

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 6, NO. 21.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1855.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 22, NO. 31

Agricultural.

"SPEAK THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture—Agriculture.

Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed to "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

Profits of Agriculture.

It will be recalled, that we showed, in an article on Maine agriculture, that the produce on the capital invested, was over forty per cent; which was represented as about four times larger than that paid by capital invested in trade and manufacture. Without further explanation, this fact might lead persons unacquainted with the business, to wrong conclusions.

In regard to the expense of working agricultural capital, we think it is no greater than that of working any other capital. But agriculture labors under many disadvantages, so far as net profits are concerned, that can be applied to individual accumulations.

1. Agricultural capital is divided into small sums, so that however large the percentage, it amounts to but little to the individual. The average capital to each farm in the State, is about \$1,400, which at an average of 40 per cent, is \$560 to a farm. Out of this, all expenses are to be paid, and a family to be supported. This puts our farming on the footing of an old woman selling apples at the corner of the street. However large the profit, per cent, it gives her a good living—it is about all she can make out of it, and if any thing more is made, it must, of necessity, be very small, while the capitalist in the store, against whose hundreds of thousands, our gross profit is but one twentieth as large. Why? Because he works, with skill and energy, a capital so much larger.

2. Another disadvantage under which agricultural capital labors, is that at the best, it can be turned but once a year, and much of it makes no return for from two to ten years. In this class must be placed orcharding and distilling, rum and molasses lands, and some other operations. The capital invested in the planting of a young orchard, can make no return, however skillfully managed, short of five years, and after that, for the next five years, it can do little more at the best, than pay current expenses, and the interest on the capital. Besides, everything has to be paid in advance.

3. Another disadvantage under which agricultural capital labors, is the want of more intelligence, skill and energy in working it. While there are these qualities displayed in the working of a small portion of it, we need not say, the greater part is far from being worked in this way. Nature is either left to do the work in her own way, and things to follow the inclination of circumstances, or she is absolutely hindered or thwarted in her efforts by improper interference, and the propitious tendencies of circumstances turned into an evil agency, by unskillful or perverse hands.

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For the Democrat.

Agricultural Conference.

Mr. Estlin. I regard the Agricultural Conference on the evening of the annual meeting of the County society, as one of the most important and interesting exercises of the occasion.

But in order to make it so, we want facts, plain facts. Give us the facts, gentlemen farmers, and not long winded speeches on what you believe, but short speeches on what you have done. The man who can tell a story by his deeds, should tell a good story about his corn, his beans, potatoes, fruit, stock, manures, or anything else that may throw light on the subject of agriculture. If I can give one new available idea at such a meeting, I shall feel well paid by my attendance. Now I would suggest, that every man who attends that meeting, should go prepared to relate his experience, both successful and unsuccessful, for the past year, and a host of valuable ideas will be presented, which will keep those who are present, thinking for a year to come. No matter if we do not agree. It will serve to show that many questions, like mountains, have two sides to them: each of which may be of importance to us to examine. What do you think about it, Mr. Editor?

N. T. T.

NOTE: We fully agree with the above, and hope all intelligent farmers will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. We think, moreover, that the farmers of our society in this County need overhauling, and instead of \$1 making an individual a life member, it should make him so only for one year. Let \$10 be the sum for life membership. We shall have something more to say on this matter. [His.]

Maine State Agricultural Society.

Premium List for 1855.

Subject as decided by the Executive Committee.

[Continued.]

Root Crops, Potatoes and Hop Crops.

For best crop of potatoes, 85.00

24 lbs. do., 5.00

24 lbs. do., 4.00

24 lbs. do., 3.00

24 lbs. do., 2.00

24 lbs. do., 1.00

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best satin, 4.00
24 do., diploma, 4.00
best 20 yds. carpeting, 4.00
best 10 yds. carpeting, 4.00
24 do., diploma, 4.00
best fancy cotton cloth, 4.00
24 do., diploma, 4.00
best side sheeting, 5.00
24 do., diploma, 5.00
best common width sheeting and shirting, 4.00
24 do., diploma, 4.00
best cotton drilling, 3.00
best woven lags, 10 in number, 4.00
24 do., diploma, 4.00
best 10 lbs. cotton yarn, 3.00
best 5 lbs. cotton twine, 3.00
best white flannel, 3.00
best red flannel, 3.00
best woolen yarn, 5 lbs., 3.00

best pair wool blankets, 3.00
24 do., diploma, 3.00
best 10 yards flannel, (all wool), 3.00
24 do., diploma, 3.00
best 10 yards wool cloth, 3.00
24 do., diploma, 3.00
best 10 yards wool carpeting, 3.00
24 do., diploma, 3.00
best linen table cloth, 2.00
best woolen yarn, 3 lbs., 2.00
best woolen yarn knit stockings, 1.00
best worsted knit stockings, 2.00
best cotton knit stockings, 1.00
best silk knit stockings, 2.00
best rug carpet, 15 yards, 3.00
best hearth rug, 2.00
24 do., 1.00

best variety fancy and of ornamented needle work, made by one woman, 4.00
24 do., 2.00
24 do., diploma, 2.00
best counterpane, 2.00
best embroidery, 3.00
lamp mats, bed work, worsted work, may receive awards of diplomas.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

best horse power, 6.00

24 do., diploma, 4.00

best threshing machine, 4.00

24 do., diploma, 4.00

best fan or winnowing machine, 2.00

best drill machine, 5.00

best broadcast sowing machine, 5.00

best seed sower for small seeds, 2.00

best corn planter, 2.00

best horse rake, 2.00

best mowing machine, 5.00

best moving machine, 5.00

best hay press, 3.00

best soil plow, 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best sub-soil plow, 2.00

best Michigan plow, 2.00

best cultivator, 2.00

best horsehoe, 2.00

best grass root grubber, 3.00

best roller, 5.00

best corn cart, 2.00

best harrow, 2.00

best yoke and beam, 2.00

best straw cutter, 2.00

best root cutter, 3.00

best corn and root crusher, 3.00

best corn sheller, 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best horse implements named below, 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best barrel, 2.00

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best barrel, 2.00

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best cooking stove, 5.00
24 do., 3.00
best Franklin stove, 4.00
best close stove for wood, 3.00
24 do., 3.00
best coal stove, 3.00
24 do., 3.00
best air tight stove, 2.00

best dress hat, of fur or silk, 2.00
24 do., 1.00
best wool hat, 1.00
best palm leaf hat, 1.50
best fur cap, 2.00
24 do., 1.00
best cloth cap, 1.00
best child's hat or cap, 1.00
best display of dress hats, 5.00

best specimen of printing, 3.00
best specimen of book binding, 3.00
best specimen of blank books, made in the State, 3.00

SILVER WARE AND CUTLERY.

best display of silver ware, 3.00

24 do., 2.00

best display of cutlery, 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best coat, 3.00

best dress coat, 3.00

best vest, 1.00

best pants, 2.00

best sack coat, 2.00

best frock coat, 3.00

greatest and best display of clothing, 5.00

CLOTHING.

best coat, 3.00

best dress coat, 3.00

best vest, 1.00

best pants, 2.00

best sack coat, 2.00

best frock coat, 3.00

greatest and best display of clothing, 5.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

best display of millinery, 3.00

24 do., 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best display of millinery, 3.00

24 do., 2.00

24 do., 2.00

best display of millinery, 3.00

24 do., 2.00

24 do., 2.00

The Sparring Beauties of the Convention.

We give the following sketch of what the Argus calls "a spirited discussion" in the Democratic Convention. It will be seen that it was all of this and something more.

Joseph H. Williams, Esq., having read the 5th Resolution, stated that he alone of the Committee dissented from that Resolution. Had he been joined by others, he should have thought it proper to make a formal minority report—but under the circumstances he thought a verbal dissent might be sufficient.

In reflecting upon the cause, said he, which have brought this Convention together to-day, they seem to me to be of a local or State nature. We came to select a candidate for Governor opposed to the Liquor Law and the Know-Nothings. Here it seems to me our duty stops. But if we are called to consider the national administration, I hold that that administration has been faithful to its duty and its promises on the great question which divides every other, there would have been no difference of opinion among the democracy of Maine. But that perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise has occasioned a difference. Against an unequalled endorsement, therefore, of Gen. Pierce's administration, I must protest. If we open that question let us speak boldly. Do you doubt fellow citizens, that your constituents are opposed to that repeal? Do you dare to go to them with that endorsement? No, gentlemen—if you do, you will run out of this contest more dependent than from any which has preceded it. I will say nothing—but when you undertake to commend the points of the administration which are to be endorsed, and which clearly cover this, I must speak as I think.

Mr. Smith of Warren arose and offered the 8th resolution as a substitute for the 5th.

Mr. Small of Orono, said—I am opposed to that substitution. Thirdly, to one have agreed on the 5th. Why does Mr. Williams dissent? He says it is not good policy to adopt it. But if we do not, we cut ourselves clear of the national party, and go into a seceder's contest. What is the operation of that? Our democratic brethren in other States, particularly in the South, along the Mississippi River, have their elections before us—and can maintain their ground when their opponents point to our refusal to sustain the administration. What difference will there be to us between us and Anson P. Morrill? He is for the liquor law and we are against it—but he is against the administration and we are not for it. The only difference in that case is, that we go for larger liberty in liquor than he does—and that's all. I wish to stand on no such ground. Old party lines are falling out—a new era is commencing which will last for years. Let us, then, start right—let us go with the democracy of the nation. Suppose you refuse to pass this resolution—won't your candidate be questioned till he has to give an answer? Then if he says he is opposed to the resolution, he can't be elected—if in favor, you may carry him into power. Therefore, let us do this work in advance.

Mr. Fuller of Calais, having taken the anti-Nebraska stand which I did in Congress, I should feel in the wrong if I failed to do strict justice, at least, to the administration. On the question of the expediency of disturbing the Missouri Compromise, there would be several opinions. But the thing is done. The resolution, however, does not distinctly endorse that measure—it says nothing about it. In every other respect, the administration receives my hearty approval—especially in regard to its financial reform. Inasmuch as I have differed from it on that point, I feel disposed to endorse it in every other respect. And I may say that it was the object of the Committee to specially honor the mention of that measure.

Several motions were here made—to adjourn, to indefinitely postpone the resolution &c., &c., and much confusion.

Mr. Morrill of Augusta, I dissent from the passage of that resolution—I dissent from its doctrine—because I believe it represents a political fact (Applause). And I will show it even if I am out of this Convention. All honor to that noble representative (Mr. Fuller) who took his stand on that great question—all honor to him for his courage and his principle. But do gentlemen ask me now to justify myself and lie that noble man? That is the alternative. Tell me now that that resolution doesn't endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Why, gentlemen what has got possession of me? I undertake to say that the resolution does, and with deliberate purpose, endorse the Administration on its Nebraska position. And it is to that position we must mainly attribute our own present political condition. What does that resolution mean? (Col. Smart: "Read it.") I can write it (Applause) it has sunk so deep into my heart. It says the administration has been faithful to the landmarks of the Democratic party. Now no man can lay his hand on his heart and say that. What have been the greatest landmarks of our party? The emancipation. We always thought so—and so in every address—said it in the first presidential campaign—selected Gen. Pierce by acclamation, and he himself ratified the principle in his inaugural. He was par excellence the friend of the Compromise.

When the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came up in agitation, the matter was brought before our State Legislature, of which I was then a member. We were obliged to take our ground—and we did so, instructing our members of Congress to vote against it. Were we honest in that, or were we knaves? Now I charge this administration with one of two things—either it has been faithful to the democratic party of this State, or it has been unfaithful. Did we honestly do our duty then—did we honestly desire our members to resist the repeal? For one, I did so—and must I now shrink from sustaining the course of that noble man who carried out our instructions? I cannot do it. I say, therefore, that the resolution contains a palpable falsehood in endorsing the administration—and if I should remain here and not warn my fellow democrats of their danger, I should be recreant to my duty.

One thing more—the gentleman says this resolution comes from a source entitled to weight. I am sorry to say it is spawned by a set of men who have power to carry out what they recommend (applause). They, the leaders, prescribe what must be done—and we, the poor democracy must do it—all though we are already flat on our backs from having followed them thus far. If this administration had had moral courage at the proper time, we should not have been obliged to resort to these subterfuges. Such they are, for I challenge any man, whether belonging to the administration (applause) or not, to get up here and say he is willing to endorse the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—and yet that is what you mean to do by that resolution (great applause).

Mr. Fuller, of Calais, thought the gentleman had misconstrued the resolution in a spirit of bitterness—and gave a warm rebuke upon the personal character of President Pierce. He considered the passage of the resolutions as nothing more than the requirement of council courtesy.

Mr. Williams arose to explain his position but the tumult was too great for him to be heard distinctly. He was constantly interrupted with hissing, applause and all sorts of remarks. He spoke but a few minutes.

Mr. Leland of Saco got the floor: This, in my opinion, is a State Convention. And I do believe that that resolution will be a disaster to our party all through the State. As a Nebraska man myself, I go for it, but as a member of the Democratic party of Maine, I am opposed to it. I have had an intimate acquaintance with Judge Wells—and I know that he is not in theory, but has thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a political mistake at the time.

In the midst of the increased and angry confusion at this point, Mr. Shepley mounted the stand. He began: Let this democratic convention, where men come to hear discussions more disinterested than ever took place in one of Anson P. Morrill's audiences? What have we heard gentlemen say? That the conduct of the administration in passing the Nebraska bill is the sole cause of the prostration of the democracy of Maine. And yet, while that gentleman was coming to instruct our members of Congress how to meet that bill, the party was already as low as the bottom of the sea. I have had his friends, W. P. Fossenden was sent to the Senate in time to vote on that bill himself. Yet he says the latter measure prostrated the party? That would be unkind indeed, when it was already so debased that Morrill and Fossenden could trade together for of.

But who comes here to throw a firebrand into this Convention—and what is the object? I know and the democracy know, and who takes this step to accomplish it. It is true I hold an office under the Government, but I consider myself qualified to act as impartially on the matter, as that peculiar relation in which that gentleman stands to Anson P. Morrill will enable him to do. (Applause.)

Mr. Shepley then proceeded with great rapidity to discuss the nature of the resolution. He maintained that the 5th alone connected the Convention with the national democratic party. "Seem want," said he, "a little party here, and another there—this is the first step to dissolution. You have another resolution which may not be published by a Whig, or any other Convention. This alone distinguishes us as national democrats, and it would be paralytic to throw it aside."

He ridiculed the notion that the Missouri Compromise was one of the ancient landmarks of the democratic party, and wound up with a personal attack upon the Augusta politicians.

His speech was received with hearty demonstrations of applause. It was evident that the resolution could be carried. But still, as the minority would be large, Mr. Sawyer's amendment, which was more properly, really met the apparent acceptance of all.

Such is the best Democracy of Maine?

THE DEMOCRATIC GENTLEMEN OF THE ARGUS, were and then, brings forth such gentlemen as Newton, Shakespeare, Tallard, Milton, Nelson, Napoleon, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Luther, Cromwell and Jackson. Their powerful influence compelled the world to admire them.

The genius of the present age is Democratic. In the progress of the arts and sciences, this age is immeasurably superior to any former one. The present century stands pre-eminent for its wonderful discoveries in the sciences and arts. Among these, the noble science of Medicine has made great progress. Professor Halloway has discovered and prepared a remedy for the diseases of men in whatever climate they may have given him birth. We have, in a former article, introduced to our readers this distinguished physician, whose reputation is already registered on the world's wide history. As a physician, he has aided Nature, and, among physicians, he stands the acknowledged Emperor. Both in the sale of his medicines, and in the number of patients that have taken them, he is unrivaled. Professor Halloway has labored to supply the human family with a permanent remedy for their disease, to which the afflicted may have recourse with a moral certainty that they will be cured. There is no disease in which they will not find relief. His Pills and Ointment, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, with great care, will drive disease out of the system. Thousands of the most intelligent minds of all nations, men distinguished in every sphere of life—the statesman, philanthropist, conqueror, and those whose highest aim is to do good to their fellow men, unite in praise of the remedies discovered by Professor Halloway for the removal of disease.

In uniting in this general recommendation of the remarkable virtues of Halloway's remedies we only perform a Christian duty, which the press should never neglect. Those who are eminent for the good they do the world, have a just claim upon the press for aid in extending the good to the extent of their power. Therefore, we have determined to express our opinion that Halloway's PILLS AND OINTMENT are adapted to the removal of disease, and have restored millions of the sick to health. [New York Atlas]

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 29, 1855.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
W. A. PIDGIN & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents with in six months; two dollars at the end of the year. To which fifty cents will be added for every year a whole payment is delayed.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms the proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. For instance, Mr. PETER GALT, & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 122 Nassau St., New York, are the only authorized agents for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, &c.

For the date of the first insertion.

Communications should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat, Paris, Me."

Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANSON P. MORRILL,

OF READFIELD.

R. N. Convention at Philadelphia.

Northern Men true to themselves and the People.

It is said upon pretty good authority that the order of R. N. has recently had a National Convention at Philadelphia, and notwithstanding their session were held with closed doors, by some means or other their proceedings leaked out, and daily appeared in several of the newspapers in different parts of the country. We have read what purports to be a detail of their doings in the New York Tribune and other papers, and have no doubt but they may be mainly correct.

Their session was long and protracted, and many of the Northern members left before the close. It appears that there was great deal of a contest in the election of a President, there being a large number of candidates in the early part of the balloting. Barker of New York, the old proslavery orator, was a candidate for resolution; but another gentleman of talents, and an avowed seceder, the members from the free States, (N. Y. excepted) would not support him. Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts appears to have been a prominent candidate, but upon the final ballot, his friends united with the friends of Bartlett of Kentucky, and elected the latter gentleman as head of the order.

A committee of one from each State and Territory was raised to erect a platform, and here came the "tag of war" between the two sections of the Union. The Committee had a protracted, stormy session. The South as they always have been, made the most unreasonable demand for concession on the part of the members from the free States. They wanted a "compromise" just such a one as they always have succeeded in obtaining, to wit—That the North should completely surrender and they nothing.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted two Reports, below are the Resolutions from the majority and minority of the Committee relating to the slavery question.

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the slave trade and the violation of the rights of the colored people; that the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties, has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union, that an experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile the opinions of extremists as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding the highest duty to which these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States or Territories, and that any interference by Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

The majority report having been read, a minority report was submitted. The following is the resolution from that part of the Committee on the subject of slavery, with the names of the signers:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any new Territory into the Union which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

Those, H. Ford, Ohio; Joseph H. Barrett Vermont; Anthony Colby, New Hampshire; John S. Sawyer, Maine; J. W. Foster, Massachusetts; Wm. F. Johnson, Pennsylvania; N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; Nathaniel Green, Rhode Island; Wm. J. Phelps, Illinois; D. E. Wood, Wisconsin; Schuyler Galt, Iowa; S. Cogshall, Michigan.

I agree to the above so far as it relates to the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise Act.

RICHARD CLEMENT of D. L.

I agree to the above so far as it relates to the Missouri Compromise, if the proposed action may be done legally and Constitutionally.

C. D. DESTIER.

New York alone of the Free States went for the majority report. Iowa was not represented. Minnesota Territory went with New York, as also the District of Columbia, and these with the united South carried the majority report in Committee.

Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts led off against the majority report in a bold, earnest speech, taking strong ground against

the position assumed by the Southern members, declaring for himself and Massachusetts, that they would not be bound by the action of that or any other body of men for a single moment to a declaration of principles that were false to the Constitution, to liberty and the rights of the humblest citizen of the Republic. He administered to the doughface Delegation from New York one of the most scorching castigations ever laid on the backs of a set of rascals, and manfully stood up to the rack, in a manner worthy of Massachusetts, Faneuil Hall, and freedom. He was followed by Gov. Fletcher of Vermont, in the same strain. Clement of Delaware, also made a strong, eloquent speech, defending the minority report, and declaring his determination to stand by its principles now and forever.

On the next and subsequent days the debate upon the platform report with great force. Gen. Wilson and Foster from Massachusetts, Cumback of Indiana and Ford of Ohio, led off from the North, while Cunningham of S. Carolina, and Barker of New York, and others, defended the majority report.

The members from the South threatened and threatened as usual, declaring they would dissolve the Union unless they could have their own way; but they were met in a way they never were before in a national Convention.

The numbers from the free States were not at all troubled with anything like a "spinal complaint," but having the right side of the question, they poured into the ranks of their opponents broadside after broadside, and not only acted on the defensive, but carried the war into Africa. When speaking of Northern men in that Convention, an exception should be made to the man, respectable, doughface delegation from New York. Those lickspittle bodies asked the favor of the South to lead off in censoring and putting through the majority report; but before the convention adjourned, these Know Nothing Judases, became a stench in the nostrils of even Southern men, and were loathed, despised and scorned by all.

Justice also requires, that when speaking of Southern members an exception should be made in the person of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina. Mr. Rayner is a gentleman of talents, and an avowed seceder. He stood up and denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a great and burning outrage, in a speech of great power and eloquence. Members from the South then turned upon him, but his answer was bold and defiant. He said "he would trust in the generosity and justice of the old North States, and if his enemies dared to bring the issue of the opinions by him expressed home to his own sentiments, he would stand the State in their behalf, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Tennessee mountains."

If one of the Southern members agreed with Rayner, let a great majority were down upon him.

The northern members told the south just what they should do in case they passed the majority resolution, that they should withdraw from the Convention, and not consider themselves bound by its actions. But the south, supposing they could do as they pleased here for years—where the north into submission—with the aid of the New York traitors forced their resolutions through. The northern members then did as they promised. This took the slave interests by surprise. They expected the members from the free States would yield as a last resort. Thank God they were far from mistaken, and the friends of freedom stood firm as a rock.

A despatch from said council, perfectly reliable, says:

"When the south found the northern members were in earnest, after the vote they brought them to say—come with us in their own—and offered to give up everything possible for their conciliation. They had not opposed the north was in earnest, because it never had been before. But the north would not yield. It had proposed its ultimatum, which was rejected, and they shook off the dust from their feet. The Massachusetts and Maine delegates have all gone home to-day, and the northern and western members are generally leaving."

Twelve States, by their delegates, withdrew from the National Council, which has left the order as a national organization, perfectly powerless.

The south went into know nothingness, for the purpose of building up a party to be used exclusively to promote the interests of the slaveholding aristocracy of the south. Attempting to do this, the party has shared the same fate of the old democratic and whig organizations, *born to die*.

It will be death to any party heretofore, to ignore the slavery question, or in any way countenance the treasonable schemes of southern secessionists, and northern doughfaces.

The people understand the meaning of the three-fifths clause, and national democracy, and national whiggery, which has been the morning and evening song of the old pack horse doughfaces, which have in a great measure controlled these parties for a few past years.

There is a party which has the hearts, and best wishes of a large majority of the people of the Union—it is the party of the sovereign people, enrolled under the Republican banner. This party is destined to triumph—neither traitorous doughfaces, or southern fanatics, or any other human power can prevent it—mark that.

PORTLAND RIFLE CLUBS. We are glad to learn that this gallant company, comprising 45 guns, are to perform camp duty on the plain between South Paris and Norway, next week. They will arrive on Tuesday, and remain until Friday, occupying the time in drilling and target practice. They will participate in the celebration at South Paris, on the Fourth. This is the company which did so effective service in protecting the property of the city, in the late riot, and is one of the finest and best disciplined companies in the State.

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By telegraphic reports we learn through the papers that the Legislature of New Hampshire has elected the Hon. James Bell to the United States Senate for the long term, and the Hon. John P. Hale for the short term, from that State. Mr. Bell is a gentleman of unquestionable abilities, and has formerly been connected with the whig party; but his present position is satisfactory to the friends of freedom, and we have no doubt he will truly represent their interests in the exalted place they have assigned him. He will be found battling side by side with Sumner, Hamlin, Seward, Fossenden, Wilson and Wade, and other men of the right stamp, who will in the next Senate present two formidable arrays of both numbers and talents, to be intimidated by Southern insolence, or domineering abuse.

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Mr. Hale, "solitary and alone," stood up in the United States Senate and boldly defended the great fundamental principles of human liberty, against the brutal assaults of the slave power; and in that high and dignified position most successfully sustained himself, and the principles he advocated.

Southern men, although they hated his doctrine, liked the man. His commanding talents, his noble, generous heart, his frank and manly support of whatever he believed to be right—his high social qualities, and ever good nature—were their sincere respect, and personal friendship; and many a regret was expressed by Southern Senators, when he had retired to the Senate Board at the expiration of his former term.

Mr. Hale goes back to the Senate under very different circumstances from those which surrounded him at the time of his first election. Then the two great parties of the country were in their power—but a small portion of the people even in the free States, had carefully and impartially investigated the great principles which lay at the foundation of our government as a nation—confronted with the question of slavery; nor were they swayed by the treacherous designs and purposes of the slave power in the country. Mr. Hale stood alone in the Senate, as the direct representative of the anti-slavery sentiment of the Union. Now it is otherwise. When he returns to that body he will find himself surrounded by the champions of freedom, men who will boldly speak and act in defense of those great principles which have entered into the hearts and feelings of a great majority of the people of the Union.

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"murdered" brother, and form another procession, with "colors at half mast,"—and instead of advising other folks to put "black ribbon upon their bonnets," wear some themselves, as so many badges of grief, because the mob did not destroy the liquor, born up the City Hall, put every man's life and property in

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RICH JOKE. A gentleman played off a rich joke upon his better half the other day. Being something of an epicure, he took it into his head that he should like to have a first rate dinner. So he addressed her a note, politely informing her that a gentleman of her acquaintance, an old and true friend, would dine with her that day. As soon as she received it all hands went to work to get everything in order. Precisely at 12 o'clock she was prepared to receive her guest. The house was as clean as a new pin, a sumptuous dinner was on the table, and she was arrayed in her best attire. A gentle knock was heard, and she started with a palpitating heart, to the door. She thought it must be an old friend—perhaps a brother—from the place where they once lived. On opening the door she found her husband with a smiling countenance.

"Why, my dear," says she, in an anxious tone, "where is the gentleman, of whom you spoke in your note?"

"Why," replied her husband complacently, "here he is."

"You said a gentleman of my acquaintance—an old and true friend—would dine with us to-day."

"Well," said he good humoredly, "am I not a gentleman of your acquaintance, and an old and true friend?"

"Oh!" she cried distressingly, "is there nobody but you?"

"No."

"Well, I declare this is too bad," said his wife in an angry tone.

The husband laughed immoderately—his better half said she felt like giving him a tongue lashing—but finally they sat down cozily together, and for once had a good dinner without having company.

THE LAWYER'S RISK. This story is related of a lawyer who has attained eminence in his profession. A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant, came on at a certain day. As he was inordinately prepared, he was anxious to have the case postponed for a few days, that he might have further time for his purpose. Unfortunately, there was a great press of business, and he knew that his motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he betwined himself of an expedient. Rising with his landlady in the face, he addressed the judge in accents of great emotion.

"May I please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after tomorrow."

This request would have been granted by the Court whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf, but at this moment, to the discomfiture of the lawyer and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard issuing from the gallery.

"I believe!" how often have I whipped you for lying!"

CHICKEN & LOCOMOTIVE. An English gentleman, who recently traveled through the United States, gives the following description of the careless indifference that some portions of the universal Yankee nation show to danger—

"Turning a corner, we came suddenly in sight of a board with the well known words, 'Look out for the locomotive which the bell rings,' which was made more impressive by hearing the signal, and seeing the line of steam announcing the proximity of a train. I was somewhat anxious, as my driver did not manifest the slightest disposition to stop. As usual, the road and rails lay crossed on the same level, which did not lessen my anxiety. 'Hold hard, stop, stop!' I cried, and as these words were uttered, I rose from my seat and grasped the driver's arm, for the purpose of arresting our progress, but in vain. Looking the horse with redoubled energy, he replied to my entreaties to stop, by the assurance that he would go ahead of the engine and to my horror, on we went, boggy and train approximating rapidly at right angles; the locomotive's bell was still ringing furiously, what seemed to be the death-knell. Finding all my efforts to avert an anticipated collision were futile, I remained my seat and resigned myself to my fate.

What I did or said during the next few moments I know not, but remember a feeling of sickness came over me, as we dashed across the line and I beheld the iron horse rushing onward, and almost felt the last blast of its steam-jets. 'There, I told you I'd clear the darn'd thing,' said my driver, chuckling over the achievement."

H—AIR LARK. A young lady, some time since, sent us one of her letters as a curiosity. It was worded round a card, and the two ends fastened with sealing wax, and was of the wonderful length of one a foot and one inch. It was the most beautiful autumn gold. But what object of choice, the telegraph would this lady's letter make. If extended in a line? The average number of letters in a line has been stated at two hundred thousand. Her golden letter, therefore, would reach, like the Submarine cable, from New York to Albany and a little over. A lady's head may make a hair telegraph of two hundred and sixty-eight miles. [Horn Journal.]

A COMPLIMENT. A lady of the Fortunate family, who possessed great personal beauty, was walking along a narrow lane, she perceived just behind her a hawk of extraordinary, driving an ass with two passengers, laden with his sack in trade. To give the animal and his master room to pass, the lady stepped aside, which so frightened the donkey that he ran away, and had not proceeded far when he fell, and a great part of the crockery was broken. The lady in her turn became alarmed but the man should her with abuse, but if not to insult her, but he merely exclaimed, "Nave mine, madam; Balaam's ass was frightened by an angel."

Sally Jones said that when she was in love she felt as if she was a tunnel, with a rain of cars coming both ways.

A FAIR HIT. A young deist on one occasion in a promiscuous assembly sought to make merry at the expense of Scripture, alluding to particularly to the story of David and Goliath, and urging the impossibility of a mere youth's being able to slay a stone with such force as to slay into the Giant's forehead. At last he appealed to an elderly personage who was somewhat apart, and had not before taken any part in the conversation, to know what he thought of the probability of such an occurrence.

"Indeed, friend," replied the latter, "I do not see anything at all unlikely in it, if the Philistine's head was as soft as yours."

CHANGE FOR MARKET. "My dear," said an affectionate wife, "what shall we have for dinner to-day?"

"One of your smiles, replied the husband, "I can dine on that any day."

"But I can't," replied the wife.

"Then take this," and he gave her a kiss and went to his business.

He returned to dinner.

"This is excellent steak," said he, "what did you pay for it?"

"Why, what you gave me this morning, to be sure," replied the wife.

"The dinner you had the next time you go to market."

A FAIR RETURN. A correspondent of the Home Journal, in a notice of a wedding he had recently attended, gives an amusing account of the discomfiture of a young girl, who, from her modest, demure, and unassuming demeanor, he doubtless thought a fair butt for his shafts of wit.

"Do you know what I was thinking of all the time during the ceremony?" asked he.

"No sir, what?"

"Why, I was blessing my stars that I was not the bridegroom."

"And I suppose the bride was doing the same thing?" rejoined his fair antagonist.

To REMEDY VERMIN FROM CATTLE. Discomfiture came in now, making the liquid pretty strong of ammonia, and apply it as various parts of the body of the animal. It is a harmless application, so far as the animal is concerned, leaving the coat free and clear, but destroys the lice. In about two or three weeks after the first application, rub on the liquid again, in order to kill the young vermin that may have hatched out after the first rubbing. I know of an safe application, which will prevent the eggs or nits from hatching.

[N. E. Farmer.]

Literary Detritus.

A wag declares that he looks under the marriage bed for the news of the week.

"I go for a dissolution of the union," as the man said when he applied for a divorce.

Jane Maudslayi, in Cincinnati, the children are in the habit of sweeping the stairs, to see people tumble down.

With many women, going to church is little better than looking into a looking glass.

Love, the butterfly, makes a couple, and a tight knot, are things which cannot possibly be kept secret very long.

An Irishman, in speaking of a relation who was hung, said he died during a tight-rope performance.

Reverend H. Chapin says "the imperial gaudier of France was his thrice with dice made from the bones of the great Napoleon."

Among the acts of the Utah Legislature, was one called the gift law, by which the faithful are to sell all their real and personal estate in Brigham Young.

"Why don't you get up earlier, my son," said an anxious father, "don't you see the flowers springing out of this bed early dew?"

"Yes, father, I see they do—and I would do the same, if I had a bed as I would do."

The doctrine of compensation is beautifully exemplified at these boarding house breakfast tables where the weakness of the coffee is in exact proportion to the strength of the butter.

"I expect full of daughters." Happy is he who—according to Lord Granville's new version—has a quiver full of daughters, and happier still, if all that are in the quiver meet with the proper fate.

Darker, darker, said an epistole the other day, "I want you should tell me what I can put into my head to make it all right."

"It wants nothing but brains," said the physician.

An old Irish newspaper noticing the appearance of Mrs. Siddons, says "The house was crowded with hundreds more than it could hold, of admiring spectators who went away without a sight."

Bery one in his Tint. An honest simple sailor crowded round the communion table in church from sheer curiosity; and when the silver cup of wine was handed round, he looked into it and said: "Please your reverence, I prefer punch."

DR. PETTIT'S American Eye Salve!

From the statement of REV. C. M. WOODWARD, C. O. Newbury, N. Y.

"It was in the fall of 1859, I first became acquainted with the American Eye Salve. I had been for many years severely afflicted with sore and weak eyes, the effect of having the measles at an early age.

A daughter of mine had been, for two years, troubled with weak and inflamed eyes, caused by the measles, a part of the time confined to dark rooms.

For the first eight years she had been treated by the best medical advice, but to no good effect, that I had but one chance of her recovery—namely, by the use of the American Eye Salve.

I used the salve, and it cured her eyes. I am now perfectly satisfied. Cases of several years standing were cured by it.

Goggles and Glasses, my companions for eighteen years, have been laid aside. I meet all the duties of winter and that of summer with the naked eyes.

A little girl, Mr. Baldwin, Bradford, Vt., severely afflicted from infancy, which had baffled the efforts of all the physicians, was perfectly cured by the Salve.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. H. B. Seal, Portland, Me. ANDREWS & RATES, and JOHN DRESSER, South Paris, W. A. RUST, M. D.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. PETTIT'S CANKER BALSAM, FOR THE CURE OF CANKER IN EVERY FORM!

THE most approved cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH, are cured by the Canker Balsam, with ease and certainty, it being rarely known to fail, even in long standing cases, this has been pronounced infallible by the best physicians.

Applied to inflamed or scalded gums, particularly to the gums of children, where nothing, it gives immediate relief.

Canker in the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels, it requires but a few drops to entirely remove it. For canker accompanying Canker Rash, or Scarlatina, it is an infallible remedy.

As a remedy for hemorrhoids, it gives almost instantaneous relief.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. H. B. Seal, Portland, Me. ANDREWS & RATES, Agents, South Paris, W. A. RUST, M. D., So. Paris, Me.

WOE TO THE RED BUGS! Forty Thousand Slain in One Night!

The only extensive extermination of these little rascals in the world.

DEAD SHOT.

If your house is old, and creaking full of these little rascals, and the cracks and crevices of the ceiling as well as the beds and the work in doors, the destruction of these little rascals is a matter of life and death.

12 In the use of the Dead Shot there is no mistake, that killing whenever you make the bed or sweep the chimney, it is always the case of the house, and the destruction of these little rascals is a matter of life and death.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. H. B. Seal, Portland, Me. ANDREWS & RATES, Agents, South Paris, W. A. RUST, M. D., So. Paris, Me.

The Reason why Dan's Elksir SO OFTEN CURES, AFTER OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED.

It is a medicine that cures the various forms of the disease, and the destruction of these little rascals is a matter of life and death.

2d—It is a medicine that cures the various forms of the disease, and the destruction of these little rascals is a matter of life and death.

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SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the Steamer ATLANTIC, Capt. J. H. KENNEDY, and FOREST CITY, Capt. P. A. PRINCE, will run as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Hall Road Wharf every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 7 o'clock P. M., and returning at 7 o'clock P. M. on Saturday.

At 7 o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage, Deck \$1.00, Steerage \$0.75.

N. E. York Boat is furnished with a large number of State Rooms for the accommodation of Ladies and Families; and travellers are reminded that by taking this line, each eating of time and expense will be saved, and that the convenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Route is in season for the passengers to take the morning train out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage in an amount exceeding \$20 in value, and that personal baggage is given and paid for at the rate of one penny per lb. for every 2000 additional lbs.

Freight taken at low rates.

1. BILLINGSLEY Agent.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND. Officers, Soldiers, Seamen and Marines.

In any of the Ways in which this Country has been engaged since 1790, and the Veterans of the Soldiers of the Revolution.

ENTITLED TO BOUNTY LANDS. One acre for each year of service, and one acre for each year of service, and one acre for each year of service.

Those who served between 1790 and 1800, and those who served between 1800 and 1810, and those who served between 1810 and 1820, and those who served between 1820 and 1830, and those who served between 1830 and 1840, and those who served between 1840 and 1850, and those who served between 1850 and 1860, and those who served between 1860 and 1870, and those who served between 1870 and 1880, and those who served between 1880 and 1890, and those who served between 1890 and 1900, and those who served between 1900 and 1910, and those who served between 1910 and 1920, and those who served between 1920 and 1930, and those who served between 1930 and 1940, and those who served between 1940 and 1950, and those who served between 1950 and 1960, and those who served between 1960 and 1970, and those who served between 1970 and 1980, and those who served between 1980 and 1990, and those who served between 1990 and 2000, and those who served between 2000 and 2010, and those who served between 2010 and 2020, and those who served between 2020 and 2030, and those who served between 2030 and 2040, and those who served between 2040 and 2050, and those who served between 2050 and 2060, and those who served between 2060 and 2070, and those who served between 2070 and 2080, and those who served between 2080 and 2090, and those who served between 2090 and 2100, and those who served between 2100 and 2110, and those who served between 2110 and 2120, and those who served between 2120 and 2130, and those who served between 2130 and 2140, and those who served between 2140 and 2150, and those who served between 2150 and 2160, and those who served between 2160 and 2170, and those who served between 2170 and 2180, and those who served between 2180 and 2190, and those who served between 2190 and 2200, and those who served between 2200 and 2210, and those who served between 2210 and 2220, and those who served between 2220 and 2230, and those who served between 2230 and 2240, and those who served 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