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## Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."  
DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

Communications intended for this department should be directed to the Editor, at South Paris.

### March. Work to be Done.

This is the farmers' leisure month, if there is any such in the year, but the work of the farm never admits of laziness. The wood is at the door, and the snow is so deep no work can be done to advantage. Still there is work enough. Posts should be prepared, so that if you have post and rail fence, and one falls when the ground thaws, one shall be ready to replace it, or one in the various sets of bars, to be ready to supply its place. Split and fit your rails so as to have enough on hand ready for any emergency during the season. Prepare your firewood for use, and if your wood room is so situated as to enable you to allow a circulation of air to pass through it, pile it in to the room, the ends toward the opening. In this position it will dry better than out of door, exposed to rain and the exhalations from the ground till mid-summer or Fall. As the snow thaws in your yards, and the litter and droppings of your cattle become exposed, scrape it up and place it in your manure shed daily, as it thaws. Do not let it lay and be washed by the rains, as you thereby let the soil run away with the water while only the grounds are left for your use. By being particular in this, you will not only greatly increase the quantity of your manure, but have that of vastly better quality. The scrapings of your yards will be worth four times as much as if left scattered over the yard till planting time, then scraped up and carried to your field. Scrub your apple trees when the weather is not too cold. Be careful and not wound the green bark. Cut off with a sharp knife all the suckers, except such as may be needed to increase the tops of your trees. Cut them close to the limb or body of the tree, and pare them down smoothly, so the wound may heal over as soon as may be. Wash your trees with soap suds or soda. This last is an excellent wash. Put one pound of the soda into three gallons of water. It will take off the dead bark and leave them smooth and fair. Do not cut off any large limbs at this season, if you ever do it. Even dead limbs had better be taken off in June.

Examine your plows, harrows, and all other tools, and see if they need any repairs, and if so, make them, if you can do it yourself, and if not, take them to the mechanic, and have them repaired. See that all of them are put in perfect order, and if you need new tools, buy them, so as to be ready the moment the ground is in the proper condition, to go to work on it, and not then have to run and get your tools repaired or procure new ones. This is a great loss of time, which is money. Take time by the forelock.

### Look to your Animals.

This is the season when young animals begin to multiply. See well that your cows have the best of food, that the most nutritious. Give them your best hay, and as much as they will eat, and with it some meal—oat meal is the best. Keep them in clean and warm stables, and give them an abundance of bedding of some kind. They will pay you for all the extra care and keeping, in the increased quantity and quality of their milk. Take good care of your calves—especially of those you intend to raise. Do not knock them on the head with the milk pail, but give them enough to eat. Perhaps the best way is to learn your calves to drink milk, instead of allowing them to suck. This will save all the trouble of weaning, and you can let them run with the cows without sucking. But do not be so parsimonious of your milk as to keep them in low flesh. Feed them abundantly with milk, and it will do them no harm to give them a little meal, as soon as they will eat it. If you take them from the cow, do it when they are not more than three or four days old. If you want nice calves—those worth raising, do not attempt to thwart the eternal laws of the Creator, by attempting to bring them up on slops, but give them pure milk. This is their natural food. There is nothing on which they will do so well. Men may take the advantage of each other, but they cannot cheat their young animals, or old either, or mother earth, without getting more cheated themselves.

### Root Crops.

We believe but little attention has yet been paid in this County to the cultivation of root crops, except the universal potato. Few of our farmers have ever raised Carrots or Rutabagas, beyond a few in their gardens. Why is it so?

The value of these crops has been demonstrated again and again, and almost every one is satisfied they are very valuable for stock, particularly the carrot. Is it the idea of the expense? We apprehend this is one great reason, though sheer negligence probably has more to do with it. But the amount of labor required to cultivate an acre of carrots is by no means so great as is usually supposed by those who have had no experience in cultivating them, when the ground is properly prepared. Last year we cultivated about one third of an acre of carrots, which required but six and one-fourth days work.

Of the profit of the carrot crop, we have the most abundant evidence. In the transactions of the Worcester Agricultural Society for 1852, we find an estimate showing the relative value of oats and carrots, from which it appears that the cost of raising an acre of carrots is about \$25 more than for an acre of oats. It is estimated that 500 bushels of carrots may be raised on an acre, and 40 bushels of oats. This is the basis of the calculation. Calling the oats worth fifty cents, we realize \$20. Estimating the carrot at half that or twenty-five cents per bushel, we have \$125 worth of carrots against \$20 of oats. Farmers think of this. We may add, that our own experience confirms this, though we have not raised any extra crops.

Let us look through this report to ascertain what its author has been about during the six or seven months prior to the time when his report should have been made, as we have been unable to learn, after diligent inquiry, from any other source. But we cannot discover that he has done anything, except to visit Madawaska, give two lectures or addresses, and look into a few schools. That even a beginning has been made on any systematic and practical plan of operation, or one step been taken toward the realization of any results, we cannot see.

Indeed the Superintendent admits (See p. 36) that he is too ignorant of our school system, and all appliances suggested for their improvement, that he is incompetent to recommend any thing, not even to endorse intelligently the proposition for the establishment of Normal Schools! Indeed, he very modestly suggests, that if he can have time enough, under the patronage of the State, we suppose, to investigate the subject, perhaps, by and by, he may be prepared to give an opinion, and recommend something! This we take to be decidedly cool! But we beg leave to put in a disclaimer, and recommend, if we have no one already qualified to fill this office, and to recommend some course of action, residing in the State, that we import a man for this purpose, as such men are to be had, as soon as may be.

### Super-Phosphate of Lime.

The editor will order his supply of this manure in about ten days. Any of our Farmers who may want any of this manure, can have it ordered with ours, by applying immediately, as we shall order no more, on our own account, than we intend to use ourselves.

### Our Book Table.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Maine, Jan. 1855.

There seems to have been a very full meeting of Delegates, and the proceedings harmonious. It is represented that the order is in a flourishing condition, and a renewed interest manifested in its success throughout the State. It was recommended that the next meeting be made to unite the Temperance Watchmen with the Division.

SPRINGFIELD, The Jewish in New England, a Novel, by Helen Rhin. New York, 1855, pp. 406. Stringer & Townsend.

This is a 12mo Volume, got up in the best style of New York typography. It is dedicated to the young men of the United States. As its title indicates, its aim is to illustrate the helpful influence of Judaism on our Republican institutions. It is a stirring political tale, and must be very popular at this time, when this question is so deeply stirring the public mind, though there are some allusions to individuals and parties, which we deem as unjust as untrue. But the representations of the Jews is true to life. We may notice this book farther on some future time.

FIRST REPORT of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of Maine, for '54.

The State Superintendent of Common Schools is one of the most important offices in the State, and the most difficult to fill a person adapted to its duties. It requires peculiar qualifications—a combination of endowments, natural and acquired, rarely found, to make it an efficient instrument in improving our schools. It requires a thorough knowledge of our school system, an acquaintance with all the most approved modes of instruction and school management, with the varied means and appliances which have been tried and found to be most effective in improving and elevating the public schools in other sections of the country, with failure as well as success. It requires a man of a comprehensive mind, who can generalize and conceive comprehensive plans and execute them; a resolute and determined worker, who is not afraid to task his powers; a fearless, independent, but judicious man, possessed of sound judgment and common sense, who has enthusiasm and perseverance never to be disheartened, discouraged, or turned from his purpose; one who knows how to set others at work, and to use other men's hands to help him accomplish what he has to do. Any man destitute of these qualities, and attempts to do all the work himself, that is entrusted with this office, will make a disastrous failure, and bring the office into contempt, and the end will be its abolition, after depleting the treasury of a few thousand dollars to no purpose.

Before saying what we feel in duty bound to say of this report and its author, we desire to disclaim all personal feeling in the matter, and to assure every one that we are actuated only by a sacred regard for the best interests of our common schools, though we use great plainness of speech. Having held a similar office in another State for two years, and until we removed from the State, we know too well the difficulties under which such an officer necessarily labors, to be at all disposed to be censorious or unduly inclined to fault-finding. What we may say then is dictated by a sense of what justice and fidelity to a great and paramount interest demands.

To proceed then to the report, we deem it a very respectable performance, viewed merely as a literary matter, and shows its author by no means ignorant of the current popular literature, or the French and Latin languages, if allusions and quotations are any evidence in the case. But, however much this may do toward satisfying the good people of the State of Maine, that the Superintendent of Schools is a very learned man, we very seriously question whether it will contribute much toward satisfying them of his competency for his position, unless unintentional language shall have this effect. How much will even the Governor and his council be enlightened by such untranslated language as this, "national insouciance," "P. 5," "hand vincto nec legibus aquam sponte sua," "P. 7," "Savoir par cœur n'est pas savoir." P. 15.

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As the law creating the office of Superintendent provided for the renewal of "Teachers Institutes," there was a general expectation that such assemblies would have been held to such an extent as desirable, or was found to be feasible. In this report we are very cordially informed, that he was advised that there was not "time enough to complete the necessary arrangements." He had from three to four months to do this work in. If this is not time enough, it must be because the man is a miserable drone, and not half-able. We say this advisedly, because we have had experience in this business, and know about the whole matter! A wonder could have done it and found time to spare.

We speak thus plainly, because the State, we conceive, has suffered a great wrong this winter in consequence of the provisions of the law in this particular, not being carried out. Our experience tells us that no one means has done so much immediate good for our Schools as these Institutes, and their value and importance, and feeling a deep interest in school improvement, and having the means at his command, could have neglected to secure them to a greater or less extent. We cannot regard it other than most culpable negligence or inefficiency. A down right earnest man could have found means to have secured them in part, if not the whole of the State, with one half the time.

Perhaps we have said enough and more than enough on this subject. We have spoken frankly just what we think, and we have said it, because we feel a deep interest in our Common Schools, and desire to see them improved and elevated in their character. We believe the State Superintendent may be the means of largely contributing to this end, if his duties are performed by a judicious, energetic, industrious and persevering man—such a one as indicated in the commencement of this article, and it is with feelings more than regret, that we see time and money squandered in the way it evidently has been thus far. Let the work be carried on in this way another year, and the office will surely be abolished. The people will not endure it. We utter this as a warning.

In conclusion, we may be permitted to say that whoever attempts to do the work of this office by spending his time in visiting schools, we cannot but have industriously he may work, we believe, will make a disastrous failure. The field is too large for this. In this way, an influence can be exerted over but a small part of our schools. Some other means must be adopted, or little can be done by one Superintendent, to elevate the mass of the schools in the State.

### In Board of Agriculture.

STATE OF MAINE.

Hence, it is, that the roots of growing plants have a chemistry of their own which puts at defiance, in some sort, the synthetic laws of general chemistry, which renders it impossible that such specific rules and directions should be given to direct agricultural operations, as a scientific matter, as we have in general chemistry. We cannot tell the farmer to put together such a proportion of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica and chlorine, and the results will be wheat; and with such and such variations, barley; and such others, oats; and so on to the end of the chapter. There is and can be no such definitions in the instructions of Organic Chemistry as this; no such mere mechanical manipulations, to secure specific results, as obtain in general chemistry. Why? Simply, for the reason before assigned, that the results sought are not secured by mere chemical laws; but by the agency of that intangible, unknown something, we call life, or vital force. It is this which determines the whole matter, not in contravention or defiance of the laws of chemical science, but in concurrence with them. It is an agency superadded to these. Hence, all we can expect of science is, to establish the rationale of the phenomena we witness and suggest new and varied means to secure the ends of Agriculture, adapted to the varied localities where men live and the circumstances under which they may find themselves. It can tell us the substances which must be found in our soil, and the proportions of these, indispensable to their highest fertility, and the most successful cultivation of specific crops; the sources from which any deficiencies we may discover, may be supplied, and suggest the mode or form of their application, which will render them the most effectual; all of which must be tested by experiment. All we can do is, to adapt our soils to these conditions as near as may be, and then wait for the vital forces to work out, in their own way, the result.

Hence it will be seen, the great thing to be expected of science is, to reveal to us the facts and explain the causes of the various phenomena we witness in our agricultural operations, so that we can abandon guess-work, and know just how to put our soils in the condition most favorable to the most luxuriant growth of whatever crop we wish to produce from it. This can be done only by the analysis of our several soils and the crops we cultivate, so that, by the comparison of the chemical composition of the soil with that of the crops we intend to cultivate on it, we can see precisely what needs to be added, to adapt each to the other. And then we must have an analysis of different ways that may be practiced or may be suggested, so that we may know precisely what kind and how prepared will, the most effectually supply the wants of our several soils.

Our college laboratories, with slight additions and alterations, are prepared to do this work now—all that is needed now or will be needed hereafter. Thus, by applying our means in this place, we make available, instrumentalities already provided for other purposes, without at all interfering with those purposes, making thereby a saving of expense to the State, securing all that can be attained by any method, so far as science is concerned, and at the same time doing a service to these institutions. It is helping the great interest of agriculture in the most effectual way, and at the same time doing a great service to the cause of science and letters through these institutions.

Beside, it is providing not only for the present wants of agriculture, but making a permanent arrangement to meet all its future wants in this direction, and free as water to the practical farmer, and at a moderate expense to the State—at far less than it can be secured in any other way. Indeed, the only question is, whether it is not asked at too little expense on the part of the State.

2. It directly connects and puts Agricultural science on a level with science and literature in general, instead of setting it on one side as an isolated and inferior matter, not fit to be associated with the sciences and refinements of general science and literature.

There is a strong tendency among young men, to regard delving in the earth, working over the manure heap, and feeding animals—all farm operations—as a sort of menial and degrading employment, not suitable to their notions of dignity and refinement. It is not suited to maintain the elaborate color or the feminine delicacy of their hands and faces, or the elegant taper of their fingers, so indispensable to their idea of a gentleman. The sports of "Young America," have very delicate olfactorys, and are greatly disposed to turn up their noses in pious horror at the very thought of the fertilizing odors of the manure heap; and their stomachs are so nicely sensitive, that the very idea of a well filled and well fed stable of animals, especially the roar of it, so nauseates them, that the poor souls have to lie in bed until the "old man," or the hired man, has done the peculiar work there demanded. O, such work is very unseemly, very, gentlemen in embryo, and not to be endured, by rose-watered, congealed and muddled sprigs of science and literature, reposing in the arms and lapsing in the sunshine of the countenance of "Alma Mater." And we are sorry to say, that this sort of feeling is cultivated in our young men, by too many mothers, as well as sisters and candidates for Hymen's altar. They, in too many instances, have a holy horror of garments scented with ammoniacal odors, and of hard and brawny hands, and will have none of this near their exquisite persons, of which folly, they often have a plenty of time and good reason to repent.

Now it seems to us, that to separate the agencies of agricultural education from our higher seminaries of learning, and establish schools for this purpose alone, will have the effect to foster this feeling, and to make our young men look on agricultural science as a matter belonging to plebeians, but beneath the attention and unworthy the notice of literary and scientific gentlemen; whereas, connecting it, as we propose, with our higher seminaries of learning, it puts it on a level with all other sciences and with general literature in position, and makes it at once a part of a thorough course of College instruction. Planted here, a manure heap will not emit half as disagreeable odors, as if in a stable or a farm-yard, if it does not soon come to have all the fragrance of the lily and the rose, to their delicate olfactorys. Depend upon it, such a connection will have a most wondrous effect on the ideas of "Young America," as to the character of agricultural pursuits; wonderfully change the testimony of their noses and eyes, as to the smell of odors and the look of hands and faces. Under such circumstances, the manure heap and the laboratory will become to the literary and scientific student, what the dissecting room is to the student in medicine, and nothing inconsistent with the elegancies and refinements of general literature; but a necessary part of a thorough literary and scientific education, to be ignorant of which would be a shame and disgrace.

3. It lays the foundation and opens the way for the introduction of Agricultural science into schools of a lower grade, as an elementary study.

One of the first effects of the connection of agricultural science with our higher seminaries of learning will be, the universal diffusion of agricultural knowledge among our educated men, by making it a necessary part of a collegiate course of study. Thus in the event of a demand for agricultural instruction in the higher class of our elementary schools, the teachers will be prepared to give instruction in the elements of this science, which is not now the case, nor will it ever be so with teachers generally, unless such a connection is established. So that, by such a connection, we not only now secure all we can attain from science, provide for all we can expect in the future, rescue it from the repulsiveness and vulgarity of the manure heap, and put it on a level with science and literature in general; but we provide the means for as wide and general an introduction of the study of elementary agriculture into our schools, as circumstances may ever warrant. It provides for all the present wants of agriculture, so far as science is concerned, and equally for all the wants in this respect, that may arise in the future.

Beside, in this arrangement, the opportunity is afforded to all who may enter for study only under the Professorship of Chemistry, in these institutions, to acquire general information through the agency of the lectures on various subjects, the libraries and their associations. They will there have not only a better opportunity for reading than elsewhere, but to learn how to use a library—that the best and most efficient use of books, is not to read them by course from end to end—a thing few of our farmers know, but of the greatest importance to a man who wishes to acquire available knowledge. One of the greatest defects of our elementary schools, is their failure to learn scholars how to use books, and by this arrangement, this defect will be remedied in all those who may resort to these institutions.

But it may be said, in all this no provisions are made for the trial of experiments, in the application of science to practical farm operations. This is true. And your committee would beg leave to say, that they do not deem it desirable that such experiments should be had in connection with any school, some reasons for which have been suggested in the former part of this report, to which we refer. It seems to us, that the true line of policy is to refer experiments on the suggestions of science, to the farmers themselves, and that the various Agricultural and Horticultural societies of the State, are the best agencies to foster and encourage such experiments, and the Board of Agriculture, as proposed to be organized, the best medium for the collection and diffusion of a knowledge of the results attained.

Your committee are confirmed in this opinion, by the course they understand to be pursued in England, with reference to this very matter. Prof. Johnson devotes his time to original investigations in Organic Chemistry. When he makes any discovery which suggests any new substance or composition as a fertilizer, or new methods of treating soils, manures or plants, he communicates the suggestion to the society or societies for whom he labors, and such as choose, test the suggestions by experiments under his instruction and direction, and in due time the result is reported through the societies' transactions. This has been carried on for quite a number of years, and probably to no source is agricultural science so largely indebted for its progress, or practical agriculture for its improvement, where-fore the English language is spoken, as to this. And still it works, and its course is onward. At this moment, probably more original agricultural experiments are in progress under this regime, than in all the rest of the world.

In conclusion, your committee wish to say, should the Legislature, in its wisdom, see fit to adopt the three bills proposed by this board, of which the one accompanying this Report is the last, and make them laws, it seems to us, the foundation will be laid broad and deep, both for permanent advancement in agricultural science, and progressive improvement in agricultural practices. Experience only can point out what other means may become necessary to secure the universal diffusion of the knowledge that may be accumulated, among the farmers of the State. And surely the Legislature cannot refuse to grant what we ask, on account of our extravagant pecuniary demands. If everything is granted, in the form reported by us, it will involve an additional annual outlay of not over six thousand dollars, and this for this greatest of interests in the State—Agriculture! And then the whole amount annually expended in all ways, to foster this interest, will not exceed twelve or fourteen thousand dollars! Can the Legislature hesitate one moment in granting recommendations requiring so insignificant a sum of money, for the benefit and to help forward an interest that pays more than nine tenths of the taxes of the State? It is impossible, especially when so large a share of them are farmers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.  
DARIUS FORBES, Chairman.

A provincial Judge, a great bore in his way, called upon Bastru, wishing to see him. A valet announced him. "Tell him I am in bed." "Sir, he says he will wait until you are risen." "Tell him I am very ill." "He says he will prescribe some remedy." "Tell him I am at the last extremity." "He says he wishes to say adieu to you." "Tell him I am dead." "He says he will sprinkle you with holy water." "Confound him, let him in."

[France and Frenchmen.]

To cure the toothache. Let an omnibus run over your foot.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DARK HOUR.

BY REV. H. HASTINGS WELD.

A woman, still in the bloom of youth, sat alone in a humble apartment. Alone,—and yet not alone; for, although there were none with whom she could exchange a thought the basket cradle at her feet sheltered a little being, which made Mary Irvine feel that whatever the world might think, still she was not alone. Nor was she companionless; what mother is? To the stranger and the indifferent, the infant may seem, if not a cypher, a trouble, and a wearisome charge, that she whose own blood flows in its veins never forgets, and never—

We have said Mary was still in the bloom of youth. But the bloom was sadly faded. Care, suffering, want, had blanched the roses on her cheeks. A few days before you might discern feverish anxiety there, but now, all that had passed. The expression of her face was thoughtful; but still it spoke rest. She had drunk of the cup of bitterness to its very dregs; but he who hears the sorrowful sighing of the wretched, had comforted her. The crisis had passed, and she felt that natural composure which steals on the soul, when all is done, and all is suffered,—the rest with which Heaven rewards the patient and the dutiful.

Her story was not a remarkable one; if by remarkable we mean to say unusual. The appearance of the house indicated something of it; for we imagine there is always a significance in the aspect of a dwelling which one of its late inmates has just left, to go to the "narrow house." Mary's husband had been consigned to the grave. The neighbors and friends who had aided in the melancholy bustle of the last offices, had returned to their homes, and Mary sat with her lone in the silent room.

The husband whom she had buried out of her sight was her choice,—her willful choice made in spite of the remonstrances, the objections and the forebodings of her relatives. For a short time after her union, it seemed as if his life and prosperity were to prove her triumphant answer to their objections. All was sunny, cheerful, promising. And the very friends who had warned and expostulated with her, were willing to believe that they had been wrong, and Mary right; and that affection had not unerringly pointed out to her excellencies of character which they had not perceived. As if willing to atone for past enmity by warm friendship, they crowded advantages and facilities upon him and liberally opened the way to wealth. For a time all succeeded that he undertook, and no young man in the city seemed more certainly assured of the competence than he. And Mary, how happy she was! We can pardon her short period of exaltation, for she bitterly suffered for it.

Some men cannot bear prosperity; and Henry Irvine was one of these. Give them discouragements to meet, and unpropitious circumstances to combat, and they howl their way with a silent pride and resolute perseverance which conquers all obstacles. But let the sun shine on them, then pride soon finds outrageous utterance, and their resolution degenerates into opinionated obstinacy. They take pleasure in contumacious advice, and will do wilfully wrong, and against their own conviction to mark their independence.

Henry Irvine took early occasion to retaliate upon his wife's friends, for what he affected to regard as their unwarrantable opposition. He accused them, while they were in no small degree the authors of his prosperity, as being drawn to him by it; and intimated that selfishness was the origin of their tardy friendship, no less than it had been of their former enmity.

Mary was a true wife. She saw the injustice of her husband, but declined to acknowledge it, even to herself. At length, the coolness became more and more chilling, until it resulted in irreparable estrangement between Irvine and the friends of his wife. He gloried in what he considered a complete and endeavored to persuade himself, was a righteous revenge. He made his former opponents suitors for his friendship, and proudly spurned them. Such was his impression.

There was that they had overlooked the disagreeable character of their favorite's husband, and striven to befriend him; but that true to his natural low instincts, he had refused. Neither party was entirely right.

When the breach became final, Mary Irvine deserted father and mother, and kindred, for her husband, and identified herself with him, so far as lingering first affection would permit. But, if her heart yearned over the dear first friends of her youth, she never suffered her conduct to betray what she accounted a weakness; but clung to her husband with a madness of affection, which deserved a better return than she received.

Henry Irvine, as we have said, could not bear prosperity. A secret reason, hardly acknowledged to himself, why he disliked his wife's connections, was because they perceived his dangers, and ventured to warn him. His sensitive pride took captious alarm, and he gloried in mocking reproof, by persisting in indiscretion.

The end of such a course is easily prophesied. He fell among thieves, and for wounds of friends exchanged the selfish flattery of knaves. Plucked of money, and bankrupt in credit and character, he awoke at last to find himself a ruined man, with a meek and complaining wife dependent on him, and feeling twice as keenly as he did, all his ruin and degradation. The temptation which has ruined many, came in to complete his destruction. He sought oblivion of his degradation in the wine-cup, and there lost the last redeeming trace or hope of manhood. It is a fearful fall, when the appetites triumph, and the reason is dethroned; when the man

wakes only to misery, and rushes back to inebriation again, in the vain hope to forget himself.

A lower depth still remained; and Henry Irvine found even that. His jaundiced thoughts dared to suspect her who for love of him had surrendered friends, home, happiness, hope. Because she did not, and could not, rail against her own, as he did; because she was meek, and quiet, and uncomplaining, he quarrelled with her also. He charged that she hated him, and regretted that her fate was coupled with his. The last she could not deny; the first he saw in his own heart, and judged that it must be in hers also. It is their own fancied concealed reflection in the good that the wicked hate.

And he dared, moreover, to accuse his wife as the cause of his misfortunes. He said he triumphed in them! Can we wonder that he would not say so? It might have been that she thought such a charge too wickedly preposterous to answer; or, it might have been that she was wearied into hate at last, and yet displeased to find that there was one mode in which she could inflict pain on one who had hapless so many wrongs on her. Mary was drawing near her dark hour.

Her house, bereft of many comforts, was not yet quite desolate. She clung, while a glimmer of hope remained, to her faith in her husband. She believed that all who knew him did not know his degradation. She thought she had concealed it from many—and, fondly simpleton? imagined that men did not see through the hollowness of her smile when she spoke of her husband.

It was night, and late. There were voices and a rude knock at the door. She opened it, and her own brother entered, preceding the policeman, in whose custody he had found the inebriate husband.

She looked, and comprehended all. They laid the senseless man on a sofa; and the strangers left the house.

"Put on your bonnet, Mary," said her brother, "and come home with me."

Mary cast an eye on the wreck of her love and hope. Loathing thoughts rose within her; she made one step as if to comply; for escape was now first in her thoughts, and she felt that she had borne all human nature could endure. The child, disturbed in its sleep, recalled her to the thought how hopeless was escape; the babe smiled and in the smile she saw the sunshine of other days. Bowing over the cradle, she sobbed out for her heart all its stern resolves.

"Come!" said her brother.

"But—my child!"

"We will send for it," said the brother; but perceiving a strange look, almost indignant, through her tears, "We will take it with us," he said. But the first careless expression turned the scale. She made no answer until, after waiting a moment in silence her brother said, and now more sharply,

"Come!"

"Wait till to-morrow."

"Now, or never!"

She made no reply, but bending over her infant, soothed it again to sleep. She wavered—thought, parleyed; and was roused, at last, from a half dream by the noise of a closing door. She rose suddenly, and gazed wildly about her. Her brother had gone,—her dark hour had passed; for the temptation was withdrawn. Did she do right? Hark the sequel and then answer.

III.

Henry Irvine awoke to conscience in a burning fever. It was not merely that which invariably follows debauch, nor was it that terrible delirium consequent upon long indulgence in intoxication; for his fall had been rapid, and the time of error short. But disappointment, excess and exposure, had made him, in a short space a perfect wreck. He obeyed her guidance like a child, and she conducted him to his bed, and then despatched the following note to an old friend:

"Mary Irvine hopes that, among all the friends of her better days, there is one left who will come to her in her extremity, with no impossible demands, and that she shall find that one friend in Dr. Ralph."

The physician, a benevolent old gentleman was with her even before her messenger returned. He listened kindly; and if a thought of incredulity arose in his mind, he concealed it, and followed the wife, with kind words as an equal, and not as a patron, to the bedside of her husband. For a moment, he stood regarding the sad picture; then, gently taking the delirious's hand, proceeded mechanically to count his pulse.

"Oh, Doctor!" cried the sufferer turning away, "this is the cruelty of kindness!" A suspicion occurred too, and a dark shadow came over his face. "No!" he shouted in a husky voice, "it is the keenest of insults!" He rose to spring forward—but his face became deadly pale, and he sank exhausted and powerless.

The doctor sighed and turned away. He sat down and pencilled a prescription, and said, "It will call again."

"Will you, indeed," said Mary her face brightening up.

"Poor child!" said the old gentleman. "You are pleased to find that I admit that something ails him besides intoxication. Strange—strange—but very natural," and he hurried out.

Henry lay some hours, weak but conscious. Faithfully but painfully did his wife attend upon him; for, while the necessity of attention, and the promptings of her heart called her to his side, she grieved to see that the sight of her face disturbed him—disturbed him almost to distraction. And who can wonder?

It was a long, long day. And day passed into evening, and evening into midnight, before the care of her husband and her child suffered her to rest. Exhausted nature



## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 9, 1855.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing  
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

## Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
ANSON P. MORRILL,  
OF READFIELD.

## NOTICE.

The subscriber having sold the Democrat establishment to Messrs. W. A. Pidgin & Co., the paper will hereafter be published by them. They have purchased the bills from February 1855, and will be responsible for all debts contracted on account of the Democrat since that date; my connection with the establishment having ceased entirely.

NOAH PEIRCE.

## Old Fusionism in Trouble.

The old fusion journals are getting short of material about which to find fault. It is not strange, therefore, that they should occasionally hit upon faults, in their estimation, which recall their own misdeeds.

For instance, the Age is greatly distressed because Mr. Morrill was renominated by acclamation at the recent State Convention. It declares, that by this act Democratic Rep- ublicanism is in danger. The Age is re- minded that the acclamation by which Mr. Morrill was nominated, is very different from Wiggin's and Moore's acclamation. The former was free, of one accord, and vol- untary. The latter was convulsed at, forced and involuntary. The former was made with the consent and approbation of every man present. The latter, although in de- legate convention, were effected by violence, yell, screech and gas law.

Then again—old fusionism complains be- cause there are whigs among the friends of Mr. Morrill, and because they are allowed to hold office, even in primary meetings, conventions and the like. This is most ex- traordinary. Say these paragon national- ists, the whigs have swallowed your Governor, your party and the spoils. What next? We answer, "No such thing; wait and see." But is it not very strange—that these old fusionists should so soon forget their own deeds, and clamorously condemn others for what they so recently did them- selves. Just look at the *short fusion* that made Mr. Crosby, a whig, Governor of Maine? Then look at the time strike of im- mense nationality that elected the same Governor again, to prove their love of De- mocracy? Then, lastly, look at the editors of the old fusion journals in the principal cities—Daniel, Isaac and John—placed on whig tickets for Representatives, or being used by whigs, as the cat was used by the monkey, to pull out old fusion chestnuts. Such men are in a fine condition to censure the true democracy, because whigs may be found in office or in their ranks.

On matters of principle all these journals are silent. Not a word do they utter against the doctrines of true Democratic Republicanism, now in the ascendant. They dare not utter a word against Liberty, or in favor of the repeal of the Missouri Com- promise, the prominent measure of this National administration. But by their silence on this question, they "damn with faint praise," the very administration which feeds them, and which they pretend to support. They dare not utter a word against temperance; but some of them have as- serted that laws against the free sale of ardent spirit conflicted with the Bible, and now saying, "O's" we are all in favor of temperance." And finally, they dare not utter a word against the character, integ- rity and principles of the present Governor of Maine; but as a substitute for this, they call his friends "pirates," "traitors," "rebels," "mutineers." Such names and politics are fit emblems of the corruption, deception and sham, of those who resort to them. No wonder that such mean abuse—such foolish charges, should have launched the authors into political oblivion.

## New mode of raising the wind.

For some time past the Argus has been exceedingly troubled about the course of Governor Morrill. That journal has felt terribly afflicted because his administration has not been more proscriptive. It has been very much disappointed, because Mr. Morrill has not turned out more officers, and made a more general use of the Guber- natorial power of removals and appoint- ments. And finally, it has felt in great trouble because Mr. Morrill has moved on in the even tenor of his way, and will not do any deed which is anti-democratic, ex- travagant or injudicious. All this has been a great source of trouble to old fusionism generally. But as Mr. Morrill's adminis- tration bids fair to be popular, some other mode must be adopted whereby it may be overthrown. This new method consists in getting some old fusionist to write articles against Mr. Morrill and his friends, and sign his name, "A Morrill Democrat."

We therefore find the following in the Ar- gus, in relation to Mr. Morrill.

"We thought, at least most of the Mor- rill democrats thought, that every Crosby whig in office would be removed, and our democratic friends would have some influ- ence; but we now find it is all gammon. Whigs are not to be removed. They hold office all over the State, and no democrats—no one who labored for Morrill's election, unless whigs, are to have any influence with him."

Let not our friends be deceived by this old "cat." Let them wait and see before they judge.

## A Remarkable Scene.

The committee on Federal Relations, late- ly held a session in the Massachusetts Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of perfecting the personal liberty bill. It was suggested by some one that a Slave- holder, the owner of fifty slaves, was pres- ent, and likewise a runaway slave. There was a general wish among the audience to extend the privilege of addressing the com- mittee to both these personages if they had anything to say. Wendell Phillips and two other lawyers having completed their busi- ness before the committee, the slaveholder and the slave were allowed to speak.

We find the remarks of both reported in the N. York Post. The slaveholder first came forward, and "kind o' scared" as he remarked, began as follows:

"He began by saying that when he left home he did not expect to come to Boston, much less to find himself speaking in the legislature of the state. He thanked the committee for the privilege, and immedi- ately began upon the old story of the happy condition of the slaves as compared with the poorer classes of the north; stated that his slaves had six pounds of meat per week, with hominy, rice, &c., and lived about as well as himself, that great progress was now making in the religious education and privi- leges of the slaves; that some of his slaves were allowed to preach, 'standing side by side with the mis- sionaries'; that the slaves had no responsibility and no thought—'we do their thinking for them.'"

"We cannot blame you," said he, "for protecting them when they come among you, (applause), but there's no use in agitating the subject of abolition. Things are not ripe for that yet. What could you do with the slaves? You don't want them in New York. You had much better use the real you are spending in this matter, in provid- ing a place of keeping out the foreign emi- grants! (A sop for the Know-Nothings.) Now, I was born in the free State of Penn- sylvania, and raised in Ohio. And half of all the slaves I ever bought, I bought to re- scue them from cruel treatment on other plantations. (Hearty applause.) (So one man has twenty-five slaves, out of fifty, that have been treated unkindly and cruelly.)"

"It is a mistake and a slander to say that slaves are treated unkindly as a general thing. Now, if any of my slaves run away and come to Boston, you are welcome to keep them, but they won't come,—they would not make the exchange. (The old story.) But if you want abolition, give me forty per cent. of the market value of the slaves in the United States, and I will free and deliver them all to you. The South, that is, the slaveholders, know and admit that slavery is a great evil. (Applause and exclamations of oh! oh!) You judge of the slaves by the specimens you see here. But I tell you that *them that runs away is the worst of the lot*, and much more to a like effect. When, after having spoken some fifteen minutes, he concluded somewhat in the following terms: 'Now, I'm some- times scared like, and I don't want to take up much of your time. (Go on, sir we are happy to hear you as long as you desire, from the chairman.)' Now I'm willing to meet any man single handed on this subject and I think I can convince him. I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentleman, for the privilege of addressing you."

On his resuming his seat, the chairman arose and said: "There is an uneducated colored man, a fugitive slave, present, who has expressed a wish to answer the gentle- man who has just spoken." And in the midst of applause, Lewis Hayden, a mer- chant tailor, well-known in this city, stepped forward. He was neatly and simply dressed. He has a fine head, inside and out, and he proceeded, as nearly as I can remem- ber, in these terms: "I am happy to have heard the brother who has just spoken, (I say 'brother,' though I suppose he don't claim any relationship to me.) (a laugh.) He says the runaway negroes are the worst part of slaves. You have, most of you, seen Fred, Douglas and some others of us, and if we are the worst part, you can form some idea what the balance are who remain in slavery."

"He says the masters *thip* for the slaves, and speaks of this fact as a blessing to us, says Mr. Chairman, the severest flogging I ever had was for telling my master, 'I thought.' He had ordered me to do some- thing which I thought was a mistake, and I did not do it. He asked me why I didn't do it as he better not do, or to that effect. He rejoined, 'I had no business to think,' and dogged me. Another time I omitted to do something which was no part of my du- ty, and which I was not ordered to do, and the omission caused some mischief. My master said, 'Why didn't you do it?' I re- sponded, 'I didn't think it was to be done. He rejoined, 'Why didn't you think,' and dogged me."

"When I think of their mode of dealing with us, I am reminded of the old Irishman who wanted an excuse for beating his wife; and as he was riding homeward on his old mare, he said to himself 'I'll ax her did she feed the old baste, and if she says no, I'll tell her why didn't ye feed the old crur- tur, and I'll put the strap on her; but maybe she'll say, 'yes, I did feed her,' and I'll say, 'and why in the d-l-e name did you feed her,' and I'll blather her for that.' (A laugh.) The gentleman speaks of the religious privileges and the gospel we enjoy. —The missionary and the slave priest stand up side by side and say, 'servants, obey your masters,' and such like gospel is all we hear. But as soon as a slave begins to feel himself near a man, he wants a free gospel."

"The gentleman tells us that America is not responsible for slavery, and puts the blame on the mother country. Mr. Chair- man, the gentleman needn't have told me he was born and raised a Yankee after that. I should have known him. This is always the Yankee argument; but it don't sound very well in his mouth, who was born and raised in a free country and goes and volun- teers into slave-holding, more shame for him." I have not done full justice to the excellent reply which this intelligent once- slave made to this ignorant, though, per- haps, kind-hearted master. To be just to the latter, I think he was stung to the quick

by the superiority of his antagonist, and as it would not do in that presence to answer him with the overseer's whip, why he arose hurriedly, went again to the stand, and in- voked the attention of the audience, in a strain of some emotion, to the fact that God who rules over all, permits slavery, and if it wasn't right he wouldn't. (So God permits the cankerworms of Alabama to grow—must the Alabamians, then, not clear them off and build cities thereon?) "Now, I should be willing to meet any white man (great applause and laughter) singlehanded on this subject. To be sure, I'm going south to-morrow, but then I'll be glad to meet any one before I go," &c.

"Thus you have substantially and faith- fully reported, the remarkable scene. It mocks commentary, and I will not mark its significance by offering any. To look and listen to the product of slavery on a white freeman, and of freedom on a colored slave, in the persons of these two men, was such a sermon, as neither Whitfield or Barker could have preached."

## Sons of Temperance Celebration.

The 5th anniversary of Aetolia Division of Sons of Temperance, South Paris, was celebrated on Tuesday last. The Society met at their Hall, in the morning, and were joined by the Daughters of Freedom, who had been invited to participate in the exer- cises of the occasion.

The time was occupied until one o'clock, by addresses from Rev. Mr. Crafts, Rev. Mr. Loring, Mr. Staples, Mr. Hersey, Mr. Whitehead, and Rev. Mr. Forbes, inter- spersed with some good old fashioned music, under the direction of Mr. Shurtliff.

Mr. Whitehead gave a brief history of the division, from its organization to the present time. The division was organized March 5th, 1850. There were 20 petition- ers, 17 of whom were initiated. The whole number of members received since, by card and initiation, is 134—of whom by two and a half have been expelled for violation of their pledge. Of the 17 charter members, but 6 now remain, the others have either removed to other places, or are numbered with the departed. The Division, at the present time, was represented as in a very flourish- ing condition and doing much good.

At one o'clock a procession was formed, under the direction of Col. Swett, when the company marched to the Atlantic House, where a bountiful dinner had been prepared by Mr. Sawtell. After bearing ample tes- timony to his skill in gastronomy, attention was given to toasts and speeches.

## REGULAR TOASTS.

*Our Cause.*—Profound gratitude is due to God for the signal success which has attend- ed, and the blessings which have followed it thus far; and that we may confidently ex- pect that temperance will be very soon banished from our State and country.

*The State of Maine.*—The Star in the East.

*Our Legislature.*—May it meet the ex- pectation of the intelligence and integrity of the State, in the revision of the Liquor Law.

*The Maine Law.*—It is moral suasion in all its parts, with which we can and will persuade the rascal to quit his immoral and illegal traffic.

*Our Governor, Hon. Anson P. Morrill.*—His untiring efforts in the cause of Tem- perance and Freedom, entitles him not only to the warmest friendship and lasting gratitude of every well-wisher, not only to this State, but to our race.

*Our Town.*—It is the imperative duty of the inhabitants of this town, it being the shire of the county, to set the example of enforcing the Liquor Law, on all who violate its provisions.

*The Runaways.*—From our heart we pity him, but we will use all honest endeavor to drive him from his nefarious traffic.

*Our Young Men.*—Where are they? and what are they doing?

*The Clergy.*—The faithful sentinels on the walls of every reform. Watchmen! what of the night?

*The Ladies.*—Humanity owes them an everlasting debt of gratitude, for their ef- forts in the cause of Temperance; and we still rely on their aid, to make its triumph complete.

*The Young Ladies.*—They have the power to prevent every young man from drink- ing intoxicating liquors. Why will they not do it?

## VOLUNTARY TOASTS.

*Our Host—Mr. Sawtell.*—The last to es- tablish himself in this place, as a landlord, and the first to shut his doors against Rum. The last shall be first in our hearts.

*Our Host.*—He has our thanks for the bountiful dinner set before us. He shall have our warmest sympathies and most ac- tive efforts in supporting a Temperance House.

*The Ladies present, and particularly the young Ladies.*—We are upon them as the most valuable auxiliaries in the cause of Temperance and Order.

*Those who have spoken to us—*are they willing to act as well as talk?

*The Marshall of the day, (Col. Swett.)*—May he keep the enemies of the Maine Law in a continual preparation.

*Aetolia Division of the Sons of Temperance.*—Its works are its best praise.

*The Banner.*—We see the banner in Mr. Sawtell's Temperance Hall is "Love, Purity and Fidelity." We take it for granted that the romantic and boisterous name of Atlantic House is changed to the more quiet name, Temperance Hotel and Temperance Hall. In these principles may our Host abide; and may he be prospered with an abundant patronage.

A sentiment from Mrs. Crafts, pledging the cooperation of the Ladies in the support of a prohibitory Liquor Law; and one from Mr. Charles H. Clifford, are mislaid.

The sentiments were responded to, as read, by members of the Division, in brief, but interesting and appropriate speeches, which were received with much applause. The procession was again formed, at 5 o'clock, and the members returned to their hall, and separated.

**NEWSPAPER CHANGE.** Mr. A. F. Gerrish has disposed of his interest in the Portland Advertiser to Mr. S. T. Clarke, a native of Portland, who has been for some years con- nected with the New York Express. He is spoken of as a man of talent, energy, and industry, and will add much to the charac- ter of the paper, which has already gained a wide reputation as the most enterprising of the Portland Dailies.

Godey for March has been received. It is a first rate number. We wish we could receive the February number. Godey Lady's Book is not excelled by anything in the Magazine line. The Publisher deserves great credit for taste, skill and enterprise.

The Westbrook Reform School; Mass., con- tains 559 inmates.

## Trouble! Trouble!!

It pains the heart of a benevolent man, to read the Age, Argus, and kindred prints, such lachrymose lamentations, such agoniz- ing throes, such awful contortions—who can help pitying them? The late Republi- can convention seems greatly to have renewed their agony. Whether all this be a mountain in labor, and whether anything more than a mouse will be the fruit, we do not pretend to divine. Perhaps a little col- lalt might hasten results, so as to relieve them of their distress. This we desire may be done as speedily as possible. Being of a benevolent disposition, we are greatly pained at witnessing their misery, and are most desirous of their relief.

We would beg them, in the meantime, to comfort themselves with the assurance, that although there was a Republican convention in August, the great globe is not quite on its last legs, though the party which the above named papers represent, we flatter ourselves is well nigh so. At any rate, we trust it is so, for the good of our country and race. Still, the globe remaining, there will be a chance for the salvation of their souls, by timely repentance and a thorough reformation.

**ACADEMIES.** We perceive by the Legisla- tive reports that the academy was *was* hot, and that the friends of bestowing the State's bounty on these institutions, are re- sorting to every parliamentary expedient to force the bills for this purpose, through the House. We hope the House will have strength, more effectually to resist the tre- mendous outside pressure brought to bear in favor of these appropriations, than the Senate. We feel, under existing circum- stances, that we cannot too earnestly press against this whole business. It is as wrong in principle as it is impolitic.

**THE GREAT CONTEST.** Freedom and tem- perance—these are to be the watchwords in State and National politics. So the signs of the times indicate with a clearness not to be mistaken. These are to be the great issues, and whoever resists them—whatever party refuses to adopt these or places itself in antagonism to these, they will grind to powder. Let political aspirants and old fogies take warning.

**INTELLIGENCE FROM MICHIGAN.** The cor- respondent of the N. York Post, a democrat from Michigan, speaks thus of the Republi- can Legislature of that State, of Gen. Cass and the fugitive slave law.

"A general banking law has passed, and a very stringent anti-fugitive slave law. This law is a very good one, and will pre- vent many arrests and captures under the act of Congress. It provides for the trial by jury to any slave claimed—prohibits the use of jails to detain fugitives, and requires that the prosecuting attorney of each county shall, upon request, give aid and counsel to any such fugitive slave. Never did so in- dustry a body get together, and we hope we may never have a poorer one."

We notice General Cass refuses to obey the instructions of the legislature or resign; and denounces in the State think it is very strange that a stickler for popular sov- ereignty should refuse to obey the people through their representatives. Stewart, the other senator, will obey it, it is said, by the know- ing ones. There is a serious talk among the democracy of throwing Cass and hunkerism overboard."

**TOWN OFFICERS ELECTED.** Paris.—Moder- ator, Col. Wm. Swett.

Clerk, Charles T. Mellen.

Selectmen, Jairus K. Hammond, America Thayer, Simon Farnum.

Treasurer, A. Shurtliff, Jr.

Agent, Thos. H. Brown.

School Committee, Chas. Russell.

Bethel.—Moderator, E. M. Carter.

Clerk, Benj. Freeman.

Selectmen, Alvin Twitchell, Gilman L. Blake, Amos Young.

Treasurer, Charles Mason.

Agent, Almon Twitchell.

School Committee, Elias S. Bartlett.

Standish.—Clerk and Treasurer, John S. Philbrick.

Selectmen, Assessors and overseers of the Poor, Joseph S. Thompson, H. M. Chad- bourne and Joseph Sanborn.

Burnford.—Moderator, Nathan Lufkin.

Town Clerk, William Frost.

Selectmen, Joseph Colby, Frye Hatchings and John Martin.

Hanover.—Moderator—Adams Willis.

Town Clerk, William Frost.

Selectmen, Almon K. Knapp, Elhanan Bartlett, and Stephen Bartlett.

Woodstock.—Moderator, G. W. Cushman.

Town Clerk, Joseph Davis.

Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, C. P. Knight, H. C. Davis, L. R. Durall.

Treasurer, Joseph Davis.

Town Agent, Jonathan Cole.

School Committee, Alden Chase.

Collector, Ashby Moody.

Constables, Ashby Moody, C. A. Jackson.

Milton Plantation.—Clerk, J. W. Elliott.

Assessors, Lawrence Cole, J. W. Elliott and John Moody.

Treasurer, Abner H. Elliot.

School Committee, John Moody.

Agent, Elias Barker.

Collector and Constable, Jefferson Jack- son.

## Summary of Weekly News.

Green, the Chicago Banker, recently con- victed of poisoning his wife, committed sui- cide on the 18th ult.

Gen. Sam Houston delivered a lecture on slavery at the Temple, in Boston, on the 23d of February. His views were moderate, and he was very far from lauding this pecu- liar institution. He condemned the Kansas- Nebraska measure, as one of superlative in- jury to the South. He looks upon slavery as the result of destiny; and not as a matter of choice.

A Mr. Fletcher, Publisher in New York, has sued Mr. Norton for libel. The case is one of almost universal interest, as it con- cerns "Fanny Forrester"—Emily C. Judson—the widow of Adoniram Judson, the great Burmese Missionary. The facts are briefly these.—Dr. Weyland was employed by Mrs. Judson to write a memoir of Mr. Judson for her benefit, which service he performed gratis. It was published by Phillips, Sam- son, & Co., Boston. This work had not been published long, before Fletcher procur- ed and published a smaller work concerning the great Missionary, which he sold for half price. Mrs. Judson having six children to provide for, and depending upon Dr. Wey- land's work, partly for support, wrote sev- eral letters to Fletcher protesting against the sale of his book, and appealing to him in the strongest and most pointed terms to desist from doing her sainted husband and herself such an injustice. Mr. Fletcher passed this up unheeded; but finding that Mr. Norton, editor of Norton's Messenger had asserted that "he could look upon a publisher in the situation of Mr. F. only in the light of one who attempted to deprive a widow who had two families to support of the means of subsistence," the latter commenced an ac- tion to recover damages for a libel. The case is now on trial. The letters of Mrs. Judson, now in consumption and expected to live but a short time, are such as no man, who had a soul, would ever wish to receive. The editor of the N. York Post says of the last one: "We would rather she had written our epitaph, and fixed it herself over our grave than to have addressed us such a letter."

Slavery agitation is again rampant in the U. S. Senate. This Administration which was elected on the express condition that it would "resist" slavery agitation "every- where," after violating its pledge on the Ne- braska bill, is now to violate it again by the introduction of an amendment making the Fugitive Slave law more stringent. Toucey of Connecticut, was this time the Northern tool to settle ball in motion. The amend- ment requires that suits commenced against U. S. officers in the execution of this fugitive law shall be transferred from the State to the Federal Courts. This is another shame- less stride towards consolidation, and a violation of State rights. The infamous con- cern was rushed through the Senate; but cannot pass the House. This is the lower deep to which even this latter body, had as it has been, will never go.

The new Court of Claims, established by the present Congress, it is supposed will consist of the following persons—Messrs. Cave, Johnson, R. H. Walworth, and Judge Sharkey—two democrats and one whig.

The "State trials" against Theodore Par- ker, Wendell Phillips, and others, will take place this month in Boston before Judges Sprague and Curtis.

The sword of Gen. Jackson was presented to Congress on the 26th ult., with ap- propriate speeches, an account of which will be found in another column.

**ATLANTIC HOUSE.** Mr. Nathan Sawtell, from Lewiston, has recently purchased this large and beautiful hotel, and opened it for an Academy Boarding-house, about two weeks since. Mr. Sawtell has had long ex- perience in the business, and brings with him the reputation of an excellent landlord, besides being a temperance man. Although the house is designed chiefly as a boarding- house, the stranger will be ever welcomed; and will find a comfortable home, with every attention that will add to the pleasure of his visit. Give him a call.

**THE DIFFERENCE.** While we are buried up in drifts, from five to twelve feet in depth our neighbors east of us are buried in mud. In Bangor, there has been but little sleigh- ing during the winter; and at the present time there is no sleighing in the Southern and eastern parts of the State.

**HIGH SCHOOL.** Mr. ZERLON WESTON has issued a circular, stating that he will open a High School in this village, on Monday next. Terms, \$4 for a session of 12 weeks. Scholars from a distance, who may have to obtain board in the village, will be charged 83.

Mr. W. taught one of the schools in this district, during the past winter, and acquit- ted himself to the satisfaction of both par- ents and pupils. His school combined good order, with thoroughness in teaching, which, with his industry and energy, caused the school to make commendable pro- gress. We hope he may be liberally pat- ronized, as he deserves.

The Bounty Land bill, which has now become a law, gives 160 acres of land to every soldier who has ever served fourteen days in any war, and those who have al- ready received land in less quantities, are en- titled to a sufficient quantity to make up the 160 acres. The drafted militia of Maine, who served in the Aroostook war, in 1839, are included in the provisions of the law.

The bill appropriating \$5000 to defray expenses incurred in preparations for the Paris exhibition has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

George R. Graham, editor of Graham's Magazine, has been appointed Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, an office said to be worth \$4000 a year.

**CENSUS OF MORMONISM.** According to late census returns, there are 471 Mormons in the State of Michigan, the most of whom are on Beaver Island.

Wm. H. Webb has commenced building a propeller of 600 tons, to run between San Francisco and the Russian Possessions at the North-west.

The March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, for Oxford County, commences on Tuesday next, in this town.

## MAINE LEGISLATURE.

ANGUSTA, Feb. 28.

SENATE. Committee on Agriculture, re- ported a bill to incorporate the Bluehill Horticultural Society—read and assigned. Also leave to withdraw on petition for an appropriation of \$25,000, for a Stock and Experimental Farm—accepted.

Bill accepting the surrender of the Char- ter of the China Bank. Read and assigned. Resolve to authorize the county of An- droscoggin to procure a loan for the erection of county buildings was read a second time.

Mr. Fenno of Augusta, endeavored to get action on the bill from the Senate making appropriations in favor of various insti- tutions of learning.

Mr. Hill of Bangor, at the same time en- deavored to get action on the bill to incor- porate the Maine State Seminary.

The struggle resulted in favor of the lat- ter, which was first found among the Clerk's papers and taken up.

Mr. Hill had moved to amend the bill by appending provisions for the endowment of the institution.

Mr. Fenno moved to lay the bill on the table, for the purpose of taking up the other bill.

A debate occurred on the question thus raised which occupied the time of the House till one o'clock.

The friends of the appropriation reside which passed the Senate regarded the move- ment in favor of action on this bill now with suspicion, believing that it was interposed for defeat of their measure. On the other hand it was contended that whatever in- stitutions were to be endowed ought to be endowed separately.

Messrs. Hill of Bangor, Brown of Bridg- ton, Seamon of Saco, Pike of Topsheld, Jones of China, and Campbell and Thomas of Portland, opposed the motion to lay the bill on the table. Messrs. Fenno of Augusta, Comins of Eddington, Andrews of Biddeford, Lincoln of Hallowell, Snell of Fairfield, and Barrows of Harrison advocated the motion to lay on the table, with a view to taking up the Senate resolves.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the House refused to adopt Mr. Fenno's motion, yeas, 48, nays 76.

Mr. Hill's amendments, modified on the suggestion of Mr. Brown of Brighton, was adopted. [The modification consists of leav- ing off the proposition to allow the Govern- or to nominate a certain number of students who shall receive tuition free.]

Resolved to authorize the County of Andro- scoggin to procure a loan of \$20,000 for the erection of county buildings at Auburn was then taken up.

Mr. Garcelon addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the resolve, and moved to reconsider, with instructions to re- port a bill explanatory in accordance with the facts adduced before the committee. But without taking the question, the sub- ject was laid on the



the suppression of drinking houses and tipping shops was taken from the table.

On motion of Mr. Downes, the same was considered by sections, and the first, second and third sections passed to be engrossed, and the bill was laid on the table.

**HOUSE.** Mr. LEAVITT, of Shewhagan, called up the resolve introduced by him yesterday, for the printing of the Journal of the House. Read once, and on his motion the whole number of copies ordered to be printed was fixed at 600; two copies each were appropriated to the members of the present House, and one to each member of the next House, and the remaining copies to be deposited in the library.

Mr. Hobbart, of Bangor, thought it desirable to have the Journal printed, but he thought the sum ought to be limited, and he moved an amendment that the sum should not exceed \$600, and the resolve was then passed.

Mr. Hobbart, of Edmunds, called up the resolve authorizing the county commissioners of Androscoggin to effect a loan in behalf of said county.

Mr. Ham, of Lewiston, moved it to be laid on the table, and Thursday next to be assigned.

Mr. Oakes, of Auburn, opposed the motion, and Mr. Ham replied. The question was then taken, and the resolves were laid on the table and Thursday next assigned.

Mr. Lincoln, of Hallowell, called up the resolves for the continuation of the geological survey of the State. The question was on the passage to be engrossed. After some debate the resolve was laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Rawson of Waldoboro', Ordered, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the valuation of the town of Waldoboro' on account of the loss of \$300,000 worth of property by the late fire.

**THE PURCHASE OF ANTHONY BURNS.** The Baltimore Sun of Feb. 28, announces the arrival in that city of Anthony Burns, and his subsequent departure for Massachusetts, and gives the following particulars in regard to his purchase:

"It appears that his master did not want to part with him, but finally agreed to do so, whereupon he was purchased by Mr. McDaniel for \$900. The gentleman yesterday reached here and effected a sale to Rev. Lloyd A. Grimes, of Massachusetts, for the sum of \$1235. The transaction took place at Burns' Hotel, and was witnessed by Col. Houston, one of the clerks. Burns excited considerable attention during the few hours here. Upon his arrival north a grand demonstration will be made."

**STEAM BETWEEN PORTLAND AND NEW YORK.** It will be agreeable news to our citizens to know that in a few weeks a first class steamer is certain to be put on the route between Portland and New York—not an old worn out boat "good enough for down east," but a steamer built with all the improvements known to the craft in New York. The "Ocean Bird" is the name of the new boat and is owned by Mr. Norris. She is of 1800 tons burden, and is expected to make the run in twenty hours. The price of passage will be \$25, including meals.

[Portland Advertiser.]

**ASSIGNMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.** Gen. Winfield Scott, of the army of the United States, to be Lieutenant-General by brevet, in the same, for eminent services in the late war with Mexico, to take rank as such, March 29, 1847, the day in which the United States forces, under his command, captured Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan de Uluca.

**WONDERFUL ESCAPE.** At Fryeburg, on 18th inst., whilst taking care of cattle, a son of H. D. E. Hatchins, was buried to the depth of seven feet by snow falling from the roof of a barn. Aid being at hand, he was rescued from his perilous situation, in about eight minutes, alive, but badly injured.

[Farmer.]

**A CHANGEABLE CLIMATE.** A correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, writing from Fryeburg, Me., says, the range of the mercury in his thermometer during the past eight months had been 137 1/2 degrees—the highest having been 69 degrees above zero, and the lowest 28 1/2 below.

**HUMAN SKELETON FOUND.** Bangor, February 26.—A human skeleton was discovered on Saturday, in a cedar swamp, about three miles north of this city. It was under a tree, to a limb of which a rope was fastened. The remains are supposed to be those of a man named Phillips, who disappeared about three years ago.

**THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.** on the 7th, Mr. Doniphan presented a memorial praying that the publication of abolition sentiments be made a penitentiary offense.

**THE WINCHESTER FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.** The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 4th inst., without giving any details, announces in a postscript that "the Supreme Court of our State has unanimously discharged Messrs. Booth and Ryecraft from the fine and imprisonment imposed upon them by the U. S. Court for alleged violation of the fugitive-slave act. Each of the three Judges delivered a separate opinion, but all concurred in the decision."

**The long-pending and vexatious litigation between the Northern and Southern sections of the Methodist Church, respecting the Book concern property in Cincinnati, has at length been amicably adjusted by the commission recently in session in that city. The Methodist Church South is awarded \$80,000 and the southern debts.**

**SALE OF THE WESTERN FARM.** The farm embracing 800 acres of land, stock, tools, buildings and furniture on the estate of the late Daniel Webster, at South Franklin, was sold on Thursday last for the sum of \$15,000. Rufus L. Tay, Esq., formerly of this city, now of Boston, was the purchaser. Mr. T. intends residing upon the place.

[Patriot.]

**The appointment of fifth auditor of the treasury, in place of the deceased Mr. Pleasanton, has been conferred upon Joseph M. Not, Esq., of N. H.**

**THE EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF DR. KANE.** Capt. Engle, U. S. N., Capt. Gardner, U. S. N., Lieut. Lovell, U. S. N., and the Fleet Ship Carpenter, attached to the Charleston Navy Yard, have been appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine two steam propellers, to be purchased by the government for the purpose of procuring to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. Kane and his party.

The Times says they made an examination on Tuesday of the two propellers, "Granite State" and "Eastern State," which vessels are believed to be the only ones now built, that are suitable and fitted for such a voyage. The ships were built in Philadelphia, the birth-place of Dr. Kane, and the owner, R. F. Loper, Esq., of that city, has offered them at a price equivalent to only the cost of the machinery without the hull.

**BARNUM AFTER BURNS.** The Hon. K. Hittchcock, of the Senate, has received a letter from Mr. Barnum, in which he says that he will give Burns \$500 to go into his manse for five weeks commencing March 15th.

The great India Rubber case, which has been so long in court, has been decided in favor of H. H. Day, \$4,000 damages having been awarded him.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law has passed the Senate of Delaware, and is now the Law. It goes into effect on the 1st of June.

#### MARRIED.

In Paris, by Rev. F. A. Crafts, Joseph S. Ward, of this city, to Miss Elizabeth P. Quinn, of Oxford, Feb. 28, by Rev. F. A. Crafts, William S. Morse, of Paris, to Miss Ellen M. Richards, of Brunswick, by Rev. J. Fairbanks, Mr. Wm. B. Perkins, to Miss Sylvia Wardwell, all of Oxford.

#### DIED.

In Portland, 21 inst., Elder Clement Phinney, aged 74 years.

In North Bridgewater, Mass., Augustus C. only child of Francis E. and Emeline F. Allen, aged 10 weeks.

#### BOUNTY LAND.

Under the late Act of Congress, will be procured for those soldiers of the army of the United States who have served fourteen days in any war, agreeable to the provisions of said Act. Also for Widows and Minor children of deceased soldiers; and additional Bounty Land for those who have received less than 160 acres, on application to the soldier, at his office, on Paris Hill, and at South Franklin, for more information.

**Bounty Lands & Claims!** The subscribers are prepared to prosecute all claims for Bounty Land, under the late Act of Congress, or any other Act.

The late Act makes provision as follows, viz:—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES to all who have served FORTY EIGHT DAYS in any War of the United States, provided they have not received Land.

One hundred and twenty acres to all who have served as soldiers, and who have received no land, and who have served at least 90 days.

Eighty acres to all who have served and have received 80 acres.

If the soldier has died without obtaining 160 acres, the same allowance is made to his widow, or if no widow, to his minor children.

Service in the REVOLUTION in the War of 1812—and in the INDIAN Wars, is provided for in said Act.

And all who served in the draft Militia of the State of Maine, in 1820, is what is known as the

**Aroostook War.** Also the Militia called out to fight the Indians, and who have served the above period, and whose services have been given by the United States, and their widows and minor children.

The subscribers are prepared to receive and prosecute all claims arising under said Act, with promptness and dispatch, and upon as reasonable terms as other agents.

**KIMBALL & CARTER.** PARIS, March 7th, 1853.

**DARIUS FORBES.** AGENT FOR THE BELKNAP COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

One of the most economical in the country.

ALSO, AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL SURVEYOR, Architect and Draughtsman.

Surveys for Draining Swamps and Wet Lands, and draughts for buildings made on reasonable terms.

**"Lectures on Man."** D. J. S. STAPLES proposes to deliver a series of LECTURES ON MAN, as a physical, Social, Intellectual and moral being, at the ACADEMY HALL, SOUTH PARIS.

As follows:—Saturday, March 10, "Signs of Character." Monday, March 12th, "Individual and Mutual Improvement."

Succeeding Lectures appointed from evening to evening.

**ADMISSION FREE.** Lectures sustained, if sustained at all, by "voluntary subscription." All are invited to attend, hear, and judge for themselves.

Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock.

**Hebron Academy.** THE SPRING TERM of this institution will commence on Thursday, March 15th, under the instruction of MARK H. DUNNELL, A. M., of Mr. G. C. WILSON, a young man of such qualifications as to render him a successful teacher.

Boards, in families, \$2 per week.

Tuition—Common English, \$2.40 Higher English and classical, 3.50

JOSEPH BARROWS, Secretary, Hebron, March 6th, 1853.

**Notice.** THIS is to certify that I have given my son, ROBERT B. POOR, the time to attend trade for himself. I shall claim none of his wages, nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. A. C. POOR, a young man of such qualifications as to render him a successful teacher.

Attest—S. A. ALLEN, Andover, Feb. 27, 1853.

**Farm for Sale at Auction!** WILL be sold at public Auction, on the 27th day of March, the Farm situated in Paris, Arble one and one half miles from the Court house, known as the "Caleb Cushman Farm," together with all the stock upon said farm. The Farm contains about three hundred acres of land, well watered, and divided by good stone walls into mowing, pasturage and tillage. The buildings consist of a large two-story Brick house, with accommodations for two families, and sufficient barns for the farm. There is upon the farm an orchard, covering about twenty acres, and producing, annually, an abundance of fruit. There is a large body of meadow on the premises. The stock consists of four oxen, two cows, eight yearlings, and 40 sheep. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

WM. H. FIELD, N. B. It is estimated that enough wood can be spared from the farm to pay for it.

**Sheriff's Sale.** OXFORD, Feb. 10th, 1853.

TAKEN on Execution, and will be sold at public Auction, at the tavern of Marrow & Kidder, in Dixfield, on Saturday, the eighth day of April, A. D. 1853, at one of the clock in the afternoon, all the right in equity which Thomas J. Cux has to redeem the stand on which he now lives in Dixfield; and being the same which the said Thomas J. Cux conveyed to William Cux, by his deed of Mortgage dated Jan. 26th, 1849, to secure the payment of four hundred and eighty dollars in one year and interest, said deed being recorded in the Oxford Registry, book 82, page 313, to which, covering about twenty acres, and growing description. C. WORMELL, Dep. Sheriff.

**JOHN W. PERKINS & Co.,** Successors to Perkins & Titcomb, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, Dye Stuffs, Camphene, Blowing Fluid, APOTHECARIES' GLASS WARE, Brushes, Sign Painters' Materials, &c. Also Carriage Paints and other Patent Medicines, at Manufacturer's prices.

Commercial Street, PORTLAND.

**WETHERELL BROTHERS** Importers and Jobbers of SILKS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, &c., &c.

BRANCH HOUSE, 152 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND.

H. B. Wetherell, & S. B. Wetherell.

**Wm. B. LAPHAM,** GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, BETHEL, Me.

All applications, by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention.

**S. D. WEEKS,** BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, (AT THE POST OFFICE.)

PARIS HILL.

S. D. W. is prepared to manufacture all kinds of Boots and Shoes in a neat and substantial manner.

Particular attention given to making Gents' Fine Calf Boots.

Repairing done at short notice.

**HORATIO AUSTIN,** Deputy Sheriff and Coroner, CANTON MILLS, OXFORD COUNTY, Me.

**JUST RECEIVED** AND FOR SALE BY

**JOHN DRESSER,** A Substantial and Fashionable Assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's

**BOOTS & SHOES,** SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

**J. W. BROWNE,** Attorney and Counsellor at Law, BUCKFIELD, Me.

**ORVILLE LEONARD & Co.,** MANUFACTURERS OF MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE & STATIONARY

**STEAM BOILERS,** OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, ALSO,

Ships' Water Tanks, Gasholders, &c. Office, corner of State and Broad Sts., 6nd St. BOSTON.

**Clothing! Clothing!**

**STEVENS & SHUTLIFF,** Have just Received a Good Assortment of

**CLOTHING,** SUCH AS

**BUFFALO COATS,** OVER SACKS AND FROCK COATS, Vests, Pants and Overalls.

**SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.** (CUSTOMERS wishing to purchase Clothing, will do well to call and examine our stock. If any with garments made to order they can have them done in good style and at short notice.

In addition to the above they have a good assortment of

**W. I. Goods & Groceries,** Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware;

**HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,** Together with a large stock of

**DRY GOODS,** Furnishing Goods, All Wool and Oil

Carpeting, Cotton Bookings, Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,** WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**BOOTS & SHOES!** THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and patrons that he continues to carry on the

**Boot and Shoe Business,** In all its branches, at the OLD STAND, on

**PARIS HILL,** Where he has constantly on hand and is constantly manufacturing.

**Ladies' Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots, Polka Boots, Shoes, &c.**

All of which he will warrant to be of the Latest Styles and Best Material. Also Gents' Fine

**French & American Calf Boots,** Men's and Boys' Calf, Goat, Kip and Split Shoes

**MEN'S AND BOYS' THICK BOOTS,** MEN'S RUBBERS.

Also Ladies' Misses' and Children's Rubbers, Sandals, &c.

Call and see. JOHN DRESSER.

**NEW GOODS!** THE Subscriber has just received a Splendid Assortment of

**Cloths and Trimmings,** CONSISTING OF

**French, German, English & American BROADCLOTHS,** Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Tweeds, &c.,

Together with a lot of the latest style & pattern of

**VESTINGS,** Consisting of Satins, Silks, &c., &c. All of the above goods will be sold by the yard, or made into garments, in the best and most fashionable manner, and in all cases

**Warranted to Fit or No Sale.** He will also keep on hand an assortment of

**Ready-made Clothing** AND FURNISHING GOODS, Which he will sell low for cash.

So Paris, June 1, 1854.

WANTED, at the above establishment, SIX first rate COAT MAKERS, to whom good pay and constant employment will be given. 17th

**Oxford Normal Institute.** THERE WILL BE A SPRING SESSION, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February next, and continuing fifteen weeks.

Young Ladies, \$1.75.

For particular information apply to the Principal, at an early date.

So Paris, 11 Feb. 1855.

**NOTICE.** WHEREAS, my wife, Pamela Darnon 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 or other contracting after this date.

EZEKIEL DARNON, Backfield, Jan. 4, 1855.

## DRY GOODS, CHEAP FOR CASH!

**J. R. Corey & Co.,** 121 Middle & 8 Temple Streets, PORTLAND.

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A PRIME ASSORTMENT OF

**DESIRABLE GOODS,** PURCHASED ENTIRELY FOR CASH.

**AND WILL BE SOLD CHEAP!** Black and Colored Silks.

In Figures; Plaid, Glaze, Stripes, and Checks. Satin De Chines, Foulards, India, &c.

Tablets, extra quality, all shades; Cashmeres, Lynxes; Alpacaes; Satin Orleans; Madras; DeLaines; Plain DeLaines, all wool.

**Figured DeLaines, and Cashmeres, CASHMERE & GALA FLAIDS.**

**SHAWLS, SHAWLS.** CASHMERE, Long and Square, in all wool. Chaine Laine and Silk and Wool.

From \$5.00 to \$50.00! Colored and Black THIBET SHAWLS, with

**PRINTED THIBET SHAWLS.** Black and Plaid SILK SHAWLS. Ray State, Waterloo, and Long and Square Scotch Shawls.

Wide Black Silk Velvets, for Shawls and Capes; Cotton do, with Silk Finish.

**PIANO COVERS.** Rich Cloth and Embossed.

**TABLE COVERS,** rich cloth and embossed; Satin Damask Table Covers.

DAMASK, by the yard, all widths; Damask Napkins, Doilies, &c.; Bird's Egg Damask, and Disappearing; Lines Shorting and Pillow Case linen.

**FRONTING LINENS.** Best Manufacture; French Lawn & Lines Bottoms, MARSEILLES QUILTS, best quality; Thibet and Lancaster Quilts.

**CURTAIN MUSLINS.** Tambour, Placed, Stripes and Plaids, all widths.

**FLANNELS,** All colors, Twilled and Plain, in every width.

**Broadcloths and Doeskins,** German and French.

**FANCY CASSIMERES, SATINETTES, &c.** Blacked and Brown Cottons, all the popular makes; Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Cotton Flannels.

**BLANKETS,** Super English.

THE ABOVE STOCK HAS BEEN SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR RETAIL TRADE.

And every article is Warranted to be as Represented.

**J. R. COREY & CO.**

**FANCY GOODS!** AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

**E. B. SIMONTON,** No. 177 MIDDLE STREET, PORTLAND, Me.

HAS JUST RECEIVED, and is now living, the most complete assortment of

**FANCY GOODS,** ever offered for sale in the State of Maine; consisting in part as follows:

**Paper Macha Work Boxes, Card Cases, and Port Folios.**

**FINE CUTLERY.** Shell Combs, new Patterns; Fine Steel Goods; Shaving Razors; Patent Drawing Brushes; Staps; American and imported; Penknives; Pencils; Hair Oil; Lubricants and Household necessities; Gold Pens; Gold & Silver Pens; Ladies' and Gents' dressing cases; Ladies' Jet Bracelets; Ladies' Sewing Boxes; Bodice Slips and Pocket Cases; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Hair & Tooth Brushes; Also, Opera Glasses; Ladies' Compasses, Ladies' Jewelers' Work Boxes; Ladies' Ornamental and Embroidered Work Bags; Port Monies, of the richest styles, French and American. Also, a large assortment of FANCY BASKETS.

**New Books! New Books!** SIMONTON receives all new publications, as early, or in advance of any establishment in the city.

**STATIONERY! STATIONERY!** SIMONTON keeps a large assortment of all kinds. Call upon him before you purchase.

**MAGAZINES!** All the Popular Magazines may be found at SIMONTON'S, at wholesale or retail prices. Also all the principal News and Literary Papers, of Boston New York and Philadelphia.

**School Books.** All the standard works now in use in our Schools, may be purchased cheap at Simonton's.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS.** To all the Magazines, Reviews and Periodicals, etc., in the country, taken by Simonton.

**Sewing Birds! Sewing Birds!** These are Birds of gilded wing. That cause the ardent heart to sing! No cages required to keep them near, No wretched eyes from harm or fear.

The subscriber is agent for the manufacturer, and is prepared to supply the trade in any quantity.

**Toys, Toys! Fans, Fans!** And every article of the beautiful, useful and ornamental character constantly on hand.

Remember the place, SIMONTON'S, 6nd St. 177 MIDDLE ST. PORTLAND.

**REMOVAL.** ALL the standard works now in use in our Schools, may be purchased cheap at Simonton's.

**DODGE, DOW, WEBB & MOULTON,** MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS, FURS, BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.**

HAVE REMOVED to the large and spacious chambers over WOODMAN, TRUE & CO'S Dry Good Store,

No. 54 & 56 Middle Street, In the New and Splendid FREESTONE FRONT BLOCK, lately built by John M. Wood, Esq., where they invite their friends and the public to call and examine an extensive STOCK OF GOODS in their line.

Portland, February 1855.

**Dry Goods & Clothing** AT WHOLESALE! **H. P. STORER,** Having greatly increased his stock of

**DRY GOODS?** And having put in a very LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**Ready Made Clothing!** Invites purchasers to

**Call and Examine his Stock!** Assuring them that they will find it well selected and priced at the lowest rate, and to satisfy all. He buys for cash and sells for cash only. All cash buyers will therefore find it to their interest to look through his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

No. 125 Middle and 12 Temple Streets, PORTLAND, Me.

## KEEPING UP WITH THE TIMES, OR how it is done at OAK HALL, on a tight Money Market.

**READ! UPWARDS OF \$150,000 WORTH OF WINTER CLOTHING,** AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES, viz:

**\$1 1/2 to 2. GOOD PANTS,** of various fabrics.

**\$2 1/2 to 3. Cassimeres, Doeskin and Broadcloth Pants,** at this low rate for a few days, to reduce stock.

**\$2 1/2 to 3. Custom Made Doeskin**



by addressing, (postage paid.)  
WM. A. KINSLER,  
Box 601 Philadelphia Post Office