

# The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 22.

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## Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

### Special Notice.

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

We are sorry to learn that Bro. True will not be able, at present, to continue his letters to a young farmer, on account of press of other engagements; but we hope, by and by, that he will be able to resume them.

### Pearls in Maine.

As there is considerable search in some parts of the country for pearls, it may not be generally known that they exist in Maine. I have found them in Monmouth, in the fresh water clam. I have now one very beautiful pearl from that town. I have also seen specimens from Pownall and Cape Elizabeth.

In order to find them, it is necessary to search the small millstreams which run somewhat sluggishly through meadows of a clayey soil. There are three different kinds of shells usually found in these streams. One, *unio complanatus*, has a deep purple tint on the outside. It is useless to examine these for pearls. Another species, *unio radiatus*, has a green radiated external surface. These are also destitute of the gem. Another species, *alamandina margaritifera*, larger than either of the former, has a black exterior, and a pearly aspect within. This species contains the pearl. On passing along the edge of these streams, especially when shaded by trees, this species may be seen when partially buried in the mud, and their shells open and directed up the stream to take in the current of water.

Judging from my own experience, a bushel of these may be expected to yield one pearl. These usually found are of the size of a small pea, and often very beautiful. The pearl seems to be a foreign substance, independent of the animal and of his shell. With this description any one can easily detect the shells, and specimens of this addition to the products of our State. It is probable that water impregnated with lime would yield them. As soon as I can obtain some gold from Maine, I shall have one set for a brooch pin, and after exhibiting it at the State Fair, shall wear it as a Maine production, and as the first mineral jewel I ever possessed or wore.

N. T. T.

Bath, June 20, 1857.

### For The Oxford Democrat.

#### Fruit Trees.

Mr. Editor.—I learn with regret, from your last issue, that your fruit trees are fast going to decay, and are likely to prove an entire failure. This is in the common state, thus with all the world. While fortune smiled on one she frowned on another. My trees planted at the same time, from the same nursery, are doing well. I have not lost one of them by the last severe winter. Many of them are now dotted over with young apples, struggling on to maturity. And now, Mr. Editor, I challenge you, may I challenge the County of Oxford to produce an orchard of the same age, superior to mine, transplanted from any nursery in Maine, or any other New England State. But there are others in this vicinity from the same nursery, superior to mine. Mr. Daniel Bonney, in Sumner, planted fifty-one trees in the spring of fifty-four, (root-grafted), and now every tree, with the exception of two which were larked by the mice, are in a healthy condition, and of vigorous growth. A few years since, I purchased a lot of trees in company with a neighbor, dividing them equally, and setting them the same day. His trees, some eighty in number, are not worth a dollar, but mine are splendid, giving strong hopes for the future. Should any one inquire the cause, I answer, "Come and see."

I have one proposition I wish to make to you, sir, after so much having been said and written in relation to this matter. Is this, if any good farmer wishes to plant a young orchard, I will supply him with one hundred trees from root-grafting, if you will supply him with the same number from your favorite nursery. Five years hence let it be examined by a committee agreed upon by us, and if mine are not equal to yours, I will receive no pay, and if yours are inferior to mine you shall do the same.

Were I to commence an orchard at this time, after what experience I have had, I should go to New York after my trees rather than take from them any nursery in Maine where they propagate by budding, for the reason that I believe them to be much harder. And wherever there has been a comparison instituted, as far as my knowledge extends, (yours excepted), they have not suffered by the examination. I can show you an orchard in Hebron, set from the Norway nursery, as fine as can be found in the town, while the most of the trees transplanted from this nursery have not proved successful, judging from what I have learned from those who have tried them. But, lest I might be considered an interested witness, I call on Rev. Zenas Thompson to state to the public what he knows of my trees, and others in this vicinity.

T. CHASE.

NOTE. Another week we will have a word to say to Bro. Chase in relation to the subject of his communication. [Ed.]

### Improvement of Pastures.

I am interested in the improvement of some sixty acres of pasture land, now in low condition, having been formerly impoverished with successive crops of rye, and in later years too closely fed by village cows. The land is covered with grasses of inferior quality, interspersed here and there with ferns, shrub-pines, and bushes of various sorts; it early feels the influence of summer droughts, so that the pasturage is scanty and poor after about the middle of July each year,—indeed, it is not of very good quality at any season. The land lies pretty well for plowing, being either level or moderately undulating, and free from large boulders or fast rocks, though cobbly in some places; its soil is rather thin, but naturally a tolerably good quality of yellow loam. It is an important object to improve the land, pasturage in this locality being quite scarce, and commanding a high price. Various modes of improvement have been considered; and the plan adopted is to plow up so much annually as leisure from other employments will permit, say ten to twelve acres, in August or the fore part of September, top-dressing with some concentrated fertilizer, and re-seeding to grass, sowing winter rye at the same time, for pasturage, while the young grass is getting foothold. It is not the intention in any case to allow the rye to ripen for a grain crop, as the removal of such a crop would draw upon the land too heavily, and in a large measure defeat its improvement for pasture.

In August of last year, twelve acres of pasture were measured off, for treatment in the way above mentioned. Before starting the plow, the place was cleared of the shrub-pines and large bushes, by taking a chain-line around the tops and pulling them out of the ground, roots and all, with the oxen, and drawing them off the field, piling them in heaps for burning. A few furrows were turned around the field, with a light plow, drawn by one yoke of oxen; and then the plow and team were quite too light to contend successfully with the stones and roots of broken and bushes still infesting the ground, a larger and wide turning plow was substituted, and an additional yoke of oxen employed. The larger plow was set to run six or seven inches deep, and with the double team the work of breaking-up was easily and thoroughly done.

In plowing, particular care was taken to overturn the sod completely, and shut the furrows down flat, side by side, so that the vegetation then standing should be entirely turned under and smothered, leaving a clean surface-soil for the reception of the grass-seed, in which the young plant might grow without obstruction. In attempting the improvement of an old pasture, it is quite important that the vegetation of poor quality, which has taken possession of the deteriorating soil, should be handsomely turned beneath, to decompose and furnish nutriment to the new grasses. A superficial "cut and cover" mode of plowing, therefore, although it may seem to save a little time at the outset, is in the end just as economy at all; for wherever there is a balk in plowing, or the furrows show are not matched in at the edges, there the weeds and herbs will at once begin to spread its roots and spring up again, choking down the young and tender grasses of the new seeding, instead of yielding them sustenance by its own decay beneath, and growing all the better for having the land in a measure stirred up and mellowed.

After plowing the land, it was harrowed lengthwise the furrows; then top-dressed with the following fertilizers, sowing them by hand, broadcast, the same as one would sow grain: eight acres with ground bone, four hundred pounds to each acre; two acres with guano, three hundred pounds to the acre; and two acres with fresh unleached ashes, twenty bushels to the acre. The field was then stocked down with twelve quarts of berse-grass and one bushel of red top-seeds, together with five pecks of winter rye to each acre, and thoroughly harrowed across and lengthwise the furrows, and the surface pressed down smooth with a heavy roller,—the work being all finished before the first of September.

The weather during the autumn following being quite wet, the rye and grasses came up finely, covering the plowed land with a handsome green—the rye giving the cows considerable feed in October. The rye and young grasses survived the winter well, and starting up green early in the spring, giving pasturage before vegetation had started much in the old sward of the adjoining land. The rye mostly disappointed, however, early in July, but the young grass took its place, standing well through the summer, and affording a fresh, tender bite for the cows, even in the driest time, when the old fields adjoining were so parched by droughts as to yield but little feed, and that not very good. Indeed, just as far as the rye could discern the pasture lot, it would readily mark off the newly seeded portion, by its deep green color with the brown and sombre appearance of the surrounding land. The rye paid for itself well in the pasturage it afforded; and hereafter, six pecks to the acre, instead of five, will be sown. It was the intention to have sowed about five pounds of red and three pounds of white clover seeds to the acre, on a late snow in April last, but through the pressure of other employments it was erroneously omitted.

It is generally admitted to be doing well to make two crops of grass grow where but one grew before; but these twelve acres give a fair promise of a greater increase over former products than that; and the quality of the grass produced now is much superior to that yielded before the land was plowed and seeded, which superiority is likely to last for several years. The cows have congregated on the twelve acres every day the present season, keeping

the grass clipped as close and smooth as a newly-shaven lawn.

Not knowing by experience what stimulant would be most valuable as a top-dressing for this land, but feeling quite certain that the young grass would need something of the kind to start it into life vigorously, and that the land might thus be profitably helped, it was thought advisable to try several concentrated fertilizers side by side, comparing one with another as to expense and results produced, and thus determining what top-dressing would on the whole be best for future use. It was an additional reason for trying several applications that the land was of a very uniform quality, and treated in all respects alike, saving the variations in a kind of top-dressing used. It would be drawing a hasty conclusion to say thus early, which, all things considered, is the best of the three fertilizers tried. It may, however, be fair to say, that up to the present time, the ashes give the thickest "stand" of grass, and a trifle the deepest green color; the bone ranks next, and the guano last—though all have done remarkably well. It would be theoretical rather than practical to venture an opinion now of the comparative future effects of each manure applied; but the land will, in the end, show for itself, and upon that showing I may say something at a future day. Judging from the remarkable immediate effect of unleached ashes in this instance, I should conclude that even ten bushels of good fresh ashes, applied to pasture land in the same way, would produce marked good results; and I should plow and re-seed such land if I had ten bushels of ashes to spread to the acre—not failing to apply twenty or thirty bushels, however, if I had them.

F. HOLBROOK.

[New England Farmer.]

### Rural Pleasures.

While reading, a few days since, a complimentary article on the title and mission of the Rural, written by one who has, no doubt, a keen appreciation for rural pleasures, the suggestion occurred how easy it is for those dwelling between brick walls and within sight and sound of hot, dry pavements, to enjoy rural pleasures, and speak glowingly of "rustling grain" and "pressed out garners;" but do we often hear it from those who are experimentally acquainted with the plow, the hoe and the scythe? I think not; but how it be so? Who should be more enthusiastic in their value of genial sun, refreshing showers and waving grain, than the farmer?

I do not think it the legitimate results of labor, that our taste should be coarse, and our perceptions of the beautiful dull. Let there be a harmonious combination of action, both physical and mental, and I think the result would be a greater amount of happiness to those in rural life. Many of the smaller and comparatively insignificant operations of husbandry and housekeeping, taken in a scientific view, become no longer a drudge but an interesting process.

The young housekeeper, as she moulds her bread with her own hands, thinks of the elemental process taking place in the snowy loaf. She puts it down to rise, with the satisfactory thought that it will constitute the chief of their evening meal. While her operations are thus suspended for a moment, she skips down to the garden to see if her strawberries are ripe. She witnesses with pleasure the results of her husband's skill as a gardener. As she gathers the luscious fruit and passes hastily along, she notes the development and growth of her raspberries and currants. She feels a gratitude and thrill of pleasure as she passes her rose-bushes, now decked with a profusion of richest buds and blossoms. Again, she is in the kitchen. Call her office a menial one if you choose. While thus supplying the partner of her joys and sorrows with the necessities and luxuries of life, she finds food for thought and reflection.

How is it with the husbandman? Perchance he has his corn or potatoes to hoe. Does he vacillate his hoe, and with a small's pace and slender eye, follow the trail to the field? The intelligent farmer notes the very insect that crawls along his path. His eyes feast upon the clover which his appliances rendered so luxuriant. He views his fields as his laboratory, and even the tender green of the corn or potato are carefully watched and treated for the expected results. He comes home at night weary with toil, it is true, but a well-spread board and cheerful smile awaits him. The "expectant" wife things "each have a word to beguile him of his care. Does he think for a moment of the great, striving, restless world without? In comes our friend and adviser, the Rural, with news of interest and advantage. Favored lot! May long life and health be spared to those who are content to be farmers—farmers' wives, sons and daughters.

Stafford, March 15, 1857. MARY.

[Rural New Yorker.]

SULPHUR IN APPLE TREES. A friend of ours had an apple tree, whose fruit always fell to the ground while small. Out of six bushels, he gathered not half a dozen good apples. On reflection he decided to give the tree sulphur. He bored a hole in the tree about 18 inches from the ground; the hole was one inch in diameter, and three inches deep. He put about a table spoonful of sulphur into the hole, and plugged it up tight with a pine plug. The next year the apples were nearly all good. He thinks that the withering of the fruit was caused by insects, that they do not like the sulphur with which the tree becomes impregnated.

[Ohio Farmer.]

If you wish to be poetic, write on an empty stomach. Worry down two fried pies, and a pickled pig's foot, and you would stick a Shakespeare, even on a sonnet.

### Sagacity of Rats.

The depredations of the rats among the milk pans of a certain cellar, were the source of much annoyance; and covers, formed of slats so to admit the air, and exclude the thieves, were placed over the pans, to prevent a repetition of the nuisance. But no! the rats, who, by the way, had a very clear perception between milk and cream, contrived an ingenious expedient to gratify their tastes.

One of the rats got upon the slats which covered the pan, and dipped his tail carefully through a crack into the milk; then skillfully skimming off the cream, drew it out again, and allowed his companions to feast themselves upon the luxury thus curiously obtained. Another rat then took the stand, and the operation was repeated till each one had a share.

The following will serve as an instance of the cunning and ingenuity displayed by them in carrying off their plunder: Quite a number of eggs had mysteriously disappeared, day after day, from a certain store-house, and the matter was at last traced to the rats, those sly-sneakers of mischief. As they managed to carry the booty away so stealthily, and to leave "not a trace behind," sufficient curiosity was excited that he induced a watch upon their movements, when the secret was discovered.

One rat cautiously took an egg between his fore-paws, laid down on his back, and hunched it tightly, while his fellows seized him by the tail, and actually dragged him off in safety, without breaking the egg.

[Little Pilgrim.]

### Economy for the Farmer.

THE WAY TO SAVE \$50 A YEAR. Let the farmer who is in the habit of plowing, mowing and haying five acres to produce 150 bushels of corn, or other crops to that amount, use the manure usually applied to the five acres, on two acres, and get the 150 bushels of corn; then expend the money which would cost to work the other three acres in guano, super-phosphate of lime, and plaster, and use the compound for top-dressing his grass-lands. No one need send me a dollar for this receipt until he has saved \$50 to himself by the change.

Another. Let those farmers who are in the habit of hauling manure in summer and autumn and spreading it over the whole surface of their cattle-yards—if they have not dry sheds to place it under and keep the water from it by a covering of boards, then keep the cattle in the barn at night, instead of the yard, using enough of the dry manure to absorb all the liquid manure,—always taking care that the manure is sheltered from sun and rain when thrown out of the "heap," till wanted for use. This is the summer arrangement. In winter, instead of keeping their stock out of doors during the days, and throwing their excreta fodder to them there, let them be kept in warm barns, except the time necessary for them to drink, and let them do all their eating and dropping manure under cover, having a supply of the dry manure or other absorbent, to take up the liquid portion of the droppings. No one need send the dollar for this receipt until he has saved \$100 by it.

Another. Let the man who has planted three or four acres of potatoes in the hill "in return," plant one-half acre; if they do well it is enough for the family; if they fail it is enough to lose. Then, instead of the other acres of potatoes, let him plant one acre of ruta baga turnips, and get 600 to 800 bushels. These turnips, with the coarse fodder, often thrown into the yard and trodden under foot, or used for bedding, will enable him to keep some six or eight additional growing cattle, and to keep them in growing condition, too—quite an item. There are not cattle enough in the country. Needn't send the dollar for this till you get ready.

N. FOSTER.

Gardner, April 20, 1857.

[Maine Farmer.]

### Agricultural Writers of Greece and Rome.

The following information in regard to the more prominent students and improvers of the arts of husbandry, veterinary medicine, &c., in the days of ancient Greece and Rome, the substance of which we derive from the Transactions of the Highland Ag. Society, will be likely to interest such of our readers as have formed any intimacy in their youthful days with the classic remains of those two most civilized countries of ancient times. It may afford some food for reflection, also, to those young men who despise the business of the tiller of the soil, thinking it fit to occupy only "clad-boppers."

In the days of ancient Greece and Rome, the most learned philosophers and statesmen, and the most valorous warriors, legislators, and men of distinction in other departments, and famous in the history of their country, did not disdain to give their attention to the cultivation of the soil and to the proper management of domestic animals and the treatment of their diseases. So prominent did several of these men become in a knowledge of these matters that they were able to write treatises upon the subject, and to give useful hints and instruction to the less intellectual and less inquiring tillers of the soil to whom they lived.

Varron, Cat., Vegetius, Virgil, and even Constantine IV., with other illustrious men and princes, thought it not degrading to lend their names or their pens to agriculture and veterinary medicine. Virgil, so generally known as the author of the Georgics as well as of the *Æneid*, obtained favor in the house of Cæsar by his practical skill in veterinary medicine, and by having cured several of the Emperor's horses. It is said also that he acquired no little reputation by foreseeing and foretelling the qualities of the produce of a diseased mare, and by some proofs of skill and foresight in relation to some dogs intended for the chase.

[Country Gentleman.]

### MISCELLANY.

#### A LAWYER'S ADVENTURE.

About three or four years ago, more or less, I was practicing law in Illinois on a pretty large circuit. I was called on, one day in my office, in the town of C—, by a very pretty woman, who, not without tears, told me her husband had been arrested for horse-stealing. She wished to retain me on the defence. I asked her why she did not go to Judge B., an ex-Senator of the United States, whose office was in the same town. I told her that I was a young man at the bar, &c. She mournfully said that he had asked a retaining fee beyond her means, and besides did not want to touch the case, for her husband was suspected of belonging to an extensive band of horse-thieves and counterfeiters, whose headquarters were on Moore's prairie.

I asked her to tell me the whole truth of the matter, and if it was true that her husband did belong to such a band? "Ah, sir," said she, "a better man at heart than my George never lived; but he liked cards and drink, and I am afraid they made him do what he never would have done if he had not drunk. I fear that it can be proved that he had the horse; he didn't steal it; another did, and passed it to him."

I didn't like the case. I knew that there was a great dislike to the gang located where she named, and feared to risk the case before a jury. She seemed to observe my intention to refuse the case, and burst into tears.

I never could see a woman weep without feeling like a weak fool myself. If it had not been for eyes brightened by "pearly tears," (blame the poets that made them come into fashion by praising "em.) I'd never been caught in the lasso of matrimony. And my would be client was pretty. The handkerchief that hid her streaming eyes didn't hide her ripe lips, and her snowy bosom rose and fell like a white gull in a gale of wind at sea. I took the case and she gave me the particulars.

The gang, of which he was not a member, had persuaded him to take the horse. He knew the horse was stolen, and like a fool acknowledged it when he was arrested. Worse still—he had trampled the horse's tail and mane to alter his appearance, and the opposition could prove it.

The trial came on. I worked hard to get a jury of ignorant men, who had more heart than brain. Who if they could not fathom the depths of argument, or follow the labyrinth mazes of the law, could feel for a young fellow in a bad fix, a weeping, pretty wife, nearly broken hearted, and quite distracted. Knowing the use of "effect," I told her to dress in deep mourning, and bring her little cherub of a boy, only three years old, into court, and to sit near her husband as the officer would let her. I tried that game once in a murder case, and a weeping wife and sister made a jury render a verdict against law, evidence and the judge's charge, and saved a fellow that ought to have been hung as high as Haman.

The prosecution opened very lightly; I inveighed against thieves and counterfeiters, who had made the law a terror to strangers and travelers, and who had robbed every farmer in the region of their finest horses. It introduced witnesses and proved all and more than I feared it would.

The time came for me to rise for defence. Witnesses—I had none. But I determined to make an effort—only hoping so to interest the judge and jury as to secure a recommendation to gubernatorial clemency and light sentence. So I painted this picture. A young man entered into life wedded to an angel; beautiful in person, possessing every gentle and noble attribute. Temptation was before and all around him. He kept a tavern. Guests there were many; it was not for him to inquire into their business; they were well dressed; made large bills and paid promptly. At an unguarded hour when he was insane with the liquor they urged upon him, he had deviated from the path of rectitude. The demon of alcohol reigned in his brain; and it was his first offense. Mercy pleaded for another chance to save him from ruin. Justice did not require that his young wife should go down sorrowing to the grave, and that the shadow of disgrace and the taunt of a felon father should cross the path of that sweet child. O, how earnestly did I plead for him. The woman wept; the husband did the same; the judge flinched and rubbed his eyes; the jury looked melting. If I could have had the closing speech he would have been cleared; but the prosecution had the close, and threw ice on the fire I had kindled. But they did not quite pat it out.

The jury charged according to law and evidence but evidently leaned on the side of mercy. The jury found a verdict of guilty, but unanimously recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court. My client was sentenced to the shortest imprisonment the court was empowered to give, and both jury and court signed a petition to the Governor for an unconditional pardon, which has since been granted but not before the following incident occurred.

Some three months after this, I received an account for collection from a wholesale house in New York. The parties to collect from were hard ones, but they had property and before they had a idea of the trap laid, I had the property, which they were about to assign before they broke, under attachment. Finding I was neck and heels and bound to win, they "caved in" and "forked over" three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and eighteen cents, (per memorial book.) in good money. They lived in Shawneetown, about 35 or 40 miles southeast of Moore's prairie. I received the funds just after bank opening, but

other business detained me till after dinner. I then started for C—, intending to go as far as the village of Mt. Vernon that night.

I had gone along ten or twelve miles when I noticed a splendid team of double horses attached to a light wagon, in which were seated four men, evidently of the high strung order. They swept past as if to show how easily they could do it. They shortened in and allowed me to come up with them, and hailing me asked me to "wet" or in other words diminish the contents of a jug of old rye they had aboard, but I excused myself with the plea that I had plenty on hand. They asked me how far I was going. I told them as far as Mt. Vernon, if my horse didn't tire out. They mentioned a pleasant tavern ten or twelve miles ahead, as a nice stopping place, and then drove on.

I did not like the looks of those fellows nor their actions. But I was bound to go ahead. I had a brace of revolvers and a nice knife; my money was not in my valise nor my sully, but in a belt around my body. I drove in hopes that they would go on, and I should see them no more. It was nearly dark when I saw their wagon stop before the door. I would have pressed on, but my horse needed rest. I handed up and a woman came to the door. She turned as pale as a sheet when she saw me—she did not speak, but with a meaning look she put her finger on her lips and beckoned me in, she was the wife of my late client.

When I entered, the party recognized me, and hailed me as an old traveling friend, and asked me to drink. I respectfully but firmly declined to do so.

"By God, you shall drink or fight!" said the most of the party.

"Just as you please, drink I shall not!" said I, purposely showing the but of a coat which kicks six times in rapid succession.

The party interposed, and very easily quelled the assailant. One offered me a cigar which I reluctantly refused, but a glance from the woman induced me to accept. She advanced and proffered me a light, and in doing so slipped a note into my hand which she must have written with a pencil the moment before. Never shall I forget the words—they were:

"Beware, they are members of the gang. They mean to rob and murder you! Leave soon! I will detain them!"

I did not feel comfortable just then, but tried to do so.

"Have you room to put up my horse?" I asked turning to the woman.

"What—are you not going on to-night?" asked one of the men, "we are?"

"No," said I, "I shall stay here to-night."

"We'll all stay then, I guess, and make a night of it!" said another of the cut-throats.

"You'll have to put up your own horse—here's a lantern," said the woman.

"I am used to that," I said. "Gentlemen, excuse me a minute; I'll join you in a drink when I come in."

"Good on your head! More whiskey, old gall," shouted they.

I went out glanced at their wagon, it was old fashioned; and "linch pins" secured the wheels. To take out my knife and pry one from the fore and hind wheels was but the work of an instant, and I threw them as far off in the darkness as I could. To untie my horse and dash off was the work of a moment. The road lay down a steep hill but my lantern lighted me somewhat.

I had hardly got under full headway, when I heard a yell from the party I had so unceremoniously left. I put whip to my horse. The next moment with about they started. I threw my light away, and left my horse to pick his way. A moment later I heard a crash—a horrible shriek. The wheels were off. Then came the rush of the horses tearing along with the wreck of the wagon. Finally they seemed to fetch up in the woods. One or two shrieks I heard, as I swept on, leaving them far behind. For some time I hurried my horse—'twould better believe I "rid" it! It was a little after midnight when I got to Mr. Vernon.

The next day I heard that a Moore's prairie team had run away, and that two men out of four had been so badly hurt that their lives were despaired of; but I didn't cry. My clients got their money—but I didn't travel that road any more.

#### A Singular Attachment.

Animals of different species are capable of forming attachments for each other. I have heard the late Gov. Brooks relate an affecting anecdote of this kind.

When the American army in the Revolution lay at Valley Forge, during the inclement winter of 1778-80, the stable of the Governor then a Colonel in the army, was tenanted by three inhabitants, of species the most diverse, but of affections the most cordial and united—a horse, a dog and a drake. No sooner did the horse lie down at night than the dog came and lay close at his side, then the drake as invariably crept into the little oval nest created by the dog's legs, head and body. In this position they passed the cold winter nights and were invariably found by the servant the next morning. The dog and the drake became devoted friends. At the close of every meal they resorted to the Colonel's quarters to be fed, and the shaking of the table cloth was a signal for a race between the dog and drake, which would arrive first and get the nicest bits of their common repast. Usually the race was a pretty even one, the drake making up for the shortness of his legs by the activity of his wings.

At length, however, there came a deep, light snow. At noon, the tablecloth was

shaken as usual and the dog commenced the race of bounding through the snow and was soon near his dinner. Not so with the drake. He commenced his usual career with great impetuosity, but soon began to tumble from one hole into another, until he became exhausted. But what did the dog do? Did he rush on and devour his meal alone? By no means. He missed his companion, looked back, and saw him struggling in the snow, he galloped back, took the drake gently in his mouth and bore him off to share the meal of his noble-minded companion." [Dr. Barnum.]

GYMNASTICS IN SWEDISH SCHOOLS. There are two respects in which the Swedish school system is far superior to ours. One is the universal teaching of gymnastic exercises. Every school building has its large, high room, with earthen or matted floor, and all sorts of implements for developing the muscles—ladders, poles, wooden horses, cross bars up to the roof, jumping places, ropes for swinging, knotted ropes for climbing, &c. The scholars are not allowed to exercise on what they wish, but there is a regular, scientifically arranged system.—They are trained in squads, and move and march, sometimes to music, at the word of command. At a large public school at Stockholm, I saw the lads in their noon lessons at gymnastics. The teacher gave the word, and a dozen sprang out toward a tall pole with cross bars, and clambering up it, each hung with his legs, then they recovered themselves and let themselves down.—Another party, one after the other, climbed up a naked mast; another pulled themselves up hand over hand on a knotted rope; others, in succession, played leap-frog over a wooden horse; they then marched to the beat of the drum. The smaller or weaker boys begin with the lowest grade of exercise, and follow up, according to a scientific system arranged for health. They all seem to get into it with the greatest relish, and showed well trained muscular power. I could not but conclude that the superior physique of the Swedish men is not entirely due to climate. When will America learn that health and strength have their unescapable laws? [New York Tribune.]

HANSING ANECDOTES. "Sigma" tells the following in one of his recent contributions to the Boston Transcript: "I was somewhat amused by a pleasant story, reported of one of our worthiest citizens, who was requested to sign a petition, whose object it was to save a convicted murderer from the gallows. There was nothing in the case to distinguish it from the common average of bloody murders—the proof was clear and positive—the doctors had done their utmost to perplex the court, the jury, and themselves, with all manner of madness, from the rambling to the raving—and the lawyers had labored in vain, to establish the fact of insanity. The common sense of twelve honest jurymen had survived all these professional efforts, and the bloody scoundrel was sentenced to be hung. Then it was that one of those reverend peripatetics, who, in the opinion of some very good and wise men, are great nuisances, applied to my worthy friend for his signature to the petition to save the foul murderer from being hanged, when the following brief dialogue ensued: "I have no objection to sign this petition, on one condition." "Your name will have great weight with the Governor and Council; what is the condition to which you refer?" That you will, yourself, be hanged, in his stead."

A HOOVER SEARCH. Mr. Frederick Hubbard, who was at the time a candidate for Governor, in 1820, delivered the following speech in the Illinois Legislature, on a bill granting a bounty on wolf-skins:

"Mr. Speaker, I rise before the question is put on this bill, to say a word to my constituents. Mr. Speaker, I have never seen a wolf. I cannot say that I am very well acquainted with the nature and habits of wolves. Mr. Speaker, I have said that I had never seen a wolf. But now I remember that once on a time, as Judge Brown and I were riding across the Bonpas prairie, we looked over the prairie about three miles and Judge Brown said, 'Hubbard, look there goes a wolf.' And I looked, and I looked, and I looked, and I said 'Judge, where?' And he said, 'There,' and I looked again, and this time in the hedge of a hard thicket, about three miles across the prairie, I think I saw the wolf's tail. Mr. Speaker, if I did not see a wolf that time, I think I never saw one. But I have heard much, and read more, about this animal. I have studied his natural history. By-the-by, history is divided into two parts; there is first the history of the fabulous, and secondly of the non-fabulous or unknown ages. Mr. Speaker, from all these sources of information, I learn that the wolf is a very voracious animal; that he goes prowling about, seeking something to devour; that he rises up in the dead and secret hours of the night, when all nature reposes in silent oblivion, and then commits the most terrible devastation upon the rising generation of dogs and sheep. Mr. Speaker, I have done, and return my thanks to the house for their kind attention to my remarks." [Exchange.]

MANUFACTURE OF PEPPERMINT. The Lyons, N. Y., Republican states that G. H. Hotchkiss, of that village is the greatest producer of peppermint in the world. He has from 200 to 300 acres under cultivation, 150 acres of which can be overhauled with water to the depth of six to ten inches, at pleasure. This process enables him to continue to grow the crop upon the same soil for a series of years, and protect the young shoots in winter by a watery covering. Between April and July he employs more than one hundred laborers upon his plantation. Mr. Hotchkiss sells the oil of peppermint in London and other places, and his annual trade amounts to from \$75,000 to \$125,000.



Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

## Stanton's Apportionment.

LECOMPTON, K. T., May 25, 1857.  
I am at last able to send you the apportionment. It was made by Secretary Walker in the absence of Governor Stanton. The law requires the cooperation of both governor and secretary in this work; but in order to relieve Mr. Walker of the odium of it, if possible, Mr. Stanton has acted both as secretary and acting governor.

By this apportionment one-half of Kansas is disfranchised, and not allowed a single representative. There are forty counties as organized by the territorial bogus legislature last winter. It will be seen that only twenty of these are on the apportionment. There were returns from only eleven of these, namely, Doniphan, Nemaha, Atchison, Leavenworth, Callahan, Pottawatomie, Johnson, Douglas, Lykins, Linn and Bourbon. In a few more, some returns were made from some neighborhoods of certain lists of voters taken from poll-books at former pro-slavery elections, and Secretary Stanton made apportionment on these, although the law against helping free state men was broken to do so. Here is the proclamation.

In the counties, in the above proclamation, where there is no return of population, there was no census taken, but a certain amount of representation in them has been given, to certain localities, where the bogus officers handed in a list of voters that they had got from their old election books. The nineteenth district, to which no representation had been given, contains five counties; the fourteenth has four counties; and so with the other three counties to which no representation is allowed. The counties of Richardson, Davis, Dorr and Allen, although in the proclamation, will have no voting precinct; several other of the counties, where representation has been given, have only one precinct at some point where there is a pro-slavery settlement.

The apportionment is a very bare-faced piece of fraud. The apportionment was the only thing the Governor had to do. Several counties where there has been no census taken, and where no representation has been given, have written to Secretary Stanton, requesting that they have election precincts and that steps be taken so that they could vote. He has answered that he can do nothing, as there is no law to supply the omission, and, therefore, that only one part of the territory can be represented in the constitutional convention.

R. R. R. Dysentery, Loosening of the bowels, painful discharges, cholera morbus, cramps, violent purgings and vomitings, are stopped in a short time by *Radway's Ready Relief*.

*A Trip of Real Dignity.* On board of the steamer *Shutwell*, on her trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, the officers had laid on their backs some fifty out of seventy-five passengers; for a few hours the scene was of the most terrible character. Among the passengers were two regular doctors and a staunch friend of *Radway's Ready Relief*. The two doctors took under their care the patients in the below saloon, and the patients on one side of the forward saloon. The R. R. R. friend took the sick passengers and those on the forward side of the forward saloon. As fast as the *Radway's Ready Relief* was applied to the R. R. R. patients they recovered, and before the two doctors got out of the below saloon, every one out of the twenty-five that were sick, and were treated by the R. R. R. friend, were out of danger and free from cholera. Still the doctors refused to use the *Radway's Ready Relief*, and out of the twelve passengers under their treatment, seven died in the agony of cholera. At last both of the doctors were taken sick; the field was now left open to the R. R. R. advocate, and with the assistance of some gentlemen who had witnessed its marvellous efficacy, it was applied to all the remaining patients, who were quickly relieved from their distressing and dangerous situations.

The two doctors were now the only sick ones in the boat. Dr. W., a man of good sense and liberal views, called for the R. R. R. advocate. "Sir," said the doctor, "I have made up my mind to try your quick medicine; it is out of the power of remedies by the regular order of our faculty to cure me. I will, therefore, at the risk of being denounced by the faculty, consent to save my life by the assistance of *Radway's Ready Relief*." Not so did Dr. N., who, being determined to make himself a martyr to the "dignity of the profession," refused to take his life by a "rank medicine." He dashed aside the life-saving *Radway's Ready Relief*, and left as a trophy of his firmness and adherence to duty, a lump of dead dignity.

Serious Sickness Prevented. *Radway's Ready Relief* should be kept in every house; if they are resorted to on the first indications of illness, nothing serious will follow. They will restore, regulate and correct all irregularities and disorders immediately.

*Radway's Ready Relief* is sold by druggists everywhere. *Radway's Ready Relief*, 50c. per bottle. *Radway's Ready Relief*, 81c. per bottle. *Radway's Ready Relief*, 50c. per bottle. *Radway's Ready Relief*, 50c. per bottle. 25 cents per box. *Radway & Co., Proprietors.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS CONVICTED OF PLAGIARISM. The New York Daily Book thus convicts the "Little Giant" of plagiarism:

"Senator Douglas has been a subscriber to the *Day Book* for the last four years, and, if we may judge by his last speech, has been one of its most attentive readers. He not only advances precisely the same ideas, but does so in almost identical language. What he says about the mixed race of South America and the deterioration of the blood in by-words and metaphors are simple extracts from the *Day Book*."

A DILEMMA. The Dred Scott decision causes confusion and absurdity in every department of the government that comes in connection with colored residents of the country. A law of Congress requires that all American vessels bound on a foreign voyage shall have a crew whereof two-thirds are citizens of the United States. Under this law the custom houses have hitherto granted protection to colored men, who constitute a large and essential class of sailors; these protections certified that the bearer had produced proof that he was a citizen of the United States. Since the *altered* Dred Scott decision, the protection issued at the New York customs have the word *white*, instead of *citizen*. But this does not meet the requirements of the law, and a vessel having more than one-third of its crew composed of these anomalous natives, are exposed to the penalties of the United States law. The Dred Scott decision makes necessary a revision and expurgation of the constitution, the Declaration of Independence, the Federal laws and the forms of the various departments, as well as of the consciences and hearts of the people.

(Springfield Republican.)

## The Oxford Democrat

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. LOT M. MORRILL, OF AUGUSTA.

Republican State Convention.

We had the pleasure of attending the Republican State Convention at Bangor, the official proceedings of which we publish, in this number.

Although it was a busy season of the year, and there was but little political excitement either upon general questions or as to candidates, yet it was very fully attended, much more so than we had previously expected. Again, as the Convention was held in the eastern part of the State, and the railroad companies refused to reduce their fare, we had expected a small delegation from our own county; but in this we were disappointed. Old Oxford had a representation from almost every town. This all goes to show that the great principles of Republicanism have taken a deep hold upon the affections of the people of Maine, and that the party in this State are still alive to the great issues of the day, and ready to sacrifice time and money, if necessary, to secure their final success.

In character the Convention is seldom equalled. It was composed of a sterling body of men, among whom we recognized many of the old soldiers who, years ago, threw off the trammels of party to strike for principle. We are always glad to meet this class of men, who were willing to step out in advance and take a position in the front ranks, at a time when it was "all fighting and no pay." These men now see the fruit of their labors. Not only was the convention composed of men of great moral worth and integrity, but in it were found an unusual number of talented men—gentlemen who rank high in point of ability. But there was still another pleasing feature connected with the men attending the convention. They came from all ranks and professions. There were farmers, mechanics, mechanics, lawyers, physicians,—almost every trade and occupation contributed men to make up this great and glorious meeting.

This Convention was not the result of any "drumming up" process; no special efforts were put forth in any part of the State to induce men to attend it. They left their fields, their workshops, their counting-rooms and offices, from a high sense of duty, to fulfill the high obligations which, as patriots, they owe their country. The great heroism of the convention was one of its best features,—assembled from all parts of the State, every man appeared to feel the vital importance of this great consolidating element; all seemed willing to sacrifice upon the altar of their common country every selfish desire, individual preference, and private interest. Our enemies had predicted in advance a "blow up" upon the liquor question; but in this they have been disappointed. This exciting question was disposed of in a way satisfactory to all. It is true different individuals in the Republican party entertain different opinions about the details of a liquor law; but they have too much good sense to suffer these things to divide the party.

The present license law is now admitted by all, even its original friends, to be a failure—a complete failure; and were they in power they would be forced by the omnipotence of public opinion to repeal it. The Resolution in favor of a "suitable prohibitory law," and the submission of that law to a vote of the people, passed the convention unanimously. Extreme men upon both sides of this question are satisfied with this disposition of the matter. The other resolutions passed by the Convention are equally correct. They have the true ring about them, and embody the same great fundamental ideas that stirred the hearts and engaged the attention of the Republicans of '76. Standing upon such a platform, the Republican party will triumph in the end.

Of the number of the Convention we have no time now to make any extended remarks. Although Gov. Williams had many sincere friends, and other candidates had their friends ready to urge their claims in the Convention, still the Hon. Lot M. Morrill undoubtedly had a clear majority before the withdrawal of the other candidates. After this was done, a ballot was little more than a matter of ceremony. Out of 601 votes cast, Mr. Morrill received all but 16. The result was hailed by the Convention with the greatest enthusiasm.

The nomination of Morrill is one eminently fit to be made. He is a noble man, and the party can point with honest pride to him as its standard bearer. He will, in the coming contest, carry our flag aloft most gallantly, and lead the great Republican army of Maine to certain victory.

The speaking in the Convention was excellent, especially the speeches of Senator Hamlin and Gen. Fessenden. When the many form of the venerable gentleman last named appeared upon the platform, it was a signal for a hurricane of applause. No one can know this old war-worn veteran in the cause of human freedom, without thanking Heaven that he "still lives" to aid in carrying out the contest now raging, by his wisdom, experience, and sound judgment. Hon. I. Washburn, Jr., M. C., and John

A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, were the other principal speakers.

Taken as a whole, this Convention was one of the best ever held in Maine. As such it will have its influence all over the State. There are several other topics upon which we intended to say something when we commenced this article, but we are admonished by its length already that they should be deferred to a future time.

## "Vengeance is Mine."

That man is an infidel who does not see in the workings of an overruling Providence the hand of a just God. He reigns not only in the "armies of Heaven," but among the children of men.

After Preston S. Brooks made his murderous assault upon Senator Sumner, many of the friends of the latter were so enraged at the infamous deed that they were for applying the old rule to Brooks, giving him "an eye for eye;" in other words, visiting upon him summary vengeance. Some of Mr. Sumner's friends, to our knowledge, were so excited at that time, that they actually intended to meet the ruffian and shoot him down, and then suffer the consequences. But against any such course Senator Sumner remonstrated; he was decidedly opposed to any violence upon the person of Brooks. In deference to his views and feelings, his friends desisted from any such demonstration.

By his forbearance Brooks was suffered to live and occupy a seat in a body he disgraced. But the day of retribution came. The man who, with murder in his heart, brutally attacked a Senator in his seat, was overtaken and stricken down in a moment, not by the hand of man, but by a just God. We well remember his death. It came upon the city of Washington like a thunder-clap, in a clear sky. Although somewhat unexpected, no one thought him at all in danger; yet in a moment the hand of death was upon him, and after a violent struggle with the grim messenger, awful to behold, he was no more.

Only a few months pass away, and the telegraphic wires convey the intelligence over the country that another one of the prominent actors connected with the tragedy to which we have alluded, has passed away to his long home. We refer to Senator Butler, of South Carolina. His death came not by the hand of violence, but through the agency of that wise Providence which guides and overrules the destinies of nations and men.

While Senator Sumner is still alive, with a good prospect of a final recovery from the injuries received from the hand of lawless violence, the conspirators against his life have been called away from the scenes of earth to answer to a higher Tribunal, where equal justice will be meted out to all. In those things which can fall to the "finger of God?" "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay, saith the Lord."

## Democratic State Convention.

This convention, in pursuance of a call to that end, met in the City Hall Tuesday morning for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State on the part of the Black Democracy. We find in the Daily Advertiser the proceedings, from which we condense the following:

Jonathan Smith, of Westbrook, was appointed temporary chairman, with several Secretaries.

After some squabbling as to the manner in which it should be raised, a committee was appointed to fix up a list of officers.

The interval, while the Committee were out, was filled up with speeches, from which we make sufficient extracts to show their quality and animus.

Steph. Carey was first called to the stand; he frankly confessed his inability, in the outset, to lead off in the concert, and professed to regret that some one better qualified had not first been chosen to entertain the company. He supposed he would find it much easier to lead the Democratic convention than to follow some gentlemen whose eloquence could not be approached. Commenting on the Republican resolutions, he said that they contained very grave allegations, and he would like some one to interpret them, as he could not tell what they meant. He avowed that at the time of the formation of the articles of the confederation, all the States of the Union were slave States, and the Declaration of Independence did not therefore apply to colored persons. It was drawn up by slave owners and slave dealers. He demanded to know where the Republican party found in the Democratic creed the declaration that slavery was better than freedom!

[The acts of the party speak this pretty plainly we think.]

After making some further remarks of a character too vulgar to repeat, he proceeded to the consideration of his own household. They had been overwhelmed by this moral Republican party. How was it? It would seem to him there must be something wrong in the Democratic position. The party had never lost its position except when there was a good reason for it. What was the reason? It was not in the Democratic creed, for that was always right. It was like the Irishman's piousness. Their democracy was all on paper. (Applause.) They were not wrong in their principles but the party was wrong in its conduct. It had pursued a course which had not come up to the standard of Democratic doctrines.

He then offered a resolution declaring the equality of each member of the party, which was received with applause. He followed this up with another, as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention should not obtain position as applicants for public favors to the prejudice of other members of the democratic party. (Applause.)

After which he pitched into the "Board of Trade" in the best style of the Saco and Rockland papers.

Mr. Carey addressed the Convention in this style at considerable length, to the evident annoyance of Hon. J. W. Bradbury and other leading spirits of the convention. Finally Mr. Carey said that all he wanted was to be to work in the democratic vineyard. Individually the democratic party were a set of clever fellows; but taken collectively they were a great set of rascals. [This assertion of course produced a great sensation. We feel somewhat constrained, however, to endorse it.]

The Committee here reported the Hon. J. W. Tabor, of Houlton, for President, with fifteen Vice Presidents, and the Secretaries of the temporary organization.

In the afternoon, the following committees were raised:

On Resolutions—David Dunn, Androsoggin; Daniel K. Hobart, Washington; Albert Moore, Somerset; George Barrow, Sagadahoc; Daniel T. Pike, Kennebec; J. B. Chase, Piscataquis; L. De M. Sweet, Cumberland; Lyman Rawson, Oxford; William Dickey, Arrostook; John Babson, Lincoln; Sumner Russell, Franklin; Hon. James Walker, Penobscot; Peletiah Leach, Hancock; and E. K. Smart of Waldo.

State Committee—Alvin Record, Androsoggin; T. B. Stockbridge, Sagadahoc; Shepard Cary, Arrostook; James M. Roberts, Penobscot; Reuben Cutler, Franklin; Charles R. Whidden, Washington; Franklin Smith, Somerset; Herman Stevens, Lincoln; Joseph Chase, Piscataquis; James W. Bradbury, Kennebec; O'Neil W. Robinson, Jr., Oxford; John R. Rodman, Hancock; and Axel Hayford of Waldo.

At this stage of the proceedings a number of copies of the revised decision of Chief Justice Taney in the Dred Scott case, were distributed among the delegates for their especial edification. And now commenced the dreaded work of nominating a candidate for Governor. Mr. Tabor didn't want it; Gen. Anderson wouldn't take it; Mr. Shepley wouldn't be prevailed on to have his name presented; Judge Howard wouldn't stand under any consideration; the democracy apparently had no man who would be "continued." At this stage a balloting was had, which resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes thrown 385  
Necessary for a choice 256  
Moses H. Smith had 256  
N. S. Littlefield 131  
W. P. Haines 82  
E. K. Smart 50  
George F. Shepley 20  
Scattering 5

Mr. Smith has there more than was necessary for a choice, and is the candidate. He is, we believe, a resident of Lincoln County, and we presume a brilliant biography will soon be trumped up for him. After passing a series of resolutions the harmonious adjourned.

## Keep Up Your Majorities.

Our political opponents now pretend they do not design to make a serious fight in the coming campaign in this State. Whether they are serious in what they say, or intend it as a ruse by which they hope to gain a temporary advantage over the Republicans, is quite immaterial, so far as the action of the party of freedom is concerned. It is the duty of the Republican party to keep up its majorities. To suffer these to be reduced is to allow our enemies to gain an advantage over us. We are stronger to day in Maine than we were on the day of the last September election. There has been no going back to the sloughs of humbug since that time. Our ranks have not been thinned by desertion.

Our enemies will take courage from the least favorable circumstance in the next election. Therefore the only safe rule for us, as a party to follow, is to bring our whole force to the polls. We owe it to ourselves, to the country, to roll up a majority of at least thirty thousand for Morrill and freedom. We can do it. What say Republicans of Maine, will you do it?

FROM KANSAS. We gather from various sources the following interesting items of news from Kansas, showing, in some degree, how matters are now progressing:

"Gov. Walker continues at Lecompton; he is making preparations to visit every settlement in the Territory and have a talk with the people. He has ten thousand copies of his inaugural address printed, to scatter broadcast among the squatters. He expects to revolutionize the public sentiment and unite the people on Democratic grounds, and have them sink the question of freedom or slavery for the present."

The plan now is, to make this "Free Democratic" if not a slave State; but Gov. Walker has yet to learn that a large majority of the Free State men of Kansas are Republicans.

The marshals appointed by Gov. Robinson to take the census of Kansas, have been qualified and entered upon the discharge of their duties. They are to make thorough work, and a correct return will be made from every quarter of the State. The Governor appoints five marshals, and they are authorized to appoint Deputies, viz.: Wm. Phillips, central Kansas; Rev. Daniel Foster, southeastern; Mr. James Norther, eastern; Mr. Harvey, southwestern; and Mr. Kaiga, northwestern portion of the State.

The census and appointment for representation in the General Assembly will be taken and made by townships. The failure of the Topeka Legislature to organize the counties, rendered it necessary. This is an important movement, and as the recent election will test the strength of the pro-slavery faction, the August election will show what the Free State party can do.

The public sale of government land still continues at Iowa Point with but little excitement.

The question of title to the land upon which Lawrence is built, remains undecided. It has been in the land office at Lecompton for some time, and is now postponed until after the public land sales. The adverse claimants to the Lawrence site are prosecuting their claims with vigor, and some time must elapse before it can be settled; proving a very serious injury to the town, retarding its progress for a long time to come.

Speculation in town property in Kansas is not so brisk as it was a few months since. The immigration is not so large, and money is invested in the purchase of farm claims from Government. Gold is worth from fifty to fifty per cent. interest, or five per cent. a month. I would urge every one intending to make a settlement in this territory, to bring or send by express, gold instead of paper money into Kansas. The hard currency is rather scarce just now, and that is needed to pay Uncle Sam for land. One hundred and sixty acre land warrants are saleable at about one dollar per acre; 40, 80, and 120 acre land warrants are not so desirable.

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.

## Republican State Convention.

The Republican Delegates from the several towns in the State assembled in large numbers at Norumbega Hall in Bangor, on Thursday, June 25th, 1857.

The Convention was called to order by J. L. Stevens, Esq., member of the State Committee, who upon motion Jeddiah Jewett, Esq., of Portland, was chosen temporary Chairman. Moses Littlefield of Skowhegan, and James M. Lincoln of Bath, were chosen Secretaries.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Caldwell of Bangor.

On motion, a committee, consisting of one from each County, was appointed to receive and examine the credentials of Delegates.

On motion a committee of one from each county was appointed to recommend names for a permanent organization.

On motion it was voted that each county delegation proceed to select one member of the committee on Resolutions.

An adjournment for fifteen minutes was then had, to afford time for the County delegations to select the members of the Committee on Resolutions.

After which the several delegations reported, and the following gentlemen were accordingly appointed as the COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

York—Seth Sumner, of Saco.  
Cumberland—Jeddiah Jewett, of Portland.  
Lincoln—Ido K. Kimball, of Rockland.  
Hancock—Parker Tuck, of Bucksport.  
Washington—James S. Pike, of Calais.  
Oxford—Enoch W. Woodbury, of Sweden.

Kennebec—James G. Blaine, of Augusta.  
Somerset—Wm. M. E. Brown, of Solon.  
Waldo—Allen Davis, of Brooks.  
Penobscot—Geo. W. Ingersoll, of Bangor.  
Franklin—Robert Goodenow, of Farmington.

Arrostook—Joseph B. Hall, of Presque Isle.  
Androsoggin—J. S. Lyford, of Danville.  
Sagadahoc—Wm. M. Reed, of Bath.  
Piscataquis—John H. Rice, of Monson.

On motion, the several county delegations were requested to present the name of some person for a member of the State Committee for the ensuing year.

And the delegations reported as follows, the names of a COMMITTEE.

York—James M. Doring, of Saco.  
Cumberland—B. D. Peck, of Portland.  
Oxford—Sidney Perham, of Woodstock.  
Sagadahoc—John S. Baker, of Bath.  
Androsoggin—Samuel B. Holt, of Turner.

Kennebec—John L. Stevens, of Augusta.  
Lincoln—A. S. Clark, of Bristol.  
Penobscot—Samuel P. Strickland, of Bangor.

Waldo—Thomas H. Marshall, of Belfast.  
Hancock—Samuel Wasson, of Franklin.  
Washington—James A. Milliken, of Cherryfield.

Arrostook—Eben'r Woodbury, of Houlton.  
Franklin—J. G. Hoyt, of Wilton.  
Piscataquis—E. H. B. Woodbury, of Dover.

Somerset—B. W. Norris, of Skowhegan.  
The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following names which they recommended for officers of the convention.

President—Hon. Noah Smith Jr., of Calais.  
Vice Presidents—York—Hon. E. E. Bourne.  
Cumberland—John A. Poor, Esq.  
Oxford—Hon. John J. Perry.  
Sagadahoc—Joshua Morrow, Esq.

Androsoggin—Israel Washburn, Esq.  
Kennebec—William Palmer, Esq.  
Lincoln—Hon. Nathan Farwell.  
Penobscot—Hon. Amos Dickard.  
Waldo—Hon. Henry McGilvery.  
Hancock—Dr. M. K. Paleifer.

Washington—Hon. S. C. Foster.  
Arrostook—Col. David Page.  
Franklin—Jason Chandler, Esq.  
Piscataquis—Hon. T. S. Pullen.  
Somerset—Pelez C. Haskell, Esq.

Secretaries—L. O. Cowan, of Biddeford; Moses Littlefield, of Skowhegan; James M. Lincoln, of Bath; George F. Ayer, of Portland.

The report of the committee was accepted by the Convention, and the officers named were elected, with the addition of another Secretary, Joseph Bartlett, of Bangor. Mr. Smith then assumed the Chair with some appropriate and spirited remarks. On motion it was voted that the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor at last fall two o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Committee on Credentials made a report of a list of Delegates as follows:

Arrostook, 45  
Androsoggin, 46  
Cumberland, 99  
Franklin, 21  
Hancock, 49  
Lincoln, 66  
Oxford, 48  
Piscataquis, 28  
Somerset, 53  
Sagadahoc, 31  
Waldo, 82  
Washington, 23  
York, 74  
Kennebec, 78

830  
The report was accepted.

On motion, a committee were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for a candidate for Governor.

Hon. J. J. Perry arose, and solicited the attention of the Convention. He stated that he had, towards the end of the 34th session of Congress, received many communications soliciting him to permit his name to be used for candidate for Governor before the Convention. He had also been called upon since his return home, and today several delegations had made known to him that they were under instructions to vote for him for that office, unless he positively declined. He desired no greater honor than to act in the party with the rank and file, and therefore declined now, as he uniformly had when spoken to on the subject, to be considered as a candidate.

Mr. Hallowell of Bangor, arose and said: Before the Convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for Governor of the State, I deem it proper to call attention to the fact that the very general satisfaction which has been given in his administration of public affairs, may well point out Governor Williams as the candidate of the Republican party.

Under these circumstances, members of the Convention, unless apprised of his wishes, might very reasonably be led to cast their votes in his favor. In order, therefore, that the case may be fully understood, I will state that I have been authorized by Gov. Williams to say it would be most agreeable to his wishes that his name should not be made use of as candidate for Governor. The lasting welfare of the Republican cause is, above all other things, his earnest desire. He has no feeling of pride or ambition to be wounded, and he will continue to work with the same zeal and ability, which has heretofore distinguished him, in the cause in that cause which is so dear to all our hearts.

The Committee then proceeded to receive the votes for a candidate for Governor.

While they were attending to the duty of counting the votes, Hon. Israel Washburn Jr., was called to the stand, and made some most eloquent and spirit-stirring remarks upon the great question of freedom as a national issue, and upon the history and encouraging prospects of the Republican party.

After Mr. Washburn had concluded, the committee appointed to receive, sort and

count the ballots for a candidate for Governor, reported that the whole number of votes was

Necessary to a choice 301  
Lot M. Morrill had 585  
Scattering 16

The report was accepted, and Hon. Lot M. Morrill was declared duly and unanimously nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Maine.

The nomination was received with long and loud applause.

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin was then called to the platform, and addressed the Convention with great power and effect.

On motion of Mr. Abbott of Norridgewock.

Ordered, That the President of this Convention inform the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, that he has been unanimously selected by this Convention as the candidate for the next Governor of Maine; and to communicate to him the cordial wish and the determination of the Republican party of Maine to elect him by a triumphant majority.

Hon. Warren H. Vinton was then called upon and addressed the Convention in an eloquent manner.

The committee on resolutions, through its chairman James S. Pike, Esq., then made report of the following series of resolutions, which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the tendencies of the times, as manifested in the encroachments of the Federal power through the recent action of the Executive and judicial branches of the national government, admonish the people of the free States to the exercise of a more jealous regard to their rights, and urge to a more determined vindication of State Sovereignty.

Resolved, That the aristocratic and ultra Federal views of the party in power at Washington are alarming. The open denial of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, as heretofore understood, and the false construction of the federal Constitution, both plainly set forth in a recent judgment of the U. S. Supreme Court, and intended, as we believe, for an authoritative exposition of the sentiments of that party, point to a serious change in the theory and administration of the national government, threatening alike to the personal liberty of the citizen and the permanence of popular rule.

Resolved, That the fundamental aim of the Republican party is the assertion of the true principles and just interpretation of the Federal Constitution, effectual opposition to the modern heresy that freedom is no longer than slavery, the maintenance of the rights, dignity, and sovereignty of the States, the defense of the personal liberty of the citizen and the rights and interests of free labor, and the indication of the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence and the essential rights of man.

Resolved, That in the furtherance of these general views, we will fulfill our duties under that Constitution faithfully, in the spirit in which they were prescribed, but we refuse obedience to any laws and modern novelties of interpretation, which we believe to be unconstitutional, and are intended to accomplish a revolution in the character of that great and wise instrument, and of the government.

Resolved, That what is called the democratic party of to-day, in the free States, could not survive a single battle in its present position, but for the lure and rewards of the federal patronage. This party, being thus the great corruptor of our politics, and the principal agent in retaining vitality in the ranks of the pro-slavery party in the free States, is an evil of vast and growing magnitude, which demands abridgment by bringing, as far as practicable, all federal offices within the reach of the people by popular election.

Resolved, That the natural increase of the white race in this continent demands the widest possible area for its expansion, and thus requires the confinement of the degrading character and influence of African slavery to the narrowest limits. That the attempt of the slaveholders to circumscribe the boundaries of free labor, by usurping free territory for the spread of Negro Slavery, is an infringement of the rights of that labor which must provoke inevitable resentment and retribution, fatal to the peace of the country. That those who contend for the unlimited extension of the slave







## MISCELLANEOUS.

**JUDGE GROSS OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE BOY WITNESS.** A small boy was presented as a witness for the plaintiff, and the defendant's counsel objected, alleging that the boy did not understand the solemnity of an oath.

Judge—Do you know the solemnity and obligation of a judicial oath, my son? Reflect before you answer.

Boy—(Very modestly.) I think I do.

Judge—What will be your punishment, my dear boy, if you swear falsely, or speak a lie on oath?

Boy—I will be sent to the Penitentiary, (weeping,) and thus break my dear mother's heart. (There were other eye-bearers his, in that house overflowing with tears.)

Defendant's Counsel, (frowning.)—Boy, don't you know that if you tell a lie on your oath, when you will be endlessly tortured in a fiery pool?

Boy—That would be additional inducement to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; but that punishment can be avoided by a timely repentance; but repentance will avail nothing to keep me out of the Penitentiary.

Judge—You are a noble boy! who gave you these excellent instructions?

Boy—My mother, Sir.

Judge—Such a mother deserves such a son! may our heavenly Father bless you both! Mr. Clerk, qualify the witness. He has, in this examination, given us more common sense information on the binding nature of judicial oaths, than all the musty books in the court-room could do.

A clergyman in New Jersey owned a negro by the name of Quash, who was by no means fond of working, and one day told his master that he conceived a hardship.

"dat de old negar man must work so hard, and massa dis laborin'." "You are mistaken, Quash, my labor is more fatiguing than your's; I do hard work, and your's is merely bodily exercise." This hint was sufficient for Quash. The next day he was ordered into the woods to procure fuel—but Quash staying longer than usual, the person repaired to the woods to see what detained him—when behold! the first object that presented itself to his view was Quash astride of a large maple log in a pensive attitude. When he inquired the cause, Quash starting up and rubbing his midnight brow, "Oh, massa—me be doing head work." "Well, let me hear what your head has done." "Suppose, massa, dere be five figons on this tree, and you take a gun and shoot two of dem, how many dere be left?" "Why, three, you old sinner." "No massa, dem toder three fly away."

**MARRIAGE & HUSBAND FOR THE CHILDREN.**

A strange looking couple stopped at a hotel in Wisconsin not long since. They sent out for a Justice of the Peace, who soon united them in the hands of a very unusual wellock. The bride, who was quite a young looking person, informed a lady who was present, immediately after the ceremony, that she met that man a few days before, and that he had "just lost his wife, poor man," and her husband died last week, and left her with four children, the eldest of which was born on the same day with her oldest, and the birth day of the youngest was also the birth day of her youngest, the age of the hopeful innocents being six months, and it seemed so pretty to have all those "little creatures around the house together."

**METEORIC PHENOMENON.** P. Johnson communicates the following to the N. Y. Tribune from Carbondale, Pa., June 20:

"A strange, startling phenomenon took place near this city just at sunset last evening. A large cloud was seen making its appearance, coming directly from the northwest, accompanied by considerable wind. When near this place, a dark looking cloud or substance was seen to leave the cloud and make diagonally for the earth. So soon as it struck the ground, contrary to all expectation, it became highly luminous. Making directly for a large barn that stood in the field, it passed through its centre, setting it on fire, and continued its course, gaining in velocity, as far as the eye could reach, making a straight course for the woods, melting stones of considerable size, and burning up brush and underwood, making a complete road of a rod or more in width, for the distance of three miles, and finally fetching up against a perpendicular breast of solid anthracite coal of sixty feet in thickness, proving rather too much for his comeliness, leaving nothing but a sulphurous mass behind."

**THE HOME JOURNAL** makes the following report of a stanza as pathetically sung by a prima donna at a New York concert. Those familiar with the song of the "Old Arm Chair," as sung by Russell, may discover a slight resemblance:

It is here it, it is here it,  
And who shall I declare  
To his who shall I declare  
That who shall I declare

Some ardent young gentlemen of Springfield, Mass., went a serenading, and while doing their sweetest with sentimental songs, under the window of the fairest of their lady acquaintances, the watch was thrown up, and the man of the house exclaimed:—

"Go away! Go away! if you can't make a better noise than that! I thought somebody's tick was doing!"

An eminent modern writer beautifully says: The foundation of domestic happiness is faith in the virtue of Woman; the foundation of all political happiness is confidence in the integrity of man; and the foundation of all happiness temporal and eternal—relies on the goodness of God.

An anecdote is styled by the negroes at the South an "educated bellows."

A French writer is represented as calling dyspepsia "the remorse of a guilty stomach."

An elderly widowed lady requests the insertion of the following:

Bad Taste.—Pretty girls kissing widowers' children.

## STATE OF MAINE.

**COUNTY OF OXFORD, ss.**—To the Sheriff of any County in our said State, or either of its Deputies.

**WE** COMMAND YOU to attach the goods and chattels of Abner Pratt, of Norway, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of Four Hundred dollars, and summon the said defendant (if he may be found) to appear before the Justices of our Supreme Judicial Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1856, then and there to answer and defend to the said Plaintiff, to wit, said Norway, yeoman in a plea of the case; for that the said Abner Pratt, at said Norway, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ, lawfully indebted to the Plaintiff, in the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars, according to the account hereto annexed, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiff to pay him the same on demand.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.  
1856. ASSESSOR PRATT.

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Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.  
1856. ASSESSOR PRATT.

## NEW MAP OF OXFORD COUNTY.

**THE** undersigned proposes, provided sufficient encouragement be given, to construct and publish a large and accurate

**Map of Oxford County**

from actual survey. Every road to be carefully measured by course and distance, and the locations given of all the hills, ponds, streams, roads, railroads, mills, churches, schools, stores, work-shops, dwellings, and other objects of interest and importance. Names of property owners, throughout the county to be inserted in their proper places. Statistics of the agricultural, geological, mineral, and mercantile resources, and of the population of the county to be given. Extra plans of all the principal villages on an enlarged scale to be added in the margin. Also perspective views of some of the public and other important buildings. The map to be engraved in very superior style, beautifully colored, varnished, mounted on cloth with rollers, and furnished to subscribers only at \$5 per copy. No labor or expense will be spared to render the work valuable and beautiful; and the most liberal patronage of the citizens is expected, to enable the publisher to carry out the work.

GILLETTE & HUNTINGTON,  
90 Fulton Street, N. Y.

Feb. 18, 1857.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES,**

of every variety.

**34 Kilby Street, Boston.**

GREENLEAF & BROWN, AGENTS.

A full assortment of all kinds of weighing apparatus and store furniture for sale at low rates. Railroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any part of the country.

1314

**YOUNG HAZARD.**

THIS HORSE was raised by Levi Andrews, of Paris, in this County, and his dam was the celebrated Kate Hayes, formerly owned by David Andrews, of Paris, afterwards by Thomas Cushman of Woodstock, who could travel fourteen miles an hour, and was sired by the Packard Horse, and he by "Old Hazard," descended from imported English stock. This horse is of medium size, eleven years old this summer, and for beauty, soundness of motion, docility and endurance, cannot be surpassed by any horse in the State.

He will stand as follows: Mondays at Elm House stable, Paris Hill; Saturdays at Elm House stable, Norway; and the remainder of the week at the stable of the subscriber, in Oxford.

Those wishing to raise good horses, will do well to examine this horse, also his stock, which stands unrivaled in this vicinity.

For full particulars, send for a circular, which will be forwarded free of charge. All cases of the risk of the owners. All mares disposed of before the usual time of foaling, will be considered with favor, and collection made accordingly.

The subscriber will match Young Hazard against any stallion in the State of Maine, to go one hundred miles in harness, for any purse from one to five hundred dollars.

GEORGE P. WHITNEY,  
Oxford, May 10, 1857.

**Premium Fire Works!**

J. G. HOVEY

Received from the Mass. Chm. Association, the only

**GOLD MEDAL.**

THEY EVER AWARDED FOR FIREWORKS.

Orders addressed to

**J. G. HOVEY & CO.,**

Pyrotechnists to the City of Boston for the

**FOURTH OF JULY, 1857.**

Boston, June 2, 1857.

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