

The Republican Nominee.

The selection of Gov. Chamberlain, again, by the Republican party, as its nominee for Governor, has developed a state of affairs, not entirely novel or unlooked for. The opposition to his nomination, in the Convention, exceeded four hundred votes, which is a majority of an ordinary large Convention of the party. Preferences having been thus expressed in the nominating Convention, there is but one duty devolving upon all republicans, and that is to give the nominee a hearty and cheerful support. Opposition to him, in many cases, may be based upon conceived ideas of duty and principle—but in most cases it only arises from preferences for another candidate or motives of expediency. The opposition on the score of temperance, we have never thought well based. It consists, practically of four charges, to wit—that the Governor refused to preside over a State Temperance Convention—that he attacked the principle of prohibition in his last message, that he prepared a veto message of the Constabulary bill, and that he is not, personally, a total abstinence man.

As to the first charge, the Convention which he declined to preside over, was one called to effect legislation, and so expressed in the call, and we think he wisely acted, in this respect. As to his attacking the principle of prohibition in his message, let us see what he said. The objectionable language is an isolated clause, as follows: "Legislation upon what a man shall eat or drink, is certainly a pretty strong assertion of 'State Rights' over those of the individual." This, taken alone, we admit, is in the line of argument used by the late Gov. Andrew and others, in contending for the *License* principle against prohibition—but taking the whole paragraph of the Governor's message, a very different meaning is obtained. Thus to quote it—"But every good citizen will admit that drunkenness is an evil—a dishonor to manhood, a disturber of society, and a detriment to the State. It stands out from other vices in being the exciting cause of much of the costly litigation and criminal proceeding before the courts, and in driving men to crimes which they would not otherwise commit. Hence it is the duty of the State to restrain men from it, and protect the innocent from its depredations; and the duty of the individual to yield some of his personal rights for the general good. Our State has accordingly enacted the present prohibitory law as in its judgment an adequate means to this end, and wherever it has been executed, it appears to have been effective."

It must be evident, to every candid mind, that Governor Chamberlain has been grossly misinterpreted, in having the first clause of the above paragraph detached from its connection, and quoted as an evidence of his opposition to the principle of prohibition. As to the next charge, that he intended to veto the constabulary—this is insubstantial. This measure does not even unite the radical temperance men, and is not a test of loyalty to the cause among them, and is, by no means, of Republicans. The last charge, that the Governor is not a temperance man, practically, is only made by *assumption* and to a limited extent. We believe it to be entirely unfounded—consistent with the high moral and christian character which he possesses, and not to be entertained for a moment. Except this, the only objections to Governor Chamberlain, are the *Capital Punishment* question. We shall dismiss this subject with a few words. It is in no respect a political question, and no one has a right to arraign another on it any more than upon the "Law of his God." When religious sects are striving to meet on a common level, and break down sectarian barriers, it will be suicidal for politicians to foster religious prejudices by making such questions as belief or disbelief in Capital Punishment a cause of support or opposition. A man that would do it would be guilty of the worst features of the "Church and State" heresy which the republicanism of free America has ever discarded. Let no such spirit be revived.

A Third Party.

The Temperance Convention at Portland, on Tuesday last, comprised really only the constabulary element of the party, and disclosed enough of the incongruous elements of which it is composed to foretell its inherent weakness and predict its entire failure. The leaders were indecisive, and not agreed—their counsels were inharmonious and passionate. The gag was applied to F. N. Dow of Portland, and Major Shorey, the real workers of the State Executive Temperance Committee, who attempted to dissuade the Convention from making a nomination, and they were only allowed to speak through the intercession of Elder Randall, who threatened to leave the party, if the gag was to be applied.—Dow, Shorey and several others, withdrew from the State Committee. The men who controlled the Convention went on, however, and made their organization, filled up their State Committee and made a nomination of Hon. N. G. Hichborn of Stockton, (the late State Treasurer.) Unless he is committed to the nomination, however, we very much doubt his accepting it. They recommended making County nominations, also.

To show the consistency of the Convention, the prohibition resolution adopted at the Republican Convention at Bangor, was offered by Rev. Mr. Merrill of Portland, and the Convention voted to lay it on the table by an almost unanimous vote.

Henry Tallman, Esq., of Bath, was

President of the Convention. A. H. Witham from Oxford County, was on the committee on permanent organization. Rev. Mr. Coffin, of Bryant's Pond, the Oxford County man to select a candidate for Governor, Hon. J. J. Perry, on Resolutions, and Wm. Bicknell, of Hartford, on the State Temperance Political Committee.

The Platform and Resolutions will appear next week.

The Democracy about played out.

Nothing is more evident than that the democratic party is passing through some sort of chrysalis state, and whether or not it will be enabled to swallow itself and disappear from view, or come out in a new form, like a butterfly with the gaze with its gorgeous plumage, it is difficult to prognosticate. It held a State Convention on Tuesday, in concert with the constabulary wing of the temperance party, and though many miles of space intervened between the places of meeting, the communication was kept up by telegraph with great anxiety—each party being in a quandary and not knowing whether to make a nomination or not. The democracy wanted to steal the thunder of the republicans by taking the nominee, but were afraid by so doing, the temperance men would make no nomination; while the temperance men hoped they would nominate Chamberlain, and thus relieve them of the odium of being a third party. But the elements composing democracy and constabularyism were as incongruous as oil and water, and would not readily fuse—so, the democracy nominated Gen. Franklin Smith, of Waterville, an old militia stager who had not been thought of for the place, by the large vote of two hundred and seventeen. It is verily a question of importance, which is entitled to the dignity of being the opposition party—the democracy or the constabulary.

One would suppose that the party would improve the opportunity presented by a third party, to make an attempt to regain power, but they seem to be too far gone for help.

Institute at Rumford.

The Teacher's Institute at Rumford, last Saturday, June 26, was well attended. Thirty teachers assembled and listened to the Supervisor's different methods of instruction with great interest. Committees were present, from Bethel, Hanover, and Rumford.

Mr. W. Pettengill of Rumford, called the attention of the Supervisor to the imperfect classification of schools, and asked for a remedy. This led to an interesting and profitable discussion. Children sometimes come to school with unsuitable books. The teacher can sometimes kindly persuade children to ask their parents to procure such books as are suitable. Children are effective beggars. Geography can be taught by topics, and several classes be united in one. Oral instruction may be given to several classes united in one in English Grammar. A multiplicity of classes is a sore evil in a large school. Valuable suggestions were made by Miss Virtue Howard, a veteran teacher.

The day was spent in presenting the different methods of imparting instruction. The Supervisor said that he found greater defects in Reading in schools than he had visited, than in anything else; and he pointed out some very valuable suggestions for their improvement.

A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. True for his valuable services, and also a vote was passed requesting him to hold an Institute in the term during the fall, for the benefit of the teachers of the winter schools.

The teachers separated with new courage, and to engage in their school work. The next Institute will be held at Dixfield Village on Saturday, July 10th, at which all persons interested in the education of the young, (and who are not?) are invited to be present.

A Pleasant Surprise at Norway.

A daughter of Mr. Lucius Denison, seeing through the dusk of Tuesday evening, quite a number of men at the front door of the house, rushed to the store, a few rods distant, and called her father, Mr. D., knowing that none but the lady inmates of his household were at home, hastened homeward, but before arriving there, he saw them enter the house and the door close behind the last one. He quickened his pace, and upon entering, he found, to his surprise, instead of strangers, seventeen young and middle-aged men, who, until the dissolution of the firm of Denisons & Horn, had been in his employ at the tannery. No sooner had they passed the compliments of the evening, than Mr. E. B. Smith arose, and addressing Mr. D., presented him, in behalf of himself and associates, in a neat, well-timed and pretty speech, a beautiful, gold-headed cane, of magnificent proportions, elaborate workmanship, bearing an appropriate inscription. Although taken entirely by surprise, Mr. D. responded in a very feeling, and felicitous manner. After a brief entertainment at the house, the donors retired, happy with the success of the evening.

The names of the gentlemen are E. B. Smith, R. Heding, B. F. Smith, M. A. Clement, W. Kimball, J. F. Devine, J. E. Mooney, E. G. Burnell, R. H. Small, J. H. Hargrave, C. Greenleaf, M. Ricker, B. Whitehouse, Wm. Twombly, J. Jordan, H. Stearns and C. W. Stearns. Such little episodes serve to soften the asperities of life.

—One of the most artistic productions we have seen, is an Afghan sleigh-shawl, wrought by Mrs. Nevens, of Norway, for Mr. Buck, late of the firm of Atwood, Buck, and Co. The heads of various animals, including likeness of Mr. Buck's intelligent and valuable horse, are woven in an exceedingly natural and lifelike style, and the colors, arrangement of figures, &c., are in excellent taste. The material used cost some three hundred dollars, we believe.

—An Indiana genius has let his little finger nail grow to an unusual length, and has it made into a pen.

Republican State Convention.

The State Convention was called to order on the 24th inst., at eleven o'clock, by Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, chairman of the State Committee, who issued the call. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. P. Fay, of Bangor.

Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Augusta was nominated to preside, and accepted in an able speech.

N. K. Sawyer, of Ellsworth, Z. A. Smith, of Skowhegan, Amos Pickard, of Bangor, W. E. S. Whitman, of Gardiner, H. A. Shorey, of Bath, and W. A. Cromwell, of South Berwick, were appointed secretaries.

The following were appointed a committee on Credentials:

Androsoggin—J. S. Lyford, Lewiston. Aroostook—C. O. Brown, Moro. Cumberland—Marshal Cram, Brunswick.

Franklin—John Morrison, Farmington. Hancock—S. K. Whiting, Ellsworth. Kennebec—J. A. Sanborn, Readfield. Knox—Hiram Bliss, Jr., Washington. Lincoln—Thomas Boyd, Boothbay. Oxford—E. Foster, Jr., Bethel. Penobscot—J. W. Porter, Burlington. Piscataquis—W. P. Lamson, Sebect. Sagadahoc—J. W. Wakefield, Bath. Somerset—S. T. Williams, Athens. Washington—D. K. Hobart, Dennyville.

Waldo—L. D. Tucker, Lincolnville. York—Chas. Hill, Saco.

On motion of Mr. Vinton of Gray, the following Committee on Permanent Organization were appointed:

Androsoggin—Rufus Prince, Lewiston. Aroostook—D. Stickney, Presque Isle. Cumberland—W. H. Vinton, Gray. Franklin—Hannibal Belcher, Farmington.

Hancock—Wm. Hopkins, Bluehill. Kennebec—Nathaniel Whitmore, Gardiner.

Knox—E. R. Spear, Rockland. Lincoln—D. W. Chapman, Damariscotta.

Oxford—F. F. Beal, Norway. Penobscot—J. S. Chadwick, Bangor. Piscataquis—Geo. A. Sawyer, Sagadahoc—J. T. Patten.

Somerset—Daniel Snow, Skowhegan. Waldo—Wm. O. Poor, Bangor.

Washington—J. M. Livermore, Eastport.

York—Geo. Hobbs, Wells.

It was moved and seconded that all resolutions presented by the Convention be laid on the table and referred to the committee which were carried.

On motion of Mr. S. H. Blake it was voted that the committee delegates should appoint members for the State Committee and Committee on Resolutions.

At 2:30 the Convention adjourned till 1:30 to await the actions of the several county delegations.

AFTERNOON.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, Mr. Blaine stated that some gentleman had been circulating votes for Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and he would announce in behalf of that gentleman, emphatically, that he could not be a candidate before this Convention, that it could, therefore, be no mark of friendship for Mr. Morrill to continue to do so, and that if he received every vote he could not accept the nomination.

Mr. Roberts of Stockton, wished to explain that he had been circulating votes for Mr. Morrill, and he did it not for any unfriendliness to that gentleman; but there was a practical difficulty in the party which he wished to avoid, and he supposed he was doing his duty in so acting. All he desired was harmony. (Objections being made to his proceeding, Mr. Roberts withdrew.)

The Committee on Credentials reported the whole number of delegates present 1172.

Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the name of Hon. Lot M. Morrill for President, with the same Secretaries and the following Vice Presidents:

Androsoggin—Amos D. Lockwood, Lewiston.

Aroostook—E. Woodbury, Fort Fairfield.

Cumberland—George W. Woodman, of Portland.

Franklin—Horace B. Prescott, New Sharon.

Hancock—Abraham Richardson, Tremont.

Kennebec—Dennis L. Milliken, Waterville.

Knox—Hiram Bliss, Jr., of Washington.

Lincoln—M. M. Rawson, Waldoboro.

Oxford—John J. Perry, Oxford.

Penobscot—Charles Beale, Hudson.

Piscataquis—Joseph S. Monroe, Abbott.

Sagadahoc—Jos. P. Morse, Bath.

Somerset—Abner Coburn, Skowhegan.

Waldo—A. G. Jewett, Belfast.

Washington—Jeremiah Porter, Pembroke.

York—Thomas Quimby, Biddeford.

The following were appointed members of the State Committee for the ensuing year:

Androsoggin—Wm. P. Frye, Lewiston.

Aroostook—C. M. Powers, Houlton.

Cumberland—Fred. Robie, Gorham.

Franklin—Wm. F. Lowell, Chesterville.

Hancock—Jos. H. West, Franklin.

Kennebec—James G. Blaine, Augusta.

Knox—Paul Stevens, Camden.

Lincoln—S. S. Marble, Waldoboro.

Oxford—Timothy Walker, Rumford.

Penobscot—W. P. Wingate, Bangor.

Piscataquis—Stanley T. Pullen, Foxcroft.

Sagadahoc—J. W. Wakefield, Bath.

Somerset—Hiram Knowlton, Skowhegan.

Waldo—S. G. Thurlow.

Washington—C. B. Paine, Eastport.

York—Geo. H. Knowlton, Biddeford.

Kennebec—Thos. S. Lang, Vassalboro. Knox—Edwin Sprague, Rockland.

Lincoln—John H. Converse, Neweastle.

Oxford—F. E. Shaw, Paris.

Penobscot—S. H. Blake, Bangor.

Piscataquis—A. G. Lebroke, Foxcroft.

Sagadahoc—Thos. W. Hyde, Bath.

Somerset—S. D. Lindsay, Norridgewood.

Waldo—E. C. Arey, Searsport.

Washington—B. B. Murray, Pembroke.

York—John E. Butler, Biddeford.

The several reports were accepted.

Mr. Simonson of Camden, moved that Mr. Roberts of Stockton, have leave to make a five minute speech in explanation of his position, which, upon the suggestion of Mr. Blaine was allowed.

Mr. Roberts said he had circulated votes for Mr. Morrill not in enmity to Gov. Chamberlain, for the Republican party almost universally love him. But we cannot unite upon him, and he thought we could unite the whole party upon Mr. Morrill. No matter if Mr. Morrill did decline. He belongs to the party and we have the right to demand his services at this crisis.

It was voted to proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to receive and count the votes:

Androsoggin—J. D. Stetson.

Aroostook—Eben Woodbury.

Cumberland—Thomas Reed.

Franklin—H. Belcher.

Hancock—Jno D Hopkins.

Kennebec—Henry S Osgood.

Knox—B W Conner.

Lincoln—Andrew Lacy.

Oxford—John J Perry.

Penobscot—B B Thomas.

Piscataquis—Joseph Foss.

Sagadahoc—John T Robinson.

Somerset—Wm Atkinson.

Waldo—B W Roberts.

Washington—Joseph Gunnerson.

York—Caleb Lord.

Gen. Shepley of Portland, said that for three years the State had been served by one who had also served the country splendidly in the field. (applause.) And now the people, against his own wish, to retire to private life, for rest from the wounds which have been inflicted upon him, now call him again. He nominated the gallant soldier and patriot statesman, Joshua L. Chamberlain, for candidate for Governor, which was received with very loud applause. He continued at some length to advocate the claims of Gov. Chamberlain upon the people of Maine, and predicted that his name would be welcomed by the party as their favorite standard bearer once more.

Mr. Jewett of Belfast, seconded the nomination, and hoped every man who had stood by Gen. Chamberlain when he needed the support of loyal men against rebels would stand by him now.

Mr. Farwell of Pittsfield, desired to know if nine men were to nominate a candidate for the Republican party? He did not propose to abide by such nomination, and he would now nominate for candidate Hon. Sidney Perham. (Loud applause.)

Some one, whose name we did not catch, nominated Hon. Lot M. Morrill, and Hon. Amos Pickard nominated Hon. Saml. H. Blake.

Mr. Cushing of Frankfort, moved that in voting the delegates be requested to pass out of the Hall, and that the committee be stationed at the door to receive the ballots as they returned. The Hall was so full that otherwise there would be great confusion.

Having attended to their duty, the committee reported through their Chairman, J. D. Stetson of Lewiston:

Whole number of ballots, 1105

Joshua L. Chamberlain had 694

Sidney Perham, 375

Scattering, 36

And Joshua L. Chamberlain having a majority, the President declared him the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Shaw of Paris, in behalf of Hon. Sidney Perham, and as a friend of his, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was received with loud manifestations of approbation.

Loud calls were made for Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, and he came forward amid loud cheers for the Speaker of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Blaine declared that all the questions of the past eight years were settled by the election of Gen. Grant. The National debt is in rapid course of payment, the South is being reconstructed, the Indian question has been settled by a stroke of Grant's pen, and in foreign affairs, while we make no threats, we establish ourselves as a Nation that must be respected. The Republican party of Maine was more prominently before the country than any other section of it. This State was the birthplace of the party, and to it the country looked for its most emphatic encouragement. To the temperance party he would appeal to sustain the only party that had protected and sustained their cause, or that would in future stand by them.

Mr. Dingley of Lewiston, being called out, said that he came rather to report others than to speak himself. His position was too well known to require reiteration. He had only to say that he had always been a Republican and should always be a supporter of Republican principles.

Gen. James Hall of Damariscotta spoke briefly and earnestly, counselling united, earnest action upon the part of all Republicans in support of our nominee. The Republican party is the true temperance party of the State, the only party to which temperance men could look to advance the principles which they advocate. All the temperance legislation of the State has come from them. He believed the party would unite as one man in support of Gen. Chamberlain.

Hon. A. G. Jewett did not ask men to vote for Gen. Chamberlain—it would be an insult to the good sense of the Convention. He had too good an opinion of the men who composed this convention to believe that they would desert their leader at this time, any more than they would have done upon the battle fields of the rebellion. A man who would not support the nomination is not fit to be in the convention.

Hancock—Samuel Wasson, Surry.

Committee on Resolutions.

Androsoggin—D. B. Randall, Auburn.

Aroostook—John C. Carpenter, Houlton.

Cumberland—Geo. F. Talbot, Portland.

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The Committee on Resolutions reported the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That we hail with joy the restoration of peace and the supremacy of the Constitution.

Resolved, That with a restored Union, the chains of the nation are first due to the noble men, who, mindless of life, braved the dangers of the field and the ocean for its preservation. And it is a source of gratification to patriotic citizens, that an army of more than a million of soldiers have returned to their homes and their industrial pursuits, without disturbance of life, without distinguishing marks save the glory of their wounds.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the National Administration. It is entitled to the confidence of the country. Its patriotism and integrity and pure motives commend it to all good men. Its wise statesmanship has already been shown, and its ability will continue to be illustrated. And we rejoice that there has been placed at its head and by so general a suffrage, great chief, upon whom a grateful republic has thus hastened to confer its highest honors, and to whom by general acclaim it concedes its greatest indebtedness.

Maine has great natural resources and a climate giving vigor to her people; her soil is the best and her forests the largest in New England; her frontier upon the ocean invites to commerce, and no State has greater advantages for shipbuilding, or equal facilities for successfully competing for the carrying trade of the country. Her ample water power waits only to be used to supply the world with fabrics and manufactures; and when her railroads are completed, that are now in progress, she will have a new vantage ground in the race for growth and prosperity by her near proximity to commercial centres, and her easier access to the markets of the East and the West.

Resolved, therefore, That the policy of the State Government should be marked and distinct in favor of the development of her material resources. And, Resolved, further, That the Republican party of Maine has no more pressing mission entrusted to its care, as the dominant power of the State, than to make the most, as best it can, of those great resources for the aggrandizement of its citizens and the enhancement of their welfare.

Resolved, That in Legislative appropriations an enlightened forecast will bear in mind always, our present indebtedness, and that in municipal expenditures and official disbursements, the strictest personal accountability should be exacted.

Resolved, That we emphatically renew our adhesion to the principles of prohibition and a vigorous enforcement of laws to that end.

Resolved, That Joshua L. Chamberlain, the nominee of this Convention for Governor of Maine, is one of our most eminent citizens, distinguished for his scholarship, his patriotism and his undying military record. With confidence in his integrity and ability, and pride in his record, we commend him to the suffrages of the people, and with an assurance of his triumphant election.

The report was accepted and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

ARREST OF A THIEF.—Two years ago a man by the name of Calvin Smith confined in the State Prison at Thomaston for compound larceny, escaped, and was captured Thursday last at his brother's house in Shapleigh, and taken back to Thomaston the next evening by way of Portland. It is supposed that during the two years Smith has been in Canada, keeping up communication with his friends. Two weeks ago Warden Rice requested Deputy Sheriff C. M. Wornell, of Bethel, to capture Smith, if possible. Wornell suspected Smith was secreted among his friends in Shapleigh Plains, a worthless, desolate country of shrub oaks, stunted pines, etc.—these friends consisting of a colony of Smiths, all hard characters.

To find out if Smith was in that colony, Wornell got a friend of the Smiths to go with plenty of liquor and make a night of it with the inhabitants, and through him found that the rogue was stopping with John Smith, his brother, (familiar name) Next day Wornell invited a gentleman to go fishing, passed, with him by John Smith's barn and saw Calvin helping to shingle it along with others. Calvin is very powerful and shrewd, and a year ago escaped from twenty-six men, who surrounded the house and tried to capture him. Wednesday night Wornell, with six men, went to the house of John Smith to search it, found there were several ways of egress and ingress, but no Calvin Smith. Arrested John. John objected. Nonsense, the necessary is as bad as the criminal. John's wife got frightened. Said Calvin was in the house day times and slept in the woods at night. Wornell posted his men at doors and windows. At about 3 A. M. Calvin came from the woods and made for the house very cautiously. Got inside. Was seized by one man, knocked the man down and made for another door; was met by Wornell; grabbed Wornell by the throat; was overpowered by the rest of the party, ironed and brought to Portland, and thence carried to Thomaston. Thus ended the history, so far, of Calvin Smith.—[Press.]

Rumford.

The editorial correspondent of the Lewiston Journal, says: We met in the street at Rumford Point, the other day, Hon. Peter C. Virgin, now about 87 years old. He was one of the few survivors who formed the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of Maine in 1820. He informed us that there is no man living who practiced law in Maine when he commenced practice. He still takes care of the post office in the village where he resides.

A pretty little sight may be seen at Mr. Scott Hall's at Rumford Falls. A young man caught this spring two young foxes when but a few days old, before they could see, and killing the kittens belonging to the family cat gave her the foxes to bring up, which she did most faithfully, and now she entertains for the strange offspring all a parent's affection. They are now as large as a cat and perfectly tame, but begin to show their foxy character by catching the chickens.

JUNE has been the moistest month of the year. It has rained or been misty about every day. The consequence is, grass and foliage look well, but corn and other vegetation is rather slim. It will require hot weather in July and August to bring the crops forward.

Maine Universalist Conference.

assembled at Augusta last Tuesday. A large number of persons were in attendance, and nearly all the societies of the denomination in the State were represented.

The Convention was called to order at nine o'clock A. M. by the President, R. Dresser Esq., Auburn; and after

Agricultural.

[Written for the Lewiston Journal.]

Upon Fencing.

Fencing is an important subject for the consideration of farmers. There is a vast outlay in Maine, annually, on fences. It is shown from the census of 1860 that there were about 54,000 farms in the State containing 20 or more acres of land.

These farms, by estimate, contain some 500 rods of fence each, which gives about 27,000,000 rods. To build these fences anew at \$1.50 per rod, would require an outlay of at least \$40,000,000. This would be a tax to which the farmers could not submit. The repairs on this vast amount of fence is a large tax annually—is quite a burden. At ten cents per rod, it amounts to \$2,700,000. To save one half of this sum is worthy of consideration.

The subject of fencing divides itself into two parts; first, the amount; secondly, the material of fencing. In treating these subjects the mind's eye must rest on conditions, as no general rules will apply to individual cases. It may, however, be laid down as a general rule that all grazing lands in this State must be fenced. Your herds are not so large as to warrant the expense of a herdsman. Without fence or herdsman our cattle would be found just where we should not like to find them, if found at all.

We find in some parts of our State fields not fenced, even on the roads. This presupposes that the community are all quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citizens, who secure their own rights by respecting the rights of others. But we should sleep more secure with fields well fenced on the road, than to trust our own, or a neighbor's boy to latch the barn yard gate or pin the bars. Fences should be fenced on the roads, as the fall feed would not be available, unless horses were turned in common after crops were harvested.

If the farmer does not partition his tillage and mow land, he has not that security as though partitioned. Cattle breaking into a large field are at once in his corn or grain. If partitioned into several fields, the chance is they might not reach his more valuable crops.

If fields are not partitioned, he cannot feed his mow land until his tillage crops are harvested. If he has plenty of pasture or green fodder, he can forego his fall feed to the great betterment of his grass lands; as they are frequently injured and sometimes nearly ruined by excessive feeding. We have seen a farm reduced to one-fourth its usual hay, in one year, by droves of sheep gnawing the grass into the roots. He who can save his fall feed to clothe the ground is wise.

The usual and more convenient method is to divide tillage lands into several fields, from the considerations above mentioned. The size of these fields must depend upon the cheapness or dearness of fencing material. If the farmer is blessed with stones to wall into four, six or eight lots, let it be done. If he have plenty of cedar on his land, if he can cheaply procure it, he can fence his land into lots to suit his convenience. If he have neither we advise that his fields be larger.

Fencing Material above provided, abounds in a good part of our State. Let it be used. Stone fencing is the cheapest and most enduring material that can be used.

Some object to stone walls as taking too much land, and as a harbor for weeds. Every fence has its border, and the extra incumbrance is no more than two or three feet. Nature, in giving this endowment of rock, foresaw this, and kindly gave a little more land in rural districts! Weeds will accumulate about all fences, but no longer than they are needed for the barn yard and for melching. If they be mowed in hay time, or soon after, they will die in a few years. Weeds about fences are a plague spot which the trig farmer will dispose of.

If the soil be moist where a wall is required, dig a trench and fill it with small stones. This will drain the land and give a sure foundation. The thickness of the wall, and whether single or double, will depend on the amount and size of stones. Double walls are, generally, built too steep or perpendicular. They stand better with more slope. Walls are built too high for profit and strength. One four feet high will stop common cattle and horses. No wall will stop roving sheep, unless top-poled. Sheep, however, are being discarded in the long-settled portions of the State. The soil is becoming too old, and other stock is required as more profitable.

The farmer who has abundance of this stone material upon his land, and will not remove it from contact with the plow, harrow, hoe and scythe, is a sluggard, and does not deserve the dignified appellation, farmer. He is unworthy of our friendship. For this significant reason we have some few less friends. One additional reason in favor of stone walls is, the facility it affords for planting fruit trees. Fruit trees upon the east or south side of stone wall will do better than elsewhere situated, other conditions being equal.

The kind of fencing material most profitably used, where stone or cedar cannot be procured, must, likewise, depend on circumstances. In the interior, where wood is of not much account, fences may be built and repaired of logs and poles, especially about the woods and bushes. The farmer with his oxen and boys, in a week, may repair winter-killed fences, the material worth but little. This policy is ruinous, and too much practiced, in regions where wood is worth from four to ten dollars per cord; and still growing scarcer and increasing in value.

If the farmer have, or can reasonably procure, hemlock, spruce or ash timber, we recommend firstly, iron posts, stone feet and wooden rails and slats or pickets. This fence will cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per rod, is ornamental and will last thirty years with some repairs. Secondly,

wooden post and board fence. The posts may be of cedar, hackmatac, black ash or hemlock, charred. Charring preserves all timbers, more the hemlock. The bark should be removed from all posts. The boards should be respectively one foot, eight inches and ten inches wide. Then with three one foot spaces, we have a legal fence, four and a half feet high. Two boards a foot wide, will stop cattle and horses, but is unsightly. Material for fence above recommended will cost about \$1.25 per rod—25 cents for setting—\$1.50 This is a secure, slightly and enduring fence.

Willow stakes may be set on moist lands, one foot apart, and make a cheap and everlasting fence. They may be set four feet apart and kept shortened in and from a hedge. They may be set 8 or 10 feet, and, when large enough, rails may be inserted. Farmers who require fences on moist lands may well ponder this.

Ditches and hedges have been discarded as unprofitable. Yet we believe they would be profitable in some cases. Dig your trench three feet by three, forming a bank two feet high. Sod the edges with enduring sods—witchgrass, if you fear not its spreading. Plant a hedge on the bank, of thorn or apple. Apple seed selected from a thick-growing and thorny apple-tree will produce a thick-set and enduring hedge if sown into three feet. A well pruned hedge is ornamental, yet it occupies some six feet of ground.

Farmers will see that the subject of fencing should engross their attention. As a general rule, build of the cheapest and most enduring materials. Build permanently, and keep in good repair. This is cheaper and safer. Ten cents a rod per year for repairs in fifteen years will pay for a fence that will last 30 years. These suggestions are made to direct the mind and experiments to this subject.

SEARS.

THE SEX OF EGGS. Is there any way of telling the sex of eggs.

When on examining an egg, by holding it between the eye and the light of the sun or of a candle, the vivifying speck is seen exactly on the top, such an egg will produce a male bird; but if on the contrary, the speck be on one side it will produce a hen. It is said also, that the sex of the embryo bird may be distinguished by the shape of the egg, as, if the egg is elongated in shape it will contain a male, but if more globular it will contain a female. So that if these indications be true, either sex may be propagated at pleasure, which is not yet known to be the case in any other class in the animal creation. [Stock Journal.]

Digestion of Food.

Rice boiled, pig's feet broiled, and tripe boiled, will digest in one hour.

Venison steak broiled, whipped eggs raw, and sweet mellow apples, will digest in one and one-half hours.

Beef liver broiled, dry codfish broiled, sour and mellow apples, eaten raw, and cabbage with vinegar, will digest in two hours.

Roasted turkey, roasted pig, broiled lamb, broiled beans, roasted potatoes, and boiled parsnips, will digest in two and one-half hours.

Roasted beef, broiled mutton, broiled apple dumplings, and Indian corn cake will digest in three hours.

Roasted mutton, Indian corn bread, and broiled carrots, will digest in three and one-fourth hours.

Stewed oysters, raw cheese, hard-boiled and fried eggs, wheat bread, broiled potatoes, and broiled turnips, will digest in three and one-half hours.

Fried beef, broiled and roasted fowls, roasted cod, and broiled cabbage, will digest in four hours; while roasted pork requires five and one-fourth hours.

MEAD, A NICK SUMMER DRINK.—One-quarter of a pound of tartaric acid, four pounds of sugar, two quarts of boiling water; when cold, add one-half an ounce of any kind of essence, and bottle it. When used, put a little into nearly a teacupful of soda, stirring quickly until it foams.

DIARRHOEA IN FOWLS. The causes are, a scanty supply of grain, which necessitates an excess of green food, or an unwholesome dietary of any description, are the usual causes of this complaint. The treatment is simple: five grains of powdered chalk, the same quantity of rhubarb, and three of cayenne pepper, may be administered; and if relaxation is not speedily checked, a grain of opium and one of powdered ipecacuanha may be given every five or six hours. [Tegemeier.]

—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says, every time a calf, a calf or other young animal feels miserable, hungry, cold or tired, a mark to a certain extent will be left on the general figure.

—Every hour comes to us charged with duty, and the moment it is passed it is registered how it was spent—for against us—in the final account which all must give of their actions.

—A little girl once proposed to her father that if he would give her only one cent on that day, and double the amount on each successive day for just one month, she would pledge herself never to ask of him another cent of money as long as she lived. Pater familias not stopping to turn over the figures in his head and not supposing it would amount to a large sum, was glad to accept the offer at once, thinking it also a favorable opportunity to include a possible marriage dowry in the future. At the twenty-fifth day he became greatly alarmed, lest if he complied with his own acceptance, he might be obliged to be "declared a bankrupt on his own petition." But at the thirtieth day the young girl demanded only the pretty little sum of \$5,368,709.12!

—The following is an express way-bill received at Cleveland, Ohio:—"One child, alive, to Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Cleveland, Ohio, from Mrs. W. Bush, Williamsport Penn. Charges, \$5.70.

No Assessments!

Stock Company.

INCORPORATED 1862.

THE

UNION

INSURANCE

COMPANY,

OF

BANGOR, MAINE.

Offer to the public reliable protection against loss and damage by

Fire and Lightning,

At Rates as Low as any

Reliable Company.

All Losses Equitably Adjusted

PROMPTLY PAID!

Particular attention given to

FARM PROPERTY INSURANCE,

DETACHED DWELLINGS,

AND THEIR FURNITURE.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL F. HERRICK, Lumber Merchant

AMOS M. ROBERTS, President Eastern Bank

WILLIAM H. SMITH, Lumber Merchant

WILLIAM MCGILVER, Ship Builder and Broker

GEORGE K. JEWETT, President of National Bank

HENRY E. PRENTISS, Lumber Merchant

GEORGE STETSON, President of National Bank

G. D. HUNTS, Ashland, Lumber Merchant

THOMAS J. STEWART, Vice Consul of Portugal

LESLIE BRADFORD, Bradford, Hatten & Co.

FRANKLIN MUZZY, Treasurer Muzzy Iron Works

ARAD THOMPSON, Director of N. A. R. E. Co.

JOHN S. CHADWICK, Secy Bangor M. F. Ins. Co.

ISAIAH STETSON, Stetson & Co. Lumber

AGUSTUS D. MANSON, Mayor of Bangor

FRANCIS M. SARLES, Pres Bangor M. F. Ins. Co.

JOHN A. PETERS, Member of Congress

JAMES LITTLEFIELD, Ship Broker

NATHAN C. AYER, N. C. Ayer & Co., Lumber

JOSEPH W. FREESE, Freeze & Wiggin, Insurance

GEORGE STETSON, President,

R. B. FULLER, Secretary.

W. A. DOLIVER, Asst Secy.

SAM'L R. CARTER,

AGENT,

PARIS HILL, ME.

April 8, 1869.

OXFORD COUNTY

Insurance Agency!

ESTABLISHED AUGUST, 1862.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, OVER

\$25,000,000.00.

Twenty-Five Million Dollars.

If you want Insurance of any kind, call upon

HOWELL, and he will put you into one of the

following Companies, which are the

Best in the Country!

And the best is always the

Cheapest in the end.

Patronize Home Agents,

And not get swindled by these wandering Jews,

who represent irresponsible Companies.

Statements of the best Companies may be seen

at my Office.

ATNA, of Hartford.

HARTFORD, of Hartford.

HOME, of New York.

ROGER WILLIAMS, of Providence.

NEW YORK LIFE, of New York.

TRAVELLERS, of Hartford.

RAILWAY PASSENGER, Hartford.

FREELAND HOWE,

AGENT,

NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

March 5, 1869.

Insurance Agencies.

H. F. HOWARD,

DIXFIELD,

AGENT for the following

Fire Insurance

Companies:

HARTFORD, of Hartford, Conn.

HOME, of New Haven, Conn.

PUTNAM, of Hartford, Conn.

SECURITY, of New York.

WATERVILLE MUTUAL.

LIFE.

STANDARD, New York.

CONTINENTAL, Hartford, Conn.

ACCIDENT.

TRAVELLERS, Hartford, Conn.

RAILWAY PASSENGER, Hartford.

AGENTS WANTED,

AND GOOD PAY GUARANTEED.

Dixfield, April 5, 1869.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENCY!

FOR

OXFORD COUNTY.

Capital Represented, over \$34,000,000.00!

Thirty Four Million Dollars!

SAMUEL R. CARTER,

General Insurance Agent & Underwriter,

PARIS HILL, ME.,

Represents the following First-Class Companies:

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, New York.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Bangor, Maine.

Applications by mail for Circulars or Insurance, promptly answered, and any part of the County

assisted if requested.

INSURE YOUR LIFE ON THE

ENDOWMENT PLAN.

IN THE GREAT

Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OF NEW YORK.

ASSETS OVER \$33,000,000.00, ALL CASH.

Policy No. 18705 was issued May 30, 1867, for \$5,000, age 20, payable at 50—annual premium, \$140,

and became due May 30, 1868, when it was paid.

Amount of Policy, \$5,000

" " Dividends, 2,025

Total amount received by the Insured, \$7,025

If the insured had loaned the Premiums paid at six per cent. compound interest, he would have

received only \$4,965.41, hence by depositing his money with us he received \$2,059.59 more, and had his

Life insured at the same time.

Sam'l R. Carter, Paris Hill, Me., Agent for

OXFORD COUNTY.

MORTON'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

DRAG RAKE.

The only Machine that takes the grass without the

need of running over the hay after it is cut.

This Machine is warranted to thoroughly turn

four acres of grass in an hour, thus accomplishing

the work of from eight to twelve men; that

this labor-saving device, at a period in the day

when time is very precious; that it does the work

so quickly that the process of turning can be so

early times repeated, during the hay so thoroughly

that it can be taken to the barn in the best condition

the day it is cut.

The attention of the farmers is called to the

above Machines, for sale by

WILLIAM SWETT,

South Paris, Maine.

To whom all letters of inquiry should be addressed.

April 25, 1869.

Walter A. Wood's

MOWER,

Manufactured by Walter A. Wood, for

the Mowing and Reaping Machine Co.,

ROCKFORD FALLS, N. Y.

The HIGHEST PRIZES ever offered on Mowers

have been awarded these Machines—among them

two grand Gold Medals awarded at the Centennial

Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia, and the

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THE IMPROVED UNION

Mowing Machine

The Best is always the Cheapest!

Farmers everywhere certify that it costs much

less to keep the Union Mower in repair than it

does any other Mower in the market.

Try one and be Convinced!

Read the following Testimonial in its favor.

PARIS, ME., January 2, 1869.

Titus H. Dodge, Esq.—Sir: I purchased a Col-

umbus Mower, a 4 ft. Union Mower last season, ex-

pecting to use two horses on it; but being unable

to get a horse to work with me, I took out the