

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 21.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 24, NO. 31.

Short Horn Durham Heifer Em-

press.

The second volume of ALLEN'S Herd

Book gives her pedigree as follows:

Ross, calved 5th Dec., 1853, and got

by Vandal (1,065) out of May Doree

by Crowder (386), Milkmaid by Ac-

cent (191), Lady Macallister, by Pon-

tiaz (124) Lady Durham by Sam Mar-

tin (2,599).—the Durham cow import-

ed in 1857.

She was bought at the Illinois State

Fair, where she had taken the first pre-

mium as a yearling, for five hundred

dollars, by Hon. JOHN WESTWORTH.

We shall give some account of this

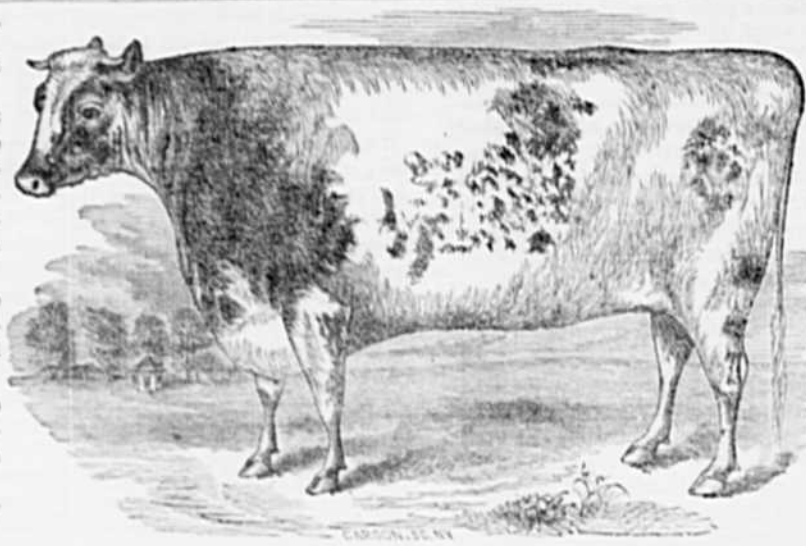
breed in a future number, with a state-

ment of the points of difference between

the leading breeds of cattle.

The cut was kindly furnished us by

the Hon. J. Westworth.



Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are

closely linked together, and are intimately con-

necting with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communica-

tions for this department, should be direct-

ed "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Rearing Calves.

Ms. Editor.—There is a great difference

in opinions and practices, among farmers,

with respect to the conducting of almost

every branch of their farming operations;

nor is it to be expected that one uniform

mode of farm management should be, or

can be adopted everywhere, and by all.

When we take into consideration the differ-

ences existing in climate, soil, markets, and

many other circumstances and contingencies

rendering this unnecessary and impossible.

Yet it would seem that there might and

ought to be less notions as to what is the

best way of conducting some parts of our

farming business. With respect to the sub-

ject now under consideration, even among

intelligent farmers, it is seldom that you

find any two who think alike and practice

the same mode of management. One farmer

prefers, and contends it is the best way, to

let the calf suck twice a day, letting it take

but half the milk and that first, as the

"strippings" can then be saved—being the

richest for family use. One takes his calves

from the cow as soon as they come, and

teaches them to drink skimmed milk and

meal, believing this course, all things con-

sidered, much better than to let them suck

the cow; others again disapprove of that

method, and could not be made to practice

it, but will take the calf from its mother after

the first few days of its life, and feed it en-

tirely on sour milk; thus we are puzzled

to find the right. And, Mr. Editor, with

your permission—believing it to be of much

importance, for certainly, in order to be suc-

cessful in stock raising as in other business,

it is of the utmost importance to commence

right; then, I say, I start the question,

what is the best way of rearing calves, not

only the spring management, but summer

and winter treatment? Now it to bring

the calf up to drink porridge from a trough

is thought by some to be the better way,

why, I am perfectly willing they should

practice that method, but I should be loth

to adopt it with my own calves. And if it

is thought that I am deceived as to the best

way of summering and wintering cows, I

trust the farmers are numerous that are

willing to step forth and enlighten me.

And now, then a few words in relation

to the method I now practice, and which I

intend to practice until I am convinced of a

better.

After the calf has sucked once, I take it

from the cow and teach it to drink milk

from a trough, which is kept sweet and

clear by frequent scaldings. They can

usually be taught to drink by inserting the

fingers in the mouth of the calf and placing

its nose in the milk, for the first few days,

after which time it will generally help itself.

Give them three quarts of milk twice a day,

warm from the cow, four or five days,

steadily increase the quantity to five quarts.

By that time they eat hay readily, which I

give them as much as they will eat; as the

grass starts, it is a very good plan to turn

them out into some small enclosure where

the feed is sweet and nutritious, say at six

or seven weeks of age. Continue ten quarts

of milk a day, until eight weeks old, when

the quantity may be diminished, or skim-

med milk substituted, with a little oat or

corn meal, or, which I think a little better,

pieces of bread soaked in the milk and fed

warm. I continue this course generally

till twelve weeks old, when they find them-

selves weaned without any "fuss," or noise.

I think the above method of bringing calves

up by hand preferable to letting them suck,

for the following reasons: 1st. Food can be

given with more exactness as to quantity.

2d. It is more economical, as food of a dif-

ferent kind can be given the last few weeks.

3d. It is less trouble. 4th. It saves injury

to the cow's teats and udder, by the butting

and biting of the calves. 5th. The calves

learn to eat various kinds of food more

have a good supply of sweet feed, water and

salt, with bushes to protect them from the

scorching rays of the sun; with these ad-

vantages they will not often fail to come

up to the barn at the commencement of

winter, bright and smart, where they should

be allowed to run loose in a room by them-

selves, and feed from a rack. I have found

it a very good plan to let them yard and

eat with sheep. They are rarely, if ever

troubled with lice, if allowed to lie with

them. Give them a little salt to lick occa-

sionally, and comfortable beds to lie on

during winter's reign, and they will come

out in the spring all we could expect and

wish to see in yearlings.

Now, sir, as you are a practical Editor, I

should like your views upon this subject,

also the experience of other farmers who are

successful raisers of stock. FRYE, JR.

ANDOVER, Me.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Calves.—No. 1.

Ms. Editor.—I noticed in your paper

of May 29th, a request for some one in each

town in Oxford County to furnish you with

the number of calves raised in their town.

I have collected the statistics of the town of

Hanover, and the result is as follows: Num-

ber of individuals who raised calves, 24.

Number of calves which it is intended to

winter, raised this season, 93.

Yours truly, A. WILLIS.

HANOVER, June 13, 1857.

Now, we are glad to hear so promptly

from Hanover, and we will write it down

No. 1. Who speaks next? We will not

find fault if Turner and Livermore reports,

and any other towns out of the county.

Agriculture and the Government.

The Working Farmer was originally start-

ed mainly with the view of advocating the

establishment of an Agricultural Depart-

ment of the Government, with a Secretary

who should be a Cabinet officer, of like rank

with the Secretary of the Navy, Treasury,

etc. It was evident then, as it is now, that

nine-tenths of the capital of the Union was

engaged in agricultural pursuits and those

occupations which are intimately connected

with it. That three-fourths of the inhabi-

itants of the United States were directly in-

terested in agricultural improvements, and

that the organization of such a department

was necessary for the full development of

such an organization.

At that time we found ourselves alone,

but other members of the press have slowly

joined in our views, to the extent of recom-

mending an Agricultural Bureau, but not a

Department. We felt certain that when-

ever the farmers should become fully aware

of their strength, and convinced of the ne-

cessity of such an organization as we have

recommended, that their demand would

necessarily meet with a corresponding action

at Washington. Our legislators, however,

have continually avoided this subject. They

have given us a Clerkship in the Patent

Office devoted to Agriculture, and have

placed this Clerk under the charge of the

Commissioner of Patents, and under the

general control of the Secretary of the In-

terior, and the pitiful amounts which have

been thus far appropriated to be used by this

Clerk, have been expended in the purchase

of seeds, etc. An occurrence has recently

taken place which more strongly shows the

necessity of an Agricultural Department.

We avoid all comment at this time, and

merely state the facts as we understand

them. The appropriation of \$75,000, made

by Congress for the collection and distribu-

tion of seeds, has been taken from this

Bureau, and is to be employed for the pur-

chase, transportation and distribution of

sugar-cane slips for the sugar-growing

States, leaving all other requirements of

agriculturists unprovided for.

We need not remind our readers that if

we had a Department devoted to Agricul-

ture, such a transaction would never have

occurred. We do not complain of the ap-

propriation of such a sum, if necessary for

the improvement of the sugar crop, but we

do complain that the sum previously

appropriated for a definite purpose, as was

this \$75,000, should be abstracted from its

legitimate use and given to a single object,

to the neglect of others. There should have

been a separate appropriation for this specific

purpose, and the miserable pittance doled

out for the benefit of the payers of three-

fourths of the expenses of the Government,

should not have been applied to the use of

a single and minor interest. It may, how-

ever, produce one good effect. It may

arouse the farmers from their lethargy and

cause them to act in their strength. It may

convince them that their hard earnings are

still their property, even after having reach-

ed the public treasury, and that they must

hold their legislators responsible for the ap-

propriation of their funds.

We have been amused during the last

session with faint promises of a bill for the

benefit of Agriculture; but while the pub-

lic press have occasionally referred to it,

members of Congress have handled it as a

cat would a live coal. This pitiful \$75,000

has been appropriated to one isolated object,

and instead of being expended in such man-

ner as to give the most beneficial result at

the least cost, even for this purpose, it has

been used in sending a government vessel,

with the usual paraphernalia of expenses,

on an errand that could be performed by a

merchant vessel for one-tenth the expense.

The various points from which it is in-

tended to bring these canes or slips, are in

almost weekly correspondence with our At-

lantic ports, and a few agents employed by

our Consuls, could have collected and sent

the canes for a much smaller sum. With

a Department of Agriculture, the difficulty

which has caused this importation of canes

might have been avoided. It is admitted

that improper selections of slips have alone

given rise to the supposed necessity for the

importation of new ones, all of which might

have been avoided, had the sugar planters

been informed, through a properly organized

Department, of the best method of improv-

ing cane.

If the northern farmers quietly permit

the public moneys to be used for relieving

the necessities of southern crops alone, they

may find it more difficult to obtain the

southern vote in favor of an Agricultural

Department. There is not a crop now

raised in the United States, that is not pro-

duced with more economy and greater profit

in some portions of the country than in

others; and this inequality of product is

mainly due to the want of a department

capable of collecting the necessary amount

of information from those favored points,

and disseminating it for the benefit of the

whole.

Suppose an application should be made

to Congress for the introduction of the

Sugar Cane, would it be granted? Should

we acquire an appropriation of

\$75,000 for the importation of seed for each

of either of the great staples, corn, wheat,

rye, oats, etc., could it be procured under

this policy of separate appropriation? Will

not the cost of legislation alone be greater

The Oxford Democrat

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL,
OF AUGUSTA.

Buchanan and his Kansas Policy.

That Mr. Buchanan, before his election, pledged himself to the South to use the force of his administration (if elected) to make Kansas a slave State, there can be no doubt. All his acts since his election go to prove the fact. The immense tide of emigration which has poured into that territory for the past year, has doubtless disconcerted some of his plans. To force slavery into Kansas by insidious steps, was doubtless the original plan, yet the great rush of free State men into the territory has rendered the execution of it difficult. The territorial officers sent into Kansas by Buchanan, with a very few exceptions, have been rank border ruffians, a set of scoundrels, murderers, land pirates, and big game hunters. By this course he and his Cabinet doubtless thought to "crush out" freedom and fasten slavery upon the inhabitants of the territory, and then was to follow a system of operations which were to wind up with forming and presenting to the next Congress a State Constitution allowing slavery. To aid in this conspiracy against liberty, the infamous bogus laws of the border ruffian, usurping Legislature, were, by the Administration and its officers, not only recognized as legal, but to be enforced.

In order more effectually to consummate the crime against Kansas, a man of talents, an artful, insidious, intriguing slaveholder, was appointed Governor, in the person of R. J. Walker. Another slaveholder (Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee,) was appointed Secretary, and by a preconcerted arrangement he was sent out to the territory in advance of the Governor, as a kind of *feeder* to ascertain if possible how far it would answer to carry out the slavery subjugation scheme concocted in the White House. After he had been there a while, acting in the capacity of a government *pimp*, to spy out the land, and intrigue for the slave power, Gov. Walker followed, and upon arriving in the territory sent out his inaugural address. This message is characteristic of the man. It is full of honeyed words and fair promises, but it needs but little examination to see under its specious covering *treason* against freedom in Kansas.

A villain when he seems most kind, Is most to be suspected.

The fact that at least three-fourths of the people of Kansas are in favor of a free State, is a serious obstacle in the way of Buchanan, Walker, Stringfellow & Co. Walker, after his arrival in Kansas, soon became satisfied that open-handed border-ruffianism would not accomplish their object. Intrigue, deception, and cheat was by him and his accomplices next resorted to,—hence the windy bombast, oily words, and fair pretensions found in his message. Then look at their acts in making up the lists of voters to vote in the election of delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution. More than one-half of the free State voters were, by the paid tools of the administration, fraudulently left off, disfranchised, while hundreds and thousands who never resided a day in Kansas, and never will with any intention of making the territory their home, were put on. Thus the way for another infamous swindle, another stupendous political fraud, another border-ruffian stampede into the territory to usurp the rights of the bona fide settlers at the polls was deliberately planned by the officers of the general government. But Walker feared the experiment, he was afraid it would not accomplish the object,—hence he felt obliged to change his tactics. What next? Why a *democratic* party in Kansas in favor of a free State was formed. This was a plot to divide the free State men in the territory, and prevent a concert of action on the part of the settlers against the intrigues of Walker and his party.

After the poll lists were so fixed up as to make the election of members to the Constitutional Convention of necessity a fraud, the free State men very properly decided not to vote, or participate at all in the election. This new free State democratic party was sprung into existence to aid in getting the Republicans into this trap. This party advocated the policy that free State men ought to vote. Their object was to get the free State party first divided; second, committed to a fraudulent election, and third, give them something to use as a *pretext* that the election of the constitutional convention was the voice of the people.

The latest news from Kansas seem to indicate another shift on the part of Walker and his intrigues. To make Kansas a slave State now seems not only improbable, but almost impossible. Admitting this to be so, what is the next best thing that can be done? If Kansas will come in a free State, there only remains one thing more that can be done to aid this slave-ridden National Administration,—that is make it a *hunker* democratic State—so fix up things as to send a doughface delegation to the House and two doughfaces into the U. S. Senate. This last resort seems now to occupy the attention of Governor Walker and the crew of government officials that surround him.

Per Order.

This is to be brought about through the agency of this new democratic party of which we have spoken, backed up by the National Administration.

To help along the matter, public plunder, in money and public lands, is to be liberally distributed, and other means and appliances used to accomplish the object. How far these paid tools of a corrupt Administration will succeed remains to be seen. One thing now seems to be pretty well settled, the Republican party have saved Kansas from slavery; it will eventually expel the Goths and Vandals from its soil.

Walker the Filibuster.

Since the return of this pirate from Central America, his movements are heralded by the public press with as much circumstance as though he were a person of distinction, character and worth. One paper says, "Gen. Walker arrived in New Orleans;" another that "Gen. Walker and staff are in Washington," and paid their respects to the President; and still another chronicles his "reception in New York." Who is this Walker? An unprincipled, raving filibuster, who, with a little band of drunken rowdies, went down to Central America and undertook to conquer the country. By a flagrant violation of our neutrality laws, he became by the law of nations an outlaw. By his lawless depredations on a people who never had in any way injured him; by his murders, robberies, and other acts of wanton barbarity, he placed himself and his fool-hardy followers outside the pale of civilization.

By sending back to his country false reports, false statements, and large promises of what he could do, thousands have been induced to leave their homes and join him; and of this number nearly all have perished by famine, pestilence, and the sword.

According to all accounts this Walker is one of the most hard-hearted, unfeeling wretches in the world. He treated his own men more barbarously than would a pirate. After once getting them in his army he stopped all the channels of communication leading from it, and then compelled them to stay and either starve, or suffer death in some of its most horrid forms. Others he would shoot down blood for some supposed or imaginary offence against his barbarous code of war; while others would be hurled away and left to die amid the fangs, the filth, and horrors of the pest house, without care, attention, or assistance from any one.

At last the quarters of this villain became circumscribed, and leaving the little remnant of his piratical army, he escaped with his staff to the United States. He comes back not a conqueror—for he has been driven out of the country he undertook by his lawless depredations to subdue, and now, instead of being feasted and noticed by respectable people he ought to be hung on a gallows high as Haman's. Never did scoundrel more justly deserve the halter; our only regret is that his bones are not now bleaching by the heat of the tropical sun on the fields of Nicaragua, instead of some of the poor fellows who were induced to join him there by his false representations.

And yet his disastrous filibustering expedition has worked some good to our country. Many of those who followed him were picked up from the common sewers of our large cities; they were living, walking nuisances, and we are lucky to get rid of them. This Walker and his party were sent out to conquer territory for the slave power; but they found an entertainment different from that to which they had been invited. The whole thing was piracy, and the Administration or party that countenances it are no better than the pirates themselves.

"Another Classical Caning."—A Southern Fire-Eater Summarized.

Banks, the editor of the South Side Democrat, and Democratic candidate for the Clerkship of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, happens to be the victim. The difficulty occurred in consequence of some correspondence in the New York Herald.

The facts are briefly these: P. Kean, a Virginian, and friend of Wise, is a correspondent of the Herald. He has written a series of letters to that paper on the politics of Virginia, which Banks called "falsehoods" and "misrepresentations." Kean saw these strictures of Banks', and sent to him the following note:

POWELL'S HOTEL,
PETERSBURG, JUNE 6, 1857.

Gentlemen: I respectfully ask whether the article in your paper of the 3d instant, under the caption of "The Cause of It—Banks at Work in Virginia," has had reference to me? and if so which of you is responsible for it. Respectfully,

P. KEAN.

Banks returned the following answer:—

PETERSBURG, JUNE 6, 1857.

P. KEAN, Esq.—Sir: Your note of this date has just been handed to me by Mr. Horner of this city. In reply, I have only to say that the article referred to had obvious reference to yourself, and that I am its author.

A. D. BANKS.

Banks then had a conversation with Dr. Mallory, a friend of Kean's, and subsequently published the following retraction: "Having been assured that Mr. Kean, the Richmond reporter for the New York Herald, is not the author of the correspondence on which our article of the 3d inst. was based, we regret we should have towards him the personal allusions employed, and cheerfully withdraw them."

When Kean saw the retraction he was more indignant than ever, by reason of Banks' statement that he was not the author of the correspondence in the Herald. He sought Banks at every possible point to inflict personal chastisement. He found him at last, and commenced operations in the street where the by-standers immediately interfered and separated the combatants. The attack was made with cane and fists.

Banks, in an editorial in the South Side Democrat, makes the following remarks about this attack:

"I regret no less the necessity it has created for this somewhat lengthy explanation; but if it serves no other purpose it may prove useful as an occasion for showing the people of Virginia who it is that fills the columns of northern sheets with lies and labels upon them—a drunken brute, as destitute of manliness as of veracity, who will assassinate as readily as he will lie."

So here is the opinion of a contemptible ruffian when he happens to be attacked by

a citizen and fellow democrat of his own State, whom he is pleased to call a "drunken brute, as destitute of manliness as veracity."

But to cap the climax let us present the opinion of this same Banks on the Summer outrage. Here it is, fresh, mendacious, and murderous, as it drops from the fire-eater's pen. When Brooks had committed that disgraceful deed, he wrote:

"The telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to our feelings than the classical caning which this outrageous abolitionist received, on Thursday, at the hands of the chivalrous Brooks, of South Carolina. No punishment is adequate to a proper restraint of his insolence but a cool, deliberate, dignified and classical caning."

It seems, however, that Banks has already altered his opinion of caning. When experiencing the beauties on himself, instead of calling it "grateful, cool, dignified, and classical," he declares that the author of it is a "drunken brute, as destitute of manliness as he is of veracity." How wonderfully a little personal experience changes the sentiments of chivalry!

Riots in Washington.

The late municipal election in the city of Washington was the occasion of the most riotous and disorderly proceedings. Some six or seven persons were killed and many others wounded. It was a fight between the pro-slavery "Americans" and pro-slavery democrats,—one in which the Republicans had no part or lot.

We are not at all surprised at these outbreaks in that city. It is the capital of the nation, the headquarters of a border-ruffian Administration. When our National Government tolerates and encourages rowdism, and a total disregard of all just laws, it is not at all strange that the people living in the immediate vicinity of the White House should follow the example set them by our rulers. Another thing, a man who is identified with the democracy can murder, get up riots, or raise a mob in any other way, without fear of punishment. Then look at their courts of justice! (Heaven save the mark!) they are a miserable mockery.

Brooks, for his murderous assault upon Senator Sumner, was fined \$300, which some of his friends immediately paid, and they would have been glad to beat out the brains of every other prominent Republican in Congress at the same price. In strong contrast is a case which occurred a few months later,—a poor fellow was attacked in the street, and because he knocked his assailant down, was put into jail six months for thus defending himself. Then look at Herbert the murderer of Keating, acquitted by a packed jury, under the instructions of a judge who trampled under his feet every well settled principle of criminal law, in order that the murderer might escape the demands of justice.

In the same way Lee, another of the Washington office-holders under this Administration, was acquitted of one of the foulest and most aggravated murders upon record, and that only a few months since. Other equally aggravated cases might be cited, but it is useless to multiply cases. The truth is, all talk about legal protection to life and property in the city of Washington is a humbug. There is no such thing there. And it is because justice is mocked at and derided in her very temples, that murderers, rioters, and scoundrels generally violate the law at pleasure.

We know there are hard sayings about the National Capitol, but, nevertheless, they are as true as Holy Writ. Just so long as the people of this country keep a party in power who sustain border-ruffianism, suppress liberty of debate and freedom of speech, and who send out to Kansas government officials to lead on mobs to burn cities, sack houses, and kill peaceable, unoffending citizens, just so long these things will continue at the capital. There will be no reform in these matters in Washington or any other part of the country, until the mobocratic democracy is driven out of power, and men of integrity, justice, and honesty appointed in their places.

SANTA ANNA. That arch-schemer, the ex-Dictator of Mexico, who has done little else during his lifetime but keep the Mexican nation in a tumult, is again at his old intrigues to gain control of that country, and to overthrow the government of Comonfort. He is negotiating with the government of Spain to furnish him with men and means with which to accomplish his purpose, and pledges the performance of certain ulterior objects which the Spanish government have in view. We find in the telegraphic columns of the daily papers the following summary of his plans, which come from a letter written in Havana:

"He offers to make a treaty with Spain as soon as his government is established, in which the Spanish Convention with Mexico shall be sustained without conditions; to pay Spain one million of dollars for the assassinations at San Vincent, and a solemn compromise to make an offensive and defensive alliance against the United States. For all this, Spain is to assist Santa Anna with three vessels of war, 1500 men with which he will proceed to any port in Mexico that he may deem proper—these forces to be maintained by Santa Anna at the port where they may land during the revolution, and until his government is consolidated. Santa Anna believes that he will not require a larger force than this, but if reinforcements should become necessary, all that he may desire shall be sent to him. It is stated that all these propositions have been approved by Gen. Concha, who is making preparations to receive his guest, daily looked for at Havana."

Gen. Vidal, Santa Anna's father-in-law, has written to Santa Anna's friends that the former Dictator of Mexico will be in Vera Cruz in less than 90 days."

Temperance Lecture.

Hon. Sidney Perham delivered a lecture on Temperance, at South Paris, on Saturday evening, of last week. We were unable to be present on the occasion, but understand that it was a production every way worthy of the able lecturer. Mr. Perham is an earnest advocate of the cause, as well as a close observer, and from the opportunities he has had for a short time past of observing the condition of affairs in some sections of the State, was able to give an address of great practical value.

BEZEL CUSHMAN, Esq. who was for many years Preceptor of Portland Academy, died in Portland on Monday last, at the age of 72 years. We find in the Daily Advertiser the following biographical notice, which must be of interest to those who were his students, and they are not few, while at Bridgton.

Bezuel Cushman was born at Hebron, in this State, in 1785; his father having moved there, one of the first settlers, in 1780. He began to keep school at 16, and with only \$45 as a capital, he entered Dartmouth College at the age of twenty-three, and by devoting his whole leisure to school keeping, he was able to graduate in honorable standing, in 1811. The same class contained his predecessor in the Academy in Portland, Nathaniel Wright. He succeeded Mr. Wright in 1815, coming from the Academy at Bridgton, and continued steadily and conscientiously to discharge the duties of this responsible office, to the year 1841, when exhausted by his unceasing care and labor his friends procured for him the office of Surveyor of this port. Here he began to recruit his tired spirit and worn out frame, but President Tyler having friends to reward, knew not the veteran preceptor, and he was once more thrown upon the world. On the accession of President Taylor, his friends were again successful in restoring him to the office, which he faithfully discharged to the year 1853. He was at the same time, and from the establishment of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Railroad Company, their attentive and diligent clerk, receiving from his employers unqualified approbation.

Thirty-four years of his life, after leaving college, were devoted to teaching; the vast number of pupils who for more than a generation passed under the vigilant eye and careful discipline of this venerated teacher, and who compose a large portion of parents in our city, whose children also partook of the benefits of his instruction, have watched with sympathy the waning health and the declining years of their beloved friend, and now weep most of all, that they shall see his face no more.

Mr. Cushman was a man of kindly, almost womanly tenderness, and uniformly courteous; his temperament was delicate and affectionate, yet firm for principle, and resolute when occasion demanded. He was strictly conscientious, and always governed by a high sense of duty. He was from 1827 a member of the First Church in this city, and many years one of its Deacons.

In 1816 he married Miss Rust of Norway. She died in 1827, leaving four children. In 1830 he was married to the true and affectionate companion who survives him, and who with her three sons cannot cease to deplore their loss."

SABBATH SCHOOL PICNIC. The youths in the vicinity will be interested in the announcement in another column, of a Sabbath School Picnic, at Bryant's Pond, on the ensuing Fourth of July. This is a beautiful place for such a celebration, and we doubt not those who join with the people of the village will derive more satisfaction from the rational enjoyment of this gathering than in a more noisy demonstration. We wish them a pleasant meeting.

We learn that Chauncy C. Whitman, Esq., of Woodstock, delivered a lecture on Temperance, at that place, on Saturday afternoon of last week. It was announced that it would be principally a narrative of his own personal experience. We do not know what success he met with. This is a sudden movement, and we hope the gentleman may adhere to his present position, and add practice to precept in the work upon which he has entered.

The next Quarterly Session of Grand Division of Sons of Temperance will be held at Rumford, July 8th and 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of August 12th, as previously notified.

The Oxford County Baptist Sabbath School Convention will meet at Buckfield, Tuesday, June 30th. The Committee urge all who are interested in Sabbath Schools to spend the day with them.

We learn that the Ancient "Order of Nathanites" will celebrate the 4th of Independence, by a Grand Dress Parade. This is the second appearance of this corps, and we presume that in the meantime they have much improved both in discipline and military bearing. They will appear in a new and unique uniform, prepared expressly for this occasion.

M. Holt has been appointed postmaster at West Bethel, in place of Gilbert Chapman Esq., removed. The administration have been long in search of some one on whom to bestow the weighty honor and we are glad to learn that at last somebody has "turned up." We may expect now, that the Union will stand it a spell longer.

Geo. G. Stacy Esq. of Porter has been appointed Deputy Sheriff, for York and Oxford Counties. His Post Office address is Kezar Falls.

TOWN COMMITTEE. At the Republican Caucus, on Saturday last, the following gentlemen were selected to act as Town Committee for the ensuing year. Henry E. Hammond, Alfred W. Stearns, George Hammond, Wm. McKenney, Stephen D. Pratt, E. F. Stone, Col. William Sweet.

We are requested to state that the County Commissioners will be unable to be present at their adjourned term until the tenth of July, in consequence of having to attend a joint view with the York Commissioners.

We are again indebted to T. McIntyre, Esq. of Topsham, K. T., for Kansas papers, containing Gen. Robinson's Message, the Free State Constitution, and the official proceedings of the Free State Convention. He will please accept our thanks for his numerous favors.

The correspondences of the N. Y. Times says the Georgia Democratic State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst., will denounce Gov. Walker's proceedings in Kansas.

Lightning Rods.
In another column will be found the advertisement of a new competitor for public favor, in the shape of a lightning rod or conductor. The advantages claimed by the inventor are an improved point, which is branched so as to present several arms to receive the electrical current, and a more perfect insulator than has as yet been produced. The advantages of this over the old form are noticed in the advertisement, and it is stated that experience confirms these opinions. The Agent has left a sample of this rod, with the improved point and insulator at our office, which may be seen and examined at any time by those who feel sufficient interest in the matter to call.

The Police troubles in New York came near terminating with the most disastrous consequences on Tuesday of last week, but a collision was avoided by the "sober second thought" of the Mayor, who considering "discretion the better part of valor," caved in, and thus allowed matters to rest until the Court shall have had time to decide who is right. Mayor Wood is bound in the sum of \$55,000 to answer to various charges which have been preferred against him. He has pursued a most reckless and hot-headed course, gathering the most riotous characters of the city for his defence, and but for his sudden change a dreadful conflict would have ensued. Gen. Sanford was prepared to bring seven regiments of militia to the aid of the Police Commissioners, in preserving order.

THE FOURTH IN PORTLAND. The Portlanders are making extensive preparations for celebrating the anniversary of our Nation's Independence in a manner worthy of the occasion. It is designed to have a Floral Procession, of the school children, the Military and Fire Department acting as escort. This will be the leading feature in the minds of most people, of the celebration. But the City Fathers have an eye to the amusement of all classes, and have arranged for a regatta, in which high prizes have been offered, and it is expected that a spirited contest will be witnessed. For the convenience of the multitude, the proprietors of the Steam Tow Boat have constructed a huge barge called "the Comfort," which will accommodate eight hundred people. Added to this list of attractions, it is rumored that there will be a balloon ascension, by an experienced aeronaut. Altogether an entertainment is offered for such as enjoy the toil and discomfort of such celebrations, such as is seldom equalled in the State. We presume the railroad fares will be reduced so as to give the inhabitants of the rural districts an opportunity to attend at a moderate cost.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION. The Chicago Tribune of the 17th, says:

"We have St. Paul papers to the 11th and 12th inst., and think there is no longer any doubt in regard to the Republican triumph at the recent election. The whole Republican delegation of the St. Anthony district have received their certificates. This is a Republican gain of four members over previous reports. The election of Dr. Foster, Republican, in Dakota County, is confirmed. Smith, Republican, of the same county, was defeated by only three votes. The Republicans carried Rice County by a vote of 403 to 156; Republican majority, 247. This county has been set down as doubtful. The Republicans have also elected the two delegates at large in Scott and Rice counties, which is a gain, as heretofore they had been conceded to the slaveocrats. In Steele county, the Republican vote was six times as large as the pro-slavery vote. In Waseca county, the vote stood—Republican 700, Slaveocratic 75. In Winona, the Republicans cast more than double the votes of their opponents. But our side has lost Goodhue by 35 votes, which is a loss on previous calculations; and they have lost one delegate in Hennepin by 15 votes, through foolish personal prejudices of a few persons who let their ill feelings outrun their patriotism. Balancing the gains and losses, we feel sanguine that the Republicans have a good working majority in the constitutional convention."

GOLD DISCOVERED IN NEW SHARON, MAINE. A correspondent of the Boston Journal at New Sharon, Me., says:

"The gold fever has broken out again in this town. An infirm man and his son obtained \$23.50 worth of the precious metal in five days. It is obtained only in the river among the rocks. I visited the spot yesterday and examined the specimens obtained. It is richer than the best of California gold, the 'lumps' varying in size from the value of one cent to one dollar. Some have been found much heavier. Considerable excitement exists here, and explorations are being made in the surrounding region by returned Californians."

THE QUICKEST RAILROAD TRAIN IN AMERICA. The Michigan Central Railroad Company are now running a lightning train from Chicago to this city daily, upon their single track, which for speed and regularity, is unequalled on any road in America. This train leaves Chicago at 6 A. M., makes ten stops, and reaches this city at 3 o'clock P. M., making nine hours from Chicago here, including stops, a distance of 282 miles.

The first day on which this train came through, the 25th May, it arrived at the Detroit depot on time, to the very minute, and since then has been promptly up to time each day. This is quicker time by some two or three miles an hour, than is made upon either the New York Central or the Hudson River roads, both of which have a double track. [Detroit Advertiser.]

A NOVEL HIDING PLACE. The Gloucester Telegraph is responsible for the following:

"One day last week one of our officers had charge of a fellow whom he was taking to Ipswich County House. On arriving at the Depot, however, he made his escape. In vain the officer looked for his prisoner, but he was non est inventus. The officer gave up the search in despair and departed, when the fellow descended himself to some bystanders by crawling from under the capacious skirts of a lady who had been standing at the corner of the Depot. The *hoops* saved him."

have before she is fitted for the responsibilities of mature life."

"You are entirely entitled to my gratitude, Mrs. Smith, since in strictly performing your duty by me you have utterly neglected the domestic education of your own daughter."

"But with Lizzie's delicate constitution I could not—"

"I had not patience to listen further, and turned abruptly away."

"Have you no congratulations for me?"

"I asked Mr. Graham."

"An infinity of them, all struggling for utterance. But Lizzie, now that you find yourself so rich, you will of course, wish to return me that shilling. I cannot deny feeling particularly anxious to repossess it."

"And I am fully as anxious to keep it. I earned it, remember, and it is unquestionably my property."

"But I want it for a keepsake."

"So do I, Mr. Graham."

Bending over my chair, he spoke in a quick low tone.

"Let us share it, Lizzie; will you break the coin with me?"

Possibly I may. But I shall insist on keeping the biggest piece. You know when people unexpectedly come into possession of property, they sometimes grow terribly avaricious. I am one of that class."

"What will you do with your ten thousand dollars?"

"Donate a good portion to advance a humane cause. The means to ameliorate the condition of orphan girls under a course of 'thorough domestic training.'"

"How kindly thoughtful!"

"Yes, just at this moment; but I shall grow calm, perhaps forgiving, by-and-by. Now I am excited, angry, pleased and, as I verily think, half crazed. I will betake myself to my room, before any sudden outbreak shocks the sensibilities of this exemplary family. Good night, Mr. Graham."

"Good night, and auspicious dreams to you. Remember the shilling, Lizzie! You have promised to return me a moiety."

All that long night I lay awake, a constant rush of thoughts surging through my brain. Joy in my newly found riches, resentment at the deception of my guardians, pleasure in the renewal of Weld Graham's friendship, all in turn agitated my mind. I thought also, with regret and anger, how unaided I was for the higher station which my fortune entitled me to fill. My education was limited to the mere common branches of study. I had neither accomplishments, nor a requisite knowledge of the proprieties and refinements that belong to cultivated society. Conscious of a roughness and ill-manneredness in my mental constitution, I feared at this late day that no polishing could smooth the rough points, and adapt my character to a higher social position.

Mr. Graham was the only person who manifested a particle of interest or sympathy in the difficulties attending my changed prospects. The morning he left I held a long conference with him, frankly stating the perplexities that beset my path.

"You perceive what an ornament I shall be to society," I remarked in conclusion. "The world will be literally astonished with the forthcoming prodigy."

"You are ambitious to shine, Lizzie, and so sensitive to the world's opinion that you perverely undervalue yourself."

"Not so, I assure you. I have weighed to the minutest fraction every personal and mental endowment which I may justly claim, and discovered my deplorable want."

"Not of mental ability, surely?"

"Yes, mental ability of the right stamp. Society demands intellectual, as well as personal grace and refinement."

"If you think society so exacting, why not disregard its requirements, and live within and for yourself?"

"Because I am human, and crave the social affections and sympathies of my kind."

"All of which are within your reach, if you will not obstinately thrust yourself without the pale of humanity. Listen to me, Lizzie, and let the remembrance of that pleasant summer time which we passed together be a warrant of my sincerity. I cherish a brother's, a friend's interest in your welfare—to give but a moderate expression to the feelings with which I regard you. Promising thus much, believing that I speak my honest convictions when I award to your character a freshness, vigor, and originality, highly attractive to one who has grown weary of the rapid sentimentalism that characterizes too many of our accomplished young ladies."

"Your opinion of my character has undergone a remarkable change, if you speak, as you profess, your honest convictions. Do you remember that you used to call me odd, cross-grained, and many other ill-natured epithets?"

"What if I tell you that my opinions are the same, only modified with the modification which time has wrought in your individuality? You see I speak seriously and plainly my impressions of your peculiar characteristics."

"Thank you, Mr. Graham. I can bear to have these 'peculiar characteristics' critically anatomized if a friendly hand performs the operation. But to be dissected atom by atom by the keen, unparrying edge of ridicule, is a less endurable ordeal. Had my guardians allowed their ward a title of the advantages lavished on their daughter, her rough-hewn character would present fewer anomalous points."

"The advantages you regret may yet be acquired, Lizzie."

"I am in no wise sure of that. At the age of twenty, habits, both of person and mind, are confirmed. One lacks the pliability essential to a new and different course of discipline. Yet I mean to make the most of the remaining year of minority. I will see if intense application for twelve months to come, will remedy the evils arising from six years of neglect."

"Resolved with your usual energy and forethought. And well resolved too, if you do not become so absorbed as to forget old ties. However, Lizzie, with this reminder you will remember me, I think. See, little miser, I give you more than a moiety of the piece," he added returning a part of the shilling, which he had nefariously abstracted from my work box the evening previous.

"You know the significance attached to the giving and receiving such tokens," continued Mr. Graham, with a look of arch interrogation.

"I know that this fragment of money is a two-thirds of my porter's fee; and further, I know that you have with astonishing impudence and coolness, pocketed a third of my earnings; a clear case of larceny, for which you ought to be indicted!"

"Much the answer that I expected! But let me remind you, Lizzie, that sentiment is a commodity which always passes current with accomplished ladies. I would suggest that you make sentiment a particular branch of your education, so that you will understand me when I fully elucidate the significance of broken coins; as I intend to do at no distant day."

"Then let your sentimental elucidations rest for the present, and permit me to remind you that it is considerably past ten o'clock. Time and tide waits for no man," it is said. Neither do coaches, as you last week learned to your cost."

"So late!" said he, looking at his watch.

The State Convention!

Hon. Lot M. Morrill Nominated for Governor.

We learn that the State Convention at Bangor, yesterday, was fully attended and enthusiastic. The best of feeling pervaded the body.

The meeting was organized temporarily, by the choice of Jedediah Jewett, Esq., as Chairman.

On the permanent organization, Hon. Noah Smith, Jr., of Calais was selected as President.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL was nominated for Governor, without opposition.

We shall be able to lay the full proceedings of the Convention before our readers, in our next issue.

Our Candidate.

It is with the most lively satisfaction that we place at the head of our columns, this week, the name of the Hon. Lot M. Morrill as the standard bearer of the Republican party, in the ensuing campaign. He is a gentleman possessing all the qualifications necessary for a prompt and faithful discharge of the duties of that position, and entitled to the entire confidence of the people, and will receive the cordial support of every true Republican in the State. We will our flag to the mast, and shall fight until the idea of September shall show that a brilliant victory has crowned our efforts. We have a noble leader and a noble cause.

The Massachusetts Republican State Convention was held at Worcester, on the 24th. Hon. N. P. Banks was nominated for Governor, and Oliver Warner for Lieutenant Governor. Resolutions were adopted adhering to the Philadelphia platform, denouncing the Dred Scott decision and financial extravagance in the State government.

We learn that a barn in the north part of this town, belonging to Mr. Z. Chase, was struck by lightning during the severe shower on Saturday, 11th, badly shattering the roof, and splintering some of the boards. The damage was not great.

We have received the first number of an evening paper started in Bangor, by our old friend, S. L. Wetmore. He promises that it shall be an advocate of Republican principles. The publisher is certainly worthy of it, and we hope he may meet with abundant success in his enterprise.

It is expected that Thalberg and Parodi will give a musical entertainment in Portland, within a short time. It will be a rich treat, for the lovers of music.

Ex-Gov. Anderson has taken time by the firelock, and instead of waiting to be turned out, has resigned the office of Commissioner of Customs, when it was supposed he was to retain.

Among the passengers in the steamer Vanderbilt, on her last trip to Havre, were the wife and children of Col. Fremont, who are to make a visit to Europe.

Major George McNier, formerly of Annapolis, died in Washington city on Friday morning from the effects of disease contracted at the National Hotel, where he died on the 8th of January last.

New York sales about 2,500 houses annually to its extent at a cost of \$20,000,000. The Surveyor's report of the Bangor lumber market, shows a falling off in the amount of lumber surveyed at Bangor the past year, compared with previous years. During the year ending June 1st, the amount of lumber surveyed was 27,124,733 feet; against 31,405,204 feet in 1856, and 40,680,782 feet in 1855.

The Machias Union says that one hundred barrels of alewives were caught at East Machias in one day.

The lowest bidders for building the new jail at Portland were Nathaniel Hawkes & Co., at \$64,995.

Wm. B. Grant of Gardiner has been appointed Inspector of Customs for the ports of Gardiner, Farmingdale and Pittston, in place of Stephen Webber, resigned.

We learn from the Machias Republican that Mr. Treat of Lulee is now engaged in stocking Beaver Lake, a few miles below Calais, with various kinds of fish. He is now in St. John procuring salmon, shad and alewives for this purpose. Mr. Treat understands the fish business and we doubt not will succeed.

The following table exhibits the amount of fishery bounties paid out to this State, during the past year:

Pembecut, \$50,257 48; Wiscasset, 25,753 56; Passamaquoddy, 1554 79; Bath, 6465 08; Kennebec, 1751 10; Machias, 1721 70; Saco, 1147 04; York, 854 06; Frenchman's Bay, 29,735 97; Waldoboro' 12,313 17; Belfast, 24,313 41. Total \$161,777 35.

Col. C. Palfrey, son of John G. Palfrey, of Cambridge, stood highest in the class of 35 that has just graduated at West Point. The graduates are allowed to select the line of service they prefer, and it seems almost all of them asked to be appointed to the Utah expedition. After three months' furlough they are to enter active service at \$20 a month.

Col. Benton has written a letter in favor of the election of Col. Rollins, the independent candidate for Governor of Missouri, (who is to take up the American party), in preference to Col. Stewart, the democratic candidate.

The latest report from Columbus is that the deflation in the State Treasury is already ascertained to be \$780,000, but it was generally believed would exceed \$1,000,000 when the books are examined.

The death of Douglas Jerrold is announced by the English papers.

A Season at the White Mountains. The first article in Putnam's for July, 1857, is a Season at the White Mountains, with some 20 illustrations in fine wood engravings. This number will have a rapid sale, in this region especially. [State of Maine.] A person gifted with a vivid imagination might recognize the illustrations. The "Summit" house and its surroundings must have been sketched under the influence of a considerable quantity of "lager," while Berlin Falls would apply with much more propriety to the cataract at Runford. The article is not deserving a place in such a Magazine.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

At market \$20 beef cattle, 123 shorn, 1400 sheep, 1000 pigs, 250 fat hogs.
Poultry—Best Cattle—Extra, \$10.00 to 10.50; first quality 9.25 to 9.75; second quality, 8.50 to 9.00; third do 6.50 to 8.00; ordinary 6.00 to 6.50.
Cows and Calves—\$23.21, 28, 45, 57, 60 and 70.
Working Oxen—No sales.
Swine—Yearlings, none; two years old 26 to 28; three years old 24 to 26.
Sheep—Small lots, from \$3 1-2 to 4 1-4, 5, 7 and 7 3-4.
Hens—Several lots sold to peddle at 7 3-4 to 8 for prime lots. At retail from 8 to 10 1-2.
Fat Hogs—Sales 7 and 7 1-2.

MARRIED.

In Woodstock, by Joel Peckham, Esq., June 28th, Mr. Levi L. Loomis, of Paris, to Miss Eliza Jane Swan, of Woodstock.
In Bethel, by Rev. E. A. Buck, June 7th, Mr. Albert Shown, of South Berwick, to Miss Anna Farnell of Bethel.
In Lewiston, 14th inst., Daniel B. Morrill of R. to Miss Rebecca C. Scribner, of Albany.
In Livermore, Dr. Fredland S. Holmes of Foxcroft, to Miss Caroline A. Washburn, daughter of Israel Washburn, Esq.
In Norway, 21st inst., by Samuel Cobb, Esq., Mr. Isaac Small, to Miss Eliza J. Blodgett, both of Norway.

DR. GRANDIN, DENTIST.

OF NEW YORK.
TENDERS A professional services to the citizens of SOUTH PARIS, PARIS HILL, NORWAY and vicinity.

Teeth Set in Every Practicable Manner.
From One to Whole Sets.
Teeth, extracted, permanently, without extracting, and without pain, and the teeth thoroughly filled with case, and made useful for many years. All operations on the mouth performed with the greatest ease and satisfaction.

He will remain in a short time, and all who desire his services will do well to apply without delay.

DR. GRANDIN may be found at Mr. LEONARD SHURTLEFF'S.

South Paris, June 22d, 1857. 21

S. RICHARDS, JR., DEALER IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY.

Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, & Fancy Goods.

Shop opposite Methodist Church, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Watches, Clocks & Jewelry Repaired.

4th of Independence!!!!

The Ancient and Honorable

ORDER OF NATHANITES!!!

Will parade through the principal streets of South Paris, and vicinity, in full dress, on SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4th, 1857.

Accompanied by the celebrated Marmoset-Lion Hand, led by the renowned Signor Lazzarini, at 10 o'clock, the parade will start from the residence of Professor Linckfield especially for the occasion.

The parade will start from the residence of Professor Linckfield especially for the occasion.

For particulars see small bills.

South Paris, June 24th, 1857. 21

OTIS' IMPROVED

PATENT INSULATED

Lightning Conductors!

From J. N. Loomis, formerly Professor of Natural Science in Franklin College, near Nashville, Tenn., at present Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the Medical College at Marion, Ga.

HAVING for the last eight years given constant attention to the various departments of electrical science, and having examined many lightning conductors, North and South, I have no hesitancy in pronouncing Otis' Patent Insulated Lightning Conductors, as embodying more than the necessary principle and of the conditions of certain protection, than any now in use in this country.

The elegant and perfect method of insulation continues to be improved, while it combines all the advantages of other rods. When the rod passes through glass rings which are supported by metallic insulators, secured into the walls of the house, as in the old method, the glass is easily broken, and the rod is exposed to the elements.

Metals surfaces; 2d, by the condensation of the atmosphere before an electrical spark; 3d, by the violent action of the air, which immediately follows the discharge, and the consequent explosion of the electrical fluid is even invited into the building, by the use of the old method of the iron bolts. Many houses with this imperfect protection, (the round rods with glass rings) have been destroyed by lightning. But a few days since I saw a small black house struck, though protected by one such rod. I regard the inventor of this new Conductor as a benefactor of mankind, in having furnished the world with so certain a protection to life and property, against the most terrible agent.

J. N. LOOMIS.

Orders for the above rod delivered to the General Agent, J. D. BOWKER, or directed to us, at St. Paul, receive prompt attention.

HODMCKIN & CO., Proprietors.

21 For Oxford and Androscoggin Counties.

DISOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of Caswell & Beane was dissolved on the 15th day of June, 1857, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by M. J. Beane.

M. J. BEANE.

Hobart, June 18, 1857. 21

STATE OF MAINE.

COUNTY OF OXFORD. ss.—To the Sheriff of said County, in our said State, or either of his Deputies, GREETING.

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of GEORGE P. GREENE, of Turner, in the County of Androscoggin and State of Maine, yeoman, to the value of sixty dollars, and summon the said Defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct) to appear before our Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to answer to our said Court to answer unto Assa Kimball, of Runford, in our said County of Oxford, yeoman, as a claimant of the said Defendant, at said Runford, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, by his promissory note of that date, to him signed, for value received, and endorsed by the said Plaintiff, the sum of thirty dollars on demand, and its use.

Yet the said Defendant, though often requested, has not paid the same to the plaintiff, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of sixty dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ, with your deprecating.

WITNESSES: JOHN S. TENNEY, Esquire, at Paris, the twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March Term, 1857.

And it now appearing to the Court that the said Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, and has no agent, or attorney therein, and that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit, it is ordered by the Court that the said Plaintiff notify the said Defendant of the pendency of this suit, by causing an attested copy of this writ, with this order of Court thereon, to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the last of said publications to be thirty days at least before the next term of said Court, to be held at Paris, on the third Tuesday of August next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any he has, why judgment should not be rendered against him, and execution issued accordingly.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.

A true copy of Plaintiff's writ and order of Court thereon. Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.

BLANKS for "Intentions of Marriage," required by the new Law, may be obtained in quantity at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate Commissioners held at Paris, in said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

AND now on the second day of the Term, being the thirtieth day of the month:

ORDERED, That a tax of one hundred and fifty dollars be assessed on the Township No. 5, Range 2, in said County, the same being an unincorporated Township, to be expended in repairing the County road in said Township, from the South line of said Township to the farm of John M. Wilson; and it is done as follows:

Names of owners, or unknown.	Acres.	Tax.	Amount.
Alvin Wilson,	125	3.5	\$4.38
Levi B. Fickett,	86	3.1	2.67
William H. Wilson,	100	2.7	2.70
Leah Fickett,	120	2.8	4.48
John M. Wilson,	247	2.2	7.80
Gilman Bennett,	61	5.4	3.46
Nelson Fickett,	164	4.8	7.88
Enoch B. Whitman,	380	2.6	9.88
Esther A. D. Lombard,	129	4.2	5.68
David S. Lombard,	21	4.6	1.10
Alvin C. Bean,	42	1.3	.55
Joseph C. Stewart,	80	1.6	1.28
Richard F. Fickett,	100	2.2	2.70
William Ridout,	90	2	1.50
Robert Legault,	11000	.53	58.20
Wm. H. Wilson,	9000	.32	31.28
And John M. Wilson, of said Township, is appointed Agent to expend said sum accordingly.			

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.

A true copy.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

BENJAMIN LOVJOY, of Paris, in said County of Oxford, administrator of the estate of ENOS B. FORD, late of Franklin Plantation in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and private sale, and the proceeds of said sale to be used as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

BENJAMIN LOVJOY.

Paris, May 19, 1857.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May, A. D. 1857.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons 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 July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: DAVID KNAPP, Register.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

DANIEL SPAULDING, administrator of the estate of FREDERICK A. SPAULDING, late of Backfield, in said County of Oxford, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of six hundred dollars. Your petitioner therefore prays your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale would greatly damage the residue.

DANIEL SPAULDING.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons 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 July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: DAVID KNAPP, Register.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

JAMES O. LONGLEY, administrator of the estate of JONATHAN LONGLEY, late of Waterford, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor would grant him license to sell at public or private sale and the proceeds of said sale to be used as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges, as a partial sale would greatly damage the residue.

JAMES O. LONGLEY.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons 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 July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: DAVID KNAPP, Register.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

ON the petition of DEBORAH D. BLANCHARD, widow of DAVID BLANCHARD, late of Backfield, in said County of Oxford, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband:

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons 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 July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.

A true copy—Attest: DAVID KNAPP, Register.

Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1857.

ELISHA MORSE, administrator of the estate of SAMUEL STOWELL, late of Paris in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons 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 July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN,

