

# The Oxford Democrat

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## POETRY.

### The True Fairy Land.

I do not pine for forest cells,  
Where south the leafy fairy dwells,  
Or wanders with the bee;  
My little garden-plot of flowers,  
My happy home, my own loved bowers,  
Are fairy land to me.

I do not sigh for glowing lauds,  
Where rivers o'er golden sands  
Glide to a silver sea;  
The winding banks of one small stream,  
Where youth and love together dream,  
Are fairy land to me.

I would not float on silken sails,  
With fairy elves on summer gales,  
At eve by tower and tree;  
When labor's daily task is done,  
You money hawk at setting sun,  
Are fairy land to me.

I do not sigh for painted bowers,  
Where lay and sylvan, mid purple flowers  
Make magic melody;  
That old green vale, where every spring,  
The primrose thicket and wild birds sing,  
Is fairy land to me.

I would not dwell in charmed halls,  
Where gems upon the crystal walls  
Shine soft and dimly;  
My home, where hearts in truth are bright,  
And eyes with love shine clear and bright,  
Is fairy land to me.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE MIDNIGHT DRIVE.

From Bentley's Miscellany.

I was sitting one night in the general coach

office in the town of—, reflecting upon the

mutability of human affairs, and taking a

retrospective glance at those times when I held

a very different position in the world, when

one of the porters of the establishment entered

the office, and informed the clerk that the

coach, which had long been expected, was in

sight, and would be at the inn in a few min-

utes. I believe it was the old Highflyer, but

at this distance of time I cannot speak with

absolute certainty. The strange story I am

about to relate, occurred when stage-coaches

were the usual mode of conveyance, and long

before any more expeditious system of travel-

ling had engaged the attention of mankind.

I continued to sit by the fire till the coach

arrived, and then walked into the street to

count the number of the passengers, and ob-

serve their appearance. I was peculiarly

struck with the appearance of one gentleman,

who had ridden as an outside passenger. He

wore a large black cloak, deeply trimmed

with ermine; his head was covered with a

black travelling cap, surmounted with two or

three ermine tufts, and from which depended

a long black tassel. The cap was drawn

so far over his eyes that he had some diffi-

culty to see his way.

A scarf was wrapped round the lower part

of his face, so that his countenance was

completely concealed from my view. He ap-

peared anxious to avoid observation, and hurried

into the inn as fast as he could. I returned

to the office and mentioned to the clerk the

strange appearance of the gentleman in ques-

tion, but he was too busy to pay any atten-

tion to what I had said.

morning. I hereupon departed, and entered

the inn with the view of satisfying my curi-

osity, if possible, which was now raised to

the utmost pitch. The servants, I remarked,

moved about more silently than usual, and

sometimes I saw two or three of them con-

versing together, sotto voce, as though they

did not wish their conversation to be over-

heard by those around them.

I knew the room that the gentleman occu-

pled, and stealthily and unobserved stole up to

it, hoping to hear or see something that

might throw some light upon his character.

I was not, however, gratified in either re-

spect.

I hastened back to the office and resumed

my seat by the fire.

The clerk and I were still conversing upon

the subject, when one of the girls came in,

and informed me that I was to get a horse and

go ready immediately, to drive a young

gentleman the distance of fifteen or twenty

miles.

"To-night!" I said in surprise.

"Immediately!"

"Why, it's already ten o'clock."

"It's the master's orders: I cannot alter

them," replied the girl.

This unwelcome intelligence caused me to

commit a great deal of sin, for I made use of

a number of imprecations and expressions

which were quite superfluous and perfectly

unavailing.

It was not long before I was ready to com-

mence the journey. I chose the fastest and

strongest animal in the establishment, and

one that had never failed in emergency. I

lit the lamps, for the night was intensely

dark, and I felt convinced that we should re-

quire them. The proprietor of the hotel gave

me a paper, but told me not to read it till

we had proceeded a few miles on the road,

and informed me at the same time in what di-

rection to drive. The paper he added would

give me further instructions.

I was seated in the vehicle, busily engaged

in fastening the leather apron on the side on

which I sat, in order to protect my limbs

from the cold, when somebody seated himself

beside me.

I heard the landlord cry "Drive on!" and,

without looking round, I lashed the mare in

a very fast trot. Even now, while I write,

feel in some degree the trepidation which

seized over me when I discovered who my

companion was. I had not gone far before

I was acquainted with the astounding fact. It

was as though an electric shock had suddenly

and unexpectedly been imparted to my frame,

or, as, in a moment of perfect happiness, I had

been hastily plunged into the greatest danger

and distress. A bounding chivalry ran

through me, and my mouth all at once be-

came dry and parched. Whether was I to

drive! I knew not. Who and what was my

companion? I was equally ignorant. It was

the man dressed so fantastically when I had

seen alight from the coach, whose appearance

and inexplicable conduct had alarmed the

whole establishment; whose character was a

matter of speculation to everybody with whom

he had come in contact. This was the sub-

stance of my knowledge. For aught I knew,

he might be— But no matter. The

question that most concerned me was, how

was I to extricate myself from this dilemma?

Which was the best course to adopt? To turn

back, and declare I would not travel in such

a night, with so strange a person, or to pro-

ceed on my journey? I greatly feared the

consequences of the former step would be fa-

tal to my own interests. Besides I should

be exposed to the sneers and laughter of all

who knew me. No! I had started and I

would proceed, whatever might be the issue

of the adventure.

In a few minutes we had emerged from the

town. My courage was now put to the sever-

est test. The cheerless aspect of the streets,

and the light thrown from the lamps and a

few shop windows, had hitherto buoyed me

up, but my energy and firmness, I felt, were

beginning to desert me. The road on which

we entered was not a great thoroughfare at

any time, but at that late hour of the night

it did not expect to meet either horseman

or pedestrian to enlighten the long and solitary

journey.

"I last my eyes before me, but could not

discern a single light burning in the distance.

The night was thick and unwholesome, and

not a star was to be seen in the heavens. There

was another matter which caused me great

anxiety. I was quite unarmed and un-

prepared for any attack, should my compa-

nion be disposed to take advantage of that

circumstance. These things flashed across

my mind, and made a more forcible impres-

sion than they might otherwise have done,

from the fact of a murder having been com-

mitted in the district, only a few weeks be-

fore, under the most aggravated circum-

stances.

An hypothesis suggested itself. Was this

man the perpetrator of that deed—the wretch

who was endeavoring to escape from the offi-

cers of justice, and was signified with the

fiendish, and blackest crime that man could be

guilty of? Appearances were against him.

Why should he invest himself in such a mys-

tery? Why conceal this in so unaccountable

a manner?

What but a man, who is conscious of great

guilt, of the darkest crimes, would so fur-

tively enter an inn, and afterwards steal away un-

der the darkness of the night when he could

so easily have deterred the journey till the

morning, and faced, with the fortitude of

a man, the broad light of day, and the scruti-

ny of his fellow men. I say, appearances

were against him, and I felt more and more

convinced, that whatever his character was—

whatever his deeds might have been—that

the present journey was instigated by fear

and apprehension for his personal safety. But

was I to be the instrument of his deliverance?

I was to be put to all this inconvenience in

order to favor the escape of an assassin? This

thought distracted me. I vowed that it should

not be so. My heart chafed and fretted at

the task that had been put upon me. My

### A Story of the Woods of Maine.

One of the oldest inhabitants of Northern

Maine thus relates a race he had with a cat-

amount:

"Young man," said he, "when I first

visited this town, there was only three fami-

lies living in it. You who now live at ease

can never know the hardships and perilous

scenes through which the early settlers passed.

Come with me," he continued, "and I

will show you the spot on which the first lot

ever erected in this town was located."

I followed silently until the old man reach-

ed the west side of Paris Hill.

"There," said he, "on this spot was

erected the lot. I shall never forget the first

time I visited it, and the story I was told."

"What was it?" I asked.

"I will tell you. When the first settler

moved here, his nearest neighbor lived twen-

ty miles distant, in the present town of Rum-

ford, and the only road between the two

neighbors was a path he had cut through the

woods himself, so that in case of want or

sickness he might get assistance. One spring,

I think it was the third season after he had

settled here, he was obliged to go to Rum-

ford for provisions. He arose early one

morning and started for his nearest neighbor.

People of the present day would think it hard

to make a journey of twenty miles for a bag

of potatoes, and on foot, too, but such was

the errand of the first settler. He arrived

before noon, and was successful in getting his

potatoes, got some refreshments and start-

ed for home. But it was not easy to travel

with a load of potatoes; and finally at sun-

down, he threw off his load, and resolved to

make a shelter and spend the night. I have

been taken with him to the exact locality of

it; it was situated just on the other side of

the stream, on which are mills, in the village

of Pinhook, in Woodstock.

He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took

out of his sack a piece of meat to roast.

"Ah! young man," continued the narrator,

"you little know what a relief a man

feels his food in the woods; but as I was say-

ing, he commenced roasting his meat, when

he was startled by a cry so shrill that he

knew at once it could come from nothing else

but a catamount. I will now relate to you

I could clearly see a light in my log cabin,

which was not more than a hundred yards

distant.

"I had not proceeded but a short distance

when I heard the plunge of the catamount

behind me. I leaped with more than human

energy, for it was life or death. In a mo-

ment the catamount gave another wild shriek

as though he was afraid he was going to lose

his prey. At that instant I yelled to the top

of my lungs to my wife, and in a moment I

saw her approach the door with a light.

"With what vividness that moment comes

to my mind! The catamount was not so far

from me as I was from the house. I dropped

my hat, the only thing I could leave to stop

the progress of the beast. The next moment

I fell prostrate in my own cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the

big drops from his brow ere he continued.

"How long I had after I fell, I know not;

but when I was raised to consciousness, I

was lying on my side, and my wife

was bathing my head with cold water, and

my children were gazing anxiously at me.

My wife told me as I fell she immediately

shot the door and barred it, for she knew that

I was pursued, but by whom or what she

knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen

and the door closed, a fearful spring was

made up it, but the door was strong and

well barred, and withstood the spring of the

beast.

"As soon as I recovered I knelt down and

offered up the most fervent prayer to the Al-

mighty that ever crossed my lips, or ever will

again. My family and myself retired, but I

did not sleep a wink that night. In the morning,

when my little son, six years old, told me

that he saw the eyes of the cat in the win-

dow in the night, I knew the catamount had

been watching to gain admittance; but our

windows, you will perceive, are not large

enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked in the glass the next



# MAINE LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

Mr. Willis presented the petition of directors of Androscoggin & Kennebec Railroad Co., for authority to extend to Portland.

Mr. Willis from Judiciary Com. reported a resolve in favor of a commission to prepare a Judiciary system. Passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Dannel presented the petition of certain inhabitants of Hartford, to be set off from said town and annexed to Buckfield.

Mr. Pease presented the petition of Horace Billings and others, for authority to construct a railroad from Portland to Harrison village.

House. On motion of Mr. Garland of E. Livermore the Judiciary Com. were directed to acquire into the expediency of providing a penalty against parties who make fraudulent conveyances of escheamed real estate.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Willis from Judiciary Com. reported a bill to amend chap. 178 of the revised statutes, and chap. 135 of the laws of 1849 Mr. W. explained the objects of the bill. It amended the laws in relation to insane persons, and their confinement in the insane hospital. First, it takes away the jurisdiction of two Justices of the Peace to order the discharge of insane persons confined in the hospital and confers this power on the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court; and it prohibits the discharge of persons having homicidal tendencies, even by those Justices.

House. Report of Judiciary committee accompanied by a resolve appointing Samuel Wells, Jas M. Merrill, and John S. Abbott, commissioners to report a Judiciary system, exact from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Hill it was laid on the table.

Resolve making the Kennebec Journal the State paper passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

SENATE. Mr. Blake of Ansonabok presented the petition of Jesse Craig and others, praying for an appropriation for a road from Crystal plantation to Island Falls.

Committee on division of towns reported order of advice on petitions to unite the towns of Anson and North Anson, also to unite the towns of Dehland and Holden.

Mr. Garcelon from Com. on railroads and bridges, reported leave to withdraw on petitions for incorporation of Oxford Central R. R. Co.

Mr. Dannel moved that the report be laid on the table until Wednesday next, and that it be then made the special order of the day. The motion to postpone, after some discussion, prevailed.

Resolutions relative to the death of Hon. Luther Severance, came from the House and were unanimously adopted.

House. Bill to incorporate the city of Biddeford passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Feno announced the death of Hon. Luther Severance, in a few appropriate remarks, and offered some resolutions in relation thereto, which were unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the Senate to assist in making arrangements for his funeral.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

SENATE. Mr. Willis from Judiciary committee reported a bill making further provision for the conveyance of real estate.

Mr. Hiebhorn presented a resolve in aid of Maine Wesleyan Seminary. Read once and assigned.

Bills authorizing Merchants' Bank and Casco bank to increase their capital stock, were passed to be engrossed.

House. The Speaker announced to the committee on the part of the House to nominate three commissioners to consider and report upon the Judiciary system, Messrs. Hill, Leavitt, Chase, Charles and Cole.

Bill to amend a State tax of \$201,134.11 passed to be engrossed.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

SENATE. Not a quorum. Adj.

House. On motion of Mr. Leavitt of Skowhegan, the committee on Reform School were directed to visit that institution, examine into its condition, and report to the present Legislature.

On motion of Mr. Hubert, the committee on the Judiciary was directed to consider the expediency of ordering taxes to be assessed in May instead of April.

The Secretary of State made his report on the condition of the Library. Referred.

GEN. SCOTT ON THE EASTERN WAR. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury has had the pleasure of hearing a criticism of Gen Scott on the war in the Crimea, and he writes as follows:

"Gen. Scott says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea; that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements, giving them a superiority of force to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent; that the Russian regular soldiers are the best troops in the world for defense; they never fly, but perish unless ordered to retreat. He thinks the allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanding generals; that the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I would draw from Gen. Scott's views is, that Sebastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the allies can throw such a preponderance of force there as is necessary. The General further said, that the allies could not re-embark now without immense loss of men, and all the materials of war in camp, except the weapons in their hands."

MAJOR WOOD, of New York, has not only cleared the streets of beggars, but has ordered that the police shall not smoke cigars while on duty, and has directed that all the liquor houses of the city must be closed by one o'clock in the morning. In a few days he contemplates making a grand demonstration against disorderly houses. Last Sunday was the most quiet Sunday known in New York for years; all the drinking saloons being closed at the instance of the mayor.

SHIPBUILDERS' BANK, ROCKLAND. Receivers have been appointed for this bank. They will according to the Argus, sit every Wednesday for six months. It appears from the Bank Commissioners' report that the claims will be more abundant than the assets.

[Advertiser.]

# The Oxford Democrat.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Kansas Popular Sovereignty—this doctrine exemplified and demonstrated.

We wish to place on record some of the acts, designs and facts which have been exhibited under this new boasted doctrine of popular sovereignty in the new Territory of Kansas. And we wish to say, at the onset, that we are a believer in the doctrine of rational and Republican popular sovereignty; while at the same time, we are utterly opposed to that fraudulent popular sovereignty which has been ushered into existence by force, fraud, by management, by deception, under a repeal of freedom guarantees and violated party and national faith. Freedom, individual, social, religious, and moral freedom is now and ever has been the great integral element of American Republicanism. It was the essence of popular sovereignty in the formation of the Government. It was exemplified in the ordinance of 1787, and in the establishment of all the Northwestern states, and in the new state of Iowa.

What new rights of popular sovereignty have been conferred by the Kansas-Nebraska fraud? What single new privilege has been gained to these Territories not formerly possessed by Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin? What pretext has been invented, containing the semblance of plausibility, that proves in the slightest degree, that Kansas and Nebraska have been put in possession of any new doctrine of democracy or liberty or American Republicanism not already instituted and acted upon? There is none whatever. This new Bill gives the people the right to establish slavery; and gives that institution a Constitutional sanction. This right the people had already exercised as claimed by slaveholding construction. This new Bill simply renewed this right where by solemn compact a Territory had been guaranteed to freedom "forever."

But we have no occasion to make this outrage more obvious. The people are acquainted with the merits of the case—with all the facts, arguments and circumstances; and what is more, as a measure of American domestic National policy they have placed upon it the marks of their unqualified condemnation. To show, however, what are the footprints, the marks and characteristics of this new hunting, called "popular sovereignty" we simply desire, on the present occasion, to place on record some incidents which have attended its advent, in the organization of Kansas, and particularly in the election of its first and present delegate.

The Kansas Pioneer, Atchison's organ at Kickapoo city in speaking of the election of Delegate said:

"Citizens of Kansas! What do you propose to do on that day by your votes for your country, yourselves, and, so far as your influence may extend, for future generations? What is the tone of public sentiment you prefer to go out on this Territory as the prevailing political opinion of the citizens in the election of your Delegate? Are you in favor of Kansas coming into the Union as a free State, with protection to your property, by wholesome laws, promptly and efficiently administered?"

"Or do you propose to cast your influence in favor of Abolitionism and Freedom, with all its contaminating influences? The issue is joined."

"If it is your determination to sustain a sound and intelligent citizen, who is free from the imputation of Freesoilism and its attendant evils, then we would most respectfully suggest that you cast your vote for Gen. J. W. Whitfield, the 'squatter's candidate.'"

"In thus suggesting the importance of rallying around this gentleman on the day of election, we do it from a knowledge of the high trust which the Federal Government has heretofore confided to his charge, and which duties he has discharged with promptness and ability. He is a National Democrat formerly of the State of Tennessee and is decidedly in favor of those institutions which are regular to the South, and which are a portion of those great rights recognized in the Constitution of the U. S., and which every true American cherishes as one of the birthrights of his own free and happy country."

"The day has at length arrived when the true spirit of liberty, in connection with the institution of slavery of the African race in the Southern States, is more firmly sustained by the South than at the North."

Mr. Atchison, in one of his speeches, according to the Richfield Enterprise, is reported to have delivered himself as follows:

"We were present during the closing remarks of Hon. D. R. Atchison, in a speech delivered in Liberty, last Monday. He pronounced a high encomium on Sen. Douglas of Illinois. He said, 'Since the death of Webster, Clay, Calhoun, he (Douglas) had no superior.' The Hon. Senator strongly urged the importance, in order that Kansas be made a free State, that as many of the citizens of Clay County be there at the first election, as can with propriety, remarking those of you who are too old to undergo hardships, send your sons; all that is required to make Kansas a Slave State for Missouri to do her duty. I am not sure for Missouri to do her duty, I will be either returned to the Senate or be beaten; my object to-day is to talk to you about the institutions that should be given to Kansas."

The election was held on the 29th November. The Missouriian, headed by Atchison, were

very officious in the popular sovereignty of the territory on this occasion. The following testimony from various sources will prove this fact.

The Glasgow Times announced that "One hundred persons lately left Saline County, Mo., for Kansas, and were in that territory, in time to look after the election of delegate to Congress."

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Lawrence, (Kan. T.) Dec. 1, says:

"The road was pretty well lined with covered wagons, filled with persons from Westport, Missouri, going past us to the next polling place, called Douglas, to vote. These wagons went over the day previous to the election."

Another correspondent says:

In district south of 25, I am informed by a clergyman who left there during the voting, there were eight hundred from Missouri, depositing their vote for the principle of "popular sovereignty."

Another correspondent, who says "he was born and raised in the South, and has always been prejudiced in favor of Southern measures," writes:

"I happened to be in Westport, a town only three miles from the river, and the same distance from the Kansas line, the Sunday and Monday previous to the election, and saw all that was going on in that quarter. During the whole of Sunday, persons passed through the town in companies of from two to thirty, in buggies, wagons, on horseback, and on mules. Most of them came provided with the institutions peculiar to the country—pistols, bowie-knives, and whiskey; and were not at all choicer in their language, particularly when speaking of those who dared to differ with them in opinion. Many of them registered their names at the hotels at all the towns on the Missouri side of the river, and openly laughed at the idea of ever making their homes in the territory. Most of these gentlemen went to a point known as 'One Hundred and Ten,' to cast their votes, and when the return from that district was received, it showed a poll of over six hundred votes—and all for Whitfield—when every man in Kansas knows that there are not over fifty legal voters in the district. At least five hundred men passed through Westport, in these two days."

"ELECTION IN KANSAS. On the 29th ult., the election of a Delegate took place, and resulted in the triumph of Gen. Whitfield, the Southern pro-slavery candidate, by a very large majority. This is just what we expected, and goes to prove what we have always predicted, that Kansas would be a slave State. In spite of the efforts of the Emigrant Aid Society, and the influence at the North to encourage emigration from the free States, the slaveholders are already there in greater numbers than their opponents. And why should it not be so? Bordering upon the slave States of Missouri and Arkansas, the slaveholders have only to step over an imaginary line, to occupy and possess the territory—while the Northern emigrant must travel hundreds of miles, subjected to all the dangers and disasters incident to the settlement of a new country, in a climate to which he is unaccustomed. If the Southern States desire to make Kansas a slave State, they can easily make it so. They have triumphantly carried the first election which has taken place and this significant fact goes further to prove the correctness of our anticipations than columns of speculation, based only upon the hope of the writers. The design of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, was to make Kansas a slave State, and this election proves conclusively that such will be the effect."

[N. H. Repner.]

Behold here is popular sovereignty. What man having a particle of American blood in his veins, is not ashamed to call such actions, such doctrines, democracy—National Democracy—popular sovereignty? These Nebraska organs in this State, since these facts have come to light, are silent. They know, that under such circumstances, to insist upon the righteousness of new fangled popular sovereignty, (democracy), and the ultimate fate of Kansas, is folly, fraud and deception. Who wonders that they are dumb?

PRESCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SICK. We imagine the ex-postmaster of Buckfield Village, recently despatched by the present Federal National Administration, might think and perhaps write, as follows:

"It is sweet to die for one's country. How immeasurably insignificant is the death of a country village postmaster, compared with the dissolution of our dearly beloved confederacy. The Union must be preserved, though every postmaster in Buckfield be made a living sacrifice on the altar of his country. Let no postmaster fear to die, when his death is sure to transmit so great and invaluable blessings to his children, and insure to them and to those who come after them, the safety and perpetuity of our glorious Republic. No fears need now be entertained. Aspiration will now cease; the country will sink into repose. Were it not for '56 the Union need never be in peril again."

PETITIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY BUILDINGS. We understand that petitions are in circulation for the removal of the County buildings of this County, to some place on the line of the railroad which a plurality of the people may designate. What the first reason can be for such a step, at this time, is yet to be found out. If there has been, heretofore, any reasons why such a measure should be pressed upon the attention of the people or the Legislature, they have, as is confidently believed, ceased to exist. Then again, such a measure left to a plurality of the people is very far from just or right. It is to be hoped that the people of this county will see their true interest in this matter, as it is; and not give encouragement to any scheme which will further sacrifice the integrity of "Old Oxford." Any removal at the present time, of the County buildings, is equivalent to further dismemberment and division of the county. Let every tax-payer mark this, and act accordingly.

Giddings, the anti-slavery candidate has been elected delegate from Nebraska, over Chapman, the Douglas candidate.

# Pacific Railroad. Benton's Speech.

Mr. Benton's late speech is said to be one of his greatest efforts. It is admitted on all hands to have been a masterpiece of argument, sarcasm, and sound statesmanship. He commences his speech by alluding to the three contemplated routes. The first he calls the northern or British route. The second, the Mexican route, and the third the central or American route. The last route is the one for which he contends. After describing these routes, he thus remarks:

"Sir, I make no comparison of routes. I am willing to vote in a private company, which will make this Mexican road at its own expense, the same facilities which we ask for the company for which my substitute bill provides; but I am not willing to make a national road outside of the nation; not willing to make a private road at public expense; not willing to give to any company the thirty miles wide alternate sections, the \$600 a mile pay, and the every twenty mile military utility posts which this bill proposes; and that while going a thousand miles round, and upon soil not yet naturalized, and through states as well as territories, and across deserts in which a wolf could not make his living; over arid plains in which a poisoned rat could not get a drink of water, and through ambulatory sands in which the army of Xerxes could not leave a track."

There are some things too light for reason, too grave for ridicule, too mischievous for the contempt of silence; and into that category I put all these extraneous roads which seek foreign soil, which go where nobody lives, which would require a legionary police to protect in time of peace, and armies to protect in time of war, and which would be of no use to our United States either in peace or war. Yet these outside highways seem to be cherished objects of this administration, and of all the 'scientific corps' also. It is not only the British road to Canada, and the Mexican road by Chihuahua and Sonora, which they cherish, but worse still! a foreign route by land and water! The isthmus of Tehuantepec—at the cost of money and diplomacy; at the cost of quarrels, and even war with Mexico for a Sioa or Garay; at the cost of a double ocean voyage, and a land transit under a foreign flag; at the cost of a conquering navy to protect it, and a circuit of five thousand miles round. The bare recital of such folly is the only chastisement it will endure, and even that much it would be ridiculous to give, if the authors of such uncertainty were not now in power, wielding the influence of legislation, diplomacy, patronage and surveys, in promotion of their object. Surely the tendencies of this administration are most centrifugal."

Mr. B. concludes this celebrated speech by an historical allusion to the contest of European nations for the commerce of the East Indies. He referred to Tyre, a Phœnician city as among the oldest which enjoyed this trade—Jerusalem in the time of Solomon and David succeeded in this trade and rivaled Nineveh and Babylon. The Jews carried on this trade across the country by what Mr. B. calls a Jewish route. Alexandria, founded by Alexander on the Nile, next enjoyed this trade by a route up the Nile, across the Isthmus of Suez to the Red Sea, and thence to Calcutta and Canton. Subsequent to this Constantinople became the seat of empire, and by a route of great length across the country secured the East India Trade.

But at the close of the 15th century, the Portuguese discovered the "ocean route," by the Cape of Good Hope which transferred the glories of Alexandria and Constantinople to Lisbon and other European cities. Of this route Mr. Benton speaks as follows:

"THE OCEAN ROUTE. 'It has been the line of the East India trade since the close of the fifteenth century, and must have continued to be so forever if a marvel had not been wrought and the land become the facility—the ocean the obstacle—to commerce. All the powers that have had for distant communications must now betake themselves to the steam car. Why contend with ships for the dominion of the sea, when both the ships and the sea are to be superseded? Take the case of Russia. She has been one hundred and fifty years building up a navy—in become useless the first day it was wanted! Not only useless, but an incubation and a barrenness—requiring unparelleled forts, and vast armies, and murderous battles to protect and to save it—mere from going to swell the enemy's fleet, and be turned against its builder. Why build any more ships when there is the land to carry commerce, without protection, to every corner of Europe, and to Asia, and to America (by Behring's straits) rendering inferior fleets ineffectual and harmless. Let I confine myself to our own commerce and our own land. There is the road to India, (pointing west) half the way upon our own land, and the rest, on a peaceful sea, washing our shores, and separated from Europe by the whole diameter of the earth. Can we not cease wrangling over an odious subject of domestic contention and go to work upon the road which is to exalt us to the highest rank among nations, and make us mistress of the richest gem in the diadem of commerce? Can we not cease contention, and seize the supreme prize which lies glittering before us? Make the road! and in its making, make our America the thoroughfare of Oriental commerce—throw back the Cape and the Horn routes to what Tyre became when Alexandria was founded, and what Alexandria became when the Cape of Good Hope was doubled—making Europe submissive and tributary to us for a transit upon our route, and dispensing us from the fleets which the maintenance of the ocean commerce demands for its protection!"

ONCE A CLERGYMAN, ALWAYS A CLERGYMAN. The "Boston Trumpet"—an universalist Journal, in speaking of those clergymen who forsake their calling to engage in party strife and political management makes the following remarks:

"It is well that each should turn his attention to the business that suits him best. We hope never to cease to be a clergyman. We hope that our grave shall be looked upon as the grave of a clergyman. The office of a clergyman, a preacher of the truth as it is in Jesus—is the highest, holiest most honorable and most useful of any known among men. No man who can be useful in ministry has a moral right to leave it. He may cease to be a pastor, but once an ordained minister, always so, unless he be a eunuch of the gown."

# Funeral Services in Memory of Rev. C. B. Davis.

The death of Rev. C. B. Davis was announced in this journal some two weeks since. He died at Portland, aged about forty-seven years. He was born in Massachusetts, and came to Paris, sometime in the fall of 1837. He was pastor of the Baptist Church at this place, some fifteen years, when he was attacked with a lingering illness, which, after three years of pain and suffering, terminated in death. It was deemed appropriate that the funeral services should be observed by the church and people, among whom he had spent the most active portion of his life; and accordingly, on last Sabbath, a sermon was delivered in commemoration of the deceased, by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, his successor in the pastoral office. The house was hung in mourning for the occasion.

Of the sermon, it is unnecessary to speak. It was founded upon the text, "He is a good man," referring to Joseph of Arimathea, a member of the Jewish Sanhedrim, who refused to give his voice in favor of the crucifixion of Christ. After alluding to this fact, the reverend gentleman proceeded to discourse upon the deceased: 1st, as a man; 2d, as a Christian; and 3d, as a minister. The sermon was concluded by the reading of some notes of Rev. Mr. Eline of Portland, containing the sentiments of the deceased, not long before his death, and at the time when he had ceased to entertain hopes of recovery. The sermon was appropriate, well timed, just and judicious, and the music admits of a similar remark. It was right and just to say that Mr. Davis was an honest man, that he was a devoted Christian, and that he was an earnest faithful pastor. It was right, likewise, to say that he was an intellectual man, that he was great on great occasions, that he was an independent thinker, and that nothing could deter him from pursuing that course which he deemed to be right.

Whatever may be said to the contrary there was much in the character of Rev. C. B. Davis, to approve and admire. It is true that his independence was calculated to wake up opposition. Some might object and oppose from an honest difference of opinion, others from envy, others from interest, some for one thing, and some for another. But every man of common sense knows, that this characteristic is the foundation of manhood. Without it a man may live and move and have his being, he may glide down the stream of time with the current, scarcely rippling its placid surface, he may hear "nice man," "clever fellow," come booming up from all quarters, and yet his race will be as barren of heart-felt emotions, of noble and efficient impulses, and of great and good results as the sandy deserts are destitute of vegetation. Firmness and independence in the maintenance of principles and doctrines deemed to be right—principles and doctrines which a man believes to be good—and which he is willing to advocate openly before the people in the pulpit, in the press, everywhere, are justly the admiration of every good man. And he who cannot approve of such qualities, and commend them, will in most cases find that he objects to qualities in others which he practices himself.

We had the good fortune to be early and intimately acquainted with the subject of this notice—have seen him under all the phases of public and domestic life—in prosperity—in adversity—in sorrow—in rejoicing—in affliction, and we bear willing testimony to his kindness of disposition and his virtuous character. Though in the course of events, our opinions did not harmonize, we never lost our confidence in his honesty and integrity as a man or as a Christian. He was kind, benevolent, forbearing, forgiving. That he sincerely desired the welfare, the happiness and prosperity of the community in which he lived, no reasonable man can doubt. That he labored unremittently and assiduously for the attainment of these ends is equally far from doubt.

We might extend this notice far beyond this hasty allusion. We might speak of his labors as a man and as a minister—of his studiousness, his sincerity, his industry, his constancy, his friendship, and lastly of his illness, but we forbear. A good man has gone. The community have felt great sympathy for his protracted suffering. His church and society have paid the last sad rights to departed worth. It is now to be hoped that his heartfelt desires for the Christian welfare of all around, may find reception in every bosom.

# Agriculture—Policy of Maine.

The great question to be settled in the policy of Maine in relation to her Agriculture, we repeat, is, what will improve it? "What will make two years of grass grow where but one grew before?" What will make her crops more bountiful, her domestic animals more profitable, with the same amount of capital and labor? Now it will be admitted on all hands, that if enough is now doing for the accomplishment of these ends, no more should be undertaken. If the means now used can produce the good results so much desired, further effort should be abandoned. If \$4,500 distributed among the Agricultural Societies of the State; and if the Board of Agriculture are now doing all that can be done, it is useless to ask for more. But is this so?

Of the Board of Agriculture we say nothing. The Board is yet in its infancy. The time allotted to it for business is short. Its powers are limited. Under its present organization it is more an adjunct of the Agricultural Societies, than a creature and beneficiary of the State. Its capacity for usefulness, in point of talent, experience and ability, is sufficient to render it both useful and distinguished. Its future will unquestionably meet the wishes and anticipations of its friends and originators; and we shall yet witness results commensurate with the importance of the subject committed to its care.

Then, as to the Agricultural Societies, what should be said of them? Do they improve the Agriculture of the State? And if so, do they do it in the most efficient and satisfactory manner? If we were called upon to give an individual opinion upon this subject, we should say, these Agricultural Societies are highly useful—not for the science they create or diffuse—not for the premiums they offer or bestow—not for the amount of competition they stimulate. But they are useful, 1st, for the practical lessons they teach in various departments. One sees a nice plough and its mode of operation for the

first time at a Cattle Show. He sees a nice apple or pear which he might never see so well at any other place. He sees various Agricultural implements and manufactures, all of fine quality. He sees how the products of the dairy and other things are prepared for the market, &c. Here he has an ocular demonstration of various things for which no teaching and no books are a substitute. 2d. They are useful in a social point of view. They bring the people together. They afford an excellent opportunity for the interchange of social sentiments and friendly congratulations—a thing as necessary and useful in its influence upon the welfare and happiness of society as the principle of equality and social and individual liberty. Were such and similar public days multiplied far beyond their present number, it would without doubt prove advantageous both to the intelligence and order of the community. For these reasons we would say, let the Agricultural Societies live and be perpetuated. Let them be quartered upon the State Treasury to the amount they now are; and let those who take an interest in them, strive for their constant improvement. They will be generally, if not specially and scientifically useful.

But these institutions do not furnish all the required information. They do not afford that kind of practical, useful knowledge, so beneficial in other departments of science. The knowledge possessed is great enough somewhere; but it lies all around loose. It wants concentration. Some of it wants prompt. The whole wants form, design, system, individuality.

# Board of Agriculture.

We understand this body, which met in August on the third Wednesday of this month, adjourned on Friday last, which was within the time provided for its continuance in session. So neither the Legislature or people have any reason to complain of it in this regard. We hope, however, the body took all the time for deliberation, needed to mature all the matters of practical value, which they deemed feasible, and demanded by the present circumstances and wants of the agricultural interests of the State. For if this body is of any value, or can be of any value, of which we have not the shadow of a doubt, we can see no good reason why the time of its session should be limited by law any more than that of the Legislature. The truth is, Agriculture is the great interest of the State of Maine, and as such is entitled to especial attention, and the consideration implied, in committing preliminary legislation in relation to its interests, to a body of practical farmers, who may well be supposed to the best understand their own wants and those of the class from which they come.

We are assured by those competent to judge, and have had the opportunity of knowing, that the present Board is almost to a man composed of practical farmers, and among them, some of the most intelligent and skillful in the State. We are also told, that the present Board embraces the largest amount of talent of any yet organized under the present law, and that it has labored with unwearied industry and zeal in its business, and accomplished a very large amount of work for the time it has been together.

We append a list of the names and residences of the officers and members, which may help our readers to form some opinion of the material of which the Board is composed.

Elijah Barrell, Greene, President; Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop, Secretary; York, S. L. Goodale, Saco; West Oxford, Thomas Mabry, Hiram; Oxford, Darins Forbes, South Paris; Cumberland, E. G. Huxton, Yarmouth; Lincoln, B. F. Buxton, Warren; Androscoggin, Elijah Barrell, Greene Corner; Sagadahoc, Samuel P. Dike, Bath; Kennebec, Ezekiel Holmes, Winthrop; North Kennebec, Ephraim Maxwell, Waterville; South Kennebec, Nathan Foster, Gardiner; Franklin, Oliver Gould, New Sharon; North Franklin, B. F. Eastman, Strong; West Somerset, James G. Waugh, Starks; Somerset Central, S. W. Coburn, Bloomfield; East Somerset, William Folsom, Harland; Piscataquis, Wm. G. Clark, Sangerville; Waldo, Horace McKenney, Monroe; Penobscot, Lowell Martineau, Bangor; North Penobscot, Wm. R. Hersey, Lincoln; North Ansonabok, John Allen, Presque Isle; Washington, Wm. D. Dana, Perry; Bangor Horticultural, J. W. Carr, Bangor; Maine Pomological and Horticultural, D. A. Fairbanks, Augusta.

The Bill for the reorganization of the Board of Agriculture, as reported by the Board, is as follows:

SECTION 1. A State Board of Agriculture is hereby established, to consist of one member from each of the incorporated Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in the State. Said members shall hold their offices for three years, except as hereinafter provided. And said Societies shall elect said members, by ballot, at the annual meetings or fairs of such Societies, or at any regular meetings thereof, called for such purpose; and they shall receive a certificate of their election, signed by the President and Secretary of such Societies.

SECTION 2. At the first meeting of this Board, elected as aforesaid, and which is hereby designated to be held at the State House in Augusta on the third Wednesday of January next, the members from the Societies aforesaid, shall be divided into three equal classes, as near as may be, and the term of office of the first class shall expire on the third Wednesday of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; the second class on the third Wednesday of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; and the third class on the third Wednesday of January, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. The expiration of each class shall be determined by lot by the whole Board, and the vacancy thus created, shall be filled by the respective Societies in which such vacancies may occur.

SECTION 3. At the first meeting of the Board of Agriculture, and at each annual meeting on the third Wednesday in January thereafter, the Board shall be organized by the choice of President and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of this Board to investigate all such subjects relating to improvement in Agriculture and Horticulture in this State, as they may think proper; and they are hereby empowered to take, hold

in trust, and exercise control over any donations or bequests that may be made to them for promoting agricultural education or the general interests of husbandry; and that the Board be authorized to procure and cause to be printed at the expense of the State, from time to time, such tracts on Agriculture and Horticulture, for free distribution among the farmers of the State, as may be deemed of value, provided the sum expended for such purpose, shall not exceed—dollars, in any one year.

SECTION 5. The Board of Agriculture shall meet at the State House, in Augusta, and they are hereby empowered annually to elect a suitable person to act as Secretary of the Board, and to prescribe and determine his duties. And in case of vacancy by death or otherwise, the Governor with the advice of his Council, be and is hereby empowered to fill the vacancy. And all reports and returns required by law to be made by said Societies, shall be made and returned to the Secretary of this Board. The Governor and Council shall determine his compensation, which compensation shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum; and the compensation of members of the Board of Agriculture shall be the same as that of the members of the Legislature. And the said Board shall, annually, on or before the second Wednesday of February, by their chairman or Secretary, submit to the Legislature, a detailed account of their doings, with such recommendations and suggestions as in their view, the interests of Agriculture may require.

SECTION 6. All laws inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. The provisions of this act shall not take effect, until the organization of the next Board of Agriculture.

A bill prescribing the powers and duties of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, was reported as follows:

SECTION 1. The Treasurer of State is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the treasurer of any agricultural or horticultural society, whenever any such treasurer shall apply for the same, in conformity with the conditions hereinafter specified, a sum equal to that raised and actually received by any such society within the next preceding year, and not exceeding, in cases where there are three such societies in a county, one hundred and fifty dollars to each of them; where there are two and only two, two hundred dollars to each of them; and where there is only one such society in



"Fanny Fern" is actually, and of a truth an assumed name. She is or was in her teens plain Sarah Willis, sister to N. P. Willis the poet. [Olive Branch.

on the third Tuesday of March next at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the request of said Commissioners should not be accepted.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:  
46      Wm. Wirt Virgin, Register.

WHEREAS, my wife Pamela Darmon has, without cause, left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

EZEKIEL DARMON.

Buckfield, Jan. 4, 1855.

examination of the same on the last Saturday  
every month during the said time allowed as  
aforesaid, at the dwelling-house of Curtis P. Howe,  
said Mexico, at 1 o'clock P.M.  
CURTIS P. HOWE. } Com'rs.  
HENRY F. DURGIN. }  
Mexico, Sept. 12, 1854.

left with him for collection; and that circumstances are such that he is under the necessity of giving their immediate attention to the subject, they would avoid cost. **JAMES DEERING.**  
St. Paris, Dec. 9, 1851. 45

and in 2 hours from Portland, and 8 from  
son. It is the place of residence of *McC* Far-  
widely known as the largest dealer in New  
and in Cattle, Sheep, and Fast Horses,  
**AMERICA FAREAR.**  
ly 12, 1853, 22th

He will keep a large stock of Drugs, Paints, &c., and will be pleased to wait on those who may favor him with a call. Orders respectfully solicited. WM. C. HUNNEMAN, Jr.,  
New York, December 12th, 1861. 46

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