

The Oxford Democrat

THE S. TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 6.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

OLD SERIES, VOL. 24, NO. 16

MISCELLANY.

How the City of Sandusky was saved from famine.

The Buffalo Republic is responsible for the following, which is good as anything of its kind since Locke's moon story:

"Years ago, when the course of trade ran in a counter direction to what we now behold, owing to a severe drought, the city of Sandusky underwent all the horrors of a protracted famine. The water on the bar at the mouth of the bay was so low that vessels were unable to reach the port, and as there was no land transportation at that time which could be relied on in case of sudden emergency, it appeared as if Providence had forsaken the place entirely and that its inhabitants must soon perish. For days and weeks their stock of provisions had been gradually disappearing, until soon all was gone, and their only reliance was upon the few fish which they were enabled to obtain from the waters of the bay, and an occasional meagre supply of game from the neighboring forest.

"At the time of which we write, the woods in that vicinity, and in fact throughout the Western Reserve, were frequented by vast numbers of wild hogs which obtained a bountiful subsistence and grew fat upon the stock which everywhere abounded. These hogs were originally strays, but the want of the population in the interior, and the rapacity with which they multiplied, rendered them strangers to man and very shy of his presence. During the drought, of which mention has already been made, large droves of these animals wandered their way to the lake in the neighborhood of which they continued to remain.

"Sandusky Bay, in particular, was a favorite place of resort for them, in the waters of which they were accustomed to wallow, after slaking their thirst. Those who are acquainted with the locality of which we speak, will remember the annoyance to which the early settlers were exposed in the shape of a fine red sand which covered the beach, and which, in times of high wind, was not only exceedingly troublesome but dangerous. Thousands of hogs, in consequence of frequenting this spot, became totally blind; but still, with all the cunning which belongs to this perverse race in their natural state, they continued to elude their hunters.

"One day, when the famine in the city was at its height, and when it was apparent that even the strongest must soon succumb, Joe B. took down his gun, and resolved to make a last effort to rescue his wife and little ones from a fate the most horrible of which the mind has any conception. All day long he lay in wait, and his sharp eyes and shrewd hands inspired him in vain for bread—and alas! he knew too well that not within the whole city was there a mouthful to be had, though he were to offer in exchange three times its weight in gold. Nerved to desperation by this reflection, but still with feeble steps, he took his way to the forest, resolved not to return without relief in some shape.

"For a long time he hunted in vain, traversing miles of weary pathway, without so much as seeing a single evidence of animated nature, until he was on the point of yielding to despair. At this moment a noise, as of approaching footsteps, attracted his attention, and he paused, with every faculty rendered keen by hunger, to listen. Noise and nearer came the tramping, and just as Joe, to screen himself from observation, took shelter behind a tree, a wild hog emerged from a thicket, advancing directly towards him, followed immediately by another, and another and another still.

"The hunter, trembling with anxiety and excitement, raised his gun, but suddenly paused in astonishment at the singular phenomenon before him. The drove (for drove there was) was approaching him in Indian file, and headed directly for the bay. The second hog held in his mouth the tail of the first, the third that of the second, and so on, to the number of sixty and upward, each was holding fast to the caudal appendage of its predecessor, and all were being led by the foremost of the drove, and he, being the only one that could see, was thus conveying his afflicted companions.

"The hunter comprehended the scene in a moment, and instantly decided upon his course. Raising his gun deliberately, he fired, and severed the tail of the leader close to the roots. His affrighted leadership, with a loud squeal, bounded into the thicket and disappeared, while his blind companions came to a dead halt. Joe quickly divested himself of his boots and crept stealthily up to the first of the band, which stood quietly holding in his mouth the amputated tail of his former conductor. This the hunter seized and commenced gently pulling upon it. First one hog started, then another, until soon, like a train of cars, all were in motion, and, without pausing to rest for a single instant, Joe led them quietly into a huge pen near his residence, where they were soon slaughtered and the city was saved."

GOOD MANNERS, GOOD WILL, AND SOCIABILITY. We should be glad to see a distinctly American school of good manners, in which all useless etiquettes were thrown aside, but every politeness adopted or invented which could promote sensible and easy exchanges of good will and sociability.

Good sense and kind consideration for others should be the basis of every usage of polite life that is worth regarding.

Indeed, we have long thought that our country was old enough to adopt measures and etiquettes of its own, based, like all other politeness, upon benevolence and common sense. To get rid of imported etiquette, is the first thing to do for American politeness. [N. P. Willis.]

Queen Victoria.

An American female writer, Mrs. Stephens, writing respecting the reported intention of the Queen to visit Canada, says: "We hope she'll come, from the bottom of our hearts! Not that we haven't seen her, or that there is anything very wonderful in her appearance—though at the time of her marriage sculptors did insist that she was as near the Venus de Medicis as a live woman ever was known to be—not that she is in blood and law the sovereign of a great nation—but because she is greater and a better thing, a true woman. Wise without an effort to display her wisdom; modest in the midst of power—a faithful wife, and a fond, wise mother! This is why we wish to see Victoria in Yankee Land; for, with our weakness regarding royalty, she may render womanliness, modesty and faithfulness the fashion; and virtues are something, even if a caprice excites them. The truth is Victoria is in every respect a perfect gentleman, and that is a character which may be studied with great effort in our age. Depend upon it, however, we shall see no Elizabeth in barbaric splendor, dighting with her statement one minute, or calling their names the next; nor will she come like the beautiful Queen of Scots, bewitching men to their ruin. Nor like Catherine de Medicis with her hands red with slaughter—but she will come to us a good woman, whose example the purest girl in our country may follow and become the better for it.

"Our strong minded women" may not find in her a great statesman or jurist, but she knows how to submit to superior wisdom; and though firm in justice, is never obstinate except when she wishes to be merciful. Our fashionables will be mistaken, if they expect to meet a royal flirt, ready to exhaust herself in a German cotillion, or join in the idleness of a polka; for all these things have been excluded from her drawing rooms—but they will find a faithful wife, acquainted intimately with her own children, which should count for something in these days of neglected nurses and easy divorces. In short Victoria is thoroughly respectable—a thing that cannot be said of all queens—and we for one, would give the brightest rose in the vase before us to see a crowned woman on this side of the Atlantic, whose heart never swayed to the seductions of the court she rules, and whom power has never tempted into arrogance; a sovereign who has no adverse party, and a lady who, in this scandalous age, has never had a word of blame cast on her womanliness.

Livermore of New Hampshire and John Randolph.

Livermore had one day made a most subtle conversion upon one of Johnny's favorite pieces of inventive irony and playful slang, which he always delighted to dial out for the amusement of the House, and which consumed more time and afforded less light than ought to have been expected from a gentleman of such distinguished learning and ability as he, and always were, by common consent accorded to the hero of Raccoon. Johnny turned upon his evil genius, for such he had come to regard him, with more than his ordinary measure of gall and bitterness; among other things, calling him repeatedly the member from Vermont, a State, at that time, of somewhat dubious estimate in the companionship of the original thirteen. Livermore, not a whit abashed, rose on the instant, and did battle so effectively as utterly to demolish all Johnny's glittering soap bubbles, all the time referring to the worthy member from Rhode Island. He said he objected to that gentleman, even privileged as he undoubtedly was, riding roughshod over the heads of his associates of the House with the same imperturbable coolness with which he swung along the streets in his coach and six!

Johnny arose and indignantly declared assuming any such baronial airs had been attributed to him by the honorable member from New Hampshire; and at the top of his shrieking voice declared he never drove more than two, on any occasion. Says Livermore: "I repeat, a coach and six—two horses, two niggers, and two dogs!"

This sudden episode of the usual routine of the worthy member from Raccoon, brought down the house in such hearty roars of laughter, that he did not deem it prudent to enter into any more extended explanations on that occasion; and he seldom afterward invited the strictures of Mr. L., whom he ever after denominated my excellent friend from New Hampshire.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF A SMILE. A beautiful smile, says Peterson's Magazine, is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to the landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual, or insipidity is the result, nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the lines of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinct character—some announce goodness and sweetness—others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride—some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness—others brighten by their spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror cannot aid in acquiring beautiful smiles half so well as to turn the gaze inward, to watch that the heart keeps unsullied from the reflection of evil, and is illuminated and beautified by all sweet thoughts.

A manufacturing wire-worker, in an advertisement, invites the public to come and see his invisible wire fences.

Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

Special Notice.

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

Oxford County Agricultural Society.

The members of the Oxford County Agricultural Society are hereby notified, that the "Transactions of the Agricultural Societies for 1854," have been sent to the following named persons for distribution, viz:

Bethel, Gilead, Newry and Albany, to David F. Brown, of Bethel; Waterford, to E. Maxwell; Woodstock, to Sidney Perkins; Paris, Wm. Sweet; Backfield and Hebron, to Thomas Chase, of Backfield; Oxford, to Benjamin Richards; Sumner and Hartford, to Ervin Robinson, of Sumner; Canton, Dixfield, Mexico, Peru and Byron, to Gilson Ellis, of Canton; Randolph, to Alvan Rolster; Hanover, to A. K. Knapp; Andover and Roxbury, to Samuel Poor, of Andover.

Norway and Greenwood will be supplied by the subscriber.

ELLIOT SMITH,

Secretary of Oxford Co. Ag. Socy., Norway, March 5, 1857.

Antiquarian Supper.

We give considerable space to Dr. True's report of the Antiquarian Supper at Bethel. We do this, as we doubt not it will be more interesting to our readers than anything we could write. What Dr. True writes is always worth reading. This we know our readers will fully endorse. There is an *unwritten sequel* to this nice time, of which the lovers of Bean Porridge have an affecting remembrance.

Dr. True's School.

We are glad to learn that this institution of learning commences its spring term under the most flattering prospects. The first day 113 pupils entered their names. It is a very large beginning, and we trust it will continue to prosper to the end.

Hops.

The hop business for the last two years has been very unprofitable, and the prospect of hops being low for some years is so certain, that I wish to say something to induce farmers who are in the business, to plow up their hop fields and plant to corn.

The high price of hops in 1853-4, induced many farmers in Oxford County to grow hops largely. Hence they neglected their other farming. But the very low price of '55 and '56, with the prospect of their being low for some years, induced some to plow out the roots last fall, (some 200 acres.) This is as it should be, for those who grow hops this year, or two years to come, must necessarily meet with loss. There are 9000 bales of old hops, and 8000 bales of new in the market, and in the country enough to supply the demand for at least two years. Plow up your hop fields, farmers, and plant to corn, if you wish to farm it profitably. Cost of one acre of hops for five years, is \$385. Income for five years, is \$200. Total loss, at present prices, \$585.

Besides this, the farm is growing less in value, for hops, like slavery, takes from the soil, but carries nothing back to it.

March, 1857. UNCLE TOM.

We are glad to receive the above communication, although we do not fully agree with its recommendations. We should never have advised our farmers to have gone into that most precarious business, in the first place; but now we would not have them be in haste to plow up. Hold on a little, for the price cannot remain where it is now any great length of time. Be at as little expense as possible, and keep your vines in a healthy condition, and you will recover your losses; but when the vines you now have laid, or your fixtures, just drop the business and go to work to increase your grass crop and stock all you can. [Ed.]

For the Oxford Democrat.

Antiquarian Supper of the Bethel Farmers' Club.

The members of the club held their annual Antiquarian Supper, Feb. 25th, 1857, at the dwelling-house of uncle N. T. True, and at half-past 2 P. M. the latch string was thrown out, and the grandfathers and grandmothers began to arrive on sleds covered with quilts and chairs to the music of antiquated sleigh-bells. Fresh arrivals occurred during the afternoon, with such terms of apparel as most of the grandchildren never saw before. The vigorous shake of the hand, the rich fund of anecdote, and the hearty laugh kept the old folks happy all the afternoon. There were thirty-five grandfathers and grandmothers present. The patriarch was Dea. George Chapman, aged 70; the youngest, a grandmother, 48. The sum of their ages was 2950 years, average age 58 1/3. Early in the evening the uncles and aunts and grandchildren arrived in large numbers.

Tables were set for the old folks, while the children stood behind and waited on in turn. The old-fashioned tin trumpet called the company to supper, a few remarks of welcome were made by uncle True, and the president, to Josiah Brown, called on the Patriarch to crave a blessing, when the bean porridge was served out in abundance. It has been suggested since, that

some ate of this more than was proper. We thought that the bean porridge last year was the nicest ever made, but we cannot help thinking that aunt Susie True, grandmother J. A. Twitchell, and aunt Gilman Chapman can make it a little nicer than any body else in this world, at any rate it was the theme of conversation for several days afterwards. Then passed round the hulled-corn and milk in all sorts of antiquated dishes. This was furnished by grandmothers Lucia Kimball and Laura Young. Then came along the *baked cattle*, by aunt Mary Brown. Grandmother Timothy Barker came trotting along with the baked pudding and beans. Aunt Phoebe Twitchell produced the old-fashioned election cake. Aunt Gilman Chapman, aunt Dr. Grover, and aunt Levi Twitchell piled in the fragrant pumpkin pies. Indian pan-cakes by grandmother J. A. Twitchell. Pared corn by aunt Joseph A. Twitchell, and baked peas by aunt Silvia Kibbern. Moose steak was furnished by Dr. Grover.

Then there was an abundant supply of pastry to tickle the more modern tastes of the young gentry, some of whom, if they don't believe better in the presence of their superiors, will, before they die, find a lodgment in the State Prison. Let them beware.

After supper the grandfathers were called upon. Grandfather Dea. George Chapman first spoke as follows:

"My friends, the Past and Present on this occasion are brought together. The differences are but very little in reality. What have the present generation gained over the past in domestic and civil pursuits, sound knowledge and righteousness? Among the improvements within my memory, I recollect the first list of machine rolls for wool fifty-three years ago. I saw the first cotton factory spin the same year in Massachusetts. My playground in boyhood is now the city of Lowell. Where I slid down hill, are now large blocks of buildings.

And yet there have been improvements in morals as well as in domestic arts. Within the present century the missionary society has been formed, the Bible society, and Tract societies, whose object is to benefit the human family. Then there is the Sabbath School, whose recent achievement in sending out the Morning Star, whose sails are now spread to carry messages of love and good will to men, is among the crowns of our race.

Hon. Moses Mason spoke. Forty-two years ago I moved to Bethel Hill. Two other houses containing three families, constituted the site of the present village. In what constitutes the west parish of Bethel, Gilead and Shelburne, only one couple remains who then inhabited this territory. There were then but two roads to market, one by Portland by way of Norway, the other by way of Waterford. It was then a solid growth of forest all around the opening where the common now is. Strangers came to town on horseback. Everybody expected to know their business, and when they left. I was appointed first postmaster in town 42 years ago. It was first carried to the other side of the river to my father's. It came by way of Waterford, Paris, Randolph and Bethel. In the summer it came on horseback, once on foot. (I must be allowed to interrupt the Dr.'s speech to relate an incident. The Dr. and myself were witnessing the first arrival of the cars to this village. Said the Doctor, "I do not feel half the excitement now that I felt when I first heard the postman's horn a mile distant with the first mail to Bethel. Then I felt excited." N. T. T.) During the first quarter there was no office in Gilead and Newry. I collected for government \$2.83. The postage on letters was from 12 1/2 to 37 1/2 cents. There was no newspaper taken in town during the first quarter.

Jedediah Burbank, Esq., next spoke. I will remember more than 60 years ago, the machinery invented by Perkins, for making leads to brads, in Newbury, Mass. It was an object of the greatest curiosity, and visited by multitudes. There is present on this occasion the first scythe ever used for cutting grass in this town. You may see here a marked change for the better in this important instrument. I have here a memorandum of household furniture given to Esther Parker, wife of Lieut. Jonathan Clark, which will show to young ladies present the habits of industry among our grandmothers. Among these things were 18 lbs. wool, 6 lbs. tow, 12 do. flax, 1 framed, and 1 bread trough.

John True, Esq., of Pownal, spoke. My father, Jonathan True, and his brother-in-law, were the first settlers in Pownal. They lived in the southwest corner of the town, a mile and a half from the nearest neighbor. I was born in 1785, and am the third male child born in town, and the oldest native resident now living. I can remember distinctly the history of the town as far back as 1790. My father would take a tag of corn on his back, five miles and back to mill, through a bushy road a greater part of the way. It was necessary to go five miles to obtain ox work. The sweetening for family use was mostly made from maple sap. My father would point out his boys to his friends as his *cubs*. There was no road to the center of the town till I was eight years old. When eight years old my father raised ten acres of corn, and my stent through the winter was to shell one bushel a day. About one-fourth part of the town was owned by the Powell family, and remained unsold till 1803.

The chief employment of the inhabitants was lumbering. They cut tun timber which was shipped to England for \$1.00 per ton. I was twenty-five years old before they had a settled minister. One of the hardest employments of the females of that day was the breaking and carding of wool. They often worked out doors, pulled and spread the flax for rotting. It was customary to invite

all the neighbors of the vicinity to a wool breaking. Spare cards were always kept on hand for the boys. The use of ardent spirits was not common until a later period, except at huskings and raisings.

Another kind of employment now out of use, was card-board making. There was a machine at North Yarmouth, and it was our winter's employment to rough out the boards and send them to the machine. We had a machine of our own for making the handles. These boards were boxed up and sent to Boston. I once shaved out three gross a day for a fortnight in succession. One winter we kept the machine going night and day. People labored hard and farred hard, but generally were in good circumstances until the war of 1812.

Daniel Young spoke. I can well remember the time when my father erected the first frame for a wool carding machine in America, which was put in operation by Mayall in Gray. He manufactured broad-cloth which he carried to Boston on horse-back for sale.

Dr. Joshua Farring, of Long Island, New York, spoke. My grandfather came from England, settled on Long Island. Among the incidents he would mention the existence of a building still standing where they went to church with their guns on their shoulder. Their usual food was corn and milk, with meat twice a week. In his boyhood they planted potatoes with the skins upward, three in a hill in a triangular form. Now one horse and a boy will plant four or five acres a day in the same hill. The boys and girls used to have frolics in pulling flax, to whom punch was furnished as a drink. In those days there were no double wagons nor cars. Now there are no spinning-wheels. It is a rare thing now-a-days to obtain pure linen thread. It is nearly all mixed with cotton as the microscope will show.

Sylvanus Poor, Esq., of Andover, next spoke. The first settlers of Andover came from Andover and Methuen, Mass. A company of young men went as far as Belfast, and finally commenced a settlement in Andover. My grandfather, Ezekiel Merrill, and wife, first moved into town in 1789. For two years his wife saw no female except the native Indians. They lived on little beds known as the cross-bill, which they baited and caught in traps. After 2 years, my grandmother came to Bethel on horseback, when there came a great snowstorm, and she walked home on snowshoes. Their log house took fire and burned up with everything in it. In 1792, the first mill was built. The proprietors offered 400 acres of land to the man who would erect it. First post-office was in 1823, and the mail was carried in a pocket-handkerchief.

Mr. D. Forbes, of Paris, spoke. Paris was my native town. My grandfather came to the spot where I now live in 1805. When he came, it was next to an impossibility to reach the town with a wagon. Within my recollection the post-office at Paris Hill was the farthest interior then established. On Saturday afternoons, the postman's horn might be heard beyond the depot at South Paris and sometimes below Norway Village. The whole weekly mail could be taken in the hand. Next it was carried in a skulky, then in a stage-coach, and finally in the cars, (and if more speed is necessary it can be sent by lightning.) Now the daily mail goes by the hundred weight.

Uncle N. T. True begged the privilege of saying a word. He stated that he came to this town 22 years ago the present month, for the purpose of teaching the first High School ever taught in this town. From that single school situated in a remote corner of the State, in a village of half a dozen houses, no less than 125 individuals have become members of legislative bodies in different States in the Union. He could not tell whether or not it might arise from his superior knowledge of politics that has rendered so many of his pupils so successful in political life. Most of these are comparatively young men, and we may yet hear more of them as public men. One reason of their success may have arisen from the fact that they were all good boys, and good boys will make good men.

Hon. A. Grover responded. I claim to be one of that number. I can call to mind the names of Twitchell and Davis, now in our State Senate, among the members of that school. Then there was Col. R. I. Burbank, of Boston, who won the barrel of apples in the last Presidential campaign, and Kimball, of Paris, and Grover, in Oregon, and many others who have attained to honorable positions in society.

But I wish to allude to the old people present. If this evening's entertainment is a sample of the hard times which they talk so much about, I shall begin to doubt the reality of their past trials. But we do possess some things of which they know nothing. They had no railroads, steamboats, nor telegraphs in their earlier days, things which have almost served to revolutionize the state of society.

After the speeches, came an exhibition of antique dresses. And how shall I describe them? There were Uncle Moses Mason in his cocked hat, and his lady in her calash and splendid variegated satin dress; Grandmother Burbank in her drab colored far jacket hat, and purple silk dress, a sample of the fashion 40 years ago; Uncle Gilman Chapman in his wedding suit, and aunt in her Loughorn Hat; Grandmother George Chapman with her old-fashioned pelisse, her small calico shawl, with a cap containing sixteen yards of fluff; Aunt Mary Brown and Aunt Poor, with their balloon-sleeved dresses; Aunt Ellen Barker with her dress, the very opposite of those at the present day. Imagine a lady of slender form in a dress of only two breadths at the bottom. It was a pleasure to stand by her side without injury to one's crural extremities. Uncle N. T.

True, who, by the way, is under any circumstances, a pretty handsome man, attracted the special attention of the ladies in his small clothes and hair tied up in a queue, while aunt Susie appeared in her long-trailed dress of blue silk of more than a century old, and crimp cushioned head dress. The President appeared in antique spectacles, lopped hat, and overcoat reaching to the ground. Then came the young ladies, Mademoiselle B., from the city, appeared with queenly demeanor in her green and white brocade with its long tail, and next in a double skirt, with bodice behind instead of before, the fashion of a century gone by. Then there were Miss M. E. B., with her straight dress, and waisted apron; Miss H. A. T., with her high horn comb, reaching from ear to ear. Miss W. B. N., most admirably deceived her own friends in the character of an old lady. They all appeared uncommonly attractive. One could not help laughing to meet one person with the waist up in the back, another with the back in front, while another had no waist at all. It was an admirable position to study the principles of a correct taste independent of mere fashion.

Next came the carding and spinning, in which Grandmothers Stevens, Twitchell, Mason, and Barker took part, much to the gratification of the juveniles present who had never witnessed the like before.

Next came the exhibition of antiquities. These were very numerous. Among them was the head of an ancient Mexican idol from the great Pyramid of Cholula, by N. T. True. A slab of gypsum from the ancient Nimrod, with a crown king cut in relief, by Rev. F. A. Back. An Ink-horn with ink, pen, and knife, from Syria, the same as mentioned by Ezekiel, and still worn in the girdle of the Turks. The oldest book present was printed eight years before the landing of the Pilgrims. The Christian Warfare, by L. Doyenne, Bibleseller in Duxbury, 1612. Commentary on the Epistle of James, by Thomas Manton, 1662. A Treatise of the Loves of Christ to his Spouse, by Thomas Bolton, D. D., by Mrs. Hannah P. B. Chapman. From Academy Library, Lib. Palmonum, 1758. Sacred Dialogues, 1750. Compendium of Christian Theology, 1760. Dr. Halley's Astronomical Table, 1752. Manuscript of Observations of the Solar Eclipse, Apr. 12, 1782, at Cambridge, Mass., by Rev. D. Gould, first settled minister in Bethel. By W. Heywood, Selections in Reading, by Noah Webster, jun., Esquire. By John Kimball, the Orthodox Christian, by Samuel Phillips, 1738. Truth's victory over Error, by David Dickson, 1684. By Timothy Chapman, Communications made to the Mass. Socy. for promoting Agriculture, 1805. By Rev. Mr. Burbank, Ordination Sermon of Rev. Charles Frost, in Bethel, by J. W. Ellingwood, Feb. 20, 1822. Do. of Rev. H. Sewall, in Bethel, by D. Thurston, Jan. 20, 1819. Rev. J. Willard's Sermon, On the duty of the good and faithful soldier, 1781. The Christian Institutes, by Lord Bishop of Chester, 1755. Mr. Rutland against the English Puritan Ceremonies, 1637. By Mrs. Hannah P. B. Chapman, Dilworth's Arithmetic, 1792. Christ the Protector, 1751. The Fading of Faith, or, one Cast for Eternity, and the only way to throw it well, 1662. The Prompter, 1792. By Mrs. T. Chapman, Confession of Faith in the Church of Scotland, 1768. Newspaper in the Barman Language, from Dr. Judson. By Rev. D. Forbes, The Primitive Origin of Mankind, by Sir Matthew Hale Knight, 1677. By Mrs. John Holt, Vol. Boston Magazine, 1785. Reasonableness of Christianity, by Jonathan Dickson, 1732. By J. A. Twitchell, First Instrument for extracting teeth ever used in Bethel. Compass used in the original survey of the town. Mrs. S. A. Russell, an Infant's shirt more than 100 years old. Pillow cases. An Indenture date, 1757. Widow Smith, Spoons 150 years. Mrs. J. A. Twitchell, a Cap owned by her aunt, a niece of General Putnam. W. Heywood, Spoons 100 years. Mrs. J. Kimball, Home-made Lawn Infant's Cap, 1785. Mrs. H. P. B. Chapman, Carving knife and Fork, Capt. Wm. Backman, Falmouth, 100 years. Home-made Lawn, 100 years; a double skin of the throat could be drawn through a finger ring. By Dea. George Chapman, a Petrifid Peach from the Sea of Galilee. Continental Money. By Mrs. Nancy Brown, Fine Table Cloth, spun by her at the age of 12. Table Cloth 65 years. By Widow Wm. Frye, a Silver Tankard, weight 21-2 lbs. avoirdupois, presented to Gen. J. Frye. The following is the inscription:

To JOSEPH FRYE, Esq., Colonel and Commander in Chief of the Forces in the Service of the province of the Massachusetts, and late Major in the 21st Battalion of Gen. Shirley's Prov. Regiment.

THIS TANKARD.

From a just Sense of Care and Conduct of the Town while under his Command at Nova Scotia, and a proper Remembrance of his Patriot Regard for them since they returned to New England, is Presented by His Most Humble Servants, the Officers of said Battalion. Boston, April 20th, 1757.

He also received an elegantly silver mounted sword at the same time. Chair owned by Capt. Nathan Marble. By Mrs. T. Chapman, Table cloth and Teapoons. By T. Chapman, Spanish Crown, dated 1727. Mrs. Lydia Cook, Pitcher, with Inscription, O! the Roast Beef of Old England. By Mrs. Levi Twitchell, a sword picked up after the battle of Stillwater. Hair Pin 120 years. By J. A. Twitchell, Pocket and Log Book, made by Eleazer Twitchell, 1794. By Master Geo. M. Twitchell, Powder Horn more than 100 years old. Mrs. T. Barker, shoe buckles 60 years. Child's sack, 60 years. Calico, 100 years. By Isaac Cross, Tomatoes, picked up by Paugus in the Lovell fight, hawked used by Paugus in the Lovell fight.

Mrs. L. Kimball, Wooden Waiter made by Mrs. L. Kimball, Wooden Waiter made by Capt. Eli Twitchell. By Stephen Holt, Wooden Bowl made by his father 58 years.

Moulds for running spoons. Manuscript of Zela Holt, while in Gen. Gate's army, at the capture of Barbours. List of Autographs, by A. L. Burbank, also by the same, the following manuscript, which shows that even in the darkest hour of the Revolution, our fathers had some comforts.

Camp Valley Forge, June 15th, 1778. Read 634 Dollars in full of all accounts. Twelve Barrels of Beer, 584 Rols of Tobacco, 12 Tean nives, 22 1-2 Banks of Thread.

JOHN FITCH.

ANECDOTES. A pressure of other duties prevented us from noting down the numerous anecdotes of the Grandfathers. A few will suffice.

The following will serve to illustrate the customs of the times. Oliver Fenno commenced a settlement on Robertson's Hill, where the Robertson family still reside. He built the barn now standing. When the frame was ready to be raised, Master Powers told him that he must have some spirit to raise the building. It was in vain that Fenno expostulated. There was none to be had short of Standish, and so real save a horse-path. He offered to pay the hands for their labor, and furnish them with a good supper, but all in vain. At last the master-workman broke out, "Why, I wouldn't be guilty of raising a barn without some spirit." So Fenno was obliged to suspend operations, mount his horse with a bag on each side, go to Standish and obtain the spirit. After a journey of four or five days, he returned, and the building was promptly raised. Fenno was the first and only blacksmith in town for many years. His shop stood a little to the North East of the barn on the road. He afterwards went to Jay, where he died.

A pleasing reminiscence was related by a lady. Her grandfather belonged to a family of musicians, and when a girl she had learned to play very skillfully on the snare drum. They lived on the banks of the Connecticut River, and when her brothers were discharged from the war at the close of the Revolution, she waited for their arrival on the opposite bank. As they appeared in sight, she heard a familiar and favorite movement on her drum, which was at once recognized by her brothers, who returned the salute by re-echoing the same with their musical instruments. Such a recognition must have been peculiarly exciting to the actors.

The last Beaver was caught in town in 1827—the next year after the White Mountain slide. He had a dam on Alder River. He was first caught in the trap by the farmer, which he gnawed off, then by the other foreleg which he also gnawed off, and, lastly, by the hind-leg by which he was secured. The last Mouse caught in town was in 1855. The last sale in 1856.

The oldest person living in town the present year was Chloe Young, who died Feb. 20th, 1857, aged 92 1/2 years. Her descendants were 15 children, ten of whom survive her, 84 grandchildren, 154 great grandchildren, and 2 great great grandchildren, total 210. The oldest person now living in town, is Richard Ester, aged 88.

A Diary kept by Zela Holt while a soldier in the French and Indian war will show to boys of 16 what were the toils of their grandfathers. The following is extracted:

15th Sept. Went till eleven at night, and did not find the place, and laid down until three in the morning, and then we went two miles. 16th day crossed the Lake 12 miles above the fort, and stored for Lake George, and laid in the woods. 17th day we marched for the old landing at Lake George, and we marched most all night and we got through the woods and got round thememy just about the break of day at the old ferryage. 18th, this morning John Anders was shot in the right hip whilst attacking the Block house at the mills. This day we had the luck by God's assistance to march into the French lines and there we staid all night. 20th, we marched to the French lines, and back and forth all day. 21st Sunday we laid at the old landing. 22nd Sunday we started for Diamond Island and rowed all night. 24th, we rowed down against Diamond Island and they were too strong, and they killed one man aboard our vessel, and broke one man's leg on board the lateaux, then we retreated to the east side of the Lake and marched about 3 or 4 miles and camped in the woods. 25th we marched for Spenshure, and we got out to the roads about sundown and camped in the woods. 26th, we marched to Spenshure and laid in the open air. 27th, we marched for Pollet and laid in (ground) 28th we got in Sunday. 29th found the things which I left. 30th, rested. October 1st. Washed my shirt and hose, 2nd, marched to Manchester and encamped.

A remnant of Gen. Hastings, one of the first settlers, was related. He said that it was considered a great privilege to assist families in moving into town. He and another man, on one occasion, went to Standish on snowshoes, and hauled through the woods on a hauled a woman and two children, and were glad to do it without any compensation, for the sake of having settlers added to their number.

The number of Revolutionary soldiers who have resided in town so far as ascertained was 43.

Then followed a description of my grandfather's kitchen, which was prepared for the occasion: MY GRANDFATHER'S KITCHEN. I as distinctly remember my grandfather's kitchen as any other object whatever. It was on the northeast side of the house. On one end was a cellar way, of which the latter was sometimes chosen to find the exit out of doors, and resulted in landing the unlucky person at the bottom of the cellar.

The walls were ceiled up with boards and painted red. At one end were the drawers, where were arranged in rows the pewter plates, platters and crockery. On the back side of the room were banks which served as

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, MARCH 13, 1857.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

DARIUS FORBES.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1857.

Yesterday the 34th Congress expired by limitation, and today the new Administration has been inaugurated. Both Houses remained in session to-day until 12 o'clock noon. A great amount of business was transacted during the last week. As we are about leaving for our home in Maine, we have no time for anything like an extended description of the closing scenes; but as good luck would have it, we have just glanced our eyes over the letter of the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, of yesterday's date, and which represents the whole affair in its true light—a portion of which we offer as a substitute for anything which might come from our pen had we time to write.

“Last evening's session commenced at 7 p.m. Four private bills were passed, and the House came to a consideration of the Pension bill with amendments from the Senate, which were concurred in. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, with various amendments from the Committee of Conference, was taken up. The conference therein was resisted on the ground that it contained several items of appropriation which the House, by its independent action, had heretofore determined not to sanction. Nevertheless, it went through by a vote of 95 to 78. Among the items the House had previously refused to agree to, was an increase of the salaries of District Judges in Illinois, District of Columbia and California. At 9:12 o'clock the consideration of the Judiciary bill was entered upon, as it came from the Conference Committee, where no agreement was effected. The leading item of disagreement was the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Kansas Legislature, which the House had refused some days ago, 93 to 59. A vote now showed 85 to 83 for insisting.

“The Army was next taken up, the report from the Committee of Conference thereon accepted, which included Gen. Scott's long delayed pay as Lieutenant-General, and the bill passed. Two private bills, and one establishing a Custom House at Perth Amboy, were then passed.

“Mr. Marshall's diplomatic claim was introduced by Mr. Merrill of Vermont, but it failed to command the requisite two-thirds to get it up. The bill from the Senate to punish murder on the high seas was then considered and passed. The Navy Appropriation bill appeared from the Committee of Conference about midnight, with a tail cut, consisting of five new ships-of-war and some other minor additions, and in that shape it was carried by a vote of 90 to 73. The proposed steam line to Brazil was then taken up, and got its quietus by a vote of 83 to 45, showing, if it was late, the House retained its senses. Two private bills were then passed, and a bill providing a little needed aid to some laborers about the Capitol. Then came one or two private bills, which were lost in consequence of the House being thin and no two-thirds of a quorum to be found in their favor.

“The Civil Appropriation bill was next taken up, and a Committee of Conference appointed to consider the 162 amendments which had been put upon it in the Senate.

“The Committee of Ways and Means at this point introduced a bill touching the duties of certain depositaries of the public funds, which was passed. The Deficiency bill came from the Committee of Conference where there was a disagreement on the question of the looks for members. The House exhibited a discreditable greed, and adhered to its purpose of plunder, 82 to 68. At 2:14 o'clock in the morning the House fell into a fit of laughter at finding that James C. Tennessee, on rising to object to some of the amendments, had lost his voice and could make himself heard only with very great difficulty. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill came again from the hands of the Committee of Conference, where there had been no agreement on the House amendment to reject the \$29,000 for the Kansas Legislature. The House insisted by one and two majority on various calls of the yeas and nays, and fought it till 4 o'clock in the morning, when the House finally recessed and let the appropriation be made. There were then three more private bills disposed of—the usual extra allowances to clerks and employees having also been made when the House, at 4 o'clock a. m., took a recess till 9 this morning, first leaving power with the Speaker to sign engrossed bills during the interim. During all this time the Speaker had kept his seat, with but a few momentary absences, preserving his voice and his good nature, and seeming to be untroubled by the loss.

“At nine this morning the Speaker called the House to order, when more than twenty or thirty members were present. A call of the roll was commenced and kept up till half-past nine, when a quorum was found to be assembled.

“A bill giving the Clerk authority to pay employees was passed, as was a bill from the Senate to protect certain Mississippi squatters in their claims.

“The Civil Appropriation bill, which embraces all promiscuous appropriations, and as a sort of omnibus, then came from the Committee of Conference, with about thirty Senate amendments, agreed to by that Committee. Jones of Tennessee, Perry

of Maine, Stanton of Ohio, and Knowlton Maine, each made efforts to have those amendments read. But it was denied by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and by the House, and that selfish and pusillanimous body, in derogation of its own right, and in contempt of all legislative dignity and discretion, voted to concur with every amendment in a lump, without knowing what was embraced in a single one of them, except one, and that one was for the appropriation of a million of dollars for the Washington Water Works—a scheme which could not obtain, as an independent measure, on its present basis, a vote of one-third of the Members of the House in its favor. The decision of the body, thus to swallow this enormous batch of appropriations, without knowing what they contained, was received with mingled derision, contempt, pain, and furious temper, among various members. But the minority were too scrupulous to filibuster and too feeble to help themselves in any other way, and the whole bill went through, under the parliamentary screws, by a vote of 87 to 67, within three quarters of an hour. If the pay of members had not been included in the same bill, would it not have been defeated? For this kind of legislation no terms of compromise can be to censure or severe. It is alike contemptible and disgraceful. The idea of carrying obnoxious measures, like the stupendous Washington Water Works, for example, against the deliberate and declared opposition of the House by fastening them, through the machinery of Committees of Conference, upon appropriation bills which the sense of legislative responsibility, or the pecuniary wants or necessities of members will not permit them to oppose, is one of the most damnable features of Congressional action. It deserves the deepest and wildest public reprobation. It is swindling by the million, and the members who are guilty of it, or who will connive at it, deserve to be exposed to universal odium.

For the City of Washington to obtain its appropriation in this way is just about equal, on the score of justice or morality, to highway robbery or plundering Uncle Sam's chest with picks and crowes. It ought to fill the mind of every Member of Congress with contempt, as it certainly must with prejudice. In view of such a shameful mode of plundering the Treasury it certainly must put every new member especially on his guard against the enormous and atrocious scale of the Federal Capital.

Let it not be said this is an inevitable evil. The assertion is utterly false. Would the House but once consult its own dignity, and its own sense of what is due to it as a coordinate legislative branch of the Government, and refuse to pass a bill of such a character and under such circumstances as we have delineated, the practice of these frauds on legislation would cease. Let the civil appropriation fail, if need be. The experience would be worth millions in money, and be of untold advantage in other respects.

“After the civil appropriation bill was thus disposed of, a bill to pay \$40,000 for Indian depredations in California was considered and passed. Two or three private bills—a bill to pay Thomas Childs, of New York, a member who has never been in his seat, and one to relieve certain contractors who furnished bricks for the notorious aqueduct, were next run through. A motion to pay a delegate from Arizona failed, which was a wonder.

At 11 o'clock Gov. Aiken of South Carolina introduced a complimentary resolution to Speaker Banks, who had temporarily resigned the chair to Mr. Haven of New York. Mr. McMillen of Virginia bitterly opposed it; so did Mr. Craig of North Carolina, Mr. Harris of Illinois, and one or two others. A general confusion ensued, all sorts of cross-motions being put, and much ill-temper being manifested. The Yeas and Nays were finally called amid a great deal of excitement, and 55 Yeas were recorded against the Black Republican Speaker. Some were from members of the Republican party who would themselves have appeared better to have resigned their seat and kept their manifestation for a more fitting occasion. Considering all the circumstances of the case Mr. Banks came out of the ordeal with little to complain of. The Virginians generally behaved like blackguards, hardly one of them that I could bear voting for the resolution. The spectacle was most significant in its sectional aspect. We are not a divided people, as Charles Bates would say, “Oh, no! Not at all!” During the taking of the vote a resolution appointing a Committee to wait on the President was interjected and passed. At 11:12 o'clock the Yeas and Nays had been put on the record as thus: For Speaker Banks, 119; Against him, 35.

At this point of time, the Clerk of the House was seen running to and fro with enrolled bills at great speed, so as not to be behind time. Humphrey Marshall came in at the last moment, and rushed a private bill through, and had it signed at about a minute and a quarter before 12. A little more unimportant business was transacted. Houston of Alabama got mad with the Speaker on a point of order, and just began a speech, when Campbell of Ohio rose to a privileged question, saying the President had no more communications to make, and moved an adjournment at precisely 12 o'clock. The Speaker made a handsome and nervous valedictory, and the XXXIVth Congress had passed into the eternities.

Paris Hill Academy. The first term of this Institution commenced on Wednesday last, under the charge of Mr. Grover, a gentleman whom the Trustees have confidence will make the school profitable to all who may attend. Quite a large number have already entered, and others are expected.

New Hampshire Election! The State election in New Hampshire occurred on Saturday last. Haile, the Republican candidate is elected by a majority of probably about 5000. The Republican candidates for Congress Hon. James Pike, M. W. Tappan, and A. H. Cragin, are also elected.

Conviction of Knight. On Tuesday, at 2:12 o'clock, P. M., the jury, after being out 25 hours, brought in the verdict of Guilty of MURDER in the First Degree. The counsel for the prisoner have filed exceptions.

The Dred Scott Case.

This long expected decision was made by Chief Justice Taney, on the 6th of March. The delivery occupied about three hours. Judge Taney stated the case to be whether or not the removal of Scott from Missouri, with his master, to Illinois, with a view of a temporary residence there, worked his emancipation. He maintained that the question depended wholly on the law of Missouri, and for that reason the judgment of the Court below should be affirmed.

The Court made a full and elaborate statement of their views. They have decided the following all important points:

First—That negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States, by the Constitution.

Second—The Ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory, on negroes, not citizens by the Constitution.

Third—The provisions of the Act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro slavery from, and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes within the Northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress; and void and of no legal effect to that end.

In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined the following incidental points:

First—The expression “Territory and other property of the Union,” applies, in terms, only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Second—The rights of citizens of the United States, emigrating into any Federal Territory, and the power of the Federal Government therein, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines this, in as all other respects, the powers of Congress.

Third—As Congress does not possess power itself to make enactments relating to the persons or property of citizens of the United States in a Federal Territory, other than such as the Constitution confers, so it cannot constitutionally delegate any such power to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution.

Fourth—The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition will depend on the laws of Missouri. The plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, he therefore could not sue in the Courts of the United States. The suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Judges McLean and Curtis differ from the majority of the Court, and have made independent decisions. He delivered his views on Saturday. McLean argued that slavery is limited to the State where it is established by the municipal law. If Congress deems slaves or free colored persons injurious to a territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers. The power to acquire territory carries the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the territory the law of the State from which he removes. Hence the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of freedom.

Congress, before adjourning, agreed upon and passed an act amending the present tariff, which reduces the duties on many articles upon which there is at present high import, and placing several articles upon which duty is now paid on the free list. The operation of this will be favorable to many interests, and will in a measure accomplish the leading object in view in its passage—a reduction of the revenue. Our manufacturers of coarse woollens will be benefited by the placing of wool costing less than 20 cents per pound, on the free list. On the grades of wool between 20 and 30 cents, a reduction will be made from 20 per cent. to 24—a reduction which will encourage domestic manufacturers and create a good home market for the farmer. On the finer wools, such as are used in the manufacture of broadcloths, and which is imported altogether, there is a duty of 24 per cent, which must operate to force us to import all the goods manufactured from this grade of wool. We cannot make cloths when we are compelled to pay for the stock used more than those with whom we have to compete.

Fruits are reduced from 40 to 8 per cent. Mahogany and other woods, used in cabinet manufactures, are reduced from 20 to 8 per cent.

Some ultra free traders, or who are interested in particular manufactures, express dissatisfaction, but as a whole, and considering the haste with which the matter was acted on, it is much better than could have been expected. The construction of a tariff bill is a complicated matter, and one which to be made perfectly satisfactory, requires time for amendments, and debate. The new act takes effect on the first day of July next. The following table embraces some of the articles upon which the largest reductions have been made:

In schedule A from 100 to 30 per cent.

Currawa, Arrack, Maraschino, Other Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, Champagne, Gin, Liqueurs, Absynth, All wines in w'd, Mal, Tobacco, Cigars.

In schedule B from 40 to 20 per cent.

Silks, Fine Woollens, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule C from 30 to 24 per cent.

Clothing, Jewellery, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule D from 25 to 19 per cent.

Cotton Hosiery, Paper & Periodicals, Paper Hangings, Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars, Tow of Flax, Brimstone.

range of the Congressional action, so long the voice of the people could be heard, and their wishes could impress the legislation of the country. To get the subject beyond the reach of these influences; to make every judicial tribunal in the nation and every lawyer a sworn ally of slavery propaganda, it was only necessary to secure the cooperation of the Supreme Court and that has been done. A conspiracy has been entered into of the most treasonable character; the justices of the Supreme Court and the leading members of the new administration are parties to it. One who runs may read the evidence of it in every revelation from the capital.

Of course the moment this conviction takes possession of the public mind, there is an end of the Supreme Court; for a judicial tribunal, which is not rooted in the confidence of the people, will soon be either disregarded as an authority or overturned.

Which of these later is in store for the court at Washington, we do not care now to speculate about—perhaps both; one thing, however, is perfectly certain—that its ancient and proper authority with the people and Congress is gone beyond recovery. The last objection to the election of the judges of this court by the people is now removed. Its members have long borne but an indifferent reputation for learning and ability, but it has been usual to concede to them independence and an insensibility to the political influences which swayed the other branches of the government. It now appears that they are but a branch of the Executive, and like the famous *Lits de Justice* of France before the revolution, merely assist in lending a judicial sanction to the policy dictated by the Executive or his advisers from the other end of the capital. Such an alliance will not be permitted to continue.

From the Boston Journal.

We have neither time nor space to comment at length upon this decision, which outrages every just interpretation of the Constitution, and every sentiment of patriotism. Its full bearings upon the legislation and politics of the country—upon the condition of the territories and status of the slaves—will at once be seen, while there is not a man, woman or child who has read the political history of the country, who will not readily recognize the fact that the Constitution has been wrested from its true meaning, and from its legitimate interpretation, to cover the designs of the slavery extensionists. The free sentiment of the North has been surrounded by a barrier which it is hoped will make it no longer formidable. Vain hope! The opposition of a free North to the extension of slavery is no transient sentiment. It is ingrained, and can never be eradicated. It will break over the feeble barriers which have been erected around it by a partisan court, and find expression and action in new and still more effective forms.

The new tariff.

Congress, before adjourning, agreed upon and passed an act amending the present tariff, which reduces the duties on many articles upon which there is at present high import, and placing several articles upon which duty is now paid on the free list. The operation of this will be favorable to many interests, and will in a measure accomplish the leading object in view in its passage—a reduction of the revenue. Our manufacturers of coarse woollens will be benefited by the placing of wool costing less than 20 cents per pound, on the free list. On the grades of wool between 20 and 30 cents, a reduction will be made from 20 per cent. to 24—a reduction which will encourage domestic manufacturers and create a good home market for the farmer. On the finer wools, such as are used in the manufacture of broadcloths, and which is imported altogether, there is a duty of 24 per cent, which must operate to force us to import all the goods manufactured from this grade of wool. We cannot make cloths when we are compelled to pay for the stock used more than those with whom we have to compete.

Fruits are reduced from 40 to 8 per cent. Mahogany and other woods, used in cabinet manufactures, are reduced from 20 to 8 per cent.

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In schedule B from 40 to 20 per cent.

Silks, Fine Woollens, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule C from 30 to 24 per cent.

Clothing, Jewellery, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule D from 25 to 19 per cent.

Cotton Hosiery, Paper & Periodicals, Paper Hangings, Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars, Tow of Flax, Brimstone.

In schedule E from 20 to 15 per cent.

Cotton Hosiery, Paper & Periodicals, Paper Hangings, Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars, Tow of Flax, Brimstone.

In schedule F from 15 to 10 per cent.

Silver Leaf, Gold Leaf, Flax unmanufact'd, Diamonds.

Town Officers Elected.

Roxford. Moderator, E. Goddard. Clerk, D. D. W. Abbott. Selectmen, Nathan S. Lufkin, Thomas J. Bishop, S. H. Wood. School Committee, E. B. Richardson, H. Abbott, Jr. Treasurer, Peter C. Virgin. All Republicans but moderator, whose election was not opposed.

Andover. Moderator, Samuel Poor. Clerk, Caleb F. Poor. Selectmen, E. W. Gregg, J. L. Chapman, J. S. Lovejoy. School Committee, Thomas Small. Treasurer, Geo. G. Bragg. All good and true Republicans.

Buxton. Moderator, Amos M. Jordan. Clerk, G. G. Austin. Selectmen, Jonathan Bartlett, Joshua M. Merrill, John Shaw. Treasurer, Wm. Thomas. School Committee, Amos M. Jordan, Joseph Knapp. All Republicans.

Clerk, Ira W. Coburn. Selectmen, Gilbert Barrett, James Benson, Joseph Field. Treasurer, Sharon Robinson. Town Agent, John M. Lane. School Committee, Jonathan S. Davenport. Constable and Collector, I. W. Coburn. All Republicans.

Oxford. Moderator, Sebastian S. Smith, dem. Clerk, A. G. Leonard, repub. Selectmen, S. S. Smith, Wm. Thomas, dem., Salon Rawson, repub. Agent, S. T. Hubbard, dem. School Committee, Rev. G. F. Towlesbury, repub.

Manos. Moderator, Amos P. Bean. Clerk, Amos A. Grover. Selectmen, John P. Lowell, Amos A. Grover, Artemas Mason. Town Agent, John P. Lowell. Treasurer, Amos P. Bean. All Republicans.

Supreme Judicial Court.

The March Term for Oxford County commenced on Tuesday last. Goodnow, Justice, presiding.

The following is a list of the jurors in attendance: FIRST PANEL. Lewis W. Child, Paris, Foreman; Daniel B. Austin, Mexico; Ezra Bickford, Porter; Eleanor C. Billings, Woodstock; John L. Clemens, Hiram; Samuel Crockett, Oxford; John Cummings, Albany; David W. Gray, Fryeburg; N. W. Edrington, Bethel; Samuel Farrington, Lovell; William Hammond, Buckfield; Lawson Hall, Paris.

SECOND PANEL. Joseph Hatchinson, Hallowell; Foreman; Gustavus Hiesock, Dixfield; Caleb P. Holland, Canton; Orlando C. Houghton; Wm. Newery, Jr., Sweden; Isaac Olfham, Peru; Amos Porinton, Andover; Lucius Robinson, Hartford; Alfred Shattuck, Norway; Henry A. Small, Stonewham; James Wentworth, Denmark.

SUPERVISORS. James W. Weeks, Brownfield; Emerson Wilkins, Waterford; Wm. Moody, Rumford.

THE CABINET. Mr. Buchanan has made choice of the following gentlemen for his cabinet, and their nominations have been confirmed by the Senate:

Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Secretary of State. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury. John B. Floyd, of Virginia, Secretary of War. Isaac Toucey, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, Secretary of the Interior.

Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, Postmaster General. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Attorney General. The members possess a fair amount of talent, and, on the whole, as good as we had a right to expect. Mr. Buchanan was elected by Southern votes, and of a truth it may be said he knows no North.

DEDICATION BALL. The members of the Paris Hill Academy Association announce that they will dedicate their new hall, by a Social Ball, on this Friday evening. Supper will be furnished by R. L. Robinson, which to be made perfectly satisfactory, requires time for amendments, and debate. The new act takes effect on the first day of July next. The following table embraces some of the articles upon which the largest reductions have been made:

In schedule A from 100 to 30 per cent.

Currawa, Arrack, Maraschino, Other Spirits, Brandy, Cognac, Champagne, Gin, Liqueurs, Absynth, All wines in w'd, Mal, Tobacco, Cigars.

In schedule B from 40 to 20 per cent.

Silks, Fine Woollens, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule C from 30 to 24 per cent.

Clothing, Jewellery, Glass Ware, China Ware, Wine, bottled, Ale and Beer, Sugars, Straps, M-Jasses, Embroideries, Tin Fabrics, Carpeting, Flannels, Hareges, Yarns, Cotton Laces, Mohair, Mattings.

In schedule D from 25 to 19 per cent.

Cotton Hosiery, Paper & Periodicals, Paper Hangings, Tow of Hemp, Tin Plates, Steel in Bars, Tow of Flax, Brimstone.

Weekly Summary of News.

The clergyman who married Mrs. Cunningham, is of the opinion that Dr. Burdell was the man to whom she was married. He states that the marriage was witnessed by Miss Augusta Cunningham, and two of his domestics. These statements are made in his testimony before the Surrogate's Court.

The Circassian, the first of the North Atlantic Steamship line, sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, for Portland, and was expected to arrive at St. Johns in seven days. The Circassian is a splendid vessel of 2500 tons, built in the most thorough manner, with water-tight compartments and extra fastenings, and is considered to be, in all respects, a model ship.

Senator Sumner sailed, on Saturday, for Europe, in the Fulton. The Young Men's Republican Association fired a salute of 32 guns as the vessel left her dock.

The arrears due the Gen. Scott, as provided by the late act of Congress, will amount to about \$32,400, and his annual pay and emoluments will hereafter be \$15,000.

The convicts at the Auburn State Prison made two attempts to kill the Agent of the prison, on the 7th. They were frustrated in their attempts by the interference of the keepers.

An Old Bachelor Bristling Up. Mr. Buchanan, in his inaugural, speaks of “our children and our children's children.”

WASHINGTON ITEMS. The Inauguration Ball resulted in a loss to the managers of \$3000.

Mr. Buchanan has expressed the wish that the Senate would act this session on the British treaty. This will probably extend the session several weeks.

J. Glancy Jones has been tendered any foreign appointment he may choose.

The new Cabinet Officers took their positions on the 7th.

Mr. Buchanan took possession of the White House on Wednesday night. Mrs. Pierce was so feeble that she had to be carried to the residence of Mr. Marry, where they are now stopping.

A majority of the Senate Committee will report, it is said, in favor of the right of Hon. Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to his seat.

On the 10th, in Executive Session, commercial treaties with Russia, Venezuela and Chili were passed.

President Pierce has gone to Virginia to visit some personal friends.

Richardson, of Illinois, has been appointed Governor of Minnesota.

Great exertions are being made for the removal of Gov. Geary of Kansas, and the appointment of a Southern politician in his place.

Trial of George Knight, for the murder of his wife.

The witnesses testified to the character of the road between Knight's and Poland Corners, and the rate at which a team would travel with a load between the place. They also introduced evidence to show that Knight had frequent attacks of nose bleed.

Pennis L. Dragoon testified that Knight had been engaged in painting red on the house of his neighbor, and that he wore a pair of earrings to protect his clothing.

The testimony was closed at 20 minutes before eleven on Thursday, and Clifford immediately commenced the closing argument for the prisoner.

FOURTEENTH DAY. Thursday, March 5.

Professor Hayes was cross examined immediately after the coming in of the court this morning.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard was called upon the stand, and he confirmed Professor Hayes' statements respecting the globes of blood in man and some orders of animals. Several witnesses who had been previously examined were recalled to testify to different points.

Moses S. Jordan, the son-in-law of the deceased, and a party to the deeds which were introduced Saturday, testified that he knew nothing about any such deeds.

An attempt was made to introduce testimony showing an intimacy between the prisoner and one Elizabeth Ann Gilson, but the Court ruled it out.

A letter, written by Mrs. Knight to her daughter, wherein she made important declarations, was offered in evidence, but was ruled out as being neither evidence under oath, or the dying declarations of the deceased.

Eben R. Gilson and Daniel Edwards, each testified to an attempt on the part of Knight to bribe them to testify falsely concerning his whereabouts on the night of the murder. The case for the Government here closed.

FIFTEENTH DAY. Wednesday, March 4.

The Government closed their case this morning. C. W. Walton, Esq., proceeded to open the case for the defense. He occupied three hours in his argument.

The line of defense, as indicated by Mr. W. is this: first that the evidence does not exclude the hypothesis that Mrs. Knight came to her death by her own hand; second, that, even if she did not come to her death by her own hand, it could not have been by the hand of the defendant, as he was not in a situation to have inflicted the wound; and third, that the circumstances relied upon by the government to prove his guilt, are of an uncertain and inconclusive character.

The defense deny that the prisoner was in a situation to commit the crime; and they say that even the government have proved an alibi; for if Knight had remained at the “hester” place till 12:12 o'clock, he must have gone 8-12 miles to Brown's—in three hours and twenty minutes, which, they say, is impossible.

The defense also say that Mrs. Knight used the candles and matches while steeping herbs; and that the window in the parlor was raised by some other person in the excitement of the morning. The spots called blood on the window sill are alleged to have been red paint.

COL. FREMONT remains in New York, busily engaged in the preparation of the reports of his last three Expeditions for publication, in a popular form.

