

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

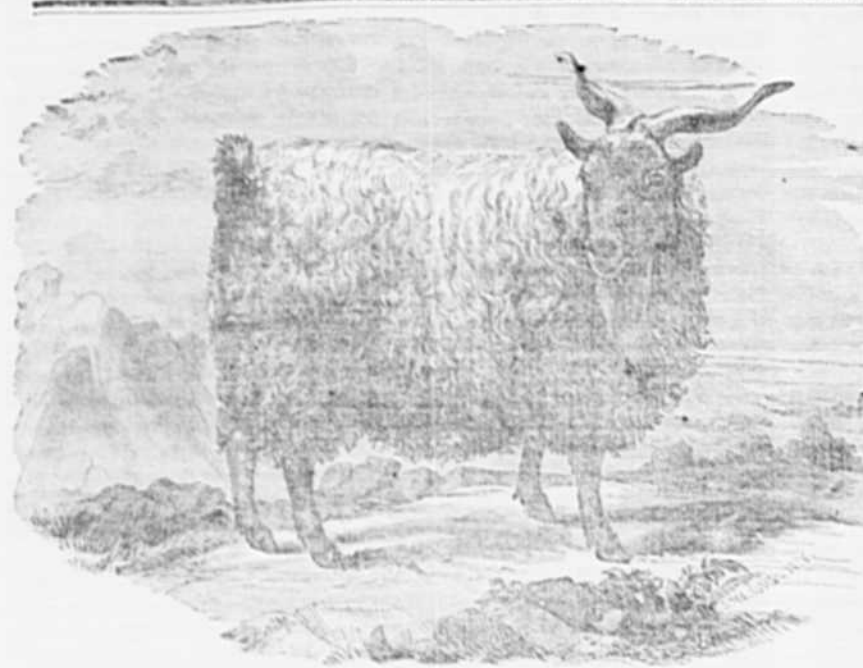
"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 8, NO. 25.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1857.

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THE CASHMERE GOAT.

Agricultural.

"FEED THE FLOCK."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

Special Notice.

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

Hay-Making.

This is one of the most agreeable employments the farmer has to engage in, as well the most healthful, when temperance and due moderation attend it. One reason why men break down in life is that they make a change in their habits of living, so far as food and the time of taking it are concerned, that impose a tax on their stomachs which they cannot endure.

Many persons seem to have the idea that when hay-making comes, they must have extra living, and accordingly arrange to have richer food, and to have it more frequently—adding new meals a day to their regular habits, and with it a little old elder or some stronger stimulant to give them strength for their vigorous work. It is this change in habits which causes all the trouble, as any one moderately acquainted with physiology would anticipate.

Let those who wish to go through the hay-making season with good health, eat just three meals a day, and no more, eschew old elder and other condiments of every description, and follow their customary habits of living, and they will have no more trouble in having than planting any other season.

The talk about hay-making being such terrible severe work, is all a sham. Like all other farm work, it can be made hard or light just as men choose. It is no harder work of itself than that belonging to seed time. Indeed, some of the work of this season is more laborious.

The truth is, any work can be made hard if men choose to make it so; but hay-making is no harder than any other work. In many respects it is much the most agreeable and lightest work of the farm. There is only one thing that makes it at all more laborious or trying to the system, and that is that the heat is usually more intense in its season, and if the weather is catching, there are occasions when all hands have to work for dear life to get matters in trim for the approaching shower.

Hay.

It is to be apprehended that most men dry or make their hay too much, especially when the weather is hot and dry. To make hay of the best quality, grass should be dried in the shade as much as possible. When exposed under a hot sun, the essential oils and the most nutritious portions of the grass are evaporated with the water, and thus much of the value of the fodder is lost. The best method we have seen tried is to mow in the morning and as soon as the grass gets well wilted, put it up in tumbles and cover with hay-cocks, and if the weather is favorable, let it stand twenty-four hours and then turn the tumbles over and cover again with the caps, and so continue till it is fit to put in the mow. Hay got in this way is worth much more than that dried up to a crisp under the burning rays of a July sun.

Fruits in Summer.

By an arrangement of Providence, as beautiful as it is benign, the fruits of the earth are ripening during the whole summer. From the delightful strawberry on the opening of the spring, to the luscious peach of the fall, there is a constant succession of delightful aliment; none so delightful as that Power, whose loving kindness is in all his works, in order to stimulate us to their highest cultivation, connecting with their use also, the most health-giving influence; and with the rich profusion of a well-attended fruitfulness, it is one of the most unaccountable things in nature, that so little attention is paid, comparatively speaking, to this branch of farming.

It is a beautiful fact, that while the warmth and exposures of summer tend to biliousness and fever, the free use of fruits and berries counteract that tendency. Artificial acids are found to promote the separation of the bile from the blood, with great mildness and certainty; this led to the supposition, that the natural acids, as contained in fruits and berries, might be as avail-

Toads.

Never destroy the toad. We are assured that "nothing is made in vain," and a very slight knowledge of natural history will show us that even the toad—the most universally deprecated of all reptiles, perhaps, with the exception of the viper—may be of some use. In the first place we discover that toads feed on all kinds of grubs and worms; consequently they serve to protect the vegetable kingdom from the ravages of its most insidious and destructive foes. The pestiferous canker worm, is a favorite food with him, and he devours, indiscriminately, all kinds of garden grubs, in large numbers, for his dilating powers, and capacity of deglutition almost rival those of the anaconda. Craving only the protection of a turf or chip, he labors incessantly for man's benefit, and demands for invaluable services no guerdon as a reward.

The antipathy cherished by some towards the toad, is the consequence of perverted views, and should be corrected. In itself it is a source of misery to those whom it is indulged, and the cause of cruelty to the innocent and unoffending. Hence it is a disgrace to our nature, which, illuminated by the divine scintillations of science, should see beyond the blinding mists of prejudice, and recognize the wisdom and goodness of Providence even in its most abject creations. Cowper, the poet of nature, discourses admirably upon this subject.

Underdraining with Stone.

MISSES, EDITORS.—Having noticed in the Cultivator of Nov., 1856, an inquiry from Lucius Griswold of Milton, Ct., concerning underdraining with stone, I will say, if my experience will prove of any benefit to Mr. G., or any other farmer, he is welcome to it, provided you consider the information I give worth publishing.

My experience in that line is of seventeen years practice. In 1839 I ditched around about four acres of the most perfect bog swamp I ever saw. The ditch was from two and a half to four feet deep, according to the ground through which it passed. It was dug as narrow as it could be and let the men use the pick and long-handled shovel. The ditch surrounded the swamp, keeping mostly in ground dry on the surface; still the outlet went through deep mud. Filled from fourteen to eighteen inches with stone taken from the four fields about the swamp, clearing them of surface stone completely. Through this mud bed where the ditch was compelled to run, it was necessary to place old boards at the sides and bottom, making a sort of rude trough in which the stone were placed and bogs thrown on them. The stone were all slightly covered with either straw, turf, or fine shavings, (which I consider best), before the ditch was filled; then with a plow the work was soon finished by turning in the dirt taken from it.

After its completion, there were drawn from the swamp 128 large cart loads of bogs that were counted, and after that the boys said they thought they drew as many more of which they lost account, but all done in the same season. The first crop raised on it was buckwheat, and since that time up to the present day, that swamp has been planted, sown, pastured or mown, as other dry land on the farm, the water from the ditch running freely and steadily ever since the work was finished, without any interference.

At different times since 1839 I have underdrained wet land, (surrounding it in almost every instance,) always using small stones, taking some care in placing the bottom course; after that throwing them in promiscuously, and never yet have failed of reclaiming the land to my entire satisfaction.

I have probably about 16 acres of land tripled in value by this method. I forgot to mention that I failed in one instance, and that was for want of sufficient fall in the outlet. CORNELIUS DE BOIS, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. [Country Gentleman.

Decrease of Horned Cattle.

MISSES, EDITORS.—The lovers of beef, butter, cheese and milk begin to show some symptoms of concern at the rapid rise of those articles of food within a period of the last two or three years. At the present time the demand seems to be greater than the supply, and scarcity is the consequence; this scarcity causes high prices, and high prices induce farmers to sell and reduce their stock of cattle so low that it will require years of careful attention to stock raising to produce a supply equal to the demand. When cattle multiplied faster than consumers, then beef was very plenty, and of course cheap; but now there is a great disproportion between the consumers and the ability to supply, and beef is dear. If the slaughter of grown cattle and calves should continue a few years longer, to give our growing population a full supply of meat, it seems that the race of horned cattle must be exterminated. For many years past, good calves would bring from four to ten dollars a piece, a price entirely disproportionate to the value of grown cattle. Till within a few years, two year old heifers might be bought for from ten to fifteen dollars, according to size, which afforded very small pay for keeping them two years. This disproportion between the value of grown cattle and calves induced farmers around the seaboard to sell their calves and trust to back country farmers for a supply, but since the railroads have begun to freight cattle, the remote country farmers, from

the same motives of gain, have sent their calves to the shambles instead of rearing them, which has caused the scarcity of cattle and high prices of beef. The advance on calves latterly has been less than on grown cattle, which is an inducement to all farmers to raise their calves. As far as my knowledge extends, but very few calves have been reared since they could be sold for veal at from five to ten dollars a piece, and cows and two year-olds be bought for ten up to thirty dollars a piece.

There is little wisdom manifested in this universal slaughter of calves, as there was in the miser who prematurely cut open the goose to get the golden egg. If none of us raise calves who will furnish us with oxen and cows? and where are our milk, butter, cheese and meat to come from?

I will relate a little practical transaction to show that calves may be raised to as much advantage as other farm produce.

In the year 1855 we raised two heifer calves which are now both in a fair way to multiply and furnish us with milk this season; before they were two years old we could have sold them at a high price; one of our best farmers gave his opinion that the largest one would fetch us \$70 if we would sell her. This circumstance has encouraged us to raise more calves this season, and do our part towards restoring the supply to the demand of the consumers. Who, that ever saw the sight, does not feel annoyed at the barbarous custom of conveying crowds of starved cattle in the railroad cars, destined to the shambles, vociferating with vehemence enough to attest the sensibility of our native population, foreigners, as laborers or paupers, are constantly landing on our shores, to be fed from the produce of our farms; those hungry hordes that stay in New England, with few exceptions, are destitute of the capital required to buy land, and, of course, they are dependent upon their labor or public charity for a subsistence; the enormous quantity of meat of every description, both parties consume daily, is reducing the number of our cattle to such an extent that none but the wealthy, in a short time, will see it steaming on their tables, if measures are not taken to augment the race of cattle. SILAS BROWN, North Wilmington, April, 1857.

[N. E. Farmer.

TRIMMING OUT VEGETABLES. It seems a pity to put a hoe into those luxuriant rows of beets, carrots, parsnips, and onions, that already give promise of an abundant harvest. But fall two-thirds of them most still be sacrificed, before you can get a full crop. They are cramped for room. The carrots send out their roots on all sides of the main tap, and if it have chance, will completely occupy the soil on all sides of it with its fine rootlets. One root will appropriate the aliment in a square foot of soil, much better than a half a dozen, and will make a greater weight of nutritious food at the harvest. This is what wise cultivators are seeking for,—the most food upon the least surface. Thin out then to six or eight inches apart, and if you want very large specimens for the fair, make the spaces a foot wide. The roots that are pulled up are excellent fodder for cows and pigs, and if you throw a few into the poultry yard, they will be appreciated. Try it and see. [American Agriculturist.

EXPERIMENT IN CORN GROWING. Last spring, happening to run out of seed for the ground I had prepared for potatoes, I concluded to finish it with corn planted in the same way, say 2-1/2 feet across and 8 inches in the row. The corn was worked nearly the same as the potatoes, and yielded well, and by a greater number of stalks than the usual way of planting. I had at least one-third more corn and double the fodder. On a large scale I suppose corn planted so close would not ear for want of sun and air; but I have never tried it. I should like to hear from those having experience in this mode of culture. [Germanstown Telegraph.

HORSES' COATS. Lately going through the country to spend a few days with a friend of mine, I drove a very handsome horse, and a good 'un—but was always annoyed about his coat. It was more like a lot of bristles than a horse's smooth skin, and all the grooming he could get 'wouldn't do it no good.' My friend, who is a great horse breeder, and fancier, made me try giving him a few raw carrots every day to eat out of my hand, saying that he would have a good smooth coat in three weeks—and he was right, for in that time my horse had a beautiful, sleek, glossy coat, and all for giving him a few raw carrots daily. He tells me it is infallible. [Cor. Porter's Spirit of the Times.

WEEDS. A circular has just been issued from the Agricultural Statistic office, Dublin, to the county surveyors in Ireland, relative to the destruction of weeds along the sides of public roads in that country. The circular is also brought under the notice of the directors of railways, who are requested to have all weeds removed which may be found growing on the sides, embankments, cuttings and fences of the railways, as the shedding of the seeds of thistles, dock, ragweed and other noxious plants, which are fast approaching to maturity, must cause great injury to the occupiers of land adjoining those railways where such plants are not removed.

The Athenaeum has an article showing that nearly 200 pages of the sixth volume of Sir A. Alison's "History of Europe" are copied, with very slight verbal alterations, from Mr. Kay's work on Afghanistan.

MISCELLANY.

THE ONLY GENTLEMAN.

BY PAULINE FORTYTH.

"Adhesive plaster, Miss Wilson? were you asking for adhesive plaster?" asked Clara Stanhope, glancing carelessly at a young girl who was making loud lamentations over an almost imperceptible cut in one of her pretty white fingers.

"Yes; have you any in your work-box, Miss Stanhope?"

No; my work-box is not a medicine-chest; but here is Lieutenant Grey, he would do very well. He possesses all the qualities of an adhesive plaster, it is almost impossible to get rid of him." And the spoiled beauty ended her rude speech with a clear, ringing laugh.

Miss Wilson looked amazed, and the poor lieutenant of marines, after trying in vain to join in Miss Stanhope's merriment, walked away.

"This is the seventh gentleman you have offended mortally within the last four weeks," said Mrs. Lee.

"But Mr. Grey is so dreadfully tiresome, Mrs. Lee; he wears out my patience long ago. Since I have come he has done nothing but keep up a perpetual smiling at everything I have said. Wherever I turned I saw him, and no matter what I spoke to, he answered. I could not endure it a moment longer; and besides, I confess it is a great pleasure to me to say cutting things to conceited people."

"You should remember, though, what Sheridan says somewhere, 'Let your wit be as keen as your sword, and as polished, too.' The latter epithet would hardly apply to your severe remarks."

"O, Mrs. Lee, who expects polish in a Western girl? That would be gilding refined gold." And Clara Stanhope laughed proudly.

"People of a family like ours," said Mrs. Stanhope, coming to her daughter's assistance, "are above the conventionalities that common persons hedge themselves about with. We are related to many of the noble families of England; among others to the Duke of Rutland; my mother was a Manners; and on my husband's side, the Duke of Northumberland is a relative of ours, and I have lately discovered that Robert Bruce was an ancestor of mine in a direct line. Our progenitors were people of consequence when they first came to this country, and there never has been a time when they did not rank with the first families."

"Then I suppose we must pay you infinite respect," said Mrs. Lee, "as being among those persons, rare in America, who have not only one but two grandfathers. Honor to whom honor is due." But, still, I think if Miss Stanhope would only consider the feelings of the gentlemen—"

"Gentlemen!" interrupted Mrs. Stanhope, with her usual impetuosity. "Do you call these persons about here gentlemen? According to my understanding of that much perverted word, there is but one gentleman in the house."

"And who may he be?" asked Mrs. Lee, who, being a widow, did not feel herself called upon to resist the sweeping denunciation.

"I do not know his name, but he is that tall, elegant-looking man, who sat opposite me at the table."

"What, the one who comes in and goes out without addressing any one—who is exquisitely particular in his dress, and whatever he desires to eat and drink—and makes a great parade about his wine, and all those little etiquettes, and gives the waiters more trouble than any other ten persons?"

"I have not observed all that," said Clara, "but I must say he is my beau-ideal of a high bred gentleman."

"And I must say, my dear, that I think you will find out, before long, that you have made a great mistake."

"Do you know anything about him?"

"Only that he gave his name as Manners when he took a room here."

"Manners!" exclaimed Mrs. Stanhope, "perhaps he is a relation of the Duke of Rutland. I will ask him to-day."

"But, mamma, you do not know him," said Clara.

"I will introduce myself to him," said Mrs. Stanhope. "People of a family like ours can take such liberties without being misinterpreted."

This conversation took place in the drawing-room of one of the largest and most fashionable boarding-houses of New York, where people prided themselves on their exclusiveness, and fancied that they added greatly to their importance by refusing to recognize those who sat each day beside them, if they were not members of their own circle. Mrs. Stanhope was a lady of some wealth, from one of the western cities, who had come with her daughter to New York, that she might see a little more of the world than she could at home.

Clara Stanhope was a remarkably fine-looking girl, with a spirited, dashing, and even daring look and manner, always cool and unembarrassed, even when she was saying the most astonishing things; and with a laugh whose clear and silver melody, somewhat loud though it was, often beguiled those who were suffering from her merciless sarcasm into joining her merriment.

Mrs. Stanhope, panting by her reliance on her family, graciously condescended to take the initiative in making the acquaintance of her vis-a-vis at the table.

"Might I ask," she said with a bow as stately as that of any Castilian dame, "if he were of the same family as the Duke of Rutland?"

With an equally stately bow, and a calm indifference of manner that showed him to

be a true born aristocrat, Mr. Manners replied in the affirmative.

"Then I must claim you as a relative," Mrs. Stanhope continued, with an air as though she was conferring an immense favor, "for we are also members of that illustrious house."

Mr. Manners merely bowed; the favor was received as unrequested gifts often are, as though the acceptance was somewhat of an affliction. But this indifference only heightened the admiration of herself and daughter. If he had courted them they might have treated him with their usual haughtiness; but keeping them, as he did, in the position they had first assumed, as applicants for his notice, they showed him, underneath their customary arrogance, a constant deference and attention.

"I am happy to find a relative in this part of the world, where I thought I had none," said the gentleman, as he arose from the table, with a languid air, as though he felt it incumbent on him to say something, but thought it quite a bore.

"What a coxcomb!" said one gentleman to another.

"This part of the world—he must be an Englishman; an English gentleman, of course; perhaps a nobleman, who has dropped his title while traveling in this democratic country," said Mrs. Stanhope to her daughter.

As days passed by, Mr. Manners relaxed somewhat from his cold abstraction of manner, and condescended to converse. It was evident that Clara Stanhope felt more pleased by his attentions, few and slight as they were, than she cared to confess. The casual remarks he dropped influenced her strangely. Her laugh, that had been once the music of the house, ringing through the drawing room, dining room, and hall, with an outburst of exuberant pride and joyousness, grew still and hushed, and was replaced by a tranquil smile. The change began on the very day Mr. Manners made the remark that "no woman with a loud laugh could ever claim to be considered a lady."

The gentleman was probably not aware that his words contained any personal allusions. Several other sayings of his had great effect on the untrained manners of Clara Stanhope. She was fast becoming subdued and quiet, and even gentle. But this transformation could not take place without being commented upon, and the cause of it closely scrutinized. Thanks to her severe speeches, she had not a friend in the house, but many watchful and scrutinizing observers.

"I really think that this Miss Stanhope is in love with that Mr. Manners," said Mr. Grey.

"Do you know who he is?" asked one.

All answered in the negative, and then commenced a general discussion and conjecturing. It was late in the evening; the ladies had all retired; the gentlemen still lingered, wasting more than an hour in fruitless surmises. The only fact that was clearly established was that there was some mystery connected with Mr. Manners. When ladies gossip, there is a vague uncertainty in their utterances. They are innuendoes, hints, wise looks, compressings of the lips, and shakings of the head—but all those amount to but little; the world needs something definite to rest on, and so it shuts its eyes resolutely against the cloud of smoke, and if the fire is well hidden, takes no heed of it. But when the sterner portion of the race put their wise heads together, and they are not slow to do it as they would like us to believe, something comes of it. From that evening's discussion there sprang up, in the minds of two or three of the gentlemen, all of them the victims of Miss Stanhope's beauty and her railway, a determination to penetrate the veil in which Mr. Manners had enveloped himself.

"An old lady from the country expressed a wish to know 'what that gentleman did for a living; for her part she never felt easy about folks till she knew what their business was.'"

The lofty scorn with which Mrs. Stanhope repelled the idea of its being necessary for a gentleman to do anything for a living quite subdued the old lady.

"I only meant," said she, "that I have always noticed that those who did not follow any business, but lived, nobly knows how, were respectable, generally speaking."

"Mr. Manners is an English gentleman," said Mrs. Stanhope.

"O!" said the old lady; and Mrs. Stanhope looked upon the matter as settled, though it would have been hard for her to tell how she made it out.

The point which the gentlemen were bent on discovering was the same as that about which the old lady had expressed so much curiosity. One of the investigators was a lawyer, a keen, shrewd man, one whose nature and practice had combined to make a detective of the first order. In two or three days, Mr. Hilliard, for that was his name, said to Mr. Grey—"I have discovered one thing. Mr. Manners has some regular occupation. His very air betrays that as you meet him in the street, and no gentleman of leisure would come in and go out as regularly as he does."

"While I was reading the paper this morning, I was struck by a remarkable coincidence," said Mr. Hilliard to the same gentleman some time afterwards.

Mr. Grey opened his eyes wide; for, though he had by no means Mr. Hilliard's capability of seeing through a millionaire even when it had no hole in it, he appreciated all the more highly his friend's powers.

"I observed," continued Mr. Hilliard, "Mr. Manners' engagements—you know he is engaged three or four evenings in the week to the fashionable parties of the sea-

son, Mrs. Stanhope thinks—well, his engagements always occur on the nights when the Ethiopian band give their concert; and also"—Mr. Grey was opening his eyes wider every minute—"and also, at the time Mr. Manners went on a little trip to Philadelphia, to see the city, he said, the band must have gone and returned in the same train."

Here Mr. Grey shut his eyes—a reaction consequent upon their having been so long strained to their utmost limits of expansion.

"Grey, suppose we go and hear the Ethiopian band to-night? They are said to be very fine singers in their way," suggested Mr. Hilliard.

Grey consented, and they were soon seated in a concert room, where they could see without being themselves seen. When the troupe, seven men, dressed as negroes, appeared, they scrutinized them closely.

Three of them were very much, in height and figure like Mr. Manners, but so well disguised were they that it was impossible for even Mr. Hilliard to decide which of the three—or whether any one—bore any resemblance to the gentleman in whom they were so much interested. Grey, after having fixed upon each member of the troupe in succession as the individual in question, at last gave up in despair. The first part of the concert was over. Amid outbursts of applause, the singers turned to leave the stage for a few minutes.

"Look, Grey, look at the man with the tambourine. There he is, the gentleman himself!"

Few people think of disguising their backs; perhaps it would not be so easy to do it; and so Mr. Manners was discovered. The secret he had so carefully kept was his no longer. No one who has not tried it, can tell how hard it is to do in this age of the world. If Manners was especially satisfied with anything that belonged to himself, it was his walk and bearing—erect, stiff, and somewhat pompous. That betrayed him.

"There goes the only gentleman Miss Stanhope has seen in the whole city of New York, which she calls a city of phibians."

Mr. Grey smiled with malicious satisfaction.

"She must see him in his glory," said Mr. Hilliard. But the daughter rejected with scorn the idea of mingling with the crowd of undistinguished commoners, to listen to such low and baseborn melodies.

"I would not go, nor allow my daughter to attend such a place. Not a very fit place for ladies, Mr. Manners says," said Mrs. Stanhope.

Fortune favored Hilliard's purpose. The very evening after making the assertion, Mrs. Fanshew, the star and cynosure of the fashionable world, stopped on her way to hear the Ethiopian band. She had been persuaded, she said, into making a party for that purpose, and wished to know if the mother and daughter would join them. It was a kind of amusement particularly agreeable to the young lady, who enjoyed a regular frolic more than any staid and proper recreation. She openly expressed a desire to accompany Mrs. Fanshew; her mother hesitated, glanced around the room, then remembered that Manners had left a little while before, placing an engagement for the evening; Mrs. Fanshew was almost a stranger to her; she was very anxious to turn their slight acquaintances into an intimacy—and therefore she ended by consenting.

Of course, Mrs. Fanshew with her party occupied the most conspicuous places in the concert room. After the first hour had passed, during a pause in the singing, Miss Stanhope heard herself addressed. Turning her head, she found Hilliard and Grey sitting behind her. A few remarks passed—criticisms on the singers, the audience, the crowd; and Hilliard said:

"I wish Miss Stanhope would observe the man with the tambourine. Notice him as he goes off the stage. He reminds me very much of Manners."

"Compare Mr. Manners to an Ethiopian serenade!" said Miss Stanhope, with a scornful smile.

However, her attention once turned that way, she found so much to interest and perplex that she could notice nothing else. One glance of Hilliard revealed to him that the discovery was made. He saw a long whispering conversation between the mother and daughter. Mrs. Stanhope refused to believe the story.

"All your imagination, my dear," she said, at last.

But before the evening was over, she, too, was forced to perceive the truth of her daughter's discovery. She could hardly command herself sufficiently to sit through the remainder of the concert. Her very dress seemed to share her indignation, and shook and rustled incessantly.

It was no difficult matter to Manners, as they met at the breakfast table, to discover that he had been recognized. He was treated with cold disdain by both ladies. Silent contempt was Mrs. Stanhope's forte, and she urged the propriety of the same action on the part of her daughter. But Clara Stanhope belonged to the demonstrative class of young ladies. The impulse to speak was too strong to be resisted.

"I was delighted with the concert last evening, Mr. Manners; you have not mistaken your vocation, evidently," said the daughter.

"Thank you, Miss Stanhope; your appreciation of my poor effort gives me great pleasure. But allow me to request you, in your approaching visit to England, to say nothing to our cousin, the Duke of Rutland, of my present employment. He might not think it a suitable one for a member of his family."

A saucy reply was trembling on Miss Stanhope's tongue, but, obedient to a warning glance from her mother, she closed her

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. LOT M. MORRILL,

OF AUGUSTA.

Republican Senatorial and

County Conventions.

The Republican voters in the several towns of

Paris and Oxford Counties, and the towns of

Thompson and Livermore in Androscoggin County,

are requested to meet in Convention, at South

Paris, on

Wednesday, August 10th, 1857.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nominating

two Senators to represent them in the Senate of

the State; also to nominate a candidate for

Register of Deeds for each of the Registry Districts

in Oxford County; a County Commissioner, and a

County Treasurer; and to transact such other

business as may properly come before them.

The rules of the Convention will be as follows:

Each town and plantation will be entitled to one

delegate; each town casting 30 votes for the Repub-

lican candidate for Governor in 1856, two delegates; and for every additional 20 votes, and for a fraction above 25, will be allowed one

delegate.

By Order,

BENJ. FREEMAN, Ch. Co. Com.

Another Southern Platform Enacted in

New England.—The Black Democracy

of Maine Jumping Jim Crow.

The pro-slavery democracy, at the Convention

of office-holders and office-seekers

which nominated Manasseh Smith for Gov-

ernor, went through their annual farce of

passing a string of Resolutions as a kind of

bottom-work or platform upon which the

party is to stand for six months or a year.

Thus they have been progressing backward

for some half dozen or more years; one year

resolving one thing, the next resolving some-

thing else,—backing and filling, twaddling

and twisting things into all kinds of shapes

and present circumstances, and obey orders

from head-quarters. This year the

Resolutions were reported by that renegade

abolitionist who hails from the Belfast Custom

House, in the person of Eph. K. Smart.

The committee put him ahead on account of

his great experience in jumping Jim Crow,

for the benefit of such strait Whigs as de-

sire admission to the nigger-driver's church.

Here is the first resolution:

Resolved, That the history of the Demo-

cratic party exhibits a succession of tri-

umphs.—The views of finance, tariff and State

sovereignty have been adopted as the perma-

nent policy of the country. It has carried

the government successfully through wars

which have been forced upon it, without

cramping the treasury, and while other na-

tions are struggling with debts in time of

peace, we have a redundant treasury. It

has reduced the tariff of 1846, thus lighten-

ing the taxes of the people and enlarging

the freedom of trade.

The "succession of triumphs" here

spoken of doubtless relates to the last Maine

election; the "wars" relate to the civil

war carried on by the National Adminis-

tration to force slavery into Kansas, and

the bombardment of Greytown—both of which

were democratic triumphs. But this demo-

cratic party "reduced the tariff of 1846,

thus lightening the taxes of the people." What a

humbug. Are Ephraim and they don't know

that the tariff of '46 increased the revenue

by millions upon millions, and conse-

quently increased the taxes of the people;

and don't they know that after Frank

Pierce's swindling administration had plun-

dered the National Treasury to the tune of

eighty millions a year, there is a surplus

of more than twenty millions now locked up

in the sub-treasury, which has been taken

from the pockets of the people, and all done

under the operation of this beauti-

ful tariff of '46? And don't they know

that this tariff of '46 has ruined and crushed

down about every woolen manufacturing

establishment in the whole country, and

actually discriminated against our own

cottons in favor of foreign capital and

foreign labor? Did this committee of

political jockies think the people such fools

to be misled by this false and silly resolution?

Next comes, for the one hundred and

ninety-ninth time, a dish of doughface

twaddle about "squatter sovereignty."

Here it is:

Resolved, That in accordance with the

principles of free government, the act au-

thorizing the territory of Kansas leaves to

the bona fide inhabitants thereof the sole

and exclusive right of forming and regulat-

ing their domestic institutions to suit them-

selves, subject only to the Constitution of

the United States; and the Democrats of

Maine demand that this great fundamental

principle shall be carried out in good faith.

Here again this committee forgot they

live in a country where the people can read

and write. Probably they fancied they

were up in Madagascar among the French

Catholics, or away down in some "Egypt,"

where democracy flourishes just in proportion

as the people are ignorant, fanatical,

and debauched. The "bona fide settlers of

Kansas" have been left "to form and regu-

late their domestic institutions" with a

vengeance. History will state this false

assertion in the face, and brand this attempt

at political fraud and swindling with the

contempt it deserves. Here follows another

cant phrase which has been carried round

upon the backs of the pro-slavery leaders,

and set to music just as the straggling origi-

nator sets his gauge and turns the crank,

grinding out the same old tunes he has

played a thousand times before, "subject

only to the Constitution of the United States."

This proviso means, the Constitution carries

slavery into Kansas and forces it upon the

people, whether they want it or not. Isn't

that a beautiful idea, Ephraim? Was you

humbuging when you made your abolition

speech in Congress and wrote that Demo-

cratic State Address in 1849, or are you

humbuging now? Get down on your knees

and answer; but before you do it go some-

where out of sight of the Belfast Custom

House or any of the craft who act in the

capacity of "Aids to the Revenue."

The third plank dovetailed into this crazy

platform is an old "bonanza" slab, stolen

away from the whigs of New York, who

figured upon the political stage in 1850.

Resolved, That it is the first and highest

duty of every good citizen, without refer-

ence to party relations, to defend the Con-

stitution and vindicate the supremacy of the

laws and in the language of the resolutions

adopted by the Whig State convention of

New York in 1850 "we regard the Constitu-

tion of the United States as the supreme

law of the land, and as such to be implicitly

obeyed by the citizens of every section, and

by the authorities of every State; that we

will faithfully observe all its provisions

and compromises; that we will resist

promptly, firmly, and by all necessary means,

any attempt from any other quarter to over-

throw it, that, in all cases of doubt as to its

meaning, we will appeal to and abide by the

decision of the Supreme Court of the United

States."

This is just where we always thought this

placid party would land. It has cast off

every garment that has even the smell of

democracy about it, and clothed itself in the

tattered rags of the old, defunct Whig

party. Can any live man in the sham de-

mocracy keep on a sober face while reading

this Resolution? To hear a party which

has in its ranks a large number of demone-

iacs, nullifiers, filibusters, fire-eaters, demot-

ists, and doughfaces talk about obeying the

constitution and observing the laws! How

supremely ridiculous! But that isn't the

worst of it. The democrats of Maine say,

if there is any doubt about the Constitution

they own themselves up as fools, and are

willing the Supreme Court of the United

States should think for them, and they will

abide." Now we wish to say to this com-

mittee, and the democratic State Convention

of Maine, this is only a sneaking, cowardly

way of swallowing the *Dred Scott* decision,

and you know it. This convention of

"squatterites" were a set of cowards, for

they did not dare squarely to commit the

party in Maine to the damnable heresies

and despotic dogmas of this extra judicial

opinion of five slaveholders. They knew

full well that thousands, even in their own

party, would not swallow this dose of putrid

gargle if not disguised; hence they tried

the experiment of *dragging it over* and *forc-*

ing it down their throats for another article

—a sort of political nostrum, healing all

diseases especially the *acute grip*, so com-

mon at the present day among "democrats."

Next year "Dred Scott" will be carried

into the pro-slavery State Convention of

Maine, and forced down the throats of the

pro-slavery members, "neck and heels,"

with no chance for the members to wink,

or make up a wry face. This is a dose the

sham democracy of Maine have got to take,

and they may as well make up their minds

to come to it first as last. This is "man-

ifest destiny." What else can you expect

from such a party of progress?

We have only time now to examine two

or three other planks in this rickety plat-

form. Here is one:

Resolved, That every individual of the

democratic party stands at right upon an

equality with his associates and that any

usage or doctrine that contravenes or nar-

rows this principle is wrong in theory and

pernicious in practice.

From this Resolution we learn one im-

portant fact, solemnly avowed and confessed

in convention assembled, to wit, that de-

mocracy is getting to be anti-democratic;

that some of the truths in the democratic

puddle are getting bigger than others; that

there is an inequality which they resolve

shall be put down. This resolution crept into

the Convention through the agency of some

of the "sore heads" in the party who have

been cheated out of what they considered

their part of the plunder under this slave-

ridden National Administration. But it

seems there is to be a new dispensation in

the democratic party in Maine, "every in-

dividual" is hereafter to "stand" as a mat-

ter "of right" upon an equality with his

associates. This forebodes a sort of politi-

cal millennium—a time when the "cats" and

"coons" shall lie down together; when

"every individual" shall eat out of the

same platter, and have their noses in the

same crib; when there shall be none to

"hurt or destroy" in all hunkerdom. We

know some cast off, suffering objects of

charity in that party who, when they read

this resolution, will exclaim with the poet,

"Fly swift around the wheels of time,

And bring the welcome day."

Once more.

Resolved, That sectionalism and hostility

to further legal acquisitions of territory, and

all efforts calculated to alienate the feelings

of those who furnish employment to our

ships, has a fatal tendency to injure the

prosperity of our State—and that the Repub-

lican party, in the positions it has taken,

is anything but the friend to the business

interests of the people of Maine.

This is a cowardly way of advocating "fil-

libustering" a sly strike for Cuba, and fully

acceding to the celebrated "Ostend Decla-

ration" of Buchanan. It means backing up

Walker in his Nicaragua piracy, and turn-

ing freebooters to steal new territory for the

negro-traders. But the most humiliating,

self-degrading proposition follows, for the

people of the North to sell their principles

and barter away their very souls to the nigger-

drivers of the South, for the sake of a little

"carrying trade" for our ships.

Here is a political party, in a State where

the people are intelligent, virtuous and

honest, deliberately recommending that they

throw off their manhood, barter away their

souls and consciences, give a bill of sale of

themselves, their wives and children, and all

for the sake of a little southern trade. Did ever

a political party before sink so low into the

slime pits of self-degradation? Can an ex-

ample be found? No honest democrat who

reads this resolution can help feeling morti-

fied, ashamed and disgusted with his party.

Then comes the resolution upon the Liquor

Law, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That we are opposed at the

present time, by any action by the State up-

on the existing liquor law, and we depre-

cate all agitation upon said law, either by

the legislature or the people, as fraught with

new excitement and malignant feelings, and

as productive of no salutary reform.

Having let loose the wolf into the sheep

yard, they solemnly resolve that the public

good requires that he should slaughter and

kill unmercifully,—let him run. This is the

theory of the party upon this question. The

black democracy, depraved as they are,

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORENZO DOW. On one occasion, he took the liberty, while preaching, to denounce a rich man in the community, recently deceased. The result was an arrest, a trial for slander, and an imprisonment in the county jail. After Lorenzo got out of "limbo," he announced that, in spite of his (in his opinion) unjust punishment, he should preach, at a given time, a sermon about "another rich man." The populace were greatly excited, and a crowded house greeted his appearance. With great solemnity he opened the Bible and read:—"And there was another rich man who died, and went to—," then stopped short, and seemed to be suddenly impressed; he continued, "Brethren, I shall not mention the place this rich man went to, for fear he has some relative in this congregation, who will sue me for defamation of character." The effect on this assembled multitude was irresistible, and he made the impression permanent by taking another text, and never alluding to the subject again.

THE NAKED EDGE. I am tortured with the desire of preaching better than I can. But I have no wish to preach fine, pretty sermons; pretentious well enough when it is in its place. I like to see a pretty child, a pretty flower, but in a sermon pretentious is out of place. To my ear it would be anything but commendation, should it be said to me, "You have given a pretty sermon." If I were upon trial for my life, and my advocates should assume the jury with his tropes and figures, burying his argument beneath a profusion of the flowers of rhetoric, I would say to him—"Tut, man, you care more for your vanity than for my hanging. Put yourself in my place, speak in view of the gallows and tell your story plainly and earnestly." I have no objection to a lady's winding a sword with ribbons and studding it with roses, when she presents it to her lover; but in the day of battle he will tear away the ornaments and use the naked edge to the enemy. (Robert Hall.)

A PARADISE OF FOOLS. Idiotism is in high favor among the Mahomedans. They are considered the favorites of heaven; their spirits are supposed to have deserted their earthly tenements, and to be holding converse with angels, while their bodies still wander about the earth.

"And must I leave thee, dearest Angelina?"

"Yeth, dear Guther, you had better take a turn with Mith Thompson, juth to keep people from talking. You can come back, you know."

Peter the First, King of Portugal, to restrain luxury and prevent the ruin of families, forbade his subjects to buy or sell anything on credit. Cash payment was in all cases required; and for the second offense against this law the penalty was death. Peter was ahead of his time, and would be just the King we need.

A Paris paper says that a duellist took place between a harrister and a merchant, in the Bois de Vincennes. On the day appointed, the rain fell in torrents. Nevertheless, being men of spirit, the two combatants took off their coats and fired twice at each other without hitting, when the matter was settled. In a fortnight afterward they both died of inflammation of the chest.

A favorite magpie, which had been used to receive its daily bits from the mouth of its mistress, the other day perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her lips, not, as it proved, to receive, but to give, for as one good turn deserves another, the grateful bird dropped an immense green, fat caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE. The following official record recently appeared upon the slate at the Corner's office:—"Peter Smith, Fourth Avenue, died without the aid of a physician." (N. Y. Post.)

A remarkable effect was recently produced by the new style of "jupes" adopted by the ladies of Paris as a substitute for crinolines. They are made of steel the hardest and most unyielding. A lady who undertook to faint at a fashionable party, found it impossible to fall, on account of the stiffness of her steel skirt, and was put to the disagreeable necessity of fainting only from the waist upward.

EDITORIAL "SETTLEMENT." An absent-minded editor, having courted a girl and applied to her father, the old man said:—"Well, you want my daughter. What sort of a settlement will you make? What will you give her?"

"Give her," replied the editor, looking up vacantly. "Oh! I'll give her a puff."

"Take her," replied the old man.

Religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy.

On becoming the "lion" of a party, does a man necessarily have to be a beast of himself?

A wag says, "many an old hat has gone to an evening party, and come out as good as new."

"The discourse," says Franklin, "is often much better than the speaker; as sweet and clear waters often come through very dirty earth."

Hook was walking with a friend, when they came to a toll bridge. "Do you know who built this bridge?" said he to Hook.

"No," replied Hook; but if you pass over you'll be told."

"Was not a bad saying of the old English officer to a young one of a crack regiment ordered to China. Said he, 'I hope you will not fall into the hands of the Chinese, for I understand they are addicted to young puppies.'"

A celebrated physician boasting at dinner that he cured his own hands, one of the guests observed: "Doctor, I would a great deal sooner be your hand than your patient."

HEALTH DEPENDS ON PURE BLOOD.

Brandreth's Pills purify the Blood.

No disease can resist their judicious use! Mild operation with successful effect are the peculiarities of Brandreth's Pills. Our system is subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile, at this season, and it is as dangerous as an arrest, a trial for slander, and an imprisonment in the county jail. But Brandreth's pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart burn, pain in the breast bone, and flatulency and constiveness. In brief, Brandreth's Pills work their way to the very roots of the disease, changing in their passage, removing every morbidly accumulated till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and the functions of life become a pleasure, where before they had been sad and weary burdens. Often when nothing has relieved vomiting of the most serious character, when from sea sickness or otherwise, the retching has been appalling at a single dose of four BRANDRETH'S PILLS, has at once cured and the patient has fallen into a deep sleep. When the mind cannot collect itself, when the memory fails; when it is an effort to fix the attention; when our sleep is broken and our waking hours harassed with forebodings of evil, then Brandreth's Pills should be used. If these warnings remain unheeded, rheumatism, consumption, disease of the heart, bilious affections, jaundice, dropsies, piles, apoplexies and convulsions, will suddenly present themselves. These Brandreth's Pills would have prevented, but nevertheless, these they will also cure. Use them at once; do not let prejudice prevent the use of this simple but potent remedy.

Brandreth's Theory of Disease. Never Extract Blood. Blood is the life. By abstracting it in painful diseases you may occasion the patient ease, but remember, this ease is only the relaxation or lessening the power to feel; and by thus taking away nature's tools, you may prevent her from fully repairing the ravages of inflammation, and convert what might only have been the sickness of a few days or weeks into a chronic affection of months and years.

Brandreth's Pills accord with Nature. Nature's remedy is plain. When sudden, acute or continued pain occurs from any cause, then to insure a quick return to health, you must use Brandreth's Pills, which will soon relieve every organ from undue pressure, and remove those humors whose presence often occasions terrible suffering.

Before the World 100 Years. TWENTY MILLION BOXES SOLD, and the sphere of their usefulness still extending. Ask for Almond and pamphlet of cure. Agents will supply gratis.

Beware—all pills with "241 Broadway" on side label are counterfeits. Get the genuine and they will never deceive.

2-23 ANDREWS & BATES, Agents.

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The British Quarterly Review.

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January 9, 1857.

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Its immense sale of nearly 1,000,000 Bottles per year, attests its superior excellence.

The Ladies universally pronounce it to be by far the CHEAPEST, the BEST and the most desirable article they have ever used.

It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates, entices, and beautifies it, giving it a rich, soft and glossy appearance.

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By the whole Fashionable and Cultivated World. Health, Wyckoff & Co., N. York, Proprietors.

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Dr. Pettit's Canker Balm!

CURES

Canker in the mouth, throat, stomach and bowels, nursing sore mouth, sore breasts and sore nipples, infant's sore mouth, hoarseness and cough, irritation of the throat, bronchial affections, swollen tonsils and sore throat.

CANKER IN EVERY FORM.

In which it afflicts the human race.

C. W. Atwell, Doring Block, Market Square, Portland, General Agent for Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

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

WE COMMAND YOU to attach the goods and estate of Abner Pratt of Norway, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, to the value of Four Hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant 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 unto the said Court, to wit: that the said Abner Pratt, at said Norway, yeoman, is a pious 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, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, and the said defendant, according to the account hereto annexed, then and there to pay him the same on demand.

1856. ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.

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You are to attach the goods and estate of the said defendant, to the value of Four Hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant 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 unto the said Court, to wit: that the said Abner Pratt, at said Norway, yeoman, is a pious 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, being indebted to the Plaintiff in the sum of two hundred and seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, and the said defendant, according to the account hereto annexed, then and there to pay him the same on demand.

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