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## SPEECH OF MR. WESTON.

Substance of Remarks submitted by George M. Weston, June 28th, at a meeting of the Democrats of Bangor, Opposed to the Platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention of June 21st.

Mr. Weston said he was always happy to meet and confer with his political friends, although the circumstances of the times, and the condition of things which had led to this meeting, afforded no topics of congratulation or rejoicing. They had assembled, not to felicitate each other upon a victory achieved, or a victory in prospect, but to mourn together over a victory lost. The fruits of the triumph of 1852 had been turned to dust and ashes, by the misconduct of those whom that triumph had elevated to high places. He almost felt as if he had come there to pronounce a funeral oration upon the democratic party. He fancied he could see it lying before him, betrayed and murdered by those intrusted to guard and uphold it. But humiliated and prostrated as it was now, he could still be proud of it for what it had been. The great party, founded by Jefferson, had been for half a century the surest defense of popular rights and of the country's honor. In peace, or in war, it had never been found wanting to the high duties of patriotism. Falling now, by no act of its own, but by the incredible treachery of its leaders, it would command respect even in the depths of its overthrow and abasement.

Of the gentleman now filling the Presidential chair, he could not speak otherwise than in terms of personal kindness, because he could never entertain for him any other than feelings of personal kindness. Mr. W. could best express himself in that regard, by relating an anecdote of a citizen of the town of Windsor, bearing the name of Pierce, whose success in life had not been equal to his early hopes and to his appropriation of his own merits, and who directed his children to play upon his tombstone these three words, short, simple, yet touching and effective—

"ALAS! POOR PIERCE!"

The chief of the engraver might never carve a similar epitaph for the present President of the United States, but it was difficult to conceive of one, more fitting and descriptive.

In speaking, however, of the course of the Administration of Gen. Pierce, Mr. W. said he felt under no restraint, and would proceed to show how the democratic party had been destroyed by its folly, treachery and wickedness.

The platform of the party, upon which the great triumph of 1852 was achieved, and to which Gen. Pierce was bound to adhere by every principle of honor, and his own personal pledges reiterated in every variety of form, was full, clear and explicit upon the subject of slavery. He who runs might read, and none who read, could fail to understand. In the paper Mr. W. had before him, it was in three lines, and yet how complete and comprehensive!

Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

This was one of the Resolutions adopted by the democracy of the Nation at Baltimore in 1852; it was the resolution of the whole series; it was the keystone of the whole fabric. The slavery question was then settled, was to remain settled, and to disturb it from whatever quarter—North, South, East or West, the language was, hands off! The legislation of 1850, in connection with previous legislation, had terminated all slavery questions. The condition of every square mile of the Union, of the States, of the District of Columbia, and of all the Territories organized and unorganized, in reference to it, so far as it could be affected by the law-making power of Congress, was fixed and settled, and the judgment of the democracy was, that no disturbance of it should be permitted, under whatever "shape" or "color" such disturbance might be attempted. In that judgment, he (Mr. W.) concurred at the time, and still believed it to have been sound and patriotic, although the legislation of 1850 had now no binding moral force inasmuch as the South had since violated the compromises of that legislation and could never appeal to them hereafter for protection.

What had been the sequel of events? In the commencement of the year 1854, the country was amazed and astounded by a proposition, brought forward under the auspices of the Administration of Gen. Pierce, to open the slavery question to its very foundation, and this proposition, persevered in with a pertinacity most extraordinary, was carried through Congress by an shameful bribery as ever disgraced legislation in this, or any other country. Gen. Pierce, elected for the express purpose of resisting all agitation, under whatever "shape" or "color," was the very man to commence and renew agitation. If this agitation so opened and renewed was extraordinary in its source, it was not less so in the particular object selected for attack. The Missouri Compromise, which was made by our fathers, which had come down to us from another generation, which, like the Constitution of the Union, was venerable with age, was assailed and overthrown. A settlement which adjusted the balance of power between the North and South, a settlement which terminated a controversy which had brought us to the verge of disunion, a settlement under which the South had enjoyed the most important benefits during a period of thirty-four years, was ruthlessly set aside. Upon what miserable pretext this was done, the country well knew! By what miserable men the deed was consummated, the country well knew! Fools rush in where angels dare not tread. A match in the hands of a child, or a madman, may explode a maga-

zine and destroy a city. Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton and Houston had not the temerity to lay impious hands upon a Compromise, only less sacred than the Constitution. Douglass and Stringfellow, Pierce and Atchinson, were restrained by no fears. "Drunk with wine and fury," they applied the torch. The conflagration still raged, and no man was wise enough to foresee the limits of the destruction.

He (Mr. W.) proposed to consider now, not the measure itself of repealing the Missouri Compromise, on which public opinion here was irreversibly made up, but the motives and policy which led to the adoption of that measure by the Administration. Some misapprehension, as he believed, existed as to that particular point.

It was in the philosophy of politics, that the movements of parties must be shaped and controlled by the character of the localities and interests upon which they rested for support. Now, it had been charged upon the democratic party, almost uninter-ruptedly from its origin, that it was under Southern direction, and leaned to a Southern policy, but the charge, until quite recently, was not well made, and could not be supported. The early division of parties did indeed derive a certain sectional coloring from the fact that one party, was headed by Jefferson and the other by Adams, thus making it in the same sort, a contest for supremacy between Massachusetts and Virginia; and it was natural, for example, that Connecticut sympathized with Massachusetts, while Kentucky sympathized with Virginia. But after all, there was nothing sectional in the character of the questions which divided parties in that day. The democratic party of Massachusetts (then including Maine,) headed by Elbridge Gerry, was full of vigor, actually carrying the State for Jefferson's re-election, in 1794, and only losing power under the terrible pressure of the disasters of the Embargo. At the same time the federal party was strong at the South, strong even in Virginia, strong in the Carolina, and especially strong in South Carolina.

Coming down to the second era of American politics, the election of Gen. Jackson in '28 had scarcely a single aspect of sectionalism. It would be sufficient to recollect, in that connection, that Gen. Jackson carried Pennsylvania most overwhelmingly, and a decided majority in the electoral college of New York. Gen. Jackson's election was carried by Northern votes, and as his administration progressed, it leaned, as a necessary consequence of the defection of Calhoun, even more than at its outset, upon Northern support. What was true of Gen. Jackson, was true of his successor, and during the whole administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, there was nothing done, or attempted to be done, in conflict with Northern rights, or interests, or even prejudices.

What was the condition of things at the commencement of the fatal year 1854? New York was believed to be irretrievably lost to the democracy under its present leaders, at any rate, through the quarrel between the parties known as Hards and Softs, which had occupied the anxious attention of Gen. Pierce's administration from its start, and to heal which, or to avert the consequences of which, it had employed alternately, all the arts within the scope of its skill, and all the repressive energies of its power. But neither blandishments or terror, answered the purpose. Nodivision of the spoils could be made with sufficient cunning to heal irreconcilable feuds. The last expedient to break the Hards down by removing Judge Bronson from the New York Custom House, failed also, and was a much clearer proof of the desperation of its authors, than of their sagacity. New York was lost past redemption and past hope. Nothing remained but the option, terrible in either alternative to the President and his advisers to change our leaders, or to go into the campaign of 1856, with the certainty that N. Y. was against us, and that certainty rendered in advance by the introduction of some element, hitherto unknown to American politics, was fatal. All experience proved it to be so. The yet fresh experience of the discomfiture of Gen. Cass in 1848 proved it to be so. A president might indeed be elected without the vote of New York, but a campaign campaign commenced with that vote against us as a fixed and admitted fact, was a campaign lost, or, at all events, to the last degree desperate. This condition of things in New York was attributable, in Mr. W.'s opinion to the miserable policy of the President himself, to his abortive attempts to conciliate abolitionists, at the expense of his own principles and his own friends, but to whoever or whatever attributable, this condition of things existed. All men saw it, and all Democrats deplored it. Deplorable it certainly was, but not so desperate as the remedy resolved upon. We still had time, and the chapter of accidents to gather hope from, and even defeat, the worst thing which could happen, was a thing to be recovered from. It had been borne before and could be borne again. Not so thought, not so acted, the men intrusted by their position with the direction of affairs. Losing all manly courage reckless of principle, and anxious only to escape a temporary difficulty, they resolved upon a coup d'etat, which, if finally successful revolutionized the government we live under, and which, whether successful or unsuccessful, has destroyed the democratic party, with all its glorious history and recollections, and built upon its ruins an oligarchy of Southern slaveholders with a wretched following of Northern lackies, who are kept at their work like dogs, alternately by the lash and by the crumbs and bones. The rationale of the Nebraska policy, was to devise a measure so completely Southern, as to make the South a unit in its support, and then to command the coun-

try, through a united South, and two or three Northern States. Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Indiana, were relied upon, with a chance for Iowa. The other Northern States were given up, and were not wanted in this new scheme of things. The old democratic party, as formed by Jefferson, as revived and conducted to new triumphs by Jackson, and which shone with resplendent strength in the election of Pierce in 1852; a party, which springing from the loins of the Revolution, was coeval with American liberty; a party, which always patriotic, always national, presented a policy which had challenged a pure and honorable support in every section and in every State; a party which in every epoch of its history had been illustrated by the great names of the North, the Gerrys, the Tompkinses, the Livingstones, the Clintons; this party, so crowned with honors, yet full of strength, was destined to a sudden and swift destruction. The blow by which it fell came, to use an illustration of the ancients, like thunder from a clear sky. In its place has been substituted a sectional party, embracing all the politicians of the South, but most prominently those traitorous nullifiers who fell under the blows of Jackson. Its policy is to make slaveholding and slave-breeding, the great, dominant and overshadowing power in the Republic; to open all our Territories to Slavery; to fasten negro bondage upon this New World, through indefinite centuries, or until some great revolution, like that of St. Domingo, shall again visit the sins of mankind and vindicate the justice of God.

The history of the country had recorded no previous instance of the desertion, by the incumbent of the Presidential office, of the men and party who had placed him in it. But the same history, truthfully and impartially written, will bear witness that John Tyler, in separating from his party, remained true to the consistent record of his own political opinions. In abandoning the democratic party, in compassing its destruction, and in attempting to substitute for it the odious dynasty of a section, President Pierce had proved recreant, not only to his party and his friends, but to his own principles and his own pledges.

Mr. W. was aware, that for a time, the true character of the Nebraska act was attempted to be concealed at the North. The Douglasses and the Casses insisted that slavery could never enter Kansas; that the South were contending for a principle rather than for a practical result; and that in truth, this principle itself would, upon the whole, prove favorable to the cause of freedom.

No such attempts at concealment were made at Washington, during the pendency of the great struggle of 1854. That slavery must control Kansas, unless kept out by national legislation, or extraordinary measures, was apparent to every man who would take the trouble to inspect a map. The Missourians, in Congress and out, avowed and boasted of their purposes; nobody was deceived, save those who stultified themselves.

Mr. W. said he had taken the greatest pains, when at Washington, a year ago, and again last winter, to inform himself as to the true solution of the extraordinary proceedings of 1854. The solution was as now given, and Mr. W. felt at liberty, in vindication of the truth, to state, on the authority of Gen. Houston, himself, that precisely this programme was submitted to General Houston, by a confidential messenger of the Nebraska conspirators, before their scheme was broached in Congress. The noble old soldier, instead of assent, met the whole thing with an indignant negative. He was a disciple of Jackson and could not aid in the destruction of the democratic party. He was a patriot, and would not aid in the formation of a sectional party.

Passing over the enormous wickedness of indicting the curse of slavery upon Kansas for the mere purpose of political gain; and assuming for the present that the calculation of this political gain was correctly made, and might not be upset by an unexpected rally of the free States: what would be the condition of gentlemen at the North joining this new party made up of a unanimsouth with northern adjuncts? Comfortable enough, perhaps, for men contented with sops and crumbs, but not very palatable to men of any pretensions, or any spirit. The direction of affairs in this new party, must of course be with the south, where its strength would lie; the control of the policy of the government would be there; all the high honors of political life would be enjoyed there; and the northern adjuncts must remain content with the local patronage of post offices and Custom houses. Their history was already written in the fable of the alliance of the lion and jackall. They would stand, said Mr. W., where our friends in Vermont stood during the good old days of democratic rule. We let them have all their post offices, and all the custom houses and light houses on their side of Lake Champlain, but did not fail to remind them, that having no strength, and no votes, they must be very quiet and very docile, and leave important matters to others.

The evidence was complete, that the old democratic party had ceased to exist, and that what was now called such, was merely a sectional and southern party, which could have no strength at the north, except such as resulted from inattention to the public affairs, or downright venality. In further illustration, however, Mr. W. proceeded to read the following, being one of the resolutions adopted on the 6th instant by a democratic State convention in Georgia, the Empire State of the South:

Resolved, That we adopt as our own the following resolution, passed unanimously by the last Legislature of Georgia:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That opposition to the

principles of the Nebraska bill, in relation to the subject of slavery, is regarded by the people of Georgia as hostility to the people of the south, and that all persons who participate in such opposition are unfit to be recognized as component parts of any party or organization not hostile to the south."

Resolved, That in accordance with the above resolution, whilst we are willing to act in party association with all sound and reliable men in every section of the Union, we are not willing to affiliate with any party that shall not recognize, approve and carry out the principles and provisions of the Nebraska Kansas act—and that the democratic party of Georgia will cut off all party connection with every man and party at the north or elsewhere that does not come up fully and fairly to this line of action."

This, said Mr. W., is in the true, genuine, southern style. It had the unmistakable crack of the plantation whip. It remained to be seen, whether the glove of defiance, thus thrown down by Georgia, would be taken up by the democracy of the north.

Mr. W. then proceeded to read the following resolution, adopted unanimously by a democratic State convention, assembled on the 4th instant at Jackson, Mississippi:

Resolved, That we extend our most cordial sympathy and regard to those true and gallant northern men who have aided us to fight the battles of the south on the Nebraska Kansas bill, and other measures involving the question of slavery and the Constitutional rights of the slave States, and are glad to act in party association with them; but we cannot affiliate with any party any where that shall not approve and carry out in good faith the principles of the Nebraska bill, and we are prepared to cut off all party connection with those who do not come up fairly and fully to this line of policy."

Mr. W. then read the following extract from a letter of June 1, from Howell Cobb of Georgia, late Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives:

"The admission of Kansas is the paramount question of the day." The position taken by Georgia in her last Legislature, is Democratic and worthy of political fellowship who denies the right of Kansas and all other territories to come into the Union, with or without slavery, as their people may determine. This is the doctrine of the democratic party of this State, and of the sound national democrats of the north. Upon this basis the national democratic party will stand in the coming contest. In her ranks there will be no place for free traders and abolitionists. The man who denounces this doctrine ought and will be deemed unworthy of fellowship in the democratic ranks."

Mr. W. then read the following extract from a letter of June 6, from Robert Toombs, United States Senator from Georgia:

"The true policy of the south is to unite, to lay aside all party divisions; Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings, should come together and combine for their common safety. If we are wise enough to do this, to present one unbroken column of fifteen States united for the preservation of their own rights, the Constitution and the Union, and to uphold and support that noble band of patriots at the north who nobly for the Constitution and the right against the temptations of fanaticism, fully and treasonably assailed them, we shall succeed. We shall then have conquered a peace which will be enduring, and by means which will not invite further aggression."

Mr. Cobb had been the leading man of the Union, democratic party of Georgia, while Mr. Toombs had occupied the same position in the nullifying, whig party of that State. Their common devotion to slavery had brought them together, and they were now acting in concert as Pierce men.

It would be seen from these extracts, that the Pierce men of the south repudiate the old democratic party, in direct terms, and go in for a NEW PARTY, to be made up of everybody at the south, and anybody at the north who will join it, and in point of fact this party would be recruited at the north in about equal proportions from the hunker Democrats and hunker Whigs. What, said Mr. W., do old democrats think of a party, made up at the south of "Whigs, Democrats and Know Nothings," and made up at the north, of an amalgamation of the Dickenses and Fillmores of New York, the Halleys and Everetts of Massachusetts? Was this the entertainment to which they have been invited?

Mr. W. then proceeded to consider what had been the course of things with the democracy of the North during the past eighteen months. A great majority of them condemned and detested the Nebraska inquiry. Probably half of them had already left the Pierce party. More would do so, as events developed themselves. Still the democratic organization remained attached to the Administration, and approved, or acquiesced in its acts. The democratic leaders and presses sympathized with Pierce. In the inevitable progress of things, the democratic National Convention of 1856 would adopt a platform in harmony with the demands of Georgia and Mississippi. In the present temper of the South, it was impossible to have a national party, except upon the basis of complete submission to Southern demands. The Know Nothings had just learned that lesson at Philadelphia. The democrats will learn it next year when they meet at Baltimore, or Cincinnati. They have learned it already, and we shall witness at Philadelphia. The men who go there, will be well trained. Order will reign in that Warsaw. A waggone described Southern society as divided into two great classes: cuffers and cuffers. The present democratic party may be described in the same way. The Southern wing has the handle of the whip, and the Northern wing has the lash.

As illustrative of the progress of acquiescence by the Northern democratic organization in the Nebraska fraud, Mr. W. reviewed the course of things in the adjoining State of New Hampshire. In March 1854, pending the election there, the democratic press denied that the Nebraska bill was an Administration measure. One of them, published in Manchester, insisted that the President was not in favor of it, and that the assertion that he was so, was a "Whig lie." In June 1854, the Legislature being democratic, adopted a resolution against the Nebraska bill by an overwhelming majority. At the same time John S. Wells, a brother of Judge Wells of this State, barely failed of an election to the U. S. Senate, he refused to say anything about the Nebraska bill, but many of his friends affirming for him, where that would answer the purpose, that he was opposed to it. Men of some knew better. It was plain that a politician who was silent under the Nebraska outrage, was so because he intended to keep in position with the Administration and with the South, and that in due time, and just as early as prudence would allow, he would be out openly in favor of it. Still John S. Wells received votes from men who were opposed to the Nebraska bill, or affected to be so, as his brother Judge Wells, will in Maine. But what had been the sequel of things in New Hampshire? In June 1855, the mask is off, and the democratic members of the Legislature select Hubbard as one of the candidates for the U. S. Senate and give him all their votes save one! Yes! Hubbard, the compeer of Ingersoll and McDonald, one of the immortal trio from New England who voted for the Nebraska bill, is honored by being supported for the Senate of the United States, and this is done for effect at the South. It is a peace offering to Georgia and Mississippi. It is to be cited, south of the Potomac, as a proof of the nationality of the democratic party.

What had been the course of things in Maine? In the winter of 1854, the democratic members of the Legislature, with only seven dissentient votes in both branches, concurred in a resolution deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Among the gentlemen in favor of that resolution, was Hon. N. S. Littlefield, President of the late Democratic State Convention. In June 1854, the Democratic State Convention, which nominated Judge Parris for Governor, determined upon the policy of entire silence as to Nebraska and everything else. In June 1855, in place of entire silence, contemptible as that was, we had something infinitely worse. In the meantime all the leaders and all the presses with possibly one exception, had caved in to the Administration. In fact the democracy of Maine, had, properly speaking, neither leaders nor presses. Its presses were not the organs of the party in Maine, but of the patronage they received from Washington. What was the Bangor Democrat? The organ of the Post Office. What was the Eastern Argus? The organ of the Custom House and of pickings and stealings in general. One of its owners by the name of Carter, who came from Concord, New Hampshire, was Collector of Portland. Owing his place wholly to the personal partiality of Franklin Pierce, it was natural that he should support the Nebraska Bill. Another owner, and until within a few months, the editor, is now Secretary of Legation at London. It was just so through the whole list of these pensionaries, with possibly one exception. That exception was the Age. Having been several years one of its proprietors and its editor, Mr. W. said he knew something about it. Its prosperity as a business concern, depended upon State patronage, and it could never be doubted that its owners would oppose any policy which would prostrate the party in Maine. Hence they opposed the Nebraska bill, and their opposition was sincere and real, think what we might of the motive of it. Since the defeat of the party last September, they had halted between two opinions, and their trumpet gave an uncertain sound. On one side, is the vague hope of recovering power in the State. On the other, are the tangible and actual sops ladled out from the great soup establishment at Washington. Their condition truly calls for commiseration, and Mr. Geo. F. Shapley, ought not to have lashed them as he did in the Convention of last week. Cruelly even to animals, is forbidden by statute. Extreme punishments are forbidden by the Constitution and by the enlightened sense of mankind.

If this was the condition of the presses what was the condition of the leaders? Smart, Sewall, Babson, Bradbury, Shapley, Brigham and their compeers, did not go to Augusta to devise a policy which would restore the democracy of Maine to power. No such thing. They went there to make a display of their devotion to Pierce, so that they may keep their places. They know very well that their fifth resolution, endorsing Pierce, will sink Judge Wells beyond the reach of the plummet. They care nothing for Wells; a good deal for Pierce. Their motto is, let those laugh who win!

Before considering the platform actually adopted at Augusta, it was proper to consider what it ought to have been.

A great outrage had been committed in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was due to the sentiment of the State, due to consistency, due to the democratic Legislature of 1854, due to the majority of our democratic delegation in Congress, that this outrage should be rebuked. But this was by no means all which the occasion required. While the Nebraska bill was pending, it would be sufficient to express opposition to it. But since the bill has become a law, something more was demanded. The question is, and it is the great, overshadowing question of the times, the question in comparison with which all others sink into absolute insignificance, what does the North mean to do? Will freedom for Kansas be insisted upon; will the admission of slave states from territories once dedicated to liberty be resisted to the last; or will the South, after a little harmless posturing and scolding to the North, be permitted to carry off the fruits of their treachery? What answers do men and parties among us, give to these questions? Answers the public would have and ought to have. The time for twaddlers and doughfaces had gone by. Every man and every party, who flatters at this tremendous crisis, should be cut down without mercy. If there was ever to be such thing as a North, it was now or never.

"Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

Mr. W., then read the fifth resolution adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Augusta on the 21st instant—

Resolved, That the National Administration by its faithful execution of the laws; by its admirable foreign policy and by its resolute maintenance of the old landmarks of the Democratic party, will command the respect and support of all true men. It being understood that this approval of the National Administration is expressive of no opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. W., said he always respected talent, as a matter of intellectual contemplation. In speaking or writing, real vigor was manifested by compressing a good deal into a small space. Tried by this test, the author of this resolution was entitled to high credit, for rarely, if ever, had Mr. W., known to be crowded into so small a compass, so many and such enormous lies. "Faithful execution of the laws." For three months, the territory of Kansas had been overrun by armed ruffians, and peaceable citizens lived there this day in terror for their property and their lives. The invasion of that Territory in the month of March, had been openly planned in public meetings in Missouri, during the whole previous winter. Where was the President? At Washington, deaf, dumb, struck with an official paralysis, never sending a musket or a man to the support of Gov. Reeder, and at this moment trumping up pretexts to remove Gov. Reeder, from his post, so that the bellies from Missouri may reign unopposed and absolutely supreme. "Admirable foreign policy." Did this mean the bombardment of Greytown? The Conference at Ostend? The appointment of Sule? The Galata Treaty, with its ten millions for a piece of territory absolutely worthless in itself, and which does not contain even the railroad route to the Pacific, which was the pretended motive for its acquisition? "Resolute maintenance of the old landmarks of the democratic party?" This intended, as to persons, or as to things? As to persons, did it mean the appointment of Caleb Cushing to a seat in the Cabinet? As to things, did it mean the abandonment of every single essential plank of the Baltimore platform?

Mr. W., said that impudence had degrees. In vulgar hands, it was mere impudence. At other times, it assumes greater proportions, and sometimes, as in this resolution, it even approached the magnificent and the sublime.

The soothsayers of ancient Rome found it no easy task to look each other in the face, while they practised their mummeries upon the people. The late Wm. Cobbett used this language in reference to one of his antagonists:

"He lied, and I knew that he lied, and he knew that I knew that he lied."

Mr. Cobbett was not a scholar, but his application of the extreme rigor of metaphysics would fall to detect a flaw, or an omission, in this statement of complete, mutual and reciprocating consciousness of a falsehood between the party uttering it, and the party to whom it was addressed. Upon the whole, it might be taken as the best possible description of the mental operations of the gentlemen at Augusta, when they devised and adopted this resolution.

The Convention at Augusta, after landing the Administration, took occasion to say that they express "no opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise." The South ought not to ask anything more than this of their northern adjuncts, and probably would not. The South had committed a great outrage, and was proceeding as rapidly as possible to appropriate the fruits of it. If the North remained silent and offered no resistance, the South would, doubtless, be entirely satisfied.

The gentlemen at Augusta expressed "no opinion" in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It was not conceivable that they had no opinion, in reference to a matter daily forced upon the attention of every reading man in the community. Clearly they had an opinion, but did not see fit to express it, and this might be for one of two reasons. If their opinion was unfavorable to the measure, they suppressed it lest they might offend the President. If their opinion was favorable, they suppressed it, lest they might offend the people of Maine. It was clear that they intended to cheat somebody; precisely whom, might be doubtful. To such miserable shifts had the once proud and gallant democracy of Maine been reduced!

It is well known that the last sentence of the resolution, was put on as a rider to propitiate a small minority of the Convention. The resolution, without this last sentence, was adopted in the Committee on resolutions by a vote of 13 to 1, and it may be presumed that about that proportion of the Convention itself, would have preferred the resolution without the rider. Manifestly, the rider altered nothing, or if anything, for the worse. Those who could be reconciled by it to the adulation of Pierce, must have "optics keen" indeed. Where they would go in the end, was probably truly predicted by the Bangor Democrat, although better things might still be hoped of some of them.

Mr. W. then read the following from the Bangor Democrat of June 25:

"We should have preferred the fifth resolve without the amendment and having been personally present we know it would

have passed by a large majority if forced to a vote, but the amendment was assented to in that spirit of kindness and concession which has ever marked the action of the party in this State, and we can but be gratified that the views of an honest, faithful, true-hearted minority of brethren have been respected. When the hour comes in which the principles of the administration and the national democracy are to be sustained in a Presidential contest, those men will be found in the very advance guard of the democracy."

Mr. W. repeated that he greatly feared that this prediction would prove too true, as to most of them. Men who professed to oppose the Nebraska fraud, but who still persisted in refusing to see what all the world beside saw, that the democratic organization was tending irresistibly to an adoption of the Nebraska policy of Pierce, must not complain if either their intelligence or sincerity becomes distrustful.

Having completed his review of the platform of the Augusta Convention, so far as it related to the Nebraska question, Mr. Weston proceeded to inquire what light, if any, the public had as to the personal opinions of Judge Wells himself. The convention at Saco, which nominated Judge Wells for Congress last summer, endorsed the Nebraska fraud up to the hilt, and was the only convention in Maine in 1854, as Mr. W. believed, which did so, saving and excepting a convention in Sagadahoc county. The Saco convention was controlled, as was well known, by the office holders from Portland, who went over to Saco in great force and numbers. They knew Judge Wells perfectly, and put him forward as their man. He ran as their man, and on their platform, and if he had any different opinions of his own, kept them to himself. His brother in New Hampshire is the special friend of Pierce, and another brother in Illinois is the very special friend of Judge Douglas. All this was indirect testimony. Of direct testimony, Mr. W. knew of none, except certain statements made in the convention at Augusta by Joseph Leland, Esq., of Saco. Mr. W. then read from the reported debate as follows:

"Mr. Leland said: I am myself a Nebraska man, and a full believer in the principles of the Nebraska bill; but as a member of the democratic party of Maine, I am opposed to introducing this subject at this time, for I think we shall be the losers by it. I have an intimate acquaintance with our nominees, Judge Wells, and I know that he views the matter as I do. [Know that with me, he believes in the theory and principle of the Nebraska bill, but thought the repeal of the Missouri Compromise at the time it was done, was a practical mistake.]"

Mr. W., said this reminded him of an opinion of the Maine Liquor Law, pronounced, (if the wags of the Boston Post are to be believed,) by Lieutenant Stebbins of the Massachusetts Militia. Lieut. Stebbins said he was "in favor of the Maine Law but opposed to enforcing any of its provisions!"

There was nothing further to be said upon this point, except that the public would continue to look anxiously to the Boston Post, and to Mr. Leland for further developments as to the views of Judge Wells and Lieut. Stebbins.

The position, both of the party and of the candidate, in reference to the Nebraska question, being thus laid, Mr. W., proceeded to inquire if there was anything else in the Augusta platform, which would reconcile reflecting Democrats to the support of Judge Wells. He examined that platform critically, in respect to the Liquor Law, and insisted that it presented no real issue. As nobody proposed to allow an unrestricted traffic in intoxicating drinks, the only substantial question was between licensing, as formerly, or prohibiting, as at present. Honest and discreet men differ on that question, and it was a fair question to take the sense of the people upon. The Augusta platform, however, raised no such question, and proposed no such issue, one way or the other. It concerned itself merely with the details of the prohibitory law now in force as unnecessarily severe. All this was proper matter for legislative consideration, but not proper matter for the popular forum. Principles might be settled by an appeal to the people, but details could never be so settled.

So far as Know Nothingism was concerned, Mr. W. concurred in condemning it. Secret political societies, with pledges and passwords, were not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, and were certain to run into dangerous mischiefs. Know Nothingism, however, never had much hold in Maine, and would soon cease to exist, or be deprived of its most obnoxious features. It was not necessary to get up an organized opposition to it, and by no means expedient to do so. Very many of the best men in the community, joined its ranks at one time. They would gradually and quietly leave it, and all the quicker if let alone. It was the height of folly, now to irritate their pride by obloquy and denunciation.

Mr. W. concluded by saying that he had now discharged the task he had imposed upon himself. To his fellow democrats who concurred with him in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an intolerable wrong, he had addressed himself fully and frankly, upon the duties which the emergency imposed. He knew how difficult it was to sever old political ties. It was in human nature to cast many a long, lingering look behind. Still, he submitted without fear, to the judgment of the candid, that the democratic organization had developed an unmistakable tendency to the support of the Nebraska policy of the President, and that men holding the views of that policy which he (Mr. W.) did, must leave that organization, sooner or later, and at latest next year. It is generally true, that what must certainly be done had better be done now.

The democratic organization of Maine had not yet adopted the Nebraska fraud as a part of its creed. As well might it be said that

have passed by a large majority if forced to a vote, but the amendment was assented to in that spirit of kindness and concession which has ever marked the action of the party in this State, and we can but be gratified that the views of an honest, faithful, true-hearted minority of brethren have been respected. When the hour comes in which the principles of the administration and the national democracy are to be sustained in a Presidential contest, those men will be found in the very advance guard of the democracy."

Mr. W. repeated that he greatly feared that this prediction would prove too true, as to most of them. Men who professed to oppose the Nebraska fraud, but who still persisted in refusing to see what all the world beside saw, that the democratic organization was tending irresistibly to an adoption of the Nebraska policy of Pierce, must not complain if either their intelligence or sincerity becomes distrustful.

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a man in Niagara river was in no danger, because the boat which carried him was yet two miles above the Falls. The current was certain and the catastrophe was certain and it was at most a question of time.

Reach the shore, said Mr. W., while you may and the best you may, and while it is not yet too late to heed the signals of friendly warning.

Mr. W. could, in no event, vote for Judge Wells. On this point, his own judgment was clear, and he believed that the Democrats present concerned with him. Beyond that, he confessed he did not see his way clearly. We might, said Mr. W., abstain from voting, or nominate a democratic anti-Nebraska candidate, or from the array of candidates presented by other parties, select that one, who might seem, upon the whole and under all the circumstances, best entitled to our suffrages. As to these matters, Mr. W. said he held himself open to advice and consultation with his friends.

## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, AUGUST 24, 1855.

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Election, Monday, Sept. 10.

Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ANSON P. MORRILL,

OF READFIELD.

For Senate,

JOHN MUNROE, Jr., of Livermore,

CALVIN FARRAR, of Waterford.

For County Commissioner,

J. S. POWERS, of Fryburg.

For County Attorney,

WILLIAM W. BOLSTER, of Dixfield.

For Clerk of Courts,

ELISHA WINTER, of Paris.

For County Treasurer,

THOMAS H. BROWN, of Paris.

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by the Republican State

Convention, at Augusta, Feb. 23d.

1. We, the people of Maine, members of the

Republican Party, assembled in State Convention, believing the question of human

freedom to be paramount to all other political questions now agitating our country,

herby declare the principles which have

brought us together, and for which we will

contend until they shall be adopted as a controlling element in the administration of our

National Government.

2. That the Constitution of the United

States was designed by the people who adopted it, to be a law of impartial liberty

to the full extent of the powers granted to the federal government.

3. That by the Constitution, Congress is

made the special guardian of the liberties of the people, inhabiting the District of

Columbia and the territories of the United States, and until it shall abolish slavery in

the former, and forever prohibit it in the latter, it remains false to the solemn trust

committed to its charge.

4. That it is the right and the duty of

Congress, in all acts for the admission of

new States into the Union, to prohibit forever the introduction of slavery therein.

Resolved, That in the ordinance of 1787,

coeval with the Constitution, and freely

renewed in both South and North for more than half a century, we have a practical

assertion by the whole people of the right and the duty of Congress to exclude slavery from

the territories. We now reassert this right and demand the discharge of that duty.

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri

Compromise by Congress and the present

National Administration, has been accomplished in violation of the plighted faith of the South, for the sole purpose of extending

slavery over the fertile regions of the North-west, and strengthening the power of slave-

holders in our government; and those North-

ern men who voted for that measure, have

betrayed the rights of the people whom they were chosen to represent.

Resolved, That while the policy of our

father, and the spirit of our institutions

urge us to give the hand of welcome to the oppressed people of other nations, who seek

freedom and homes on our shores, yet the debasement of the right of suffrage, by persons

of recently acquired citizenship, has grown to be such an alarming evil as to

demonstrate the necessity of a rigid enforcement of the long-established law of the

State, in not an alteration of the law itself.

Resolved, That the existence and execution of the Maine Temperance law is a vital

element in the organization and life of the

Republican party of this State, and is one of the chief safe guards of the lives, reputation,

property and homes of our people.

Resolved, That in Hon. ANSON P. MORRILL, our present governor, we have a

man who is devoted to the best interests of the State—thoroughly American, both in principle

and in feeling; an ardent friend and

supporter of the temperance reform; and

above all, an uncompromising opponent of the aggressions of the slave power. He is

emphatically the man of the people, and the

man for the times. We most heartily

commend him, therefore, to the suffrages of our

allow citizens for re-election.

### Gov. Morrill and his Administration.

From the moment that ANSON P. MORRILL came into the corruptions of the old Democratic party, all the way up to the present time, he has been most wantonly assailed, abused, and calumniated by those who have clung to the sinking fortunes of that once honored, but now degraded party.

The more he has been slandered by demagogues and corrupt trading politicians, the more the honest, untried rank and file of the people have honored him.

Honest men from all the old political parties, rallied round his standard and in spite of all opposition, in spite of both the old party organizations, triumphantly elected him to the gubernatorial chair. His election was a victory of principle over party, a triumph of the people over demagogues and political gamblers.

This result was not caused by party management, but was brought about in spite of it. It was not the work of politicians, but the people, the election of Gov. Morrill astonished the old party leaders, not only in the democratic, but whig organizations; but their astonishment was no greater than their rage. They saw in this that the charm was broken, and their power over the masses had departed, that the people had got tired of party drill and party management.

How to regain their lost power, was the first question that seemed to suggest itself to them, after their signal defeat. A systematic plan of operations was devised and put in force; and it was agreed not only to abuse Gov. Morrill, but to make an onslaught upon the party that elected him. In accordance with this arrangement, Gov. Morrill's administration has been attacked and pounced upon by all the old party bull-dogs in both the old political organizations, as they now exist, down to the meanest yelping cur that can be set on by the old worn out party hacks and demagogues, that lead off in their denunciations.

Every measure with which the present State Administration has had any thing to do, has been indiscriminately denounced. Every act of Mr. Morrill, or any of his friends, has been found fault with. Notwithstanding the blind, fanatical zeal of the old party leaders to make war upon the present State Government, they have found but little that has availed them anything. Understanding this, they have made a great bluster and noise about what has not been done, by either the Governor or his friends. For instance, they have shed barrels of crocodile tears, over the Bill which did not pass, denominated by them the "chopping up bill." We have no time now to discuss the merits or demerits of this Bill. Everybody who knows anything about its history, very well knows it was not a party measure. Dr. Tewksbury as chairman of a committee chosen by the Maine Medical Association, to procure the passage of some bill to aid in the science of anatomy, caused this matter to be introduced into the Legislature. The bill was drafted by a Whig man, was advocated on the floor of the House by a Whig man, and was defeated in the House mainly through the influence of a friend and supporter of Mr. Morrill. The State of Maine, Democratic Advocate, and other opposition papers, strongly advocated the passage of the bill in their columns. These are facts, and to ensure either Gov. Morrill or his Administration on account of this proposed law is measure in the extreme.

The same remark may, with a good deal of propriety be applied to the law which has been going up from the Wells party press, respecting the "unholy bill," as called, making grants of land to certain Library Institutions.

The Editors of the Kennebec Journal have been looking into this matter, and their article, which we published last week, shows the baselessness of the Wells party.

We will add that Mr. Hill of Bangor, the most moderate opponent of the Omnibus Bill in the House, and yet he was the Administration leader in the House.

These are fair specimens of the savage warfare that is now carried on by the Nebraskaists in Maine, against Gov. Morrill and his Administration.

These heartless demagogues and slanderers, can see no good "in Nazareth." They can see no difference between a Legislature that sits 108 days, from another that has a session of only 70 days. Is it nothing, that the people are saved the sum of SIXTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the industry of the last Legislature, when compared with that of 1851, which was kept in session six weeks by seven million Nebraska tools, for party purposes.

The Wells party can plunder the public lands, and give away FIFTY FIVE THOUSAND and then cry out mad-dog, against the Republican party, which has never appropriated a single acre for such purposes.

We challenge successful contradiction, when we say, that this State never had a more economical, prudent, and honest Administration than the present.

The treasury was never more carefully guarded, all the varied interests of the State never more industriously looked after, than they have been by the present State Government. Gov. Morrill has been a faithful public servant, the best interests of the State are in his hands, and the people of Maine will say so at the polls by triumphantly electing him, and hurling into eternal obscurity, as graceless set of political villains, as ever disgraced this, or any other member of this glorious Union.

The "ALLIANCE." The straight-whigs and Nebraska democrats were to hold their conventions, at Augusta, on the 23d. The Age publishes the call for the whig convention, with the remark that the Journal has abandoned its party, and the whigs would have no organ, but for its magnanimity. Are we to consider this as an admission that the Age and its party have hopped on to the old whig platform, and assumes the exclusive right to promulgate whig principles in their pristine purity, in Kennebec County?

The regulars will adopt anything that comes to hand, and dub it democratic, provided it will aid them in cheating the people into endorsing Pierce, Atkinson & Co., in their infernal crusade against the freemen of Kansas.

On Thursday, Deputy Marshal King, of Portland, visited the schooner, Ocean Ranger, from Portsmouth, and seized 21 kegs, containing about 400 gallons of liquor, and sent it to the lock up.

The members went home with an increased determination to fight it out.

The County must be redeemed, and the people are determined it shall be.

As a matter of course several names were presented as candidates, but after the selections were made, there was but one voice and one mind, to support the whole ticket, and elect them at the polls.

The two candidates for the Senate were nominated by handsome majorities on the first ballot, while after an informal ballot for County Commissioner, all the candidates selected for County officers were nominated by acclamation, not a single dissenting voice was found in the whole meeting.

There was not only harmony but enthusiasm in the Convention. Our friends from every section were in high spirits. From almost every town we heard the most cheering accounts, and after comparing notes and looking the ground all over, we have no doubt that if our friends do their duty, we shall come out of the fight victorious.

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### Our Candidates.

It is with an honest pride and pleasure, that we call the attention of the Republicans of Oxford, to the men they have selected for standard bearers in the coming contest.

JOHN MUNROE, JR., of Livermore, stands first on the Senatorial list. Mr. Munroe is a gentleman in the prime of life, a man whose honesty and moral worth has never been called in question. Although he labors with his hands for a livelihood, he has a well cultivated, evenly balanced mind, and is a man of decided talents and ability.

Mr. Munroe was formerly connected with the democratic party, but was among the first who came out in this County against the Walker and Holman Convention in 1852. Upon the great issues before the people he is all right.

Dr. CALVIN FARRAR, of Waterford, the other nominee for the Senate, is a gentleman of superior talents and education. A more noble hearted, high minded, honest man, cannot be found in the County. In addition to all this, he is decidedly one of the best public speakers in the State, and if elected, (as he certainly will be,) will take a high rank at the Senate Bar as a public debater. Like his colleague, he is a true man, perfectly reliable upon all the great questions of the day.

With Mr. POWERS, the candidate for Co. Commissioner, we never have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, but we are assured by his friends, who do know him, that he is honest, capable and true, well qualified for the position which the people of the County will undoubtedly assign him. He is said to be a man of stern integrity, and if elected will use all his influence to make a reform in the financial affairs of the County.

ELISHA WINTER, Esq., is nominated for reelection as Clerk of the Judicial Courts. It is hardly necessary for us to say what almost every body knows, that a more capable, honest and faithful public officer cannot be found than Mr. W. He has filled that office for the last three years with great credit to himself and the people of the County; hence he is universally popular, and will surely be re-elected. The only charge we have ever heard brought against Mr. Winter, is that he is too honest in dealing with certain men, who have none of that important commodity to spare themselves, and this charge they dare not utter publicly.

Wm. W. BOLSTER, Esq., is a young man of an honest heart, great industry, and good abilities; while in the scale of strict integrity and moral worth no man stands above him. Mr. Bolster is a well read lawyer, having a very respectable practice, and a good standing among his professional brethren. He will make an excellent County Attorney, and the fact that he was nominated for that place by acclamation, is a flattering proof of the confidence reposed in his integrity and fitness for the office by the Republican Convention. We are well acquainted with Mr. B., and can assure our friends that he is all right upon all the great questions of the day. He is just the man the people want for Co. Attorney, and must, and will be elected.

Of Dr. T. H. BROWN it is hardly necessary for us to speak. As Editor of this paper, for two years he "abook hands every returning week" with a large portion of the people of the County; and they know him like a book. With Dr. Brown we have been acquainted from our early boyhood, and we have intimately known him all the way along through life up to the present time.

If we were ever acquainted with a true man, he is one; and we but reiterate the common sentiment, coming both from political friends and foes, that a better selection could not have been made for County Treasurer. He is just the man to look out for the people's money, and is faithful in the discharge of every trust reposed in him.

Citizens of Oxford County, this is the ticket presented by the Republicans for your suffrages. They are all good men and true. Now let us go to work and elect them. The best interests of the County require it to be done. Fellow Republicans, let your motto now be: WORK! WORK! WORK! This will make victory certain.

Oxford Republican Convention.

This was a glorious gathering of the hard hands and honest hearts of good "Old Oxford." Every town, and nearly every plantation in the County and Senatorial district was represented.

Men, who in former years have acted in different political organizations, but who now think alike upon the great issues of the day, came together upon this occasion and pledged to each other a cordial co-operation in an earnest attempt to redeem the people of the County from the misrule of the Gun House Gophers, who have for years managed its financial affairs, and nearly ruined its best interest.

The greatest harmony characterized the proceedings throughout. Prior to the meeting there had been no secret caucus managing, no travelling round nights to drum up delegates to get for particular candidates. The people elected their delegates, sent them to the convention unpledged, and they carried no instructions in their pockets, but went there to select the best men, and by so doing look out for the best interests of the people.

As a matter of course several names were presented as candidates, but after the selections were made, there was but one voice and one mind, to support the whole ticket, and elect them at the polls.

The two candidates for the Senate were nominated by handsome majorities on the first ballot, while after an informal ballot for County Commissioner, all the candidates selected for County officers were nominated by acclamation, not a single dissenting voice was found in the whole meeting.

There was not only harmony but enthusiasm in the Convention. Our friends from every section were in high spirits. From almost every town we heard the most cheering accounts, and after comparing notes and looking the ground all over, we have no doubt that if our friends do their duty, we shall come out of the fight victorious.

The members went home with an increased determination to fight it out.

The County must be redeemed, and the people are determined it shall be.

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### Look Here.

The Wells party contend that the liquor question is all that is in issue in the present contest. If so, let us see what we really contend about. The Republican party are in favor of the GREAT PRINCIPLES OF PROHIBITION, as embodied in the Maine Law. As to the details of such a law there is a difference of opinion in the Republican ranks.

Now how is it with the democratic party? Take the record and see for yourselves. At their State Convention they resolved,

"That we are opposed to the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and in favor of suitable PROHIBITORY LAWS."

Judge Wells in his Gray speech, as published in the Eastern Argus, says,

"We want no dram shops, or tipping shops in our midst. On the contrary, we are strongly in favor of a prohibitory law of a just and equitable and honest character to exterminate such places and demoralize them as common nuisances."

Now, if Judge Wells is honest and speaks the honest sentiments of his party, pray what are we contending about? Nothing, what are the details of a prohibitory law? Is it not so? If Wells and his party are hypocrites and knaves in this business, say one thing, and mean another, that is another thing.

The liquor question, although put in issue by the Wells party, is not the great question. Although this is an important matter, very vital to the best interests of the people of the State, still, when compared with the great and glorious Union, shall be slaves or freemen; whether 16,000,000 freemen shall share and rule the future destiny of this Country, or whether 350,000 slaveholders shall continue to control every thing; whether this country is to be a democracy or a despotism. We repeat, the liquor question, when compared with these great issues sink into utter insignificance. The great principle of prohibition will prevail; and even should it fall one year, it would come up the next with renewed vigor; but if we suffer ourselves to be overcome by the slave oligarchy in the present contest, it will be an end of the liberties of the people of this country.

"We speak as to wise men; judge ye what we say."

Abuse of the Clergy.

The Wells party in Maine appear to be in great trouble about the Clergy. They publicly attack the profession as a body, and denounce them as knaves, libertines, hypocrites and deceivers. This they do in all their public journals, in their speeches, public and private, upon any and all occasions. This, too, is done in the most profane, vulgar and indecent terms.

And why is it? Have the clergy become all at once corrupted, or what have they done to merit such treatment? An answer to all this is found in the fact that they preach against sins in high places, and will not, as public ministers of the most High, act or vote with a party that goes in to extend slavery with all its train of unmitigated evils, and to break down all legal restraints upon the liquor traffic, thereby spreading, encouraging and extending the awful curse of intemperance all over the State. A political party that is so corrupt that the clergy as a body forsake it, ought to be destroyed.

The Clergy of Maine of all denominations are as learned, intelligent, virtuous a body of men as can be found in any State in the Union, and no better evidence of the moral degradation of a party can be produced, than the fact that they are avoided and shunned by this profession. Ministers of the Gospel can never be put down by the scoffers, demagogues and blabbers in the Democratic party; they may rave, rant and foam, and send out their Smiths, their Talbans and their Shepleys to harangue the people, abuse, calumniate and slander the Clergy, but it will avail them nothing.

The wanton, brutal attacks of the leaders of the so called democracy have been such, that no minister of the Gospel in good standing, would stultify himself by being seen at one of their meetings.

They would avoid them as they would the pestilence. This is the reason the Wells party could not get a minister of the Gospel to make a prayer at their meeting at Paris Hill on the Fourth of July.

How can a clergyman with any sense of propriety attend a meeting of this party, ask the blessing of Heaven upon it, and then sit down to hear blasphemous oaths, the Bible ridiculed, ministers denounced as adulterers, wolves in sheep's clothing, knaves and hypocrites? Let the Clergy of Maine and the members of their churches seriously consider these things, and then act as duty dictates.

The Rioters out of Breath.

We have carefully looked over the Weekly Argus of August 7th, and can find no lamentations about the murder of John Robbins, the first practical exponent of the Wells Platform; no howl of distress over his honorable grave; and we are forced to the conclusion that the mobsters have got out of breath. Is this as it may, their wind has held out much longer than we supposed possible, for a party constitutionally affected with a disease requiring spiritual stimulants, to be administered by the hands of political quacks and empirics. The only relic to perpetuate the awful tragedy in the Argus is the pompous Coroner of the bogus Inquest had returned the verdict of those patriots to Court. This is probably the last act of this twenty-one days' humbug; and their learned essay on manslaughter and bullet holes will be filed in the archives of the Court, a lasting monument to perpetuate the slaying of John Robbins, the untimely demise of democratic mobocracy in 1855. "Requiescat in Pace."

ACCIDENT. A young man, son of Dea. Stevens, of this town, while on an excursion in Woodstock, near Sigot, was seriously injured by the discharge of a gun, that he had with him. At the close of the day, when preparing to return, he placed the gun in the bottom of the wagon, and having occasion to draw it back for some purpose, struck the hammer against some object, and discharged the whole contents of the gun through his arm. The wound is very severe, but it is thought the limb may be saved.

All Hail, "Squatter Sovereignty!"

The Wells press in Maine are all applauding Frank Pierce for removing Gov. Reeder. When the President appointed Reeder, the pro-slavery press all over the country shouted and hurrahed. "It is an excellent appointment, one fit to be made, Reeder is a National democrat, goes for squatter sovereignty, and the democratic principles of the Nebraska bill;" and none threw up their caps in greater ecstasy than did the Pierce Press in this State. Well, Gov. Reeder went to Kansas, ordered an election in the Territory.

Atkinson, Pierce's right hand man in Missouri, gets up a mob in that State, and with his herd of drunken cut-throats and land pirates armed to the teeth, invades Kansas at every point; drives the actual settlers from the polls, elect from among their own number a mob Legislature, who subsequently must set all Constitutional laws at defiance, re-enact the Missouri Code, ESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN KANSAS, and pass other acts, just such as we should expect from a lawless gang of blood thirsty ruffians. Gov. Reeder vetoes their acts, and interposes the official power to protect the defenseless citizens of Kansas. What is the next move? Why, Gov. Reeder, the only remaining obstacle in the way, by which the mad schemes of Pierce, Atkinson and Stringfellow would be prosecuted, must be struck down. But some carcass must be got up to justify the "Deep delusion of his taking off."

So a false, groundless, malicious charge is alleged against him of speculating in Government lands. Under this sham, this false charge, the sneaking tool of the South, at the White House, removes the Governor, removes the very man he himself appointed—behinds him, because he tried to protect the people of Kansas against the land pirates of Missouri.



farm contains about 100 acres in a good state of cultivation—  
acres of which are in a good state of cultivation—  
one hundred acres in pasturing—the remainder in  
woodland, mostly covered with a fine and thrifty  
second growth. The farm has three hundred fine  
fruit trees, of choice varieties. Small farm is well  
watered with never failing springs, is very productive,  
and offers rare inducements to one wishing to  
devote himself to the agricultural profession.—  
Terms extremely reasonable.

WILLIAM W. LOTTEROP,  
By his Agent, LOTT HALL.

Summer, July, 1885. 24



## MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW PRESERVE. A correspondent sends us the following:

"I have lately been very busy making a new kind of preserve, which I may say is quite a discovery, to me at least, and which promises to insure me a plentiful supply of good, wholesome jam, for my family during the winter, at a price below the usual cost of preserves. It was, the other day, making some ordinary apple jam, and before finishing it, put in some blackberry juice, in order to give it a little color, and I was surprised at finding how much the preserve was improved by the addition; so much so that it might very easily be mistaken for damson jam. And as you will see, by the following propositions, the cost must be very small, wherever apples and blackberries are to be got. I put two quarts of the juice of blackberries—that is, I bring the berries up to a simmer for five minutes, and then strain them through a coarse cloth—about six pounds' weight of cut apples, and one pound of crushed lump sugar, and stew it up in the usual way, till the apples are softened down, and the mass becomes of the usual thickness. It is wholesome and good, and I thought that what was within any one's reach ought to be known."

[Godley's Lady's Book.

NEGRO ARISTOCRACY AT PARIS. The black nobility sent out by the Emperor, to represent the Kingdom of Hayti at the Paris Exposition, are making quite a stir in that gay city. *Mons. Gaudier*, the correspondent of the "Eclair-Union," writes that these ebony nobles consist of General Delra, principal Ambassador; General Count d'Eloa, Senator and Grand Chancellor of the Empire; the Viscount d'Eloa, his son; Baron Simon, Senator; the Count du Val, Senator; with a suit of *attache*, etc., etc.

These distinguished blacks have a great number of servants (of their own color) who are dressed entirely in white—cravats, trousers and all. They are lodged at a Hotel which was set apart for strangers of distinction, (the "Cercle"), and they dine at the public table, where they are exceedingly liberal in passing champagne to all the other distinguished strangers who eat with them. The amusement of the whole house is the exceeding familiarity with which the black servants treat their black masters—seldom giving even the Ambassador anything at table, without some remark of impudent comment on his wants or appetite. The decided preference of the colored nobles for the whitest of the female sex who can be induced to frequent their society, is considered curious.

NOTIONS OF BEAUTY. The Japanese women give their teeth, the Indians paint them red, while in Guzerat, the pearl of the teeth, to be beautiful, must be dyed black. The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eyebrows black, and lips blue. In Persia they paint a black streak round the eyes, and ornament their faces with blue and yellow, while the Hottentot women paint in compartments of red and black. Hindoo females, when desirous of appearing particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, turmeric, and grease. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother flattens the nose of her daughter. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, and a large fat nose. [Monthly Journal.

BIRDS AND INSECTS. Wilson Flegg, in a late number of Hovey's Magazine, makes five classes of insects, and as many of birds, acting as natural checks upon the increase of insects.

The swallows are the natural enemies of the swarming insects, living almost entirely upon them, taking their food upon the wing. The common martin devours great quantities of wasps, beetles and goldfinches. A single bird will devour five thousand beetles in a week. The moral of this is, that the husbandmen should cultivate the society of swallows and martins about his land and out-buildings.

The sparrows and wrens feed upon the crawling insects that lurk within the buds, foliage and flowers of plants. The wrens are pugnacious, and a little box in a cherry tree will soon be appropriated by them, and they will drive away other birds that feed upon the fruit, a hint that cherry growers should remember and act upon.

The thrushes, blue-birds, jays and crows prey upon butterflies grasshoppers, crickets, locusts and the larger beetles. A single family of jays will consume 20,000 of these in a season of three months.

The woodpeckers are armed with a stout, long bill, to penetrate the wood of trees, where the borers deposit their larvae. They live almost entirely upon these worms.

AN HONEST BOY. A negro boy, near the Patent Office, on Ninth street, yesterday, hastened to overtake a lady, whom he asked if she had not lost something. Placing her hand where her watch should have been, she hastily replied, "Yes; let me see what you have found?" "Oh, no, miss," said the boy; "you must give me a cent first." She gave him a piece of money, and he handed to her, apparently uninjured, a watch and appendage worth more than a hundred dollars. She gave him another piece of money, and the two persons thereupon parted with pleasant remembrances of each other. [National Intelligencer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE. A fashionable lady of our city required the services of one of our first physicians, which were rendered with a good will certainly, and with a pretty good degree of success. Meeting her soon after in company, Galen inquired what had been the result of his medication,—"on the whole?" "Excellent—excellent," replied she with great gratitude in her voice, and with eyes that swam in tears; "excellent, my dear doctor; why now I can dance till half after three in the morning and when I began your course, I couldn't possibly dance later than three o'clock without being utterly exhausted. I shall recommend all my friends to your care."

If you do what you should not, you will hear what you would not.

SEA SERPENT. We find in an exchange, the following account of a monster recently caught in Silver Lake, New York. It is from the correspondent of the New York Express. There has been much excitement in relation to the matter for some time past, several persons having seen him while fishing on the lake.

The snake, or animal, is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is a most disgusting looking creature. A thick slime covers his hideous length, a quarter of an inch thick, which, after being removed, is almost instantly replaced by exudation. The body of this creature is variable in size. The head is about the size of a full-grown calf; within eight feet of the head the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size, however, as it recedes from the head, until the body of the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the center, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off toward the tail, which ends in a fin which is three feet across, or closed in a sheath. Along the belly, from the head to the tail, are double rows of fins, a foot in length—not opposite each other, but alternately placed.

The head is a most singular affair. The eyes are very large, white, staring and terrible. Attached to the edge of the upper and lower lip, which are like those of a human being, a transparent film or membrane is seen, while it protects the eye of the animal, does not interfere with its vision. He has no nostrils or gills, apparently. The mouth of this serpent, or whatever it may be, is underneath—is almost a counter-part of the mouth of the fish called a sucker, possessing the same valvular power, pulled up; but it can be stretched so as to take in a body of the diameter of a foot or a foot and a half. No teeth can be discovered.

A hard, bony substance extends in two parallel lines around the upper, and lower part of the head. His color is a dusky brown on the sides and back, but underneath the belly, it is of a dirty white. It is sinuous like a snake, but has along its back and on each side a row of hard substance, knob-like in shape—the largest raised four inches from the surface of the body—extending from head to tail.

SECOND LOVE. "Do you believe in second love, Mister McQuade?" "Do I believe in second love? Humph, if a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet? and when it is gone, don't he want another pound? and isn't that pound sweet, too? Truth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

A midshipman asked a priest to tell the difference between a priest and a jackass. The priest gave it up. "One wears a cross on his back and the other on his breast," said the midshipman. "Now," said the priest, "tell me the difference between a midshipman and a jackass."

The midshipman gave it up, and asked what it was. The priest said he did not know of any.

"Yot Forget Me." A good joke is told at the expense of one of our church going citizens, who is the father of an interesting family of children, and among them a bright boy numbering four or five summers, the pet of the household, and unanimously voted the drollest little mischief alive.

On Saturday night he had been bribed to keep peace and retire to bed an hour earlier than usual, with the promise that on the morrow he might go with the family to church. On Sunday morning it was found inconvenient to put the youngest through the usual course of washing and dressing necessary for his proper appearance at the sanctuary, and the family slipped off without him. They had not however more than become comfortably seated in their pew, when in walked the youngster with nothing on but a night wrapper and a cloth cap.

"You forgot me," said he in a tone loud enough to be heard all over the church. The feelings of the parents can be more easily imagined than described. [Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

If a small boy be called a lad, it is proper to call a bigger boy a ladder!

Reason governs the wise man, and eadles the fool.

The big type. An opera-singer failed to appear at a late opera, because he was "disposed" on account of the small type in which his name appeared in the programme.

The Delaware and New Jersey papers say the peach crop never was more abundant than this season. The trees are in many instances overloaded with fruit.

The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat says that the cry crop of that State will this year amount to 600,000 bushels. It has been of late years considered rather a bad crop in that State.

A young gentleman having made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of Italian, addressed a few words to an organ-grinder, in his purest accent. He was astonished at receiving the following response:—"I no speak Inglis."

An ingenious Londoner has taken out a patent for tipping cigars with an ignitable composition capable of being fired by friction, so that when a smoker wishes to light a cigar, he has only to rub it against any hard substance.

Expressive silence. "Small thanks to you," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this case." "Ah, sir," replied the conscious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

The raciest book of the day is *Christie Johnson* by Chas. Reade, the author of *Peg Woffington*. A young lord proposes to marry his cousin, she replies: "The man I marry must have two things, virtues and vices you have neither—you do nothing and hum tunes and dance, dangle." Take another, "The fortunate man, is he, who, born poor, or nobody, gradually works up to wealth and consideration and having got much done before he finds they were not worth so much trouble."

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

THE most aggravated cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH, are cured by the Canker Balm, and a few drops of the Canker Balm, applied to inflamed or swollen gums, particularly in the gums of children while teething, it gives immediate relief.

Canker in the mouth, throat, stomach, or bowels, it requires but a few drops of the Canker Balm, or Sore Throat, it is an unequalled remedy. As a remedy for hemorrhoids, it gives almost instantaneous relief.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Also sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. Sold by ANDREWS & BATES, and JOHN DRESSER'S Ladies' Shoe Store, 25 Paris Hill.

Sold by W. A. RUST, M. D., So. Paris. 16

The Reason why Down's Elixir  
SO OFTEN CURES,  
AFTER OTHER MEANS HAVE FAILED.

1st.—It is *permanently* expectorant; its effect is to loosen the cough, and enable you to raise easily and freely.

2d.—It acts *powerfully* upon the *Perspiratory organs*, causing the skin to become moist and healthy, and discharging a vast amount of impurities of the system, by the pores of the skin.

3d.—It *disinfects*, driving off by the *respiratory organs*, a portion of the disease.

4th.—It has a *slight Cathartic tendency*, regulating the bowels and removing costiveness (this revenue effect being produced by nearly all pulmonary medicines.)

5th.—It is a *great Blood Purifier*, thus, as an Expectorant, and through the various functions of the skin, the kidneys, the bowels, and the blood, it thoroughly renovates the system, removing disease, quickens to healthy action every part, and restores vigor and tone to the whole system.

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## A Word to the Afflicted!

A vast amount of suffering is occasioned

by a diseased state of the organs of the head and

the membranes passing leading from the head

into the throat, such as Headache, Giddiness,

Deafness, Whistling and Buzzing sensations,

and many other ailments.

Do not neglect these symptoms, but at once

use the following medicine, and you will find

it to be the most effectual preventative and

CURE for this whole class of complaints, of any

yet discovered.

Look out for Gridley's Counterfeit.

Every bottle of the genuine has on the label

the name of Charles B. Gridley, of Middlebury, N. Y.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

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ATWELL'S  
HEALTH RESTORER.

Vegetable, Physical Jaundice Bitters.

FOR THE CURE OF

Jaundice, Bilious Complaints,

Liver Complaint, Headache,

Indigestion, Loss of Appetite,

Constipation, General Debility,

Cold, Fever, &c.,

Good for all ages, sexes & conditions!

NO HUMBUG!!

In January last I felt with R. H. & C. of Gor-

ham, and since then, I have been

using your Health Restorer, and

it has long been sold, and they have had several

dozen bottles, since.

It acquired a reputation there, in this way. Mr.

Moulton, a resident of the village, had long been

afflicted with

SEVERE HEADACHES,

Caused by Derangement of the Liver, Food Stomach,

Irregular condition of the bowels, &c.

He tried the Health Restorer, and said it was

the best medicine he had ever used—that it did

him more good than all the medicines he had ever

used.

Others tried it and pronounced the same judg-

ment, and it has thus become a Standard Medi-

cine. This is only one case of many that we might

give like it, in towns where the Health Restorer

is selling rapidly, and everybody likes it, as all

who try it, for there is no humbug about it.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

None genuine without my lithographic signature

on the label.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. Hotel,

Portland, Sold in Paris, by ANDREWS & BATES,

and JOHN DRESSER. South Paris, by W. A. RUST, M. D.

DR. PETTIT'S

## American Eye Salve!

From the statement of

REV. C. B. M. WOODWARD,

Of Newbury, N. Y.

"It was in the fall of 1849, I first became acquainted with the American Eye Salve. I had been for nearly twenty years severely afflicted with Sore and Weak Eyes, the effect of having the measles at an adult age.

A daughter of mine had been, for two years, troubled with Weak Eyes, and was cured by the Salve; a part of the time confined in a dark room.

For the first eight years after I had the measles, I had used many medicines, but to no good effect, that I had but little confidence in such preparations—had absolutely refused to use them. I was at last persuaded to give it a trial.

I let my daughter try it. It cured her eyes. I gave some to my wife, and she was cured. It gave perfect satisfaction. 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 storms of Winter and dust of Summer with the naked eye.

A little girl of 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. Hotel, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

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## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY,

the 21st inst., the Steamers AT-

LANTIC, Capt. GEORGE

KNIGHT, FOR NEW

CITY, Capt. F. A. TAYLOR, will run as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Rail Road Wharf every

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

at 7 o'clock P. M.; and Central Wharf, Boston, on

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Cable Passage, \$1.00

Deck " 75

N. B.—Each Boat is furnished with a large

number of State Rooms for the accommodation of Ladies

and Families, and is provided with a large

number of tables, and every requisite for the

comfort of the passengers, and the convenience of

arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will be

avoided. The Boat arrives in season for the passengers to

take the earliest train out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage

to an amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that

personal baggage, not exceeding \$100, and paid for

at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional

value.

Freight taken at low rates.

L. BILLINGS Agent.

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## BOUNTY LAND!

OFFICERS, Soldiers, Seamen and Marines,

in any of the War in which this Country

has been engaged, and who are entitled to the

Land of the Revolution.

Entitled to Bounty Land,

Can have their Claims properly presented, on ap-

plication to the undersigned.

LOCATION OF CLAIMS!

They are also prepared, in connection with

Messrs. Wm. Deering, Elisha Moore and Augustus

Morse, acting as Land Agents, under the firm

of DEERING & MORSE, at Marlboro, Illinois, to

locate all the Claims. They are prepared to

PURCHASE LAND WARRANTS.

Giving in all cases, the highest market price.

L. T. BROTHERY,

JAMES DEERING.

South Paris, March 16th, 1855.

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English & American Patent Medicines.

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Surgical and Dental Instruments, Mineral

Tooth, Gold Fill, &c., also Trusses, Supporters

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WANTED, 500 men, with a capital of

\$25 to \$100, to travel in every State

and Territory, and to sell the United States

and British Provinces, in light, easy and respectable

business. Those who are now engaged in the

business are making good pay, and are well

paid from two to ten dollars per day, and a return of all

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For further particulars inquire personally of

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Surveying Draining Swamps and Wet Lands,

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