The Oxford Democrat.

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Agricultural.

"SPEED THE PLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

Special Notice.

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

Fair and Show at Canton.

We are sorry to say that in consequence of the violent storm the day preceding and during the exhibition, it was nearly a failure. Except neat stock and horses, there was next to nothing on exhibition. There was a very little, but very excellent butter and cheese, a few fine samples of domestic manufactures, of fruit, agricultural implements, etc. The plowing and drawing matches came off in the presence of a very respectable number of persons, under a forest of umbrellas, while the rain poured down in torrents. Of bulls, cows, boilers, steers, oxen and horses, there were as fine specimens as ever graced a show in this County, and give an account of what the exhibition would have been under favoring circumstances.

The business of the society was transacted with perfect unanimity, and a goodly number participated in its doings. The agricultural conference was devoted mainly to the consideration of the different kinds of food and the feeding of animals, in the discussion of which a goodly number of gentlemen participated.

In our next we hope to be able to present the Secretary's report of the Society's doings.

My Suffolks.

You little beauties!. So white and clean, with your short heads, little point'd ears and thick necks, I love to look on you. And they so amiable and intelligent are you, that you seem ready to converse with me, had you the gift of speech. You have had the largest liberty, and gone where you pleased, but so mischief is in your bones to be worked about in the flesh. I know indeed one day you found that beautiful pear, and tolled your little teeth on its fair surface and rolled it in the dirt, but sure I am, it was done with no evil intent. It grew resting on the ground, and you mistook it for fallen fruit, to which you knew you had a lawful claim. I have watched you from the time of your little legs, and seen how you have grown, till now you are almost huge. I have seen you wander friendly through the garden and field, poking your little noses under every stone, making a prey of every rustling cricket, and among the husks of every fallen ear of corn. But you are another's, and you and I must part. May your new master treat you as kindly as I have done, and give you a pleasant home and enough to eat, and prove to be the kind that promises to abuse you.

Fair and Shew at Lewiston.

We must beg pardon of our Androscoggin friends for our non-appearance at their fair as was expected. We were at Canton, the river impassable, and the storm so severe on Thursday morning we thought it too bad to drive a horse through it twenty-five miles. We thought it would do the horse more harm than our speech would do our friends at Lewiston good, and so staid where we were.

Time to read—Sensible Hints.

"Do you take the Rural?" said I to a hard-working "Son of the Soil," not long since. "No; I would be glad to, but I have so much work to do I cannot possibly find time to read it." And a thousand others make the same excuse.

People say I perform as much manual labor as any person in town, and yet I "find time" to read three weeklies and two monthlies, attend to correspondence, and during the winter season read much miscellaneous matter; all done not because I am "smarter" than other folks, but by "economizing time." Place a paper or book in some handy spot, and if you have to wait a few minutes for your meals, read a paragraph. When you go to mill, or the shop, slip a paper into your pocket, and instead of lounging about, read the doings of this great world. A half an hour or an hour may be profitably employed every evenings in reading, as sleep is much more refreshing after the body is partially rested than to drop immediately into heavy, stupid slumber.

Brother Farmers, how long shall we hear it countingly said "He is only a farmer?" How long shall we be the mere tools of shrewd, wire pulling politicians? Till by Self-culture, we learn to do our own thinking. The mind must have proper nutriment and exercise as well as the body, or else it will become dwarfed and diseased.

[Rural New Yorker.

LIME WILL DESTROY SORRELL. Edmund Ruffin gives, in the last number of the Southern Planter, the experience of thirty-four farmers, on the subject of lime as a remedy against sorrell. Their experience is from nine to thirty six years, and their unanimous opinion is, that marling or liming, in proper manner and quantity, will entirely destroy the growth of sorrell, and prevent its return.

QUANTITY OF LIME IN BURNT SHELLS. One hundred and eight bushels of oyster shells will make seventy bushels of quick lime, which will slake to one hundred and twenty-five bushels.

REPORT OF D. FORBES.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.

To the Oxford County Agricultural Society, in session in Canton, Oct. 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: In conformity with the requirements of the law under which you elected me a member of the late Board of Agriculture of the State of Maine, I submit the following report.

Although disabled by an accident, so as to be unable to walk, I met with the Board at Augusta, and was not absent from a single session. Of our doings while there, you were duly advised through the papers of the day. The only thing I need say is, that the Board wishes its hands clean of all participation in the framing of the bill that is now the law in relation to Agricultural and Horticultural societies. All the main features of that bill, were adopted and recommended by the Board; but it was not guilty of the superlative folly of placing them in any such connexion as they stand in that law. As you may know, these provisions were embodied in three distinct and independent bills, as reported by the Board. Who is responsible in the premises, I know not and care not. I only wish it distinctly understood, that I had no part in making up such an incongruous and impracticable conglomeration as that law is; and to express the hope that the next legislature will do itself the honor, and the State and the cause of Agriculture the service, to enact substantially, the three bills reported by the Board, last winter, and that it will add thereto an appropriation to one of our colleges or one of our academies, for the establishment of a department of organic Chemistry, where our farmers may obtain the analyses of their soils and manures free of charge. This is now a most important consideration in the agricultural progress of this State.

The law under which I was elected, makes it my duty, to suggest such matters for the consideration of the association, as I may deem its interests require. In conformity with this requirement, I propose the following:

1. *The necessity and means of improving the finances of the Society.*

The necessity of devising some means of increasing the funds of the society, every man who has anything to do with managing its affairs knows and feels. From the insufficiency of funds, not only are our premiums meager in number, but insignificant in amount. Beside, some of our most important interests are not recognized at all in our list of premiums. For example, no encouragement is offered for general farm improvement—a matter of far more importance to the prosperity of our agricultural interests than all the other matters on the list. So of reclaiming swamp lands, under draining, etc. The reason assigned for this is the want of funds sufficient to enable the committee to offer a premium worthy of the subject. Ought this to be so? Most certainly not.

1. *I would propose the two following means of increasing our funds.*

To change the terms of membership, so as to require the payment of one dollar a year to constitute a person a permanent member or the payment of ten dollars at any one time to make an individual a life member. These are the terms of membership in all flourishing Agricultural Societies in all parts of the country, so far as I know; and wherever the arrangement we now have is adopted, the societies are in a languishing condition, and are in an embarrassed state. They have to depend on the addition of new members and the contributions from the people where the fair and show may be held to maintain its funds. Funds from this source, after a few years, as a matter of necessity, rapidly diminish; and the embarrassment of the society multiply with its years of existence, instead of diminishing as they should.

2. I would recommend that our fair and show be permanently located at some central and conveniently accessible point in the county; that a piece of land be procured of not less than six or more than ten acres, for the society's use; that it be inclosed by a fence twelve feet high, and a suitable building, erected for the exhibition of manufactured articles, fruits, flowers, &c., and that an admission fee of ten cents be charged to all persons not members of the society. The experience of all our most flourishing societies, show that this is the most effectual, as well as convenient means of raising funds; and that this will give ample means effectually and permanently to secure all necessary funds.

2. *The union of the two Societies in this County.*

I would propose the appointment of a committee to confer with the West Oxford Agricultural Society at its meeting next week in Porter, and propose a union of the two societies; and that said committee be authorized to propose as a condition of the union, that the fair and show shall be located at such point as a committee of equal numbers from each society may designate. With such a condition I think that society would gladly unite with us, which I need not say would greatly contribute to the interests of both.

3. *I would recommend that the principle on which premiums are offered be changed.*

It is perfectly notorious that very little that is really of any practical value, is derived from our fairs and shows. The reason of this I apprehend is, that the premiums are offered merely and solely for the largest crops. The consequence of this is, that the crops which secure our premiums, are not the result of design—the intelligent application of means to ends, but of mere accident. The application for a premium was not a part of the design when preparing the ground and planting the seed, but an after thought suggested by what the crop happened to be. Hence no body gets any information to help them, do the same thing for themselves.

Instead of our present plan, I would propose that our premiums on crops be offered for the best conducted experiment in raising them, instead of for the largest crop. Let the premium be offered for the best conducted experiment in raising the largest crop of corn on the smallest piece of ground, not less than one half an acre, at the least expense for labor and fertilizers. So of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, &c., requiring in the case of Peas and Beans not more than one fourth of an acre.

I would recommend several additions to our list of premiums.

For the best conducted experiment in reclaiming swamp muck, the scrapings of the chip-yard, weeds and all other vegetable substances for application to our soil; for general farm improvement, including tillage, mowing, pasture and woodlands, for reclaiming swamp land, not less than two acres, most effectually; for the best executed underdraining of not less than three acres; for the most efficient and economical appropriation of the various fertilizing matters to be derived from the farm house, such as bones, soap suds, waste brine, feces urine, sink wash, &c.; for the young orchard of not less than two acres, the soonest brought into bearing; for the half acre of ground planted to fruit trees, which shall be made to produce the greatest quantity of fruit the first six years, from the setting of the trees; for the best and most effectually conducted experiment in renovating and making productive an old orchard; for the best fruit garden, of not less than one eighth of an acre, producing the greatest variety and best fruit. In all of these cases I would recommend that in awarding premiums, the expense be taken into account, and that they be awarded to the best result at the least cost.

I would recommend that a premium be offered for the three best cows produced by systematic breeding from our native stock in ten years; for the best yoke of oxen not less than four years of age; the best bull not less than two years old, and the best calf not less than five months old, all from native stock; for a plan of the most convenient group of farm buildings; for a plan of the most convenient and cheapest barn; for a piggery; for a poultry house and yard; for a granary, work-shop and corn crib; for a plan of the most convenient and least expensive farm-house; for the best essay on the nature, properties and uses of manures and their application, on the cultivation of the cereal grains, on the cultivation of root crops and its advantages, on the value of swamp muck and the scrapings of the chip-yard as fertilizers and their preparation, and on the structure of farm buildings.

I would also recommend, that in the plowing match hereafter, all single teams be excluded, as totally insufficient to break up ground as it should be done, and that in awarding premiums for plowing, committees take into account the cost of doing the work as well as the manner in which it is done; also that a premium be offered for the best and most expeditious spading; for the best sample, and most speedily executed ditch, not less than ten feet in length and three and one half feet deep, preparatory to laying an under drain, to be done in the presence of the committee on the days of the fair and show.

I would recommend that in all awards for farm produce and farm operations, the premiums be given to the greatest results at the least cost of labor and material. The reason of this is, that it is of as much consequence to know how to produce the greatest results at the least cost, as to know how merely to produce the greatest results. Give almost any man all the means he may desire, and he can secure great results. But the great practical question is, and must be with the mass of our farmers, "will it pay?" How can we produce the greatest results, and at the same time make them in the highest degree remunerative? And it seems to me, one of the most important aims of our Agricultural societies should be to settle such questions as these.

With my thanks for the honor you have conferred on me, in making me your Representative in the Board of Agriculture of my native State, and begging pardon for all errors, both of omission and commission, I respectfully submit this as my report.

ANIMAL SAGACITY. In the immense forests of North America, the moose-deer is hunted by the Indians with such relentless perseverance, that all the instincts of the quadruped are called forth for the preservation of its existence. Tanner, a white man who lived thirty years in the woods, thus describes the extraordinary extent of the moose's vigilance: "In the most violent storm, when the wind and the thunder and the falling timber are making the loudest and most incessant roar, if a man, either with his foot or his hand, breaks the smallest dry limb in the forest, the moose will hear it; and though he does not always run, he ceases eating and rouses his attention to all sounds. If, in the course of an hour, or thereabouts, the man neither moves nor makes the least noise, the animal may begin to feel again, but does not forget what he has heard, and is for many hours more vigilant than before."

They who excel in strength, are not most likely to show contempt of weakness. A man does not despise the weakness of a child.

Preservation and Ripening of Fruit.

The following remarks are from an address by Hon. M. P. Wilder, before the American Pomological society:

There is but one topic to which I will advert; the preservation and ripening of fruit.

Much progress has been made in this art within a few years, and important results have been attained. The principle has been settled that the ripening process can be controlled. Autumnal fruits have been kept and exhibited the succeeding spring. We have seen the Seckel, Bartlett, and Louise Bonne de Jersey pears, in perfection in January, and even later. The maturity of fruits depends on saccharine fermentation. This is followed by other fermentations, as the vinous and acetous. To prevent these, and preserve fruit in all its beauty, freshness and flavor, the temperature must be uniform, and kept below the degree at which the fermentation or the ripening process commences, especially summer pears. A summer pear ripened on the tree is generally inferior. In respect to the latter, Mr. Barry, editor of the Horticulturist, has so aptly expressed my own sentiments, that I use his language.

"The process of ripening on the tree, which is the natural one, seems to act upon the fruit for the benefit of the seed, as it tends to the formation of woody fibre and farina. When the fruit is removed from the tree at the very commencement of ripening, and placed in a still atmosphere, the natural process seems to be counteracted, and sugar and juice are elaborated, instead of fibre and farina. Thus, pears which become mealy and rot at the core when left on the tree to ripen, become juicy, melting and delicious when ripened in the house."

Various fruit houses have been built both in this country and in Europe, and experience shows that their object can be attained only by a perfect control of the temperature, moisture and light. Hence, they must be cool, with nonconducting walls, or a room within a room. Thus the external atmosphere, which either starts the saccharine fermentation or conveys the agents which produce it, can be admitted or excluded at pleasure. It is possible, however, to preserve the temperature at so low a degree as to destroy, especially with some varieties of the pear, the vitality, and therefore all power ever to resume the ripening process. Experience proves that for the common varieties of the apple and pear about to degrees of Fahrenheit is the temperature best suited to hold this process in equilibrio. The proper maturing of fruit thus preserved demands skill and science. Different varieties require different degrees of moisture and heat, according to the firmness of the skin, the texture of the flesh, and the natural activity of the juices. Thus, some varieties of the pear will ripen at a low temperature and in a comparatively dry atmosphere; while others, as the Easter Beurre, are improved by a warm and humid air.

Some varieties of the pear, ripening with difficulty, and formerly esteemed only second rate, are now pronounced of excellent quality, because the art of maturing them is better understood.

But so many experiments have been tried, or are in progress, and so much has been written on this branch of our subject, that I need not enlarge except to say that the art of preserving and ripening fruit in perfection involves so much scientific knowledge as to require great attention and care; and until its laws are more fully developed, must be attended with considerable difficulty. I therefore commend it to your special attention, as second in importance only to the raising of new varieties.

Toads.

A correspondent of the Cambridge Chronicle puts in a plea for toads, and justifies his partiality, by the following, which we extract from his communication:

"We have in our garden a small nursery of plum trees, which have been nearly destroyed by the canker worms. Last season we commenced shaking them off. One day we observed many toads about these trees, that on our approach became frightened and retreated in great haste to their retreats in the neighboring bushes. Soon finding that they were not pursued, they commenced hopping back, and caught with avidity each canker worm, as it descended on its tiny thread. We counted at one time thirty immediately round our feet. Day after day we fed them with their favorite food, and they became so tame as to follow us, watch our hand, and take the worm from our fingers."

This is new to us, though it may not be to many of our readers; but whatever taste the toad may have for canker worms, we are quite sure that it does a world of good in a garden by destroying earth worms, of which it eats large numbers. We once tried to surfeit a toad with earth worms but our patience was appeased, and we have always held that to destroy one of those disgusting looking reptiles was doing one's grounds a deal of injury. There is no charge brought against the toad but its disagreeable appearance, and it might well quote the old saw to those who despise it without seeking to learn its real value—looks are nothing, behavior is all.

PROFITS OF ORCHARDS. A distinguished agriculturist, who has 1000 apple trees, and intends to set out as many more, says, that if apples will sell at 25 cents per bushel, they are his most profitable crop; and if they will not sell, they are the cheapest food he can raise for all kinds of animals.

[Maine Farmer.

Complete every part of an operation as you proceed.

MISCELLANY.

Never twit a Boy for what he cannot Avoid.

Incidents trifling in themselves often have an important influence in determining the character of life. A word spoken in season, a cruel taunt, wounding the heart of its core, have been the turning points in destiny, and put a young mind on the high road to fortune, or sent it downward to ruin. Almost every person can recall some occurrences in early life which gave tone and impulse to effort, and imbued the mind with principles whose influence is even now controlling. We give place to the following true narrative, as an illustration of this fact, and because it inculcates a truth which every man, woman and child may profitably bear in mind:

Years ago, when I was a boy, it was customary, and probably is now to some extent among district schools in the country, to have spelling schools during the winter term. These gatherings were always anticipated with great interest by the scholars, as at those times was to be decided who was the best speller. Occasionally one school would visit another for a test of scholarship in this regard. Ah! how the little hearts would throb, and big ones thump, in their anxiety to beat the whole.

Once on a time, a neighboring school sent word to ours, that on a certain day in the afternoon, they would meet in our school house for one of these contests. As the time was short, most of the other studies were suspended, and at school and at home in the evenings, all hands were studying to master the monosyllables, disyllables, polysyllables, abreviations, &c., &c., which the spelling-book contained.

At length the day arrived, and as our visitors were considered rather our superiors our fears and anxieties were proportionately great. The scholars were ranged in a standing position, on opposite sides of the house, and the words pronounced to each side alternately, and the scholar that "missed" was to sit down. His game was up.

It did not take long to thin the ranks on both sides. In a short time our school had but eight on the floor, and theirs but six. After a few rounds, the contest turned in their favor, as they had four standing to our two. For a long time it seemed as though these six had the book "by heart." At length the number was reduced to one on each side. Our visitors were represented by an accomplished young lady, whose parents had recently arrived in town, and ours by who had set up light after night, while my mother, with no other light than that produced by pine knots pronounced my lesson to me. The interest of the spectators was excited to the highest pitch, as word after word was spelled by each. At length the young lady missed and I stood alone. Her teacher said she did not understand the word. She declared she did; that the honor was mine, and that I richly deserved it. That was a proud moment for me. I had spelled down both schools and was declared victor. My cheeks burned, and my brain was dizzy with excitement.

Soon as the school was dismissed, my competitress came and sat down by my side and congratulated me on my success, inquired my name and age, and flatteringly predicted my future success in life.

Unaccustomed to such attentions, I doubtless acted as most little boys would under such circumstances, injudiciously. At this juncture, Master G., the son of the rich man of our neighborhood, tauntingly said to me, in the presence of my fair friend and a number of boys from the other school—"Oh, you needn't feel so big—your folks are poor, and your father is a drunkard."

I was happy no more—I was a drunkard's son—and how could I look my new friends in the face? My heart seemed to rise up in my throat, and almost suffocated me. The hot tears scalded my eyes—but I kept them back; and soon as possible quietly slipt away from my companions, procured my dinner basket, and, unobserved, left the scene of my triumph and disgrace, with a heavy heart, for my home. But what a home. "My folks were poor, and my father was a drunkard." But why should I be reproached for that? I could not prevent my father's drinking, and, assisted and encouraged by my mother, I had done all I could to keep my place in my class at school, and to assist her in her worse than widowhood.

Boy as I was, I inwardly resolved never to taste of liquor, and that I would show Master G., if I was a drunkard's son, I would yet stand as high as he did. But all my resolves could not allay the gnawing grief and vexation proceeded by this taunting word and haughty manner. In this frame of mind—my head and heart aching, my eyes red and swollen—I reached home. My mother saw at once that I was in trouble, and inquired the cause. I buried my face in her lap, and burst into tears. Mother seeing my grief, waited until I was more composed, when I told her what had happened, and added passionately, "I wish father wouldn't be a drunkard, so we could be respected as other folks." At first, mother seemed almost overwhelmed, but quickly rallying, said:

"My son, I feel sorry for you, and regret that your feelings have been so injured. G., has twitted you about things you cannot help. But never mind, my son. Be always honest; never taste a drop of intoxicating liquor; study and improve your mind. Depend on your own energies, trusting in God, and you will, if your life is spared, make a useful and respected man. I wish your father, when sober, could have witnessed the scene, and realized the sorrow his course brings on us all. But keep a brave heart, my son. Remember you are responsible only for your own faults. Pray God to keep you, and don't grieve for the thoughtless and unkind reproaches, that may be cast on you on your father's account."

This lesson of my blessed mother, I trust, was not lost upon me. Nearly forty years have gone since that day, and I have passed many trying scenes, but none ever made so strong an impression on my feelings as that heartless remark of G's. It was so unjust and so uncalled for. Now, boys, remember always to treat your mates with kindness. Never indulge in taunting remarks toward any one, and remember that the son of a poor man, and even a drunkard, may have sensibilities as keen as your own.

But there is another part to this story. The other day a gentleman called at my place of business, and asked if I did not recognize him. I told him I did not. "Do you remember," said he, "of being at a spelling-school at a certain time, and a rude, thoughtless boy twitted you of poverty and being a drunkard's son?" "I do most distinctly," said I. "Well," continued the gentleman, "I am that boy. There has not probably a month of my life passed since then, but I have thought of that remark with regret and shame, and as I am about leaving for California, perhaps to end my days there, I could not go without first calling on you, and asking your forgiveness for that act." Boys, I gave him my hand as a pledge of forgiveness. Did I do right? You all say yes. Well, then, let me close as I began. Boys, never twit another for what he cannot help.

UNCLE JOSEPH.

The Love Cure—A Sketch from Life.

BY OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

I had already had some skill and notoriety in my treatment of pulmonary complaints, and travelling North one summer for health and rest, I stopped for a few weeks at a beautiful little village near the St. Lawrence, where I was somewhat known. I had only been in the village two days when I was called to see the young daughter of a wealthy farmer by the name of Summer.

Ida Summer had been the belle of the county, and though only seventeen, her marvellous beauty had already kindled a quenchless fire in the heart of many a suitor in her favor. Frank, confiding, and at once playful and modest, arch, yet innocent, full of wild spirits, yet utterly devoid of coquetry; to see her was to love her.

I found the peerless girl, whom I remembered from the summer before as buoyant and rosy with health, pale and wan as a summer cloud, and apparently in the last and closing stages of a decay decline. A longer examination convinced me that hers was a mental rather than a physical consumption. I studied her case carefully, watched the various expressions of her speaking face, and at last came to the conclusion that her malady was one of the heart.

Of unrequited affection? I could not think that, beautiful and good as she was. The case was a difficult one. Tenderly and gently I probed every sounding, but could arrive at no conclusion. This much I discovered, that she possessed no particular regard for any one of the youths far or near, whose name I could get hold of. And, notwithstanding all my efforts, she seemed rapidly declining.

I made minute inquiry into her past life; but cautiously, as not to let my motives be apparent. I learned that she had spent a few weeks of the winter preceding with an intimate friend in an adjoining town, and from that time had begun to fade. To that town I repaired, but by closest inquiry could ascertain nothing. To all alike she had been friendly, but nothing more.

The clergyman of the church she had attended was a young man, but one given to study and seclusion. She had consequently seen nothing of him except in the pulpit. I had made a pretext to call on him, and found him a man altogether made after the model of what might be the highest aspirations of woman's heart. In fact, all the unengaged young ladies of his parish were well nigh crazy about him. But to all he accorded nothing but a friendly meeting; and leaving them all, sought the privacy of his own study. He was eminently handsome, and, added to his tall, manly form and beautifully chiseled features, he possessed a benignity of expression that was nearly divine.

I had much conversation with him, and, among other things, I casually mentioned Ida Summer and her evidently declining state, enlarging somewhat on her beauty and goodness. His color deepened somewhat as he assented to my remarks, and expressed his own regrets at her untimely fate; but otherwise he manifested no emotion. I remarked, before I left him, that it was time for him to give his pretty parsonage a mistress.

"I may, many years from now," replied he, with a sudden and deepening sadness; "but I early learned to distrust the disinterested and abiding affection of our modern young women. If I marry, I shall probably marry late in life."

"A fallacy, take my word for it, Mr. Stuart. Our Modern women, some of them, are as fond and true as any of the dames of old. The thing is to find the right one." And thus saying, I bade him good morning.

On my return home I found my patient rather lower than I left her. I told her I had been to the village of ——. Suddenly and tumultuously the warm blood rushed up to her bosom and her face, and she looked at me with her soft, inquiring eyes. I told her of her friends, and casually mentioned the name of the young clergyman, Robert Stuart. To her clear, blue-veined temples the same truant blood sped with fearful force.

I had seen enough. I knew the disease, and most probably its enemy. I instantly wrote a note to Mr. Stuart, merely saying: "If you would save a life, lose not a moment in hastening to —— (the name of the town.) I will await you at my lodgings." I signed my name and despatched it by a private messenger.

Sooner than I expected, the young clergyman was at my hotel. I had prepared Ida for a conversation with a clergyman, specifying, however, no one in particular. I led him to her chamber, saw her blush and start of joy and modesty.

What then and there transpired, no one but the great searcher of hearts and the two of his choicest handiwork thus brought together—a dying girl and a minister of Heaven—can answer. I left them alone as long as I thought her weak state might bear, and when I opened the door I found him sitting beside her bed, her slender hand fast locked in his, and his soul-beaming eyes pouring life and love upon her.

My eyes filled with tears as I caught a sight of her radiant face, so full of peace and serene bliss and life, but the tears I shed were the tears of joy.

My patient, with almost one bound, regained her health and strength, and the glorious representative of God's minister upon earth, changing his mind upon the subject of matrimony in favor of the "right one," is now one of the few truly happy men on earth; happy in a life-marriage with one every way congenial with him, and every way worthy of him.

"About that joint-snake, 'thereby hangs a *tale*!'

"A 'stranger' was describing the wonderful powers of this 'pizing sarpint' to a knot of individuals congregated 'somewhere out West.' They listened with open eyes and mouth agape with astonishment at the startling account. But the assurance that it could separate itself 'clean apart in five or six places,' and come together agin as slick a j'int as ever you see,' was a little too much to believe all at once. As a public speaker once remarked, they 'doubted fact,' and intimated as much.

"'That's so, I've seen it,' quietly remarked a very honest and innocent-looking hoosier, who stood by.

"'Sho! ye don't say so? Tell us about it, won't ye?' exclaimed two or three in a breath.

"'Well, I don't mind tellin',' said the hoosier. 'Yer see, I was comin' 'long the edge of the perayre one mornin', down in Indyanner, when, fust I know, I come across one of these 'ere j'int snakes, as they in the sun as pooty as ever you see. I didn't scare him, but jest stepped back a little ways, and cut a saplin' about four feet and a half long, and trimmed it out slick with my jack-knife. Thinks I, old old feller, I'll find out pooty quick how many j'ints you got in in yer. So I stepped up kinder softly, and hit him a right smart lick across his back, and by thunder——!'

"'Did he come apart? What did he do then?' asked the listeners, very much excited.

"'Why, he flew into *more'n forty pieces' and I'll be doggoned if every sierned one of 'em didn't take right after me!'"

[Knickerbocker.

"My dear," said Mrs. Dogberry to her daughter, "you should not hold your dress so very high in crossing the street." "Then ma," replied the maiden, "how shall I ever show the beauty of my flounced pantaletts that have almost ruined my eyesight to manufacture? I'm sure I don't care if the beaus do look at me." Mrs. Dogberry spoke of the "sin of vanity, and the beauty of decorum," and walked off into the chamber.

THE FITTING MATE. If you marry, said a Roman consul to his son, let your choice be a woman who has judgment enough to superintend the getting of a meal of victuals, taste enough to dress herself, pride enough to wash before breakfast, and sense enough to be silent when she has nothing to say.

NOT TO BE FOUND. To find one who has passed through life without sorrow, you must find one incapable of love or hatred, of hope and fear—one that hath no memory of the past, and no thought of the future—one that hath no sympathy with humanity, and no feelings in common with the rest of his species.

A REMARKABLE LIKENESS. "Mr. W., is a fine looking man, a-n't he?" said a friend of ours the other day.

"Yes," replied another; "I was taken for him once."

"You? Why, you are as ugly as sin!"

"I do not care for that, I was taken for him; I endorsed his note, and was taken for him by the sheriff!"

"Julius, are you convalescent this morning."

"No, I was convalescent yesterday, but I took medicine last night and worked it off."

An exchange says Cain was the first k. n. as he answered when asked where his brother Abel was, "I know not."

"By their fruits ye shall know them." as the farmer said when he traced half a dozen of his golden pippins to the pockets of a truant school boy.

PROPER OR IMPROPER? The Clinton Courant think the *tie* that selfish people seek in marriage is proper-ty. In such a connexion a proper-ty appears to us an improper-tie.

From the Maine Farmer.

Maine State Agricultural Society.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW AND FAIR. The first Show and Fair of the Maine State Agricultural Society has passed, and become a fixed fact in the gricultural history of Maine. It was a very good one. Indeed, to one who knew all the hindrances, obstacles, prejudices, and stumbling blocks, that laid in its way, it was far better than was at first supposed it could possibly be. Like all other shows of the kind, some of its departments were fully and finely represented, while in others, there was a lack.

The show of horses was very good indeed. Perhaps there were not so many as was anticipated, considering that they were admitted from all parts of the State, but it was no mean display of that elegant and useful animal, and the evidences of speed were such as to prove that all the fast horses in Maine "weren't gone west" yet.

The manufacturing department, we are sorry to say was not well filled; why, we are at a loss to conjecture. The North Vassalboro' Company brought forward some of their capital Cassimeres, equal, if not superior to any made in the United States. Many good specimens of household manufacture were exhibited, but we hope to see a greater array another year.

Few articles of machinery were exhibited, but the array of agricultural implements was very good indeed.

On Friday at 10 o'clock, the address, which on account of the storm of Thursday was postponed to this day, was delivered before a large audience on the ground, by Prof. J. A. Nash, of Amherst, Mass. It was a neat, chaste, eloquent and eminently practical address, and listened to with deep interest by his auditors.

Thus passed the first State Show,—with the exception of the rain on Thursday, nothing occurred to interrupt its progress, and all passed off peacably, harmoniously and happily. A good beginning has been made.

We give below the award of the premiums at the State Fair, on Division 1st, or live stock. Next week, we shall give the remainder of the list.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

ON STOCK, HORSES, MARES AND COLTS.

Jos. Freeman, Waterville; best stallion, 1st premium, $20 00
Lewis Allen, Norridgewock; 2d premium, 15 00
O. H. Hinkley, Hampden; 3d premium, 10 00
Horace Thayer, Augusta; best stallion, 4 years old and upwards, 1st premium, 15 00
Daniel Beals, Farmington; 2d premium, 12 00
Horatio Staples, Topsham; 3d premium, 3 00
Chas. Milliken, Gardiner; best stallion 2 years, 1st premium, 6 00
Benj. M. Caudand, Farmingdale; best stud colt, 1 year 1st premium, 5 00
Charles L. Eustis, Lewiston; best mare and foal, 1st premium, 10 00
E. L. Folger, Augusta; 2d premium, 8 00
F. A. Plaisted, Gardiner; best 3 years old gelding, 1st premium, 6 00
Caleb Hunt, Chelsea; 2d premium, 4 00
John Crawford, Gardiner; best filly 2 years, 1st premium, 4 00
G. M. Robinson, Augusta; 2d premium, [illegible]
year old stud colt, 3 00
G. M. Robinson, Augusta; 2d premium, 2 00
Lewis Mcguire, Gray; family horse, gratuity, 4 00
Hiram Reed, Augusta; family horse, gratuity, 4 00

ON TROTTING HORSES.

Moses Call, Newcastle; best trotting stallion, (time 1.28), 1st premium, $20 00
O. H. Hinkley, Hampden; (time 1.30), 2d premium, 15 00
H. C. Thayer, Augusta; (time 1.34), 3d premium, 10 00
James N. Norton, Farmington; best trotting mare, (time 1.31), 1st premium, 20 00
Reuel Howard, Waterville; (time 1.32), 2d premium, 15 00
R. P. Stowell, Dixfield; (time 1.33), 3d premium, 10 00

ON MATCHED HORSES.

George Ricker, Augusta; 1 pair of matched carriage horses, 1st premium, $10 00
John O. Page, Hallowell; 2d premium, 8 00
R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner; 3d do. 6 00

ON DRAFT HORSES.

Asa Libby Gardiner; 1 pair draft horses, gratuity, $5 00
W. L. & W. R. Lewis, Pittson; 1 pair draft horses, gratuity, 5 00

GRATUITIES.

Thomas Foster, Gardiner; trotting gelding horse, (time 1.38), $15 00
Reuel Howard, Waterville; trotting mare, ridden by boy 12 years old, (time 1.27), 5 00
D. Beals, Farmington one pair of matched horses, 10 00

ON MULES.

Alden Sampson, Manchester; 1 mule, 1st premium, $5 00

ON DURHAMS AND GRADES.

W. K. Wharff, Wales; full blood Durham bull, 2 years and upwards, 1st premium, $10 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale; 2d premium, 5 00
Jesse Wadsworth, E. Livermore; full blood Durham bull 2 years 1st premium, 8 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale; 2d premium, 6 00
Martin Metcalf, Litchfield; full blood Durham yearling bull, 6 00
Jesse Wadsworth, East Livermore; full blood Durham calf, 1st premium, $5 00; 2d do. $3 00; 3d do. $2 00; full blood Durham cow, 1st do. $5 00.
W. S Grant, Farmingdale; full blood Durham cow, 1st premium, 6 00
Alvah Weymouth, Litchfield; full blood Durham heifer (3 years) 1st premium, 5 00
O. Whittier, Vienna; grade Durham bull 3 years, 6 00
B. F. Carr, Winthrop; grade Durham bull, 5 00
Geo. Brown, Chelsea; grade Durham bull, (yearling) 1st premium, 4 00
Gilmore Ellis, Dresden; grade Durham heifer, (2 yrs.) 1st premium, 4 00
John Keser, E. Winthrop; grade Durham heifer, (2 yrs), 2d premium, 3 00
N. Foster, Gardiner; grade Durham heifer, (1 yr.) 2d premium, 2 00
Alvah Weymouth, Litchfield; grade Durham heifer calf, 1st premium, 2 00

ON JERSEYS AND GRADES.

W. S. Grant, Farmingdale; full blood Jersey bull, 2 yrs. 1st premium, $8 00
E. Holmes, Winthrop; full blood Jersey bull, 1 year, 1st premium, 6 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale; full blood Jersey calf, 1st premium, 5 00
W. S. Grant, Farmingdale; full blood Jersey cow, imported by Dr. Brown, of Watertown, Mass., 1st premium, $6 00; full blood Jersey heifer calf, (12 mos.) 1st do. 2 00.
N. Foster, for R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner; grade Jersey bull, yearling, 1st premium, 4 00
W. Foster, Gardiner; gr. Jersey heifer calf, 1st premium, 2 00

ON AYRSHIRES AND GRADES.

N. Foster, for R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner; for one cow, 4 yrs. 1st premium, $4 00
same heifer 3 yrs. 1st premium, 5 00
" " 2 " 2d " 4 00
" " calf, (3 mos.) 3d premium, 2 00

ON DEVONS AND GRADES.

Martin Metcalf, Litchfield, one heifer, 2 yrs. 1st premium, 4 00
Jos. Ring, Richmond; one heifer, 2 yrs. 2d premium, 3 00
One heifer calf, 1st premium, 2 00

ON HEREFORDS AND GRADES.

James Capen, Gardiner; one bull, 4 yrs. 1st premium, $6 00
Hiram Craig, Augusta; grade heifer, 2 years 1st premium, 4 00

ON POULTRY.

S. D. Besse, North Wayne; one pair Bremen Geese, $1 00
One Brown China Goose, gratuity, 50
Martin E. K. Foster, Gardiner; one lot, White Turkeys, 1 00
same, 1 pair Black Turkeys, 1 00
" " " Pigeons, 1 00
E. I. Ford, Gardiner; one lot white Bantams, 1 00
Chas. Lowell, Gardiner; 8 black Poland chickens, 1 00; 2 Bolton Geese, 2 00.
John T. Richards, Gardiner; 1 coop Bantams, gratuity, 50
Chas. Palmer, Gardiner; 1 pair Spanish hens, 1 00
Chas. B Foster, Gardiner; 1 pair Virginia fowls, 1 00
Chas. Palmer, Gardiner; 3 Shanghai hens and cock, 1 00
E. K. Foster, Gardiner; speckled Dorkings gratuity, 1 00

ON SHEEP.

E. Cragin, New Portland; for French Merino buck, 1st premium, $5 00; ewes, 1st do $4 00.
N. Foster, for R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner; flock of sheep 1st premium, $5 00; Merino buck, (common, or Spanish,) 1st do. $4 00; ewe, 1st do. $3 00.
Daniel Lancaster, Farmingdale; grade buck, 1st premium, $3 00.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

The Oxford Democrat

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1856.

ANSON P. MORRILL.

OF READFIELD.

Subject to the decision of a State Convention.

Nebraska Boohoo about the Union.

Since election, the Frank Pierce papers in this State, appear to be in great travail about the *Union*, and we would judge from what is found in their columns, that the bond which binds together these independent sovereignties into one federal head, is about to be rent asunder by the hand of treason, and the fond hopes of the wise and patriotic, as to the permanency of our free institutions, forever blasted in the bud. Those who have studied the history of the past, will find the Union saving homilies, that are now going the rounds in the Nebraska press, the same *canting literary* that has been preached year in and year out by the pro-slavery demagogues all over the Union. The Argus, Age, Saco Democrat, Norway Advertiser and other kindred papers, have recently set to music these old whining, sing-song melodies, which have for years been hawked about the streets; and their political street fiddles are now chanting them forth in doleful tones, very much to the amusement of the children, and the terror of Union saving grannies.

Now to be serious, is it a fact that the Union is in any particular danger? Who threatens its dissolution, and where is the party that is engaged in this work of treason? For any party, or any man or men in any party, to charge the *Republican* party of this country, with any *design* to destroy the union of these States, or of advocating any measures that *tend* to a dissolution of the Union, is as diabolical as it is false.

Any man that will do this, either is such a consummate fool, that he knows nothing about the doctrines, or the platform of the party; or he is so much of a knave, that he maliciously and wilfully charges what he *knows* to be false. We make this remark with the full knowledge that the anti-Republican papers in Maine and other States, make this charge against that party, and the men who compose it, and we would directly apply the remark to each and every man who is guilty of so base insinuation. It is one thing to charge a party with disunion, and quite another thing to prove it; and because the pro-slavery hunkers are brawling against the Republican party, and accusing it of entertaining disunion sentiments, this is no sort of evidence that their asservations are true. The platform of a party is the only true exponent of its principles; and if treasonable sentiments are found incorporated into an instrument of this kind, the party standing thereon are justly chargeable with them.

Now we call upon the Union savers of Maine, to take up the Republican platform, which is the acknowledged political creed of that party in this State, and then be so kind as to inform their readers, and inform us, what particular article, section, line or word, in that whole instrument, savors of disunion? When you do this we will confront you, meet you in every possible way in which you can put the matter in issue; and unless you do this, and reduce your general charges into definite specifications, we charge you with being cowardly slanderers and defamers, of uttering sentiments, for political effect, which you know to be false.

But we very well understand the reason why the Nebraska papers dodge the real issue, and instead of confining themselves to any well established rules of controversy, indulge in vague and random declarations, neither warranted or sustained by the facts. They know if they are confined to the real issue, and are obliged to meet the question fairly and squarely, that they never can sustain their position for a single moment; hence they pursue the course they do, wantonly assailing their opponents with a sort of wholesale slander.

There is one idea which seems to have got into the heads of the Nebraskals, which we will notice. They say the Republican party is *sectional*, not *national*. Now is it so? If this is true, then we boldly aver that the Declaration of Independence was a *sectional* document; the Constitution of the United States is a *sectional* instrument, for the Republican party fully endorses the principles and sentiments of these great and enduring charts of human freedom.

The Republican party holds to no principles but what are in perfect harmony with the genius and spirit of our government; none but what can flourish and grow in every State and section, within the limits of this glorious Union.

If the Republican party is a disunion party, and its members disunionists, so were the patriots of the Revolution—so were the framers of the Constitution—so were the Republican fathers who laid the foundation upon which the beautiful fabric of our free government stands. One of the first acts of Jefferson and the framers of the Constitution, was to pass the Jefferson ordinance of 1787, by which *every single foot* of territory then owned by the general government, was *forever* made free from the blighting curse of human slavery. They first *established* the principle, that Congress has a right to interdict slavery in the territories, and that that authority *should* be exercised. They left slavery where it then existed, in the States, and passed an ordinance *prohibiting* its further extension. They by their *acts* established the doctrine, that slavery is sectional, that liberty is national—in a word, they laid the foundation of a *free* government.

Now, the Republican party holds to every single one of these doctrines. The friends of this party in no way interfere or meddle with slavery in the States. They believe it to be a local institution, and that it cannot extend beyond the operation of local laws permitting its existence. They hold, that Congress has the right, under the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in all the territories belonging to the United States; and that, that power should be exercised. Jefferson and the Republican fathers ordained the Constitution to be the great charter of human freedom, and the great fundamental law of liberty to all who sought protection under it, and so believe the Republicans of this? Who will stand up and have the audacity to say that the fathers of the Republic who created, formed and cemented the union of the States into one federal head, were *disunionists!* Then how can the charge be justly brought against a party who believe in their doctrines, follow their examples and teach their precepts—that *they* are disunionists?

But we intend to pursue this subject further hereafter, and show up the base hypocrisy and gross inconsistencies of a set of heartless demagogues, who, while they prate about the Union, would stab it to the vitals; and even with the spirit of a Nero, would exult over its mouldering ruins, provided it would contribute to carry into operation their selfish plans of personal aggrandisement, and perfect the schemes of their inordinate and mad ambition.

Hon. Lot M Morrill.

The Republicans of Kennebec put in nomination an excellent Senatorial ticket, prior to the last election, and they ought to have been elected. No better men than Messrs. Sprague, Berry and Milliken can be found in that District, and their defeat is as unjust to the District as it is to them. But if our ticket *must* be defeated, we know of no man in the opposition ranks, we should rather see elected than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. We have known Mr. Morrill for many years, and we have always believed him to be a man of stern integrity, perfectly honest in his professed opinions, one that is governed by fixed principles, that are not dependent upon party leaders or party organizations, for their origin or growth.

Mr. Morrill's democracy does not veer about to suit the latitude of Franklin Pierce or a corrupt National Administration; neither is he a man that can be whipped into the support of doctrines he believes corrupt and wrong, by any of the tools and lackeys who pretend to represent such an Administration.

Pierce's government fed officials tried their hand at this in the State Convention which nominated Wells; and they found when they undertook to flourish their slave driver's whips over the head of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, they had waked up the wrong passenger. Mr. Morrill upon that occasion defended himself, and the positions he laid down with great ability, and gave the minions of the Slave power at Washington a thrashing they will long remember.

Mr. Morrill believed the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise a great national outrage. He so expressed himself before and after the passage of this bill of abominations both in public and private.

In 1854, as a member of the Legislature he made a most forcible eloquent speech against the repeal of that time honored compact, and voted for a Resolution embracing his views upon that question.

When the question came up in the late Democratic Convention, whether Pierce and the Nebraska outrage should be endorsed, he stood up manfully, and publicly arraigned the National Administration for having been *basely false* to the Democratic party and the whole country. Just read the following extract from his speech upon that occasion:

"I undertake to say that the Resolution *does* with deliberate purpose, *endorse the Administration* ON ITS NEBRASKA POSITION. What does it mean? [E. K. Smart says, "read it."] I can *recite* it, sir! It has sunk deep into my breast. 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! * * Now, I charge the Administration with one of the two things,—either it has been imbecile, or it has been BASELY FAITHLESS to the Democracy of this State. * * The Resolution is THE SPAWN *of a set of men*, [pointing his finger to Smart, Sewall, Shepley, Babson and other office-holders,] who *have no power to carry out what they recommend.*"

These are the words of an honest man, boldly and fearlessly spoken in a Convention governed and controlled by a set of Nebraska demagogues, whose highest ambition consisted in glorifying a corrupt National dynasty long since *sold out* to a southern oligarchy. Mr. Morrill's course in that Convention not only proved him to be an honest man, but a consistent politician, at least so far as the Nebraska question was concerned. He there stood where the democratic party in Maine had always professed to stand up to that time.

Because he would not enter the ring with the custom doughfaces, and like them turn a *Jim crow summerset*, he was denounced, abused and hissed, both by them and their toad eaters in that convention.

When the Strait Whig and Democratic Conventions in Kennebec met to make up a "*fusion*" ticket for the Senate, and when the name of Mr. Morrill was presented by his friends for one of the nominees, he was opposed by a Strait Whig, on the ground that he (Morrill) was not a "*reliable democrat*," and his friends had to endorse him over before he could run his fusion guantlet without losing his head. Why all this *suspicion!* The only answer to be given, is the fact that Mr. Morrill is too honest a man, to belong with the strait out fusionists of Kennebec. Well, we repeat, if the Republican ticket could not be chosen, we are glad Mr. Morrill is elected.

If he is not elected President of the Senate, it will not be because he does not justly merit that high distinction.

The anti-Republican party have elected some men of very respectable talents to the next legislature, but Mr. Morrill stands head and shoulders above them all.

As a public debater, either at the bar, in the halls of legislation, or upon the stump, Mr. Morrill has very few equals and no superiors in Maine.

Eastern Argus.

This paper can stand almost anything but the solid *truth*. When this is fearlessly uttered in their ears, they wince and whine and rave, by fits and starts; open wide their flood gates of vituperation and wrath, and flourish their driver's whip over the heads of every one who has the audacity to think, speak and act like a man. Because we told a few home truths, relating to the recent election in Maine, John M. Adams, the hireling fugler of the rum and Nebraska forces in Portland, with characteristic "decency" comes out in the Argus, and with his usual quantity of slang and vulgarity complains that and slandered. What we said about the way and manner the Republican party was defeated in the late election was the *truth*, every word of it, and no one knows it better than the Argus, and the *truth* of the matter is what troubles them. This same John M. Adams, after having been the "vile libeller" of Gov. Morrill and many of the most upright citizens of this State, after having poured out such vulgar ribaldry and billingsgate, through the columns of the Argus for months, that many of his own friends hung their heads with shame, when he finds the lash applied to his own guilty back, whines like a whipped puppy, and goes round crying about being "abused."

This "vile libeller" seems to fancy he is a privileged personage, that he has a right to abuse and slander everybody else without stint, and then, if he get a little wholesome discipline administered to him in a plain kind of a way, he cries out "slander," "abuse." Now we wish this "Chief Ruler" of the political Pharisees to understand that whenever any party undertakes to carry a State election by such fraudulent, corrupt and contemptible means as have been resorted to by him and his party in the late contest, we shall take the liberty to expose its villany, and do it too in such plain, unequivocal language, that they will have no trouble in understanding what we mean. We neither fear nor care for John M. Adams or the whole Nebraska drive, who, instead of getting their living by honest hard work, are fawning round Frank Pierce and Southern nigger drivers, down in the dirt, "licking their master's heel," for the sake of "filthy lucre," and the crumbs that fall from his table.

But the would be "Judge" is suffering on another account. He says that "on the first Monday in December, Perry will present himself a member elect from the 21 District." Well, we don't think we are very deeply indebted to the Eastern Argus for this high distinction, for we were elected in *spite* of both them and their "vile, contemptible slanders," by an overwhelming majority. We understand the principles upon which we are elected, and the sentiments of the people who voted for us, and we *shall*, if God spare our life, according to the best of our humble abilities, truly represent and carry out their wishes at Washington. When we want any advice from Nebraska-democratic "renegades" we will let them know it. We thank God, we don't belong to that clique of political Judas Iscariots.

Their sneaking fling at the Hon. S. Mayall is perfectly characteristic. Mr. Mayall faithfully and truly carried out the wishes of his constituents when in Congress, and was true to the principles upon which he was elected. Why do the Argus and other kindred papers abuse this gentleman in such unmeasured terms? Why, it is because he would not like Moses McDonald trade off his constituents, his party and himself to a Southern Slave Oligarchy, betray his friends, get down and roll in Southern dirt, and write himself down upon the page of history a *dastardly villain*. A man to be in good odor with the Argus must follow in the footsteps of the Benedict Arnolds and Aaron Burrs of the past. A man to be a good Democrat in these enlightened times, must drink down *treason*, as the liberals boast they will brandy, after they get the Maine law repealed. Hence the abuse lavished upon our honored predecessor by the Argus and other Nebraska papers in Maine.

But Mr. Mayall needs no defense at our hands; he is perfectly competent and able to take care of himself, and for the bold, fearless, and patriotic stand he took in Congress, against the perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he will be remembered and honored long after his "vile" defamers have passed away into eternal oblivion.

Pasmore Williamson's Imprisonment.

We have incidentally alluded to the imprisonment of Mr. Williamson, by Judge Kane of Philadelphia. Below, we give a brief history of the matter, from the "State of Maine," which will give our readers a correct idea of this great outrage, upon the rights and liberties of a citizen of this Republic.

If the doctrines of the Philadelphia Courts prevail, *personal liberty* in this boasted country of freedom, is not worth a straw to any man. If a quiet, peaceable citizen, who has committed no offence whatever, been guilty of no breach of the laws, is to be thrust into a felon's cell, without even the *forms of a trial*, at the mere will of one of the modern Jeffries, who now disgraces the American Bench, and this doctrine is to *prevail*, then good bye to American liberty; the worst cursed despotism on the face of the earth, affords greater protection to its subjects, than is afforded to the citizens of this boasted Republic. We intend, as soon as we can get time, to have something more to say respecting this great, burning outrage; in the meantime, our readers will bear in mind, that Pasmore Williamson is now incarcerated in a felon's dungeon, and at the same time is as innocent of having committed any offence whatever against the laws of the country, as is the purest patriot upon earth.

Let all American citizens remember, that unless they roll back the base encroachments of the slave power *now*, the people in the free States will all within five years be reduced to a vassalage, more degrading than even negro slavery itself.

COL. WHEELER—HIS SLAVES AND JUDGE KANE. "We have before noticed the *Habeas Corpus* case before Judge Kane of Philadelphia. But, as it is probably destined to make a considerable figure in the politics of the country it seems to call for more attention. It looks to us very much like the *next step*, which the slave-holders propose to take to establish slavery throughout the country, as a national institution.

"On the 13th of July, Col. Wheeler, minister to Nicaragua, arrived from Virginia, at Philadelphia, on his way to New York, to take passage for that country, having with him three slaves—a mother, about 35 years of age, with two young children, of the age of 13 and 7. After taking his dinner at a hotel, Wheeler went with his slaves on board the steamer, and just as the boat was about to take her departure, Pasmore Williamson, secretary, we believe, to the first anti-slavery society formed in America, the first President, went on board, and informed the woman that she was free, and at liberty to leave her master and the boat if she chose. The woman, taking him at his word, quietly walked out of the vessel, preferring freedom, with all its cares to the charms of slavery.

"A number of colored passengers had by this time collected on the deck, by whom the children were taken, and led out of the vessel, and these liberated slaves were put into a carriage, and driven off to a place of safety. Williamson gave Wheeler his name, and told him that he was responsible for his own actions. The whole was done in a quiet way, without any tumult or noise, or anything looking like a riot, nor would there have been any approximation to violence, if Wheeler had not interfered, and stepped before the woman, and attempted to prevent her leaving the vessel, when two colored men took hold of him, and held him back, and used threatening words toward him, if he made resistance.

"Thereupon, Wheeler applied to Judge Kane for a writ of Habeas Corpus, directed to Williamson, ordering him to appear, and bring before him, the persons of the rescued slaves. He appeared before the Judge, and made a return on the writ that he had not them, nor had at the time of issuing the writ, or at any other time, in his custody, power or possession, either of the persons named in the writ. The Judge took time to consider the return, and on the 27th of the month, when he adjudged him guilty of a contempt, and ordered him to be committed to prison, and there be held without bail or main prize, during the pleasure of the court, for a contempt of the court in refusing to make a return of the writ. The pretext for this extraordinary decision was that Williamson did not state in his return all the circumstances connected with the transaction, as the acts of the persons in the vessel at the time, and the part they had in the pretended rescue of the slaves. He only told some facts as legally entitled him to a discharge, but as this did not satisfy the Judge, he asked for leave to amend his return. *This the Judge refused*, and ordered him forthwith to prison.

"In this stage of the history of the case, it being both a novel and extraordinary one, the question naturally arises, what authority had the judge to issue this writ of *habeas corpus*, and we believe it may be safely answered that he had none.

"In the first place, the judge holds his commission under the United States, and whatever wrong Williamson may have done he had violated no law of the United States. If Wheeler had any cause of complaint, his remedy was under the law of Pennsylvania, and not of the United States.

"Secondly, when Wheeler brought his slaves into Pennsylvania, they became free as soon as they had passed the boundary of the state, and he had no more power or right over them than any other person. They were not fugitive slaves, but were legally emancipated.

"Thirdly, the judge as far as his opinion is intelligible, seemed to consider them as fugitives, that might be reclaimed. He says Wheeler did not lose or forfeit in property, by the laws of Pennsylvania, by bringing it into that State. He looked at them simply as property. We would respectfully inquire of the learned judge, whether there is no such title in the laws of Pennsylvania, as *Rights of person*. In all the other States of the Union, we have understood that this forms a pretty large chapter of the laws. In Virginia, these slaves might be property only. When their masters brought them into Pennsylvania, we have a strong suspicion that they became persons, and were to be treated and dealt with as such.

"Fourthly, concede to the Judge his assumption, they were living and self-moving mortals, and belonged to the same catagory as horses, and that Williamson had been instrumental in depriving Wheeler of his property, what judge before Judge Kane, ever issued a writ of habeas corpus to recover the body of a horse. If, as judge Kane says, there is no law of Pennsylvania, which deprived Wheeler of his right of property, in these slaves in his bringing them into the State, (and on this question, if Judge Kane is right, every body else is wrong,) and if, as he intimates, there were such a law, he would disregard it, he could not be ignorant that Wheeler's remedy in the case, was not by a writ of habeas corpus, but by an action at law, which must be submitted to a jury.

"We have observed that the decision of Judge Kane looks to us as though it was intended to be subsidiary to a new movement towards the establishment of slavery by law in all the free States. Are the free states prepared to accept this law? In the case of the Lemmon Slaves, the New York court decided that by the owners voluntarily bringing them into that State they became free. He, indeed, expressed his regret that he was obliged to inflict so great an evil upon them, but the law was imperative. The State of Virginia is not satisfied with the New York law, and has carried the case to the Supreme Court at Washington. If the Supreme Court adopted the opinion of Judge Kane, we do not see but that Slavery will be established as law in all the States. The first step in the process will be to decide that slave owners can take their slaves with them in passing through a free State. When this point is gained, all the rest follows of course. If the owner has a right to hold his slaves a day, he has for a week, for a month, or a year, and slavery becomes established by law in all the free States." [State of Maine.

For the Democrat.

Sabbath School Entertainment at Bryant's Pond.

The Sabbath School connected with the Universalist Society at Bryant's Pond, will give a public entertainment, on Thursday evening, October 25th.

The members of the School are anticipating a happy occasion, and extend a cordial invitation to all who can make it convenient to favor them with their presence.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Admittance free.
Woodstock Oct. 5th, 1855.

☞ Oxford Conference of Congregational Churches, meets at South Paris, Tuesday, the 16th inst., to continue two days. Preaching the first day at 11 A. M., and the second day at 2 P. M.

NOMINATIONS. The following nominations have were made by the Governor Oct. 3d. John S. Tenney of Norridgewock, Chief Justice S. J. Court vice Ether Shepley, whose term expires.

Daniel Goodenow of Alfred, Associate (Law) Justice, vice John S. Tenney, whose term expires.

Woodbury Davis of Portland, (Trial) Justice, vice Joseph Howard, whose term expires.

George Downs of Calais, Trustee Insane Hospital, re-appointed.

MAINE FREE PRESS. We have received a slip entitled "Maine Free Press, Extra," and signed by "John Abbott," that recounts, at some length, the grievances which Mr. Abbott has suffered at the hands of the Collector. He tells rather a tough story about the Collector, and if all he says is true, it would indicate that the "crushing out" process is being carried to a great length in Waldo.

PRENTICE ON THE MORMONS. This able Louisville editor says:

"Terrible as a collision at this time between the General Government and Mormons might be, we say unhesitatingly, let it come if it must. Let the legitimate authority of the United States be maintained in the territory of Utah, even if, in order to that end, the whole Mormon population have to be driven out or annihilated, and appearances indicate unerringly, that sooner or later a conflict between the Mormons and the lawful authorities of the nation must take place; and if so, surely the sooner it takes place the better."

The Charlestown (Md.) News states that on the 15th inst., ten valuable negro slaves stole three horses and a double carriage belonging to Mr Edward Ringgold, and a carriage belonging to Mr. John Greenwood, and fled probably to the North.

ACCIDENT. The Waterville Mail says that Dea. John James of that town was so severely injured by a blow on the head with the tongue of a stone-dray, Wednesday Sept. 19th, that he died in a few hours after.

SAD ACCIDENT IN PORTLAND HARBOR. A seaman by the name of Chase, belonging to the fishing schooner Oasa of Dennis, was drowned in Portland harbor by the upsetting of a boat during the gale of Tuesday night.

REAPING WHERE HE SOWED NOT. One man, in Rumford, husked 25 bushels of ears, from the corn he took out of the river, during the late freshet. The harvest of pumpkins from the same source, proved a lucrative business. In many fields on the low land, nearly all the corn was carried down river.

A Bedouin Arab stallion has just arrived in Philadelphia, of the celebrated Kylan breed in Eastern Arabia. He is of gray color and four years old; $10,000 has been refused for him, and his owner requires $12,500.

Weekly Summary of News.

The Portland Inquirer has been united with the Maine Temperance Journal, the establishment having been purchased by R. D. Peck. Mr. Willey is to take a sea voyage, for the benefit of his health, which has become very precarious.

The shipbuilders of Portsmouth have recently obtained contracts for the building of nine first class ships. Four firms are to build two each, and the Union Company will construct the ninth.

The Hallowell Gazette contradicts the rumor, recently circulated, that the safe of the Steamer Ocean had never been taken from the wreck. The safe was recovered in a few weeks after the loss of the vessel. The machinery of the boat has been raised.

The Canadian people are enthusiastic in their rejoicing over the capture of Sebastopol. On Monday evening the city of Montreal was illuminated, the military paraded the streets, and the people sung the Marseillos Hymn in front of the Mayor's house. The Mayor made an appropriate speech in reply.

The two steamers recently arrived at New York, brought over $2,000,000 in gold. One half of this will go into the banks.

We learn from the Portland Advertiser that a Company are now engaged in making explorations with a submarine armor in Portland Harbor. On Saturday a large anchor was raised from the wreck of a schooner.

A man named Woods, and a Portuguese named Lonza, have been bound over for trial, on a charge of mutiny. They belonged to the crew of the ship Wandering Jew, of Camden, which was towed into Cork, a mutiny having broken out among her crew.

Rev. Kendall Brooks, late Professor in Waterville College, has received an invitation to become pastor of the Baptist Church in Fitchburg, Mass. It is thought that he will accept the invitation.

The United States Consul at Matanzas has struck his flag on account of some misunderstanding with the Captain General. The Black Warrior has received $50,000 from the Spanish government as indemnity for the detention of that steamer some eighteen months since.

It is rumored at Washington, that Hon. James Buchanan, who is 'an old bachelor,' is about to lead to the matrimonial altar, Mrs. James K. Polk.

By the Hudson barges, on Monday morning, there were received at New York 17,500 barrels of flour, 41,000 bushels of corn, 20,000 bushels of oats, besides the arrivals kept private by the forwarders, who are in league with the speculators.

About 23,000 barrels of lake fish have been sent to market from the Straits of Mackinac, during the present season. It exceeds, by about one-third, the amount of last year. It has been the most profitable season since 1847.

Elihu Burritt, the Learned Blacksmith, now in Europe, is about to return to this country where he will devote the coming winter to lecturing.

Among the late naval appointments we find the name of passed midshipman Greenleaf Cooley of Maine, promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

KENNEBEC DAM. It is a source of much gratification that we are able to announce that the work on the dam has so progressed that a portion of the machinery dependant upon this structure for its power, was again set in motion last week. The work has been done in the most thorough manner, the timbers have been sunk to the solid bottom, and immense quantities of stone have been placed within the interstices, and the whole is now probably firmer than ever before. The cost of repairs amount to about 20,000 dollars, and it is proposed to expend about 5,000 dollars more in a breastwork below to add to the security and to prevent the effect of back water and of the striking of logs. The Company issue their bonds secured by mortgage for the purpose of meeting the expenditures. Business here will shortly be as active as ever.

[Augusta Age.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY! Father Sawyer, this day, October the 9th, A. D. 1855, attains the age of *one hundred years!*

Religious exercises commemorative of this deeply interesting event, will take place at the Central Church at 2 1-2 o'clock this afternoon, when the venerable and venerated "Father in Israel" will be present.

At the close of the exercises, we are glad to learn, a collection will be taken in behalf of the venerated Centenarian's exchequer, which during a long life, has ever been freely opened and emptied at the calls of suffering humanity. We sincerely hope that a large concourse of our citizens, of all religious persuasions, will be present, and leave their votive offering to age, talents, great moral worth and good works.

[Jeffersonian.

Through the liberality of Jared Sparks, the management of Bowdoin College have been enabled to fill out one of the panels on the interior walls of the chapel. Artists are busily engaged upon a design from Raphael's carton of St. Paul at Athens.

The Augusta Age says that the new Swedenborgian church at Gardiner was dedicated on the 14th. Sermon by Rev. Warren Goddard of North Bridgewater. The State Association commenced its session the same day, and continued through the week—the denomination being well represented.

SUDDEN DEATH. Rev. William Moore, of this town, suddenly departed this life on Monday night last. His death was supposed to be occasioned by a paralytic fit. Mr. Moore had made arrangements to remove to Texas, with his family, having his household goods already packed, and his business matters nearly arranged, so as to start on Monday next. He was a member and a preacher of the Methodist Church.

[Anson Spectator.

IMMIGRANTS. The number of immigrants arrived at New York between September 26 and October 2, was 3461. The whole amount of their cash means added to the money capital of this country during the past eight days has been no less than $112,601 15.

From Europe.

The mail steamship Pacific, arrived off Sandy Hook, on the 21.

Despatches from General Simpson from the seat of war had been received by the Government describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff.

Four thousand cannons, 50,000 balls, and immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the allies at Sebastopol.

The Czar Alexander, in a letter to the King of Prussia, states that he will accept of no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia.

The Czar in company with the Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea.

The Turks will hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August with considerable loss, the Russians retiring to Erzroum.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon on the success of the allies.

It is rumored that Baron Forkesp had arrived at Paris with an ultimatum from Austria, which if the Western Powers agree to, she proposes sending to Russia. If the latter power declines to accept, Austria will declare war.

The latter power congratulates France and England on the fall of the Malakoff.

It is considered almost certain that the Russians cannot hold their position on the north of Sebastopol on account of the scarcity of provisions.

The obstacles at the mouth of the port were about to be removed, so as to admit of the entrance of ships.

The following is Gen Simpson's despatch:

Before Sebastopol, Sept. 9. The Engineers and Artillery officers of the allied armies have made a report recommending that the assault could be given on the 8th inst. After a heavy fire had been kept up for three days, this arrangement I agreed to, and which has resulted in the possession of the town, dock yards and public buildings, and the destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleets in the Black Sea. It was arranged that the French columns should leave their trenches at 12 o'clock in the day and take possession of the Malakoff. After their success had been assured, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English. The Central and Quarantine Forts on the left were to be simultaneously attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our allies quitted their trenches, and entered and carried the Malakoff defences with characteristic impetuosity. They maintained their position. The tri-color on the parapet was our signal to advance. Lt. Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington commanded the attacking regiments. From having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan so long, and their knowledge of the grounds, I determined to give the honor of the assault to the 2d and light divisions.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part as being less exposed to the heavy flashing fire by which this work is protected. It was arranged between Sir Wm. Codrington and Lieut. Gen. Markham, that the assaulting column of 1000 men should be formed by equal numbers of their divisions, the column of the light division to lead, that of the 2d to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground preceded by a covering party of 200 men.

The men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated the salient angle. A determined charge for nearly an hour was supported, and great bravery displayed, but the position was found untenable. The list of casualities will show with what gallantry the officers placed themselves at the head of their men during the conflict.

I feel myself unable to express an adequate terms, the sense I entertain of the gallantry exhibited by the troops. But to no one are my thanks more justly due than to Colonel Windham, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was so fortunate in entering and remaining with the troops during the contest.

About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding the magazines, and Sir Colin Campbell having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redan, found the work abandoned. He did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight. The evacuation of the tower by the enemy was made manifest during the night. Great fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing to the north side by means of the raft bridges recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night.

The Canada arrived at Halifax on the 9th. The Allies are making active preparations for a campaign.

Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up. Some 200 deserters, Poles, who have reached the Allies, report the demoralization of the Russians as most complete. The Russian loss in the capture of Sebastopol, is 18000.

Alexander will conduct the Winter campaign in the Crimea.

Letters from Berlin dated 23d, say: "Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince Gortschakoff will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sebastopol, those forts being only strategic points, but great preparations are being made by the Russians for the winter campaign.

From Mexico. A son of Santa Anna has been arrested in Mexico. General Romulo de la Vega, a prisoner during the Mexican war, has been appointed general in chief of the Mexican forces. Disturbances of a serious character took place lately in San Luis Potosi, in consequence of a detachment of troops under the command of Sarra firing upon the people. Haro, Vidaurri and others charge Sarra with a breach of good faith, by inciting the soldiery to this act, and have published a manifesto to that effect.

The Omnibus of the 14th ult., speaking of the present state of affairs in Mexico says:

"The republic is at this present moment without a general government; and this violent situation cannot last much longer without occasioning serious disturbances. To avoid these things, it becomes a matter of absolute necessity that Gen. Alvarez should hasten his march and proceed immediately to the establishment of the provisional government which is to govern the country pending the formation of a new constitution. The late administration (Santa Anna's) has not left a single dollar in the coffers of the treasury, although the sale, alone, of the Mesilla Valley produced seven million dollars, which were distributed among the dictator and his favorites. This want of pecuniary resources will prove the great difficulty."

In Nuevo Leon, Senor Vidaurri seems to have everything his own way. No orders are obeyed in that district unless they proceed directly from him.

The official paper of Vidaurri declares that the revolutionary troops on the frontier are in favor of liberty, the integrity of the territory, and national independence.

Coahuila has sent four hundred men to reinforce Vidaurri.

Sad Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad. A bad accident occurred on the Boston and Maine railroad, yesterday, by which two men were instantly killed and several others seriously injured. It appears that as the Haverhill train was approaching the Malden station on its way to this city, a cow jumped upon the track in front of the engine so suddenly that the engineer had no time to reverse the engine or signal to apply the brakes. The collision threw the engine down the right embankment, while the baggage car was thrown upon the other track. Mr. E. W. Abbot of the Andover Express, and Mr. Charles Richardson of the Haverhill Express, were in the latter, and were both instantly killed. The engineer Mr. Langly, was thrown out of the engine, but escaped with a slight bruising. The fireman, George Richardson, had both of his legs badly crushed, so badly that his life is despaired of. Mr. John Kimball, baggage master, had one leg badly shattered. Mr. Staples, recently employed as baggage master on the Saugus Branch Railroad, had also one leg badly broken, besides, being injured internally and probably fatally. Two or three others were slightly injured. The passenger cars were thrown from the track and the platforms broken, but none of the passengers were injured.

[Boston Journal.

Miss Magdalena Coster, (in religion Sister Mary Lignori,) daughter of the late Washington Coster, of New York, took the white veil on the 25th ult. Miss Alicia Cecilia Shubrick, (in religion Sister Mary Jerome,) daughter of the late Capt. Shubrick, U. S. N., took the black veil at the same time.

Ears of corn grown from guano and averaging from one thousand to twelve hundred grains to the ear, the grains being four or five times the usual size, were exhibited at the Philadelphia corn exchange on Saturday.

Ship Building Down East. The Thomaston Journal states that there will be launched during the present month, in Thomaston, about 9000 tons of shipping. Among the vessels to be launched are five ships ranging from 1100 to 1600 tons.

A Monster Steamship. The steamship Adriatic, now being built for the Collins line of steamers, will be, when completed, the most magnificent vessel afloat. She will measure 5,600 tons; her length will be 345 feet on the broad line; depth of hold 33 feet; breadth of beam 50 feet.

Spunky and Decisive. Somebody in Alabama wrote to Horace Greeley to know if he had ever joined the Know Nothings. Mr. Greeley wrote back—"Sir:—I never was consciously within a mile of a Know Nothing lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar."

Newly Discovered Island. A Nantucket whaling vessel has discovered a new Island in the South Pacific Ocean. It is situated about 250 miles south of Desolation Island, and the ship which discovered it took from it, in less than a week's time, 400 barrels sea elephant oil. Two other ships are said to be now in the course of preparation to return thither, for the purpose of profiting by this valuable discovery.

The Crops in Vermont. The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says: "The crops in Vermont are abundant, and are now secure from the frosts. Potatoes are rotting some, but not enough to prevent a very large supply. They sell at from fifteen to twenty-five cents a bushel in this vicinity. Of wheat and oats the crop is fine throughout the State, and the fall feed is good."

Virginia. A call has been issued for a convention, to be held at Charleston, Kanawha County, Virginia, on the 15th of November next, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to develop and demonstrate the immense mineral wealth of that section of Virginia watered by the great Kanawha, Guyandotte and Big Sandy rivers, and their tributaries, and to confer upon the best means of rendering it available.

The Grant Co. (Wis.) Herald mentions an incident in that county, where a man killed a rattlesnake by whipping it; his child afterwards undertook to untie a knot in the lash with his teeth. In a short time the mouth of the child began to swell, and it died in a few hours. Probably some of the snake's virus was on the lash.

Episcopacy in Vermont. There have been 124 confirmations in the diocese of Vermont, the past year, which is an average of four to each church. Ten thousand dollars have been subscribed, for the Episcopal Institute, and it is thought fifteen thousand dollars will be raised in the State.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, wonderfully efficacious in curing Disease of the Skin. Thomas Musgrove, of Baltimore, Maryland, was for eighteen months a severe sufferer with sores on his face, hands, and various parts of his body, of a scorbutic nature, there were many things recommended and tried, but to no purpose. As the malignity of the disease did not in any way abate, he then commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and by persevering with them for several weeks, the eruptions have all completely healed, and he now enjoys the best of health.

Massasoit Salve cures Burns. The most painful burns are caused by fireworks; nothing causing as bad sores as powder. When the "Massasoit Salve" is applied, it instantly eradicates all the fire, and causes the scarred flesh to heal. It should be kept on hand for use. 25 cents per box.

J. DINSMORE & SON, General agents, Skowhegan, Maine.

MARRIED.

In Naples, 7th, Nathaniel P. Jewell of Bridgton to Miss Adeline Thompson.

In Windham, 7th, Albus R. Jordan of Portland, to Miss Abby Anderson.

DIED.

In Oxford, 29th ult., Alanson R., son of Alanson Bryant, aged 20.

In Buxton, 24th ult., Mrs. Eliza, relict of the late elder James Sawyer.

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To Tanners & Leather Dealers.

Boston, July 25, 1855.

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WEBSTER & Co.,
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To CHAS. PACKER, Esq., 26 North Market Street, Boston.

Sewing Machines.

OUR Machines sew with *ease, Boots and Shoes, Carriage and Harness work*, with any sized Linen thread, with or without wax. The cylinder machine is invaluable for stitching Boots after they are treed, Ladies' Gaiters, Sleeves into coats, and every variety of custom clothing. Our Family machine is especially adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and is superior to any other machine ever made.

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AND sole proprietor of Dr. Wheeler's Sherry Wine Tonic Bitters, Vegetable Cough Syrup, Rheumatic Cure, and Dr. Graeffenli's German Cyprian Jalap.

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STEAM Engines and Boilers, new and second hand machinery of all descriptions and price, bought and sold.

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INVITE the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Cutlery, Accordeons, &c., London, Paris & Vienna Fancy articles,

The selections of J. B. Kelly this season.

Rubber Clothing.

HOSPITAL and *Nursing Sheeting, Combs, Toys, Foot Balls, &c.*

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SHOW CASES,

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to be found in the country. Having an extensive manufactory with improved machinery, we are able to furnish articles of a superior quality and finish, with promptness and despatch; among which are Prouty & Mears's celebrated Sward, Stubble, and Subsoil Plows; the Genuine Michigan Plow, Harrows; Cultivators; Seed Sowers; Fan Mills; Churns; Horse Power Threshing Machines; Russell's Patent Mowing Machine; Scythes; Forks; etc. Particular attention given to packing Goods for shipment to all parts of the world. Our friends are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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Fresh Drugs and Chemicals.

1000 lbs Arrow root	7 cas. C Magnesia.
500 lbs ref'd Camp'r ber.	25 kegs S C Soda.
200 lbs Cream Tartar.	50 C Sulphuric Acid.
20 bbls Irish Moss, picked.	190 lbs Iod'e Potassa
3000 gross phial Corks.	300 oz. Sul'e Quinine
1200 lbs Gum Arabic, extra.	10 casks Castor Oil.
2000 lbs Sulphur.	12 gro. Liq. Marrow.

3 bales India Senna,

Together with a large and complete stock of pure Essential Oils, Select Powders, Rare Chemicals, imported directly for me. Patent medicines, Genuine Havana Cigars, &c., all of which are offered, in quantities to suit, at the lowest market prices. Apothecaries are requested to call and examine, as I feel confident I can offer inducements for them to purchase. CHAS. T. CARNEY, Druggist,
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No. 1 Water Street, Boston.

☞ Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, etc. constantly on hand.

ALL work warranted to be done in the best manner. We have had some 12 years' experience in the business, and feel confident that we can give perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

J & E. HOLT,

Silver Platers,

And Manufacturers of

Harness Trimmings, Numbers and Letters,

No. 96 Union Street, Boston.

LAND WARRANTS

BOUGHT BY JOHN E. M. GILLEY,

No. 18 Congress St., Boston.

☞ The highest Market price paid for 40, 80 or 160 acres.

P. H. WALKER,

Manufacturer of Patent

Balance, Platform & Counter Scales,

And dealer in all kinds of Tin Ware.

No. 2 Faneuil Hall Sq. (up stairs,) Boston.

The American Spring Bed Company.

J. GOODALE & H. POND, AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Goodale's improved

Premium Spring Beds.

No. 77 Union Street, Boston.

Sole Agents for Plimpton's combined Secretary, Bedstead and Toilet Table.

CARD AND NOTE PAPER DEPOT.

N. S. DEARBORN would respectfully invite the attention of printers and the trade to his large and well selected stock of Fancy Cards, and Illuminated Note Paper, and

WEDDING STATIONERY,

Which he flatters himself cannot be surpassed by any assortment in the city.

24 School Street, Boston.

IVES & TUTHILL.

A Card to the Citizens of New England.

HAVING been much annoyed to ascertain a branch of our house in the city of Boston for the sale of LEARY & CO.'S HATS, we have made arrangements with Messrs. IVES & TUTHILL, of the Albion building, Tremont Street, to furnish them with a constant and full supply of all our manufactures and importations, enabling them to issue the new styles, as invented by us, simultaneously with our house in New York.

It is with much confidence that we commend to the citizens of New England, the enterprise of the above young men, and we can assure our friends and customers, that while we have no pecuniary interest in the firm of IVES & TUTHILL, yet the Goods they sell will be identical in quality, style, and price, with the articles sold by us in New York.

LEARY & CO., Astor House, New York.

The firm of LEARY & CO., has been established for a quarter of a century, and has not only increased its sales, but its manufacturing and importing facilities. One of the undersigned, having been connected with this establishment as a salesman for some time, and both feeling that its claim to the leadership of Fashion is all that pertains to the covering of the masculine head, is confirmed by the adoption of their styles by the public and the trade, entire with confidence upon the sale of their goods, assured that it will be mutually beneficial to the public and themselves.

IVES & TUTHILL,
Albion Building, corner of Tremont and Beacon Streets, Boston.

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have this day relinquished to my son, John C. Eastman, the remainder of his minority, to transact business for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debts of his contracting after date.

SOLOMON EASTMAN.

Attest—Thomas Moulton.
Stow, October 6, 1855. 35

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction or private sale, at the store of Bolster and Thompson, in West Peru, on Saturday, the tenth day of November next, at three of the clock, in the afternoon, all of the real estate of which Samuel Hammond, late of Peru, in said county, died seized and possessed, including the reversion of the widow's dower, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and expenses of administration, and incidental charges. Said real estate consists of twenty-five acres on the westerly corner of lot numbered twenty-three, in Peck's Grant in the town of Peru, and bounded by David F. Brown to the said Samuel Hammond. Said land is covered with a heavy growth of wood and timber. GEORGE HOPKINS, Administrator.

Franklin Plantation, Oct ber 1st, 1855. 25

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss:—

AN ADJOURNED SESSION of the Court of County Commissioners will be holden at the County Treasurer's Office, on Monday, October 29, 1855, at 10. o'clock, A. M.

34 Attest: ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

Mill Owners, Look Here!

THE subscriber, a practical Millwright, is Agent for the sale for

Grimes' Cast Iron Cleansers, Johnson's Improved Shingle Machine, and the Howd Water Wheel.

All of the latest improvements.

SAMUEL B. LOCKE.

Locke's Mills, (Me.,) Sept., 1855. 1y34

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF Bounty Land Warrants!

PERSONS who are receiving Warrants under the new law before disposing of them, are requested to apply, either personally or by letter, to the subscriber, who will secure to them either the full benefit of the land, or an advance upon the Government price, (which is $1.25 per acre,) should they wish to sell the same.

THOS. PEMBER,
No. 15 Doane Street, BOSTON, Mass.
June 5, 1855. 19

200 LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

THE subscriber is prepared to purchase 200 Land Warrants of all denominations, for which he will pay

An advance on the highest market prices,

as he purchases Warrants for location.

All persons having Warrants for sale will do well to call and see him.

WM. W. VIRGIN.

Norway, July 1, 1855.

DEATH! DEATH! DEATH!

BED BUGS!

Can be got rid of effectually only by the use of

DEAD SHOT.

Apply it not only to the bedstead, but to the bedstead, but to the cracks and crevices about the ceiling, (if the house is old,) and you shall

SLEEP IN PEACE.

Remember, one application a season is enough!

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, under the U. S. Hotel Portland. Paris, ANDREWS & BATES, and JOHN DRESSER. South Paris, W. A. RUST, M.D.

Have you a Cold? Have you a Cough? Have you a Lover Complaint?

ARE YOU THREATENED WITH

CONSUMPTION?

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED?

IF SO, USE

DOWN'S ELIXIR!

More than twenty years has this medicine been before the public, and is now, as it ever has been, the favored Popular Remedy, for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all

LUNG DISEASES,

MR. DOWNS, its inventor, studied, Experimented, and prepared the medicine to

CURE HIMSELF.

When he was far reduced by the fell destroyer. He cured himself, and the medicine that saved him from an untimely grave, is still doing its good work, and establishing itself more firmly than ever in the public mind as, par excellence,

The Great Pulmonic Medicine.

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. PETTITT'S

American Eye Salve!

CURES—Sore and Weak Eyes.
CURES—Inflamed Eyes.
CURES—Ulcerated Eye-Lids.
CURES—Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers.
CURES—Shaving Sore and Pimples.
CURES—Ringworm and Barber's Itch.
CURES—Sore Lips and Cold Sores.
CURES—Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.
CURES—Burns and Scalds.
CURES—Piles, externally applied.

Though this wonderful remedy is designed mostly for the cure of

DISEASED EYES,

For all purposes for which an OINTMENT or SALVE is ever used,

IT HAS NOT ITS EQUAL IN THE WORLD.

Sold by C. W. ATWELL, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Agents, ANDREWS AND BATES and JOHN DRESSER, Paris Hill. W. A. RUST, M.D., South Paris.

ATWELL'S

HEALTH RESTORER!

SICK HEADACHE

MAY be entirely cured by taking, when you feel the first symptoms, enough to operate mildly as physic. Weakness and General Debility, all gone feeling at the stomach, sleepiness, drowsiness, giving way in the joints, soureess and acidity of the stomach, are speedily cured.

In many cases a single bottle does wonders in reviving and strengthening the enfeebled spirits, and Strengthening the enfeebled system, but you must not always expect a cure without a

Persevering Effort.

If you have been ruining down for years, do not expect a cure in one day, but persevere, weeks or months if necessary, till a cure is effected.

A single bottle will satisfy you of its value, and convince you that it should have a place in every house, as a FAMILY MEDICINE. Price 25 cts

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

Also sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere. ANDREWS & BATES, Agents, Paris, also sold by JOHN DRESSER. 18

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!

FOR A MARVELLOUS AGE!

Holloway's Ointment.

The Grand External Remedy.

By the aid of a microscope, we see millions of little openings on the surface of our bodies. Thro' these this ointment when rubbed on the skin, is carried to any organ or inward part. Diseases of the Kidneys, Disorders of the Liver, affections of the heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Asthmas, Coughs, and Colds, are by its means effectually cured. Every housewife knows that salt will pass through bone or Meat of any thickness. This healing ointment for more readily through any bone or fleshy part of the human body, curing the most dangerous inward complaints, that cannot be reached by other means.

Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and Scorbutic Humors.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the skin, whatever form they assume, as this ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvey, Sore Head, Scrofula, or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence. The inventor has travelled over many parts of the globe, visiting the principal Hospitals, dispensing this ointment, giving advice as to its application, and has thus been the means of restoring countless numbers to health.

Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Wounds & Ulcers

Some of the most scientific surgeons now rely solely on the use of this wonderful Ointment, when having to cope with the worst cases of sores, wounds, ulcers, glandular swellings, and tumors. Professor Holloway has, by command of the Allied Governments, dispatched to the hospitals of the East, large shipments of this ointment, to be used under the direction of the Medical staff, in the worst cases of wounds. It will cure any ulcer glandular swelling, stiffness or contraction of joints, even of 20 years standing.

Piles and Fistulas.

These and other similar distressing complaints can be effectually cured if the ointment be well rubbed in over the parts affected, and by otherwise following the printed directions around each pot.

The Pills should be used conjointly with Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore-throats
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand-Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Glandula Swellings	Tumours
Chilblains	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Piles	Wounds
		Yaws

Sold at the manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable druggists and Dealers in Medicines, throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cts. 62 1-2 cts and $1 each.

There is a very considerable saving in taking the N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box. (1y15)

BOOT, SHOE AND LEATHER WAREHOUSE!

THE Subscribers would respectfully call the attention of Traders and Manufacturers to their large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Nearly all of which is of our own manufacture, made expressly for the retail trade.

Men's and Women's Rubber Boots and Shoes of every description.

Also, on hand and for sale, New York Slaughter, and Philadelphia Sole Leathers, Wax, Grain and Patent Leather, Goat and Kid Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, American and French Calf Skins, Lastings and Galloons, Shoe Duck, Shoe Thread, Lasts and Boot Trees, Shoe Pegs and Shoe Stock of every variety and kind, all of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

L. D. HANSON & CO.,
Nos. 138 and 140 Middle Street,
18 PORTLAND, Me.

Oxford, ss: At a Court of Probate held at Bethel within and for the County of Oxford, on the 2d Tuesday of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

WHEREAS, the Commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of which Thomas Lary late of Gilead is said County, deceased, died seized, having made return of their doings into the Probate Office in said County.

Ordered, that notice be given to the heirs at law and all others interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at nine of the clock in the forenoon, and their cause if any they have why the same should not be accepted

TIMOTHY LUDDEN, *Judge.*

A true copy—attest:
Wm. Wirt Virgin, *Register.*

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

LEVI B. PATRICK late of Denmark,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 11, 1855. LEVI P. SAWYER.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SUSANNAH WIGHT, late of Gilead,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sept. 11, 1855. CALEB WIGHT.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

THOMAS FRASHIER late of Hartford,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Sept. 13, 1855. ORRIN FRASHIER.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of

WILLIAM BRIGGS, late of Paris,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Aug. 21, 1855. NATHAN L. MARSHALL.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed, by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOEL STONE, late of Waterford,

in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Aug. 21, 1855. DANIEL CHAPLIN.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: To the Hon., the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the Second Tuesday of August, A. D. 1855.

HUMBLY shows, JOB CUSHMAN of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, that he is joint owner in common and undivided, with certain other persons, to your petitioner unknown, of certain real estate, situated in an unincorporated place called the "Magalloway settlement," to wit: Lots No. 13 and 15 in the first range, and Lot No. 15, in the second range in Township No. 5, First Range, in said County of Oxford: said Lots containing three hundred acres, more or less.

Your petitioner further represents that he is the owner in common and undivided, of one-tenth part of said described estate, in his demesne as of fee, and desires to hold his portion of the same in severalty. He therefore prays partition of said estate and that his part of the same, after due preliminary proceedings, may be set apart to him in severalty, agreeably to the provisions of the Statute of this State in such cases made and provided.

JOB CUSHMAN,
By his Att'y, John J. Perry.

Oxford, ss:—Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, 1855.

And now it appearing to the Court that the co-tenants named in said petition have had no notice of the pendency of said petition, It is therefore ordered, that the said petitioner notify the said co-tenants of the pendency of this petition by causing an attested copy of said petition together with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat a public newspaper published at Paris, in said County of Oxford; the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Sup. Jud. Court, to be holden at Paris aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of November next, to the end that the said co-tenants, interested as aforesaid may then and there appear at said Court and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and partition ordered as prayed for.

Attest: ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order of Court thereon.

34 Attest: ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, 1855.

Edwin Maybury v. H. G. Darling.

THIS is an assumpsit, on account annexed to the writ, for the sum of $150.00.

The writ is dated March 11th, 1851.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, A. D., 1855.

And it now appearing to the Court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit:

It is Ordered, That the plaintiffs cause the said defendant to be notified of the pendency of said suit by causing an abstract of said writ and a copy this order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court to be holden in Paris aforesaid on the second Tuesday of November next, to the end that said defendant may then and there in said Court appear and show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered against him, and execution issue accordingly.

Attest: ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

A true abstract of plaintiff's writ, and order of Court thereon.

34 Attest—ELISHA WINTER, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, August Term, 1855.

John J. Perry v. Wentworth M. Brown.

THIS is an action of assumpsit, on account annexed to the writ, for $140. 11.

The writ is dated November 1, 1854.

And now it appearing to the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of the state, and has no tenant, agent or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff notify the said Defendant of the pendency of this suit, by causing an attested abstract of his writ, together with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published at Paris, in said County of Oxford; the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Sup. Jud. Court, to be holden at Paris aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of November next, to the end that the said Defendant may then and there appear at said Court, and show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered against him,

MISCELLANEOUS.

VICTORIA AND THE ARAB CHIEFS. A Paris letter writer thus mentions one of the ceremonies in which Queen Victoria took part, during her recent visit:—The Arab Chiefs, who are daily seen prowling about the city in their white bournous and other camel's hair garments, were allowed the honor of a royal presentation at the ball given at the Hotel de Ville. One of the chiefs knelt down and embraced Victoria's knee before a large assembly. The second was about doing the same thing, but the Emperor stepped forward, adroitly prevented the recurrence of an homage which, however honorable, orientally, was somewhat embarrassing to the lady to whom it was offered. These Arab chiefs, by the way, some eight or ten in number, are visiting Paris and France at the Empire's expense. They are a larky, dissipated set, and reminds me of some similar looking beggars, who pinned me once in the interior of the pyramid of Cheops and swindled me out of a half dollar *backsheesh*.

ARREST OF A BOSTONIAN FOR OBTAINING MONEY BY FALSE PRETENCES. A young man named George P. F. Putnam, 28 years of age, a native of Boston, Mass., was committed to the city prison this morning, by Justice Osborn, upon a charge of obtaining fifty dollars from Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, upon false representations. Mr. Parker Jones, room clerk of the Astor House, made an affidavit, in which he stated that on the 29th inst., the prisoner, who had boarded at the Astor House, and whom he knew, handed him a check drawn on the Leather Manufacturers' Bank for fifty dollars, and wished him to cash it, as it was good. The check was afterwards sent to the bank, and it was ascertained that Putnam had no account nor funds there. [N. Y. Post, 29th ult.

A NEBRASKA ELECTION. Purple, who is "the gentleman from Burt County," just at this time, gives the following account of the mode of electing members of the Legislature in Nebraska. He says: "Cummings, the Secretary, said to me one morning, 'Purple, we want a member from Burt County.' So I harnessed up, and took nine fellows with me, and we started for the woods, and when we thought we had got about far enough for Burt County, unpacked our ballot box and held an election, canvassed the vote, and it was astonishing to observe how great was the unanimity at the first election ever held in Burt County. Purple *had every vote!*' So Purple was declared duly elected, and here I am!"

THE BRITISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON. The Washington Star says

"The next steamer, will, it is believed, carry out letters to Mr. Buchanan, directing him to demand of the British government the prompt recall of Mr. Crampton, with the understanding that that course was adopted to avoid the necessity for a resort to the only other alternative—that of sending him out of the country without awaiting his recall by those under whose instructions he undertook to set at defiance the laws of the United States. But we shall not be surprised to learn from the annual message that Mr. Buchanan was instructed some time since to bring the matter to the notice of her majesty's government, immediately after it was first ascertained what the United States would be able to prove in the Philadelphia trial."

A COLD PLACE. At Yakutsk, sixty-two degrees north latitude, the Russian American Company bored for water in the courtyard of their establishment, to the depth of 380 feet, and found the ground frozen there. They could not obtain water and gave up the attempt. In that latitude the surface of the ground, a few feet deep, is thawed for a few weeks during summer, but all below is frost and ice. The inhabitants have cellars under all their dwellings, which are perpetual icehouses; in them, when the sun is intensely hot outside, they place their milk, fresh meat, etc., which soon become perfectly frozen.

VERMONT GOLD DIGGINGS. Wm. Hankerson of this city, says the Springfield Republican, an experienced California miner, has announced operations in digging gold on the farm of Noah Briggs, Jr., of Plymouth, Vt. Mr. Hankerson has for a few months past employed four hands, whose total earnings are represented to range from seven to twenty-five dollars per day.

TRANSITS MORTALITY. About three months ago, a party of 50 young Gascons embarked at Bordeaux, bound for this country, for fear of being drawn into the conscription and sent to the Crimea. They landed in New Orleans, La., about four weeks ago, and, on the 4th inst., the last of the fifty was consigned to the earth.

NEW READINGS FOR THE TIMES. Instead of saying hereafter, "All men must die some time," say, "All men must take a passage over the Camden and Amboy Railroad some time." For the old proverb, "He that is born to be hanged can not be drowned," substitute, "He that is born to be hanged is safe in crossing the ferries."
[N. Y. Picayune.

THE TRADE SALES. The amount of the Publishers' Association's Trade Sale, just concluded, is not far from $300,000. The largest invoices were that of Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, amounting to $30,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Boston Post that Mr. Joseph P. Wadleigh, an engineer on the Boston & Maine Railroad, was shockingly burned at Charlestown, on Wednesday morning of last week, while burning out the flues of his engine. He was using spirits of turpentine, when his clothes took fire and he was soon enveloped in flames, and dreadfully burned both internally and externally, so much so that the most serious fears were entertained for his life. He was taken to the Massachusetts Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, but he died from their effects, at half past four P. M., the same day.

Nothing is profitable which is dishonest.

WOE TO THE BED BUGS!

Forty Thousand Slain in One Night!

The way to get rid of

BED BUGS.

DUTCHER'S

DEAD SHOT.

Is an Exterminator of

TREMENDOUS POWER,

and unlike any similar preparation,

REMAINS A LONG TIME,

Wherever it is applied,

A TRAP READY SET,

For the destruction of the whole

BED BUG TRIBE.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

AN OFFER!

BELIEVING DR. PECTIT'S

CANKER BALSAM,

the only reliable cure for

CANKER IN EVERY FORM!

That has ever been discovered, we offer you the privilege of

Trying it at our Our Expense.

This—You may use one bottle faithfully according to the directions, and if it imparts no relief, you shall receive back the money for it, on returning the empty bottle.

To Physicians,

We offer—You may use one bottle in each case of Canker that occurs in your practice, and if it does not give

REASONABLE SATISFACTION,

the money paid for it shall be refunded; and all our agents are hereby authorized to act in accordance with this offer.

The above is an old offer, which has sold us

HUNDREDS OF BOTTLES.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, with perfect satisfaction.

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

8tf1 Sole Pr. W. A. RUST, So. Paris. 16

A VOICE FROM INDIANA.

See what they think of

Dr. Ordway's Humor Discovery.

Elder Howell is a Second Advent preacher, well known in N. England, especially in Maine.

UNION MILLS, Laport Co. Indiana, February 27, 1855.

Dr. Ordway—Dear Sir: My object in addressing you at this time, is to inform you of your valuable medicines. A friend of mine has been using it for purifying the blood and it has given him the BEST OF SATISFACTION. It regulates of the kidneys it acts like a charm. * * Please send me one dozen bottles Blood Purifier.

Another Voice from Indiana.

Dr. Ordway's Medicines Triumphant.

UNION MILLS, May 22, 1855.

Dr. Ordway—Dear Sir: We would like an agency for selling your medicines. Elder John Howell left with us part of the box of medicines you sent him. We have sold about all the Blood Purifier, and it gives the best of satisfaction.—Those who have used it want you to get the best medicine that ever was used in this country. * * We are selling drugs and medicines, and would like your medicines, for we think them just what is wanted here.

Respectfully Yours, G. BUTT & Co.

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

8tf1 Sole Pr. W. A. RUST, M. D., So. Paris. 16

Western Exchange Hotel.

THE subscriber would respectfully give notice to the travelling public, that he has taken the above named House, located directly opposite the Portland, S. & P. Depot, PORTLAND, (Maine,) on the site where formerly stood the House known as The Depot Hotel. The present House is a new, substantial brick edifice—built expressly for a Hotel—and furnished throughout with entire new furniture—and well arranged, to convene the travelling community. Travellers arriving in Portland from the East or West, will find this House a more convenient stopping place than any other Public House in the City—as it is within twenty yards of the Rail road Station, and but a few rods from the wharf where passengers from the Eastern part of the state and the Provinces all land.

Porters will always be in attendance on the arrival of the cars and the Boats, to convey baggage to and from the House, free of charge.

Passengers from the country by stage, bound east or west, by Cars or Boats, will find the Western Exchange Hotel the right place to meet their conveyance. No pains will be spared by the present proprietor to make the House agreeable to his patrons.

JOHN R. CROCKER,
Formerly Clerk of the American Hotel
Portland, (Maine,) June 3, 1855. 1f1-4

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the "Lion Hall" farm in Sumner, in whole or in parcels, to suit purchasers. The buildings are mostly new and in good repair, large and convenient. Said farm contains three hundred acres of land, sixty acres of which are in a good state of cultivation—one hundred acres in pasturing—the remainder is woodland, mostly covered with a fine and thirty rod growth. The farm has three hundred fine Fruit trees, of choice varieties. Said 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. LOTHROP,
By his Agent, LOVE HALL.
Sumner, July, 1855. 24

UNDERTAKING GOODS.

DODGE, DOW, WEBB & MOULTON,

MANUFACTURERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER,

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

Nos. 54 & 56 Middle Street,

In the New and Splendid FREESTONE FRONT BLOCK, lately built by John M. Wood, Esq., where they invite their friends and the public to call and examine an extensive STOCK OF GOODS in their line.

Portland, February 1855. 3

JOHN J. PERRY,

Counselor & Attorney at Law,

OXFORD, MAINE.

Will continue to practice in the Courts in Oxford, Cumberland and Androscoggin.

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH

RATS AND MICE!

So sure as arsenic will destroy human life, just so sure will

Parsons & Co's Rat Exterminator,

If properly applied, clear your premises of

Rats and Mice, Roaches, Beals, Crickets, Ants, &c., &c.

See what these Say who have Tried it:

IRVING HOUSE, New York, Aug. 10, 1854.

I cheerfully recommend **Parson & Co's Vermin and Insect Exterminator**, the best article for the destruction of Cockroaches I have ever used.

My house has been entirely cleansed of them without the least inconvenience.

D. D. HOWARD.

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

Also sold by Druggists and dealers in Medicines everywhere. By ANDREWS & BATES, and at JOHN DRESSER'S Ladies Shoe Store, Paris

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

New Publishing House & Bookstore.

FRANCIS BLAKE,

(LATE BLAKE & CARTER,)

Publisher and Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Standard School, Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Masonic, Music, Nautical and

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

WRAPPING PAPER in all its varieties.

Importer of

Stationery & Paper Hangings.

MANUFACTURER OF PATENT

PAGED ACCOUNT BOOKS,

A large Assortment constantly on hand.

ALSO will make to order Blank Books for Banking Houses, Manufactories, Counties, &c., of the best paper, printed and ruled to any pattern, which for style and durability are unsurpassed, as he employs in that department only those who have been long in that branch of the business.

SHEET MUSIC AND PERIODICALS,

Bound to order, in any style desired, at short notice. He has established a depot for LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS, special arrangements having been made to supply the Legal and Medical profession at the Publisher's prices.

Lawyer's Dockets and Law Blanks furnished to order.

Singing Books for Teachers and schools by the dozen or single copy at low prices.

Agent for the sale of the publications of the Congregational Board. The publications of the American Bible Society *for sale at their prices.*

F. Blake will continue to publish Town's series of Reading Books, Town's Speller and definer, Town's Analysis, Webb's Old and New Grammars, Webb's Parsing Books, Smith's Mathematical Works, Webb's Latin Lessons and Reader, Maine Justice of the Peace, Maine Townsman, together with many others not published by him when connected with Ezra Carter, Jr.

By exchanging his publications with publishing houses in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, he is enabled to sell all the most desirable books at their prices, and he is confident that those in want of anything in his line of business will find it for their advantage to look over his large, new and desirable stock of goods, before making their purchases.

All orders from merchants and others will be filled as quickly and on as reasonable terms, as if they were present themselves. They will find him always watchful of their interests, and surrounding no trouble, care and attention, if they any but return to satisfy; his friends.

N. B. The attention of Lawyers and Physicians is particularly called to the fact that a Law and Medical Depot has been established, and will be kept well supplied.

58 Exchange St., Portland,

Next door to Bank of Cumberland.

Portland, August, 1855. 29

DRUG, PAINT AND DYESTUFF WAREHOUSE.

John W. Perkins & Co.,

Commercial Street, . . . PORTLAND.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRUGS,

English & American Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine.

Japan, Coach, Furniture & House Varnishes.

DRY AND GROUND LEAD,

Of various manufactures.

Dry and Ground French and American Zinc, Lamp, Paris and Am. Green, Paint Brushes, Artists' Colors, Sign Painters' Stock, Window Glass and Glass Ware,

Together with other articles usually found in a Drug, Paint and Dyestuff Warehouse, with prices that cannot fail to suit dealers in, or consumers of the above articles. Also, *Dr. Cheny's Hygeian Cures & Perkins' and other Patent Medicines, at Manufacturers' prices.*

J. W. PERKINS. 26 B. A. PERKINS.

THE BEST WHITE LEAD

IN THE MARKET,

Is for sale by

H. H. HAY, Druggist,

Nos. 15 and 17 MARKET SQUARE,

PORTLAND, Me.,

Who has been appointed STATE AGENT, for the following brands:

50 TONS FOREST RIVER LEAD,
Warranted Pure.
10 TONS FOREST CITY do.,
10 TONS AMERICAN do.,
5 TONS AMERICAN ZINC,

ALSO FOR SALE,

1000 GALLS. LINSEED OIL,
500 " SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
500 " VARNISH,
500 " JAPAN.

Also a large quantity of PAINT BRUSHES, at Manufacturers' prices. 15

FISH AND SALT.

FOR the last thirty years we have given our particular attention to the above articles and have recently made arrangements whereby the best salted article can be delivered direct from vessel or store, to cars, when a sufficient quantity is taken. Our usual stock is as follows:—

FISH.

200,000 lbs. LARGE COD.
50,000 " MEDIUM Do.
100,000 " POLLOCK.
50,000 " HAKE.
1,000 boxes HERRING.
500 bbls. MACKEREL, TONGUES & SOUNDS, NAPES & FINS, &c.
100 bbls. TANNER'S OIL, PURE.

SALT.

20,000 bushels TURKS ISLAND SALT.
20,000 LIVERPOOL, Do.
1,000 bags " "
1,000 bags BUTTER, Do.

DANA & CO.,

Commercial Street, PORTLAND.

September, 1855. 35

List of Unclaimed Baggage,

Remaining at Stations, Portland District, Grand Trunk Railway,

PORTLAND.

2 Hair Covered Trunks.
8 Black Leather Covered Trunks.
2 Wooden Chests.
1 Russet Trunk, marked Jerome Clarey.
5 Russet Trunks.
8 Russet Valises.
3 Black Valises.
3 Carpet Bags.
2 Champaigne Baskets filled with clothing.
9 Black Leather Bags.
2 Blue Wooden Trunks.
2 Red Wooden Trunks.
2 Band Boxes.
1 Bag of Clothing.
1 Bundle of Books.
1 Black Trunk with 2 coats on top, marked H. Solomon, Montreal.
1 Russet Trunk, marked Charles T. Atkinson, Boston, Mass.

YARMOUTH.

2 Old Valises, 1 pair Overalls, 1 Bundle Clothes in brown paper.
1 Bundle Old Clothes, in sided canvas.

SOUTH PARIS.

1 Russet Valise, marked T. Deseve, St. Hy., in black letters on each end.
1 Black Leather Covered Trunk, marked J. L. Wales, Kent's Hill, Readfield.

SHELBURNE.

1 Small Chest.

BERLIN FALLS.

2 Black Trunks.
1 Black Tool Chest.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1 Trunk, with oil cloth cover, 1 Red Valise, 1 Striped Carpet Bag.
1 Wooden Trunk, 1 Carpet Bag.

S. T. CORSER, Sup't Portland Dist.
Portland, August 14th, 1855. 29tf

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

Taken on Execution, and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, the tenth day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the "Farrar House," in Buckfield Village, all the right, title and interest which Christopher C. Harlow had on the 25th day of July, A. D., 1854, (the time when it was attached on the original writ) of redeeming the following described real estate, viz: the house, land and out buildings occupied by said Harlow in said Buckfield Village, situated on the south side of the road leading from said Village to Hartford, and between land owned by N.O. Douglass and Aaron Parsons; also, all said Harlow's right of redeeming about ten acres of land, situated in said Buckfield, near Hall's Bridge, so called, being the same conveyed to said Harlow by Aaron Parsons and Lysander Robinson, Nov. 1, 1852, recorded with Oxford Records, Book 96, Page 240.

JOSIAH W. WHITTEN, Dep'y Sh'ff.
Buckfield, Sept. 19, 1855.

Clothing! Clothing!

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF,

Have just Received a Good Assortment of

CLOTHING,

SUCH AS

BUFFALO COATS,

OVER SACKS AND FROCK COATS,

Vests, Pants and Overalls,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c.

CUSTOMERS wishing to purchase Clothing, will do well to call and examine our stock. If any wish garments made to order they can have them done in good style and at short notice.

In addition to the above they have a good assortment of

W. I. Goods & Groceries,

Crockery, Glass & Hard Ware;

HATS, CAPS, FURS, BUFFALO ROBES,

Together with a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Furnishing Goods, all Wool and Oil Carpeting, Cotton Bocking,

Paper Hangings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NEW GOODS!

THE Subscriber has just received a Splendid Assortment of

Cloths and Trimmings,

CONSISTING OF

French, German, English & American

BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cashmerettes, Tweeds, &c.,

Together with a lot of the latest style & patterns of

VESTINGS,

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

Warranted to Fit or No Sale.

He will also keep on hand an assortment of

Ready-made Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash.

E. F. STONE.

So. Paris, June 1, 1854.

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

Farm for Sale.

A FARM situated in the North part of the town and within one mile from the North Paris Station House. Said farm contains 225 acres of good land and well divided into tillage meadow and pasturing; it has a good meadow which cuts from eight to ten tons of hay; good orchard; a good House, Barn and Shed connected, new House so Built and well finished.

SAMUEL W. DUNHAM.

North Paris, Dec. 16, 1852.

Wanted. 300 Active Young Men!

TO act as local and travelling agents in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a

Salary of $100 Per Month!

A capital of only $5 is required. No Patent medicine or book humbugs. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp, to a three cent piece, and address,

21 A. R. MARTYN, Pittsford, N. H.

Wm. B. LAPHAM,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HOULTON, Me.

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

DARIUS FORBES,

AGENT FOR THE

BELKNAP COUNTY

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

One of the most economical in the country.

ALSO,

AGRICULTURAL & GENERAL SURVEYOR,

Architect and Draughtsman,

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

WETHERELL BROTHERS

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

SILKS, RIBBONS, LACES, FLOWERS,

Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, Gloves, &c., &c.

BRANCH HOUSE, 152 Middle Street,

PORTLAND.

H. B. Wetherell, } *S. B. Wetherell.*
H. R. Wetherell, } 8

O. W. BENT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,

No. 157 Middle Street.

OPPOSITE GREENOUGH'S BLOCK,

O. W. BENT,
A. HORSE, *PORTLAND, Me.*

D. WHITE,

BRUSH MANUFACTURER,

172 *Middle Street, Portland, Me.*

Brushes of every description in common use, with a great variety of FANCY BRUSHES for sale at low prices—wholesale or retail.

Dealers and others, wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine.

Machine Brushes made to order at short notice.
8

Try it! Try it!! Try it!!!

G. W. STONES'

LIQUID CATHARTIC

—AND—

FAMILY PHYSIC,

The most important discovery ever made in Medical Science, being a compound of Barks and Roots, which form the most powerful, safe, and agreeable physic ever offered to the public.

THE necessity of such a medicine has long been felt both by the heads of families and physicians. Its advantages over cathartics given in the form of Pills or Powders must be obvious to every intelligent person. It operates more immediately and effectually upon the system, and at the same time is infinitely less difficult to administer, being quite agreeable to the taste. It not only produces all the effects where physic is required, but completely removes habitual Costiveness, leaving the bowels perfectly free. It expels all humors from the blood, is a certain cure for the Piles, Regulates the action of the Liver, frees the stomach from Bile, invigorates the whole Nervous System, and removes the cause of all local pains, such as *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Gout, Pain in the Head, Side, Stomach, &c.*

It may also be relied upon in all diseases of the Bowels—DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS, yield at once to its magical influence. Again we repeat, TRY IT!—it needs no other recommendation. No family will be without it after they have properly tested its merits. Reader, if you have tried other remedies, without success despair not—relief is now at hand. Are you suffering from Scrofula, six bottles of my Liquid Cathartic will cure you. Would you be relieved from habitual Costiveness, three bottles will effect all that you desire. If you are afflicted with Rheumatic, Neuralgic, or other local pains, two bottles will free you from them. All humors will be eradicated from the blood by the use of from one to six bottles. In short, if you require a physic for any purpose, this is the most reliable, safe, and agreeable to the taste that has ever been placed within the reach of the public.

PRICE $1,00.

Principal Depot, 38 Central Street, Lowell, Mass

Sold by Druggists generally.

H. H. HAY, Portland, General Agent for the State of Maine.

AGENTS: I. Osgood, Auburn; Wm. Bray, Turner; E. & C. B. Atwood, Buckfield; John Dresser, Paris; J. P. Sylvester, So. Waterford. 23

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., the Steamers ATLANTIC, Capt. GEORGE KNIGHT, and FOREST CITY, Capt. F. A. FRINES, 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 same days, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Cabin 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 travellers are reminded that by taking this Line, much saving of time and expense will be made; and that the inconvenience of arriving in Boston at late hours of the night will also be avoided.

The Boats arrive in season for the passengers to take the earliest trains out of the city.

The Company are not responsible for baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value, and that personal, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every $500 additional value.

Freight taken at low rates.

1tf L. BILLINGS Agent.

BOUNTY LAND!

OFFICERS, Soldiers, Seamen and Marines, in any of the Wars in which this Country has been engaged since 1790, and the Widows of the Soldiers of the Revolution,

Entitled to Bounty Land,

Can have their Claims properly presented, on application to the undersigned.

LOCATION OF CLAIMS!

They are also prepared, in connection with Messrs. Wm. Deering, Elisha Morse and Augustus Morse, acting as Land Agents, under the firm of DEERING & MORSE, at Macomb, Illinois, to locate all the Claims. They are prepared to

PURCHASE LAND WARRANTS,

Giving in all cases, the highest market price.

L. T. BOOTHBY,
JAMES DEERING.

South Paris, March 13th, 1855.

Important to those wishing to Travel

Every Dollar invested brings $2.

WANTED, 500 men, with a capital of from $25 to $100, to travel in every State, County, town and village in the United States and British Provinces, in a light, easy and respectable business. Those who are now engaged in the business are making good pay, and are well pleased with the chance.

Smart, energetic men are warranted to make from two to ten dollars per day, and a return of all money invested every 20 days.

For further particulars inquire personally of

J. BRIGGS, Brunswick, Me.
1y19 (Near the Depot.)

H. H. HAY,

Druggist & Pharmaceutist,

Wholesale and retail dealer in

MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS,

Apothecaries' Glassware, Varnishes, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Pure Burning Fluid and Camphene.

STATE AGENT FOR GENUINE

English & American Patent Medicines.

Nos. 15 and 17 Market Square,

PORTLAND, Me.

Surgical and Dental Instruments, Mineral Teeth, Gold Foil, &c., also Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, constantly on hand. 8tf

AMERICAN

Cream Soap company.

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, and secured by Letters Patent under the

LAWS OF THE U. STATES A. D. 1851.

Chas. W. Dennison & Co.,

PROPRIETORS FOR STATE OF MAINE.

C. W. D. & CO. are now prepared to manufacture and offer to the trade and consumers the Soaps of the American Cream Soap Co., in all their varieties, at their Factory

Nos. 31 & 33 UNION ST., PORTLAND,

CONSISTING OF

American Cream Soap in bars, Laundry and Manufacturers' in barrels and cans, Toilet, Shaving, Shaving Cream, Transparent, &c.

These Soaps are presented to the public, after having been thoroughly tested by ourselves and friends, as the best **Labor Saving Articles** ever discovered, and we offer them to the public on every way worthy their confidence.

They do the work of the Laundry in *simply warm water, either Soft, Hard or Salt;* dispensing with Boiling or Pounding and the Washboard—consequently a large amount of Fuel and wear and tear of clothing received, and not one-fourth the amount of labor is required to do the washing of a family. The tendency of these soaps is to soften the clothes and loosen the hold of the dirt, without injury. Washing is done by simply rubbing the soap on the parts of the clothes most soiled, and placing them in warm water sufficient to cover them—there let them remain a few hours, (or all night, if convenient,) then with a slight hand rubbing and good rinsing, they will be perfectly clean, and without injury to the most delicate fabric. Merinoes, Silks, Shawls, &c., may be washed with perfect safety. Cotton Goods, Prints of any color that will fade in water alone, when washed with these soaps, according to directions, will not change, but remain firm, and the colors reached looks brilliant. For washing Woolens, Prints, Ginghams, Mirrors, Maps, Paintings, Lamps, Silver Ware, &c., &c., these Soaps are superior to any in the market. The cost of these soaps is no more than of those ordinarily used; and besides this, the great wear and tear of clothing consequent upon the old method of hard rubbing upon a board, machine, pounding barrel, &c., and the necessity of boiling, is wholly or in part avoided.

We ask for this soap a fair trial, choosing to rest its its own merits rather than resort to the publication of a long list of certificates from those who have used it, wherever it has been manufactured, which we have it in our power to do were it necessary.

For sale, Wholesale, only, at 31 and 33 Union Street, Portland, and retail by Grocers generally in city and country. Agents supplied on liberal terms. All orders addressed to C. W. D. & Co., Portland, Nos. 31 & 33 Union St., Portland Me., will receive prompt attention.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

STEVENS & SHURTLEFF.
19 SOUTH PARIS, Me.

To the Dyspeptic!

ARE you afflicted with DYSPEPSIA? Does your food distress you? Have you a diseased LIVER—Pain about the shoulders, side, &c. Are you troubled with COSTIVENESS? Are you subject to DIZZINESS and HEADACHE? Have you a poor appetite? Does your food become acid on the stomach and distress you? Are your skin and eyes yellow? Do you feel dull and languid? If you have any of these complaints, the best remedy you can procure is

Buzzell's Vegetable Bilious Bitters!

This medicine is of long standing. It is no new nostrum got up to deceive the public, as thousands of the citizens of this State have and will testify. The Proprietor has certificates from all parts of the State, recommending them above all others for the diseases for which they have been administered.

FOR HUMORS, DR. BUZZELL'S BITTERS are an infallible remedy. Their reputation is established. When the Humor appears *externally,* BUZZELL'S IMPROVED HUMOR OINTMENT should be applied, and relief will be immediate and a cure eventually become permanent [Price 37 1-2 cents per bottle.

Sold at Wholesale by NATHAN WOOD, No 20 Market Square, Portland, and by his Agents throughout the State.

H. H. HAY, Portland Wholesale and Retail Agent.

Agents—Paris Hill, T. M. Crocker; No. Paris E. W. Murdock; So. Paris, Dist. Wm. A. Rust; Norway, Henry Houghton; Woodstock, Thos. Sampson Jr.; Bryant's Pond, Jewell & Sawyer; No. Woodstock, Wm. Small; Greenwood, S. H. Houghton; Bethel Hill, I. C. Kimball; Newry, Nathan P. Ryerson; Hanover, A. K. Knapp; Andover, L. Crockett & Co.; Mexico, Lewis Reed; Rumford Center, P. Hoyt; Dixfield, C. T. Chase & Son; West Peru, L. Holster J. Green; Canton, M. Dexhon, Canton Point; C. S. Brown, No. Turner, M. Bray & Co. W. C. Atwood; Hartford, D. Warren; Mechanic Falls, M. Robinson; Romford Point, C. A. Kimball; Oxford, N. C. Dissmore; Hiram, C. G. Allen; Brownfield, Tyler & Blake; Fryeburg, J. H. Page, Shirley & Andrews; Harrison, Francis Blake; Conway, L. S. Morton; Lovell, Dennis Moore; Bridgton, Stephen Kimball, Division 106, C. H. Chote.

For sale by the above Agents, Hinkley's Asiatic Liniment, Hinkley's Celebrated Asiatic & Poor Man's Plasters.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

For the cure of Consumption!

THE proprietor of this medicine was himself, many years ago, reduced so low as to be given up by his physicians and friends, in the last stages of consumption. When all hopes of ever getting well had fled, he was strongly recommended to use a Syrup made from an old Indian receipt, which succeeded in curing him. The family physician and a large number of highly respectable gentlemen certified to the facts of this case, and soon the Pulmonic Syrup obtained a reputation never equalled in that section of the country. Creating, as the case did, a sensation second to that only of a miracle, Dr. Schenck was waited upon by many similarly afflicted, to whom he administered the Syrup with the same beneficial results. In fact, such was the notoriety of this medicine, that eminent practicing physicians had their attention drawn toward the rising reputation of it, from having witnessed its curative powers, and freely extended the hand of friendship and encouragement to Dr. Schenck, and introduced the medicine to the public and used it in their daily practice.

No other medicine operates upon the system in the manner that the Pulmonic Syrup does. It produces a healthy action upon the morbid parts, by purifying them from disease; it promotes the expectorations, allays the cough, ripens the matter in the lungs, and when it is discharged, it heals the opening that the breaking of the tubercles or abscess produces, and the lungs become sound and resume the performance of their natural functions; it also soothes the irritated portion of the lungs and other organs, and thus restores these parts to health. A superior property that the medicine possesses over all others is, that it contains no opium, calomel, or any deleterious medicine.

In 1801, Dr. Schenck removed from Flemington, New Jersey, to Philadelphia, and commenced the practice of his profession, where he soon acquired a reputation excelled by none, in curing a disease that had heretofore been deemed incurable; and he has since then daily presented to the world incontestable evidence of his success.

Both of his parents died with consumption, which appears to have been an hereditary disease in the family. All his brothers and sisters, except one, died early of this disease, none of them but the one brother, reaching the age of twenty.

The last of his family, he naturally felt some alarm, as one after another were consigned to the silent tomb, by the fell destroyer.

VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY.

We, the subscribers, residents of Flemington, do hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Dr. J. H. Schenck. He was attacked by disease which, as we believe, terminated in Pulmonary Consumption; under the operation of which, he was reduced so low as to be unable to leave his bed for a long time; and to all appearance was past recovery. He is now perfectly well—his cough and fever have left him, and we feel justified in declaring it as our belief, that these salutary effects have resulted from the use of the Pulmonic Syrup.

Members of Congress.
ISAAC G. FARLEY, JOSEPH BENSON,
Senators.
G. C. SEYMOUR,
Judges of the Court.
SAMUEL HILL, R. R. READING, A. C. DAVIS.
Members of the Bar.
PETER J. CLARK, WM. H. SLOAN, C. BARTLES, NATH'L SANTON, GEORGE A. ALLEN, JAS. N. READING, ALEX. WURTS.
Physicians.
J. F. SCHENCK, M. D. A. J. HOLCOMB, GEO. P. BEN, M. D. DAVID DUNHAM, D. R. MESSHON, M. D. HART WILSON.
Merchants.
J. G. & J. H. READING, AUGUS. FRISBIE, A. V. DONNELL, WM. F. EMERY, J. F. FARLEY.
Clerks.
JAS. M. OLMSTEAD, C. BATOLETTE.
Postmasters.
GEO. W. RISLER.
Citizens.
JOHN N. CAFNER, MAHLON C. HART, PETER EWING, ASA JONES, WM. R. MOORE, P. W. BURK, HUGH CAFNER, JOHN L. JONES, THOMAS GRAY.

At the time there is not a town or village in the United States but in which can be found more or less wonderful cures by the use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

Dr. Schenck is the inventor of the celebrated Mandrake Pills, for cleansing and detecting all diseases of the Lungs, Heart, &c.

Wholesale Agents.

Philadelphia—GILBERT, WENTZ & Co., 137 North Third Street.
N. York—C. V. CLICKNER & Co. 81 Barclay Street.
Boston—REDDING & Co., 8 State Street.
Portland, H. H. HAY, Nos. 15 and 17 Market Square.

And every respectable druggist throughout the United States. 19

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

R. R. R. DISCOVERY, No. 2.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Possesses the most quick and potent power over all chronic, Scrofula, Syphilitic, and skin diseases. In six hours after he first dose is taken, the patient will feel its renovating efficacy.

FOR ALL HUMORS

The most foul and corrupt humors will in a few days yield to the cleansing, purifying and renovating influence of the RENOVATING RESOLVENT. The most loathsome sores, Ulcers, Nodes, Swellings and the most

FRIGHTFUL SKIN DISEASES,

Have been cured in a few days by Radway's Renovating Resolvent. It is pleasant to take, and the patient feels no disagreeable assertion of sickness at the stomach.

CHRONIC DISEASES,

That have been lingering in the system, corrupting the blood, softening the bones, penetrating the marrow, for ten, twenty, or forty years, have been radically cured by RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

GREAT LUNG MEDICINE, FOR ALL LUNG COMPLAINTS. Persons affected with weak or elevated lungs, Tubercular, Bronchitis, Hacking, Dry Cough, Difficult Breathing, or Spitting Blood

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT will in a short time remove all obstructions from the lungs and throat, and impart strength and impart strength and confidence to the weak and diseased lungs. There is no medicine in present use that has made so many rapid cures of Lung Complaints as Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One day will alter the diseased condition of the Lungs, and check the ravages of decay.

The public may rely upon an effectual cure of the following diseases by using the RENOVATING RESOLVENT.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cutaneous affections, Syphilitic complaints, Tic Doloureux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Gout, rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint.

FEEBLE MEN AND WOMEN.

Whose vaginal body for years have been couches of disappointment and regret, will find Radway's Renovating Resolvent a true renovator and invigorator of the diseased and disabled parts. All unnaturalness is removed in a few days and every organ in the system is restored to health and vigor

NERVOUS PEOPLE

Should take Radway's Renovating Resolvent. It will make the most nervous, weak, gloomy and dejected victims of nervousness, feel healthy, vigorous and happy. Price of R. R. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle.

For the remarkable efficacy of Radway's Regulators, the most perfect, pleasant and effectual medicine in the form of Pills, in use, see next week's paper. One of R. R. Regulators is a dose

R. R. R. Remedies are sold by druggists every where.

H. H. HAY, Druggist, Portland, General Agent for Maine. Agents, ANDREWS & BATES,