and our own. The rum and other materials are the same, and as your correspondent says, a better Bitters and Tonic is not made. We recommend them particularly for dyspepsia, fever, and ague, debility, loss of appetite, and in all cases where a tonic and stimulant is required.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,  
150 Liberty St., N. Y.

1 BETTER THAN 10.  
Sarsaparilla, the Crystalline principle of Sarsaparilla, enters largely into the composition of Radway's Renovating Balm. One bottle of the Crystalline contains more of the active principle of cure than ten of the large bottles of ordinary Sarsaparilla. One tea spoonful is a dose in all cases of skin diseases. Two tea spoonfuls three times a day will cure Humors and Sores of all kinds.

THE TRUE WAY TO SECURE BEAUTY.  
This Balm soon changes the entire appearance and condition of the diseased body, under its influence, the most repulsive objects have been liberated from their misery, and invested with all the attributes of health and beauty. It is not to Cosmetic, and artificial appliances to the skin and complexion that we must depend for personal comeliness, but to pure and healthy blood. Let those annoyed with a sallow and rough skin, eyes yellow and dull, complexion disfigured with blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, Sores, Acne, hair weak and falling off, breath discolored, breath offensive, nails rough and irregular, cast aside all foreign cosmetics, and resort at once to the use of the

RENOVATING RESOLVENT  
with the purpose of purifying their blood, and removing away all diseased deposits, they will soon enjoy robust health, and be favored with such personal charms as nature intended. Persons who discover in their children, evidences of transmitted disease, should at once give to suffering innocent the RESOLVENT. From one to ten drops of the RESOLVENT in water for children, all from one to three years old, once a day, will soon exterminate all seed of disease. (See Radway's Almanac or 1868.)

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article, superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

SPECIAL NOTICES.  
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR, SELF-PRESERVATION.  
A New Medical Book, the best in the world, written by Dr. A. H. Hays, who has had more experience in dealing with diseases treated upon the home, than any other living physician. It treats upon the ERRORS OF YOUTH, PREVENTS THE DECLINE OF MANHOOD, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and all diseases and ABUSES OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS. It contains 300 pages bound in cloth, illustrated with beautiful engravings. "This is no quack doctor's cheap advertising pamphlet, but a truly scientific and popular treatise by one of the most learned and popular physicians of the day. If the young and middle-aged would avoid mental depression, all nervous diseases, premature decay and death, let them read Dr. Hays' popular medical work entitled 'The Science of Life.'"

Metaphysical and Surgical Journal.  
Sent by mail, or by express, on receipt of price, only \$1; in extra money, \$1.50. Address the Author, No. 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, opposite Revere House. Dr. Hays' name is on the cover of the book. Invaluable secrecy and certainty.

Allen's Lung Balm.  
THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Palms and Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

It is an expectorant, alternative, sudorific, sedative, diaphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it a most valuable remedy, known for curing diseases of the lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm, CHANGES THE SLACK THROAT, and restores the system. It heals the irritated parts, gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction even in the most confirmed cases of consumption, and not to produce constipation or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS to the most delicate child, although an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1 per bottle.

Twenty-five Years Practice.  
In the treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed DR. DOW at the head of all physicians making such practice a specialty, and advises him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters or advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 2 Radcliff Street, Boston.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, AND CANCER CURED.  
A Treatise on Deafness, Catarrh, Consumption and Cancer, their causes, means of speedy relief, and ultimate cure. By a pupil of the Academy of Medicine, Paris. Sent to any address for 10 cts.

ORGANIC VIBRATOR.  
It is the only safe, reliable, and effective remedy for removing slugs in the head, and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly at church and public assemblies. This instrument will often produce results almost miraculous, and indeed in most cases of long standing deafness, it will relieve in a short time. It may be used with the ease of a toy. It is sold by Dr. Stillwell, at the professional building, 21 E. Wall Street, New York, and at all druggists.

MARRIED.  
In Helion, Nov. 8th, by Rev. L. P. Garney, Rev. Wm. H. Clark of Mount Vernon, and Miss Lucia W. Barrows, of Helion.

In New York City, Nov. 12th, by Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., of Grace Church, Chas. A. Barry and Mrs. Flora E. Cary, daughter of Isaac Harlow, of Boston.

DIED.  
In Norway, Nov. 12th, Miss Margaret Thompson, aged 39 years.

Portland, Nov. 13th, Mr. Augustus D. Fickett, aged 58 years. Nov. 13th, Mr. Joseph M. Hoad, aged 53 years.

Boulder's Mills, Harrison, Nov. 15th, Mrs. Mary Cook, aged 55 years.

In Norway, Nov. 16th, Edith Gordon, second daughter of Rev. S. W. and Sarah L. Pierce.

Night had shed its darkness round me, And I was left alone in the world of day, And I was left alone in the world of day, And I was left alone in the world of day.

Stood I near that portal, wondering Whether I could enter there, I could not enter there, I could not enter there, I could not enter there.

There I stood like one unloved, and waiting, Willing thus to hope and wait, Till a voice said, "Why not enter? Why not enter? Why not enter?"

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THE REMEDY FOR CURING Consumption, Asthma, Croup, Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis, Palms and Oppressions of the Chest or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

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There I stood like one unloved, and waiting, Willing thus to hope and wait, Till a voice said, "Why not enter? Why not enter? Why not enter?"

Up, said she, "and glorious temple, Resolved I, my spirit will follow thee, And I will follow thee, And I will follow thee, And I will follow thee."

They with joy will sing the welcome To the mansions of the blest.

BY virtue of a decree from the Judge of Probate of Oxford County, the undersigned will sell by public or private sale all the Real Estate and all interest in real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower of which Stephen F. Frye, late of Fryeburg, died, and now deceased, for the payment of debts and costs of said estate, on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at the House of James Emerson in Fryeburg, Maine, the premises to be sold.

JAMES HOBBS, Adm'r.

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

In the matter of Wm. A. Gerrish, Bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 25th day of October, 1868, by Wm. A. Gerrish of Fryeburg, late of Fryeburg, Maine, praying that he may be declared 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 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, before the Court in the County of Oxford, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Portland Daily and Weekly Advertiser, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, 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. FERRIS, Clerk of District Court for said District.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of DANIEL STAPLES, late of Harrison, 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 him.

ROSCOE H. THOMPSON, Nov. 17, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of ELEANOR DUNHAM, late of Paris, 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 him.

THOS. H. BROWN, Nov. 17, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of MICHAEL WALKER, late of Paris, 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 him.

NATHAN WALKER, Nov. 17, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives Public Notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of ELIZA F. RUSSELL, late of Watford, 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 him.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Nov. 17, 1868.

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

JOSEPH C. BENNETT, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Elias B. Richardson, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate.

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

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

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

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

LUTHER H. LUDDEN, Administrator on the estate of Horatio M. Wain, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased 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, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of December, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.

A. H. WALKER, Judge.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the day of Nov. A. D. 1868.

THE undersigned, citizens of Oxford County, respectively represent that the public convenience and necessity require an alteration and new location in said County, as follows: Commencing at or near Oxford Depot, of the G. T. Railroad, in said County, and running thence in the most feasible and practicable route, to intersect the High-way now traveled, at or near the dwelling house of Cyrus H. King, in said Oxford. We therefore ask your honors to view said route, and make such alterations or locations, as in your judgment the public convenience may require.

WM. S. DODGE, et al., Oxford, Nov. 17th, 1868.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of County Commissioners, Session held at judgment November, 1868.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the dwelling house of Cyrus H. King, in Oxford, aforesaid, on Tuesday, the twenty-second (22d) day of December, next, at ten o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing printed copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the Town of Oxford, and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications to be on or before the first day of December, next, and the last on or before the third day of December, next, and that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of Joseph Pray, late of Watford, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months commencing the third Monday of September, 1868, have been allowed for said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will sit at the service assigned us at the dwelling house of Cyrus H. Millett, in said Helion, on the first Monday of December, 1868, and the third Monday of March, 1869.

OZIAS MILLETT, ZIBION L. PACKARD, Nov. 13, no 29.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Judge of Probate of Oxford County, the undersigned will sell by public or private sale all the Real Estate and all interest in real estate, together with the reversion of the widow's dower of which Stephen F. Frye, late of Fryeburg, died, and now deceased, for the payment of debts and costs of said estate, on Monday, the 24th day of December, 1868, at ten o'clock A. M., at the House of James Emerson in Fryeburg, Maine, the premises to be sold.

JAMES HOBBS, Adm'r.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Wm. A. Gerrish, Bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this 25th day of October, 1868, by Wm. A. Gerrish of Fryeburg, late of Fryeburg, Maine, praying that he may be declared 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 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, before the Court in the County of Oxford, at ten o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Portland Daily and Weekly Advertiser, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, 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. FERRIS, Clerk of District Court for said District.

The undersigned hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of DANIEL STAPLES, late of Harrison, 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 him.

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

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Piano Fortes, ORGANS, MELODIONS FOR SALE BY AMES & NEVERS, Norway Village, Mo.

Being connected with manufacturers, we can sell and will sell Musical Instruments Cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

We warrant all instruments sold by us to be FIRST CLASS as to tone and finish.

Reference—Hon. W. W. Virgin, Ass. Danforth, M. D., Norway; F. G. Phelps, St. Paris, Norway, Nov. 13, 1868.

Fortune to you, Farmers Who shall Obtain it?

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. realized in the growth of Grass and Potatoes, the use of our new and improved manure, Send for Circular with enclosed envelope and stamp.

Address: JOHN REARDON, Box 80, Shelbyville, Wis.

Nov. 10, 1868.

FURS! FURS!! JOHN P. SHAW, DEALER IN Hats, Caps, & Furs.

FURS ALTERED & EXCHANGED. Cash paid for Mink and Bear Skins.

147 Middle Street, Portland.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY & FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM will commence on Monday, Nov. 20th, and continue 13 weeks. Send for Catalogue.

H. P. FORSEY, President. Kent's Hill, Nov. 3d, 1868.

Bridgton Academy.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Dec. 1st, 1868, and continue ten weeks.

JOHN G. WIGHT, A. M. Principal. Board and Tuition reasonable. Text books furnished by the Principal at Portland prices.

THOS. H. MEAD, Sec'y. North Bridgton, Nov. 12, 1868.

Fryeburg Academy.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, December 2d, 1868, and continue ten weeks.

USHER W. CUTTS, A. B. Principal, with competent assistants. For further information address Rev. D. B. SEWALL, Secretary of the Principal, Fryeburg, Oct. 31st, 1868.

NOTICE.



## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

All the best and most successful farming, stock raising, and other agricultural information, and are published in the Farmers' Department.

### Discussion at the State Fair.

Rev. Mr. Dillingham said he felt some diffidence in speaking upon this question, especially when he had to follow Mr. Lang, who had discussed the matter most faithfully, but he felt it his duty to do something in the good cause. He thought that judicious legislation on this subject might be beneficial and useful. It cannot be reasonably expected that farmers, who have to work hard for a living, should find time to comprehend all the phases of stock breeding. Before men can give proper and full attention to this subject they should have that leisure to study this question which wealth gives. He thought the prospect of improvement in stock breeding grew brighter and brighter every year. Our young men have now much greater privileges than their fathers had to learn the best mode of raising cattle and horses. Our Agricultural College, he thought, was destined, to do a vast amount of good.

Mr. Anderson of Portland, thought that a mere horse exhibition would not excite so much interest and draw so many people together, as a mixed show, including cattle, horses, sheep, mechanical works and everything that belongs to the farm and shop. He liked the present exhibition, and such exhibitions should be continued.

Mr. Lang fully endorsed the remarks of Mr. Anderson, and thought the horseman and cattleman ought to draw together. By adopting this plan money would be put in the treasury of the Society, and all interests would be greatly advanced. He believed the breeders of horses had rights as well as cattle breeders.

Mr. Henry Taylor, of Waterville, wished to hear something in relation to growing calves, for he felt an interest in the subject.

Mr. Geo. W. Carpenter, of Pittston, said that farmers must see to it that they have the right breed of cattle, such as are properly adapted to their farm. He didn't care about going into extremes in regard to cattle or horses, and yet he thought the Gen. Knox colts were good for work as well as trotting, and it is very agreeable to have a colt which can go in 2:30 once in a while. With regard to breeding calves he thought much depended on weaning them in a proper manner, and giving them enough to eat during that time. The best way to wean calves is to do it in such a manner as not to let them know it.

Mr. Lang hoped the discussion would be limited to breeding and not to feeding, for he thought feeding was of more importance than feeding, although feeding must not be neglected.

Here some desultory remarks were made by several gentlemen, but finally they all agreed on calling upon Mr. Lang to address them on the subject of breeding. He again addressed them on breeding, and then called upon Dr. Tewksbury, who said he was much interested in the remarks of Mr. Lang. He said that all animals have come from an egg, and argued the point from a physiological standpoint. He alluded to the doctrine recently discussed of making a sex to order, and desired more information on the subject.

He called on Mr. Lang, who said that he had conversed with Agassiz upon this point. But we cannot give to our readers what was said upon this subject, for the remarks were not intended for publication.

Mr. Lang said Maine has the soil and the climate for raising good horses. But we must go into thorough breeding or we shall go to order. Time has been when Maine horses would command a higher price than those from any part of the world, but that time has gone by. He spoke of France, and thought she was going ahead of England in producing good horses, and if we should adopt the course the French people are now pursuing we can raise as perfect horses as they can. But we cannot do it unless we begin ourselves in this matter.

### Work for November.

November, the harbinger of dreary winter, is again with us. It comes with cold storms and frosty nights with occasionally a rainy day by way of reminder to the farmer that his fall work should be carried forward with dispatch, as winter clouds will soon overcast the sky and the earth will soon be locked in the embrace of the Frost King.

The duties of the farmer are numerous and urgent, during the present month; and in order to have every out of door job performed in good time, so as to be ready for winter, every day must be appropriated to some useful purpose. Days are short; and if a farmer does not have his plans well laid and his horses ready to start early in the morning, cold weather will overtake him before he is half ready for it.

Among the many duties of the present month will be that of securing the root crops.

The root crops, with the exception of potatoes, and the cabbage crop, are generally left out till the first week of this month. It is well to let roots remain in the ground pretty late—particularly turnips, carrots, parsnips, and late cabbages, as they usually grow considerably during October, the roots keep better under a low temperature, if not so low as to freeze. The common method of keeping them in cellars, makes it necessary to place them in pretty large piles, in which they generate considerable heat, and if the external atmosphere is not rather cool, they are liable to decay, or to

become so warm that their keeping qualities are injured.

Protecting fruit trees from mice is another job that should not be neglected. Field mice are uncommonly plenty this season and we shall expect to hear of much damage being done to fruit trees next winter, unless particular pains are taken to prevent their ravages. An expeditious way to protect fruit trees from injury is to raise a little mound of earth around each of the trees, a foot or so high. Another way that we have practiced with good success is to tread the first considerable snow that falls fairly about each tree.

Another thing that should be attended to this month is the preservation and storing of all the forest leaves for bedding stock. As winter is the time when farmers provide the chief bulk of their manure, attention should be given at the outset to this matter. Everything that will answer for litter should be saved. Leaves make excellent bedding for cattle and horses and will add to the quantity and value of the manure heap. Large quantities may be gathered, in many instances, with but little labor, and the trouble of storing them is but slight. A corner of a shed or even a pen formed of slabs or rails and covered with boards, to keep off the rain, will answer the purpose, and they can be taken from day to day as required.

FRY, JR.

### STORY OF A HERO.

Under this head, the Galaxy for November, has an interesting memoir of Rear Admiral Henry R. Bell, of the U. S. Navy, who was drowned off the coast of Japan in January last, by the upsetting of a boat. Among the events in his life which mark him as a true hero, the one detailed below should stand out the brightest, as it does on the earliest page of the history of the Great Rebellion.

"His first important service in the war was at New Orleans. If Farragut was historically the captor of this city, Bell was its dramatic hero. Here he performed one of the most remarkable actions of the war, accounts of which have been curiously neglected in our present attempts at history, consisting, too, the fondness of those making these attempts for dramatic situations and conspicuous figures. There is certainly no more striking and theatrical attitude in the war than that of Bell lifting into the broad naked sky the flag of the United States over the Custom House of New Orleans in the presence of a populace of thousands of angered and desperate men. As the fleet captain, he was selected by Farragut to take symbolic possession of New Orleans by taking from the Custom House the flag which Manford had erected there, and raising in its stead, the Stars and Stripes. He was accompanied only by a file of marines. He marched to the building through a turbulent mob, blocking his way and threatening his life; and it was almost certain that when he appeared on the Custom House, a fair and single mark for the assassin, his life would be the forfeit of the adventure. But he marched steadily through the streets. On all sides threats and execrations assailed him. But one word of comfort reached him. An Irishman pressed close to him in the throng and whispered, 'Sit, your life is in danger; but there are friends watching for you.'

"Captain Bell found at the Custom House the mayor of the city and some other of the municipal authorities. They surrendered the keys of the building, but they refused to show him the way to the roof. 'There is not a man, woman or child in New Orleans,' said Mayor Monroe, 'who will take down that flag; you must risk it yourself.' Captain Bell, accompanied only by his cockswain, groped his way to the roof, and in a moment his commanding figure stood between the crowd and the flag, upholding the Federal flag in solemn defiance. The brave officer stood in the face of death, with his person erect and the blood surging in his veins. A dead silence fell upon the crowd that a few moments before, had been rent with confusion and clamor; and without a word of challenge in the face of dumb and motionless thousands, the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze.

"There is a magnanimity in courage. It is not only that it overcomes, or that it produces sudden admiration and sympathy; it gives rise to the most various feelings. Only the very bravest can kill a truly brave man in the performance of a brave deed. Bell, on the top of the New Orleans Custom House, exalted his life by a grand exhibition of courage. A moment's hesitation or a single balk would have been the signal of the assassin's bullet. But no man in that vast and furious crowd had the heart to stay one who so promptly and proudly accepted the position of martyrdom, and so grandly saluted the death that threatened him. It was one of the most sublime and memorable scenes of the war, the dramatization of a great event, the attitude of a true hero."

Mr. Healy, whose graphic appreciation of events in history all admit, thus writes of the neglected incident in the capture of New Orleans.

"Nothing could exceed the moral grandeur of the act—it would make the subject of a great picture. The national ships at the levee, with their guns bearing on the city; the heaving, turbulent mass blocking all the streets; the little band of marines, with firm front, standing across the door way; the tall, erect form of Bell pictured against the sky from the top of the custom house, as he slowly sends the national colors up the flag staff form a group of objects from which some artist will yet give us a great historical painting."

The bravest troubles in der which many persons groan, are borrowed.

Job Printing done at this Office.

## For Sale.

The well known "BEMIS STAND" with the "BREMIS HILL LOT," on PARIS HILL, is now applied for sale.

The Bemis Stand is the most central and desirable situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Paris Hill, accessible by rail, and is every way desirable as a Summer Residence to business men of the city.

Buildings consist of a large Two Story Dwelling House, Hill and Stable, and Store, if desired, one will be sold separate from the other. There is a large Apple Tree of choice fruit.

Inquire of the undersigned on the premises.

FRANCIS REMIS.

Paris Hill, Aug. 25, 1888.

**Fine Residence on Paris Hill for Sale.**

The subscriber, intending to go West, offers for sale his two story house, situated on Paris Hill, known as the Wadsworth-Cummings Estate.

It is in good repair, fully located, with a fine view of the city, and is a desirable place for a residence. There is a stable and six acres of land adjoining, with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. &c.

Also 20 acres of Pasture and Woodland, with a large wood and pine growth to be sold with the above, or separately.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

J. H. RAWSON.

Paris Hill, Nov. 5th, 1888.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

THE well known and valuable Farm, situated in the town of Mexico, on the Hallow Hill (so-called), and formerly owned by Thomas Hallow, but recently by Benjamin Thomas, now deceased, for sale. Said Farm consists of about 260 acres, suitably divided into tillage, pasture and wood land, there are 75 acres of excellent tillage land on said Farm which is nearly level, free from stone and convenient to the buildings—about 100 acres, and could easily be made to contain seventy-five more.

The buildings consist of a large double house, porch, two barns and a stable, all in good repair; house and barn well supplied with water by a lead aqueduct from a never failing spring. School House, about fifty rods from the house. Said farm is one mile from Mexico Corner, and four miles from Dixfield Village.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

NANCY J. THOMAS.

Mexico, Sept. 4, 1888.

**Farm for Sale.**

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in the town of Paris, which is a mile from the County House, and four miles and a half from the depot at South Paris.

Said Farm consists of 200 acres or more of land, with a great variety of ploughing land. Has a two story house, wood and carriage house, barn, 70x36, with cellars under the whole. Said Farm contains one of the best orchards in the County of Oxford, and has more fruit trees than any other orchard in the State—twenty pear trees, cherry and plum trees. Four hundred apple trees, set out in orchard, some thirty rods from the house. Said farm is one mile from Dixfield Village, and four miles from Dixfield Village.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

COL. ORISON RIPLEY.

Oct. 16, 1888.

**Farm for Sale.**

SITUATED in the pleasant town of Litch, Maine, near Hallow's Ferry, containing 50 acres of nice pasture, 10 acres of table land and 10 acres of wood land, well mixed with cedar and an abundance of good stock.

Good buildings, and a good orchard. It is a desirable place for a residence, and is a good place for a stock farm. It is a good place for a stock farm.

For further particulars, apply to the subscriber at Aubrey, Maine.

CLAS L. EDWARDS.

Sept. 28, 1888.

**Store to Let in Norway Village.**

THE subscriber proposes to let his store, elegantly situated in Norway Village, being next door to the Elm House.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

L. O'BRIEN.

Oct. 15.

**The Best of Cattle**

**FOR BEEF & STOCK!**

THE subscriber, receiving every week from 15 to 100 head of Cattle from 1 to 2 years old. Also, good Working Cows, for Beef and Stock, and will furnish to farmers and others.

**The Best Stock of all Kinds, at the Shortest Notice.**

N. L. MARSHALL.

Sept. 25, 1888.

West Paris, Me.

**CATARH.**

Dr. Dubois' Great European

**CATARH REMEDY.**

Warranted to Cure that Loathsome Disease.

CATARH is a disease of the bladder, caused by Phlegm in the urine, and is a most distressing and painful complaint. It is a most distressing and painful complaint. It is a most distressing and painful complaint.

Patients will not have to use more than one or two packages before they receive a benefit. Severe cases have been cured.

**BY USING ONE PACKAGE.**

This Remedy has met with great success in Europe, and has cured thousands of the worst cases.

Catarh causes Drooping in the Throat, Hacking and spitting, Stinging in the Head, Weak Eyes, Head aches, Headaches, Tightness across the Forehead, Nervousness, Irritability, Cough, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, and finally ending in the great trouble of making CATARRH COMPLAIN.

Patients will not have to use more than one or two packages before they receive a benefit. Severe cases have been cured.

Whole Sale Agents: Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 20 Tremont St., Boston.

Dr. H. W. DeBols, Proprietor, 72 Farnsworth St., Boston.

Express. Send for circular.

Price 50 Cents per Package.

**FURNITURE!**

THE subscriber, having purchased the Stock in trade of R. L. LARVEY & CO., would say to his friends and the public that he is

**Making Additions to his Stock,**

and is prepared to furnish goods as LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE STATE.

J. H. BARROWS.

Nov. 10, 1888.

**Dissolution of Copartnership**

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of H. N. BOLSTER & CO., is this day dissolved, and the affairs of the late firm will be settled by H. N. Bolster, and all having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle at once, as the business matters of said firm must be closed up within sixty days.

T. R. M.

Nov. 10, 1888.

**H. N. BOLSTER.**

Nov. 10, 1888.

**Job Printing done at this Office.**

## Legal Notices.

### Sheriff's Sale.

TAKE notice that on Saturday, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1888, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Inn of Horace Cummings, in Paris, in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Mary P. Noyes, widow of Henry P. Noyes, of Greenfield, Maine, deceased, has or had in the 10th day of March, A. D. 1888, for 12 hours 5 minutes of the afternoon, being the time of the attachment of the same on the original writ in this action, to redeem the following described real estate situated in said Greenfield, to wit: a certain piece of land with the buildings thereon, containing two hundred and seven acres or less, and lying in the town of Greenfield, being all and singular the same premises conveyed to Mary P. Noyes, by Thomas Crocker, by his deed bearing date the 18th of March, A. D. 1888, reference thereto being had for a more particular description of the premises, said deed is recorded in Oxford Registry, Vol. 140 Page 217. The above described premises being subject to a mortgage given to Thomas Crocker, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, to secure the payment of three notes of hand, bearing date the 18th of March, A. D. 1888, payable as follows: one hundred dollars to be paid in three years, one hundred dollars to be paid in three years, one hundred dollars to be paid in three years, with interest annually, on the first day of March, A. D. 1888, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1889, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1890, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1891, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1892, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1893, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1894, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1895, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1896, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1897, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1898, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1899, and on the first day of March, A. D. 1900, and on the first day of March, A. 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