

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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PARIS, ME.

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OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 10.

MISCELLANY.

HOME INFLUENCE.

Mrs. Sarah Green had three children. The eldest, named Ellen, was a bright-eyed, frolicsome, noble-hearted, girl of eleven years. Mary was eight, and if not so lively as her sister, she was full as handsome, though perhaps more pale and thin, for she had seen some sickness. The youngest child was a boy named George, and though only four years old, he was a bright, talkative little fellow, who remembered all he heard and could repeat it afterwards.

Now Mrs. Green was a good-hearted woman, and one who meant to do about right, and before her children were born had possessed a very good temper. But she often had her temper aroused now. She wondered why her children were so troublesome, and why she could not control them. Ah—she forgot that there was a spirit in her own bosom which needed controlling first. She did not realize that in her own words and feelings her children found their guide for their worst faults. But so it was.

"Look a here!" cried George, one evening, as his sister Mary took one of his playthings, "you take care, or I'll put your ear off. I'll hit you to def, I will."

At first Mr. Green was inclined to laugh at the little fellow's pertness, but sober second thought changed his mind.

"Sarah," said he, addressing his wife, "where did George learn that stuff?"

"George mustn't say so again, will he?" the father said, gently patting his boy on the head.

"Yes, I'll say so. Mamma say so. Mamma don't to let Mary's ear off."

Mr. Green looked at his wife, but he saw how earnestly the two girls were watching the case, and he turned the subject. But after the children were in bed he touched it again.

"Sarah," he said, "you must not be offended at what I say; you cannot be too careful how you speak to your children. Every word you speak must have its influence, and you know what kind of influence such language as we have heard this evening must have."

"But I had no idea that George heard me."

"And if he did not the girls must. Now such threats can only do evil."

"But you do not know what a trial they are."

"Why I call them very well behaved."

"So they are when you are around."

"But why should they behave differently when I am here, from what they do at other times?"

"Why they are afraid of you."

"Afraid of me, Sarah? No, no. I surely never gave them any occasion for that; nor do they ever show any such feeling—but, on the contrary, they love me much, are perfectly free and at home with me. No, no, Sarah, it is not that. But let me tell you. The children know that if they disobey I shall punish them. Never yet have they heard an idle word from my lips. They know that what I say I mean. Now is it so with you?"

"I'm sure I do the best I can," returned Mrs. Green. "If you had the whole of the house on your hands, you'd find taking care of the children a different thing. You'd find your patience worn out sometimes."

"But listen one moment, Sarah. Can you not see that the moment you lose your patience you lose your control over yourself—and when that is lost of course the control over the children goes with it. Now how often do you make threats which you never mean to carry out, when you make them?"

"I wish I never had any children," muttered Mrs. Green, sobbing.

"What is the use of your saying that, Sarah?"

"Because I do; and then I shouldn't have any of this fault finding."

Poor Mrs. Green! A shade of sadness rested upon her features and in a troubled spirit he turned to his book. He knew it would be of no use to say more.

On the next day, Saturday, in the afternoon the children were at home, and the poor mother was preparing for trouble. Ere long George came in crying, and said Mary had struck him.

"No I didn't, mother!" cried little Mary, earnestly. "I didn't strike him. He ran against me."

"O, mercy! what children! There do stop that boy's mouth. Here Ellen—where are you? Take George out and keep him still."

"But I've got my Sunday school lesson to get," was Ellen's answer.

"Do as I tell you, this instant!" was the quick, angry rejoinder.

Ellen took the boy by the hand, and in no very good humor, led him out, murmuring to herself as she did so.

"What's that you say?" demanded the mother as she heard the muttering.

"Nothing," was the reply.

"Don't you tell me that. There—now go along."

A smart slap on the side of Ellen's head accompanied this, and with a sharp, quick cry, the girl started away dragging her brother after her. After a while, Ellen made a bargain with Mary to take care of George, she wishing to study her lesson, and thus gained the opportunity. Perhaps this was wrong, as her mother had directly her to take care of the boy; but then she was often forced to exercise her own judgment with respect to her mother's commands, for she very frequently received orders which she could not obey.

And how many mothers there are that do the same! And yet how few men realize the effect of their course. For instance the mother, in a moment of passion, tells the child to get out of the way. "There—be

off—don't let me see you again for a week!"—and a hundred other remarks of this kind. Now these seem very simple to the more capacious mind, but to the children they come with more confusing power. The youthful mind is not wholly able to distinguish always between these meaningless exhortations, and orders which may be given in good faith. And could persons can see what the result must be.

Somehow about fifteen or twenty minutes after Mary had taken charge of her brother Ellen was aroused by hearing a loud cry, and on hurrying around to the back door of the porch, she saw George floundering in a tub of dirty water. She got him out as quickly as possible, and in a moment her mother was on the spot.

"O," thought Ellen, "if my mother would only be kind, now, I wouldn't disobey her again."

But kindness was something poor Ellen seldom experienced at her mother's hands, especially when she was in fault.

"Now what is all this?" was Mrs. Green's first exclamation.

"I don't care," returned Ellen, I got Mary to take care of George while I studied my Sunday school lesson, and—"

"Studied your Sunday school lesson!—and didn't I tell you to let your lesson be. I wish the Sunday school was sunk! Now just look, what a pretty mess you have been making for me you careless, good-for-nothing jade, you."

But there is no need of picturing the whole scene. All were in ill temper—the mother stormed and slapped—and the whole ended with a wish on the mother's part, spoken plainly to the children—that there'd never been such a thing thought of as a child!

She often gave utterance to this sentence when she was angry, and poor Ellen had heard it until she really believed that her mother wished she had never been born.

When Mr. Green came home, he found his wife in very ill-humor and she gave as the cause, that the "children had almost worried the life out of her." The father felt at first like correcting them, but when he remembered how fondly they had welcomed him home, and how little Ellen had laid her head upon his bosom as though it ached, he could not find it in his heart to chide them.

It was about a week after this that Mrs. Green had another blow with Ellen. The child had broken a pitcher, and upon confessing the fault, her mother spoke very harshly—so harshly that Ellen did what she had never done before—returned an impatient, angry answer. More words followed, and finally the mother sent the child off to school.

"Go," she said, "and I hope I may never hear from you again."

Many a mother who has used words to the same effect, may shudder at this. Words spoken in the heat of feeling anger, do not fall upon the speaker's soul with the same force as when in print. The oath we hear another use sounds much more harsh than when in anger, we may say the same sort of words ourselves.

But little Ellen went away to school, and all the afternoon her head ached severely, so much so that the teacher sent her out before the school was over. With her head bowed, and her shawl drawn snugly over her ears, she plodded on in the middle of the road, she did not hear the team that came furiously behind her.

The driver saw her, but it was too late. One of the horses struck her upon the shoulder, and she was thrown violently down, but fortunately far enough one side that the wheels passed clear of her. The driver stopped his horses as soon as he could and having picked up the child, he recognized her at once, but she could not speak.

Mrs. Green uttered a wild cry when she saw her child covered with blood, and her first movement was to sink down in a swoon. But she quickly revived, and having seen Ellen laid on the sofa, she got the teamster to hurry away from the door.

And now the mother was left alone with her child. She knelt by the little one's side, and spoke to her, but no answer was returned. "She is dead!" groaned the frightened mother, clasping her hands in agony. And then she remembered the words she had spoken to her eldest born!

But the doctor came at length. He caused Ellen's wounds to be washed, and after a careful examination he discovered that the skull was not fractured, though there was a deep wound upon the head, and a severe contusion, and also a strain in the side. He dressed the wound, and having prescribed the necessary medicines, he gave strict orders that the child should be kept very quiet. Mrs. Green was very anxious to know if there was a fatal danger. The doctor gave her hopes, but he was not certain. He could not tell what inward hurt there might be; but promised to call early in the morning.

It was three days before Ellen spoke. When she first returned to her senses, her father and mother were both bending over her. But she was very weak, and they did not talk much to her—only enough to assure themselves that she was really sensible.

In the course of three days more, Ellen was able to converse some, and she now understood, too, all that had happened. But she was not yet out of danger. The doctor had told the parents that their suffering child was in a very critical position, and that recovery must be the work of a kind Providence.

On the afternoon of the next day—it was Sunday—Mrs. Green was moving softly towards her sick child's room, when the sound of voices arrested her attention. The door was open and she could hear Ellen

speaking. It was little Mary who was with her.

"I know I am going to die, Mary, for I can feel it all through me; and I want you to have all my little playthings—all except some of my picture books, which I must give to George."

"But you won't die, Ellen. O, you won't will you?" moaned the weeping sister, convulsively. "O, who will love me after you are gone?"

"Perhaps mamma will love you then," remarked Ellen. "I think she loves me now since I am sick, for she is very kind. But when I am dead she won't love me to pester her any more. But I love mamma, for she has always taken care of me; and perhaps if I had not been so naughty she would not have wished me dead. But you will be good to her, won't you, Mary?"

"O, you won't die, Ellen! No, you must not. Mamma wants you to live, for I have seen her cry, when she was afraid you would die."

"Perhaps she would weep when I died," returned the sick, slowly and mournfully, "but she would—would—"

"What, Ellen?"

"Would not have so many to plague her when I am gone. When I am dead, you tell her how I love her, won't you?"

But little Mary could not answer, and the mother could not hear any more if she had.

With bursting heart, the stricken woman crept away to her own room and threw herself upon her bed. After a while she began to reflect upon the past, and as the memory of those scenes between herself and Ellen came before her, she was dumb with amazement.

In the truth of her soul she saw how legitimate were the feelings the little one had expressed. One by one she recalled the cold harsh sentences she had spoken, and then she could see the imploring looks which had rested upon those gentle features as her anger found vent.

Down upon her knees the stricken mother knelt, and at length her prayer went forth. "O God of mercy! save my child!"

And then she prayed that she might have strength to fulfill the vow she had made. She prayed long and earnestly and when she arose she went to her child's room and found the little sufferer asleep and Mary sitting by her side. The crisis passed and the doctor said Ellen would live. When the frost hung ripe upon the trees, and the green looked yellow in the field, Ellen Greene walked out with her mother. When the leaves upon the trees began to turn yellow and fall upon the ground, she was strong again; and when snow came and the merry bells began to tinkle and jingle she took her accustomed seat in the old school room.

One day, when Mrs. Green sat alone in her room, she sank into a deep, absorbing reverie, and she wondered if this great change was all herself. Now the harmony of home was never disturbed, and she often felt tears of gratitude start to her eyes when she saw how quickly her children sprang to obey her, and yet she did not threaten them, nor did she ever order them. She only asked them kindly to help her, and her blows were all kisses, and her frowns all smiles. But she finally acknowledged that the change was in her new path of home duty.

Mr. Green now had a happy home, and he loved it. His children no longer came to him for the love they could not find elsewhere but rather they came bringing with them the love of the mother, and shed little warm sunlight of Heaven about him. The wife had no more complaints to make, and George's little tongue learned now to lap only sweet words and innocent prattle.

Mrs. Green often shudders when she calls to mind the narrow chance her first born ran of not remaining with her on earth, but as the first emotions of fear pass away, she remembers the great lesson she thereby learned, and she cannot but thank God that even in so severe a manner her eyes were opened to the terrible danger she was wearing about the household.

VOCAL MACHINERY OF BIRDS. It is difficult to account for so small a creature as a bird making a tone as loud as some animals a thousand times its size; but a recent discovery has shown that in birds the lungs have several openings communicating with corresponding air bags or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downward, and into which the air passes and repasses in the progress of breathing. This is not all. The very bones are hollow, from which air pipes are conveyed to the most solid parts of the body, even into the quills and feathers. The air being rarified by the heat of the body, adds to their levity. By forcing the air out of the body, they can dart down from the greatest heights with astonishing velocity. No doubt the same machinery forms the basis of their vocal powers, and at once resolves the mystery.

[Gardner's Music of Nature.

THE ELEMENTS OF HAPPINESS ARE WITHIN. The reason why so few men are really happy—they look abroad for pleasure; while the elements of true happiness slumber in their own bosoms. It does not depend upon the course of one party or another—whether you shall really enjoy yourself; but it does depend upon whether you look into your heart and draw out its love and affection. If you love some tenderly, you will be happy. If you do all the good you can, you will be happy. The seat of true happiness, then, is in your own bosom—and when you live in a measure as you ought, you will never look about for true pleasure.

Great minds have wills; others have only

withes.

Farmers' Department.

"FEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

Special Notice.

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

"Shall it Always Continue Thus?"

This question is asked by the Editor of the Southern Planter, in relation to apples being supplied to the South by the North. We think it will be, so far as long-keeping varieties are concerned, and for the same reasons that the North will always depend on the South for their oranges, lemons, dates, &c. We ask him if they can grow apples in the soil and climate of Virginia, of the compact texture, high flavor, and the long-keeping properties of our R. I. Greenings, Roxbury Russets, Baldwins, and other varieties? Does he know of any such fruit grown there? If they care to do that thing, we have never seen any evidence of it in our visits to the Old Dominion. In keeping properties, fruit improves as we go east, and Maine apples exhibit this quality in a higher degree than any other State in the Union, and when well cultivated, have no superior in quality. We would like to send the Editor a sample of our Maine apples another fall, and let him see for himself. Apple trees spring up all about our fields, woods and fences, of their own accord, and grow as vigorously as forest trees, and are as hardy. Do they so in Virginia?

There is one thing more we wish to say, and that is, that we are not of the number who think it desirable to produce all sorts of things on our farm that we consume, or to attempt it. We think it for our interest to let our neighbors grow some things for us as we some things for them. We think our husbandry will be all the more profitable for it.

The same thing, we believe, is true of different sections of our country, and more emphatically so. We can raise sweet potatoes here in Maine; but we cannot raise them so cheaply as they can in Virginia, nor of so good quality. The same thing, we believe, is true in relation to winter apples in particular. We can raise them of better qualities than they can in Virginia if not cheaper, and we have the notion that the interests of both sections will be promoted by letting each do as they are now doing. Virginia supply Maine and the North with sweet potatoes and other like productions, and Maine and the North supply Virginia and the South with their winter apples. Both will make money out of the operation. Does Brother Ruffin believe in the advantages of Commerce? If so, wherein?

SOUTHERN PLANTER. This is a monthly octavo of 64 pages to a number, especially devoted to Southern Agriculture. Published in Richmond, Virginia, by Rufin and August, at \$2 per year. F. G. Ruffin, Editor, a name rather significant just now; but our readers may be assured it has no special significance in this case, for the editor is a man who is both a scholar and a gentleman, and he certainly makes a very useful paper for his locality and we hope he is abundantly rewarded for his industry. The No. for this month is the beginning of a new volume and is a No. of rare value, not merely for the South, but for all parts of the country.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW YORKER. This weekly in quarto form, commenced a new volume with the year. Brother Moore certainly deserves, as we have no doubt he receives, the most liberal patronage from the farmers of the County. He is indefatigable and untiring in his efforts to make his paper really useful to practical farmers, and it contains as large if not a larger amount of rich matter than any other agricultural paper in the country. Published at Rochester, N. Y., at \$2 per year.

OHIO CULTIVATOR. This octavo is published twice a month at Columbus, at one dollar a year, by S. D. Harris, who makes a good paper of it. His editorials are written in a very off-hand style, and the independence becoming a "hairy man," as he professed himself to be. By the way, we perceive what we said of his paper some weeks since, he takes as rather a back-handed sort of a compliment. We never doubted that he "goes upon his taps like a Christian," or that he was more of a saint than many a one on whose head a razor hath come.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER. We read this weekly with a good deal of interest; but we regret to notice that it has discontinued its tables of "Price Current." This was an excellent feature of the paper, and one of great utility to those of us residing at a distance from the city. These tables in the Farmer have generally been made up with a great degree of accuracy, as we have had frequent occasion to know. We hope they will be revived.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST, is published by Orange Judd, New York, at \$1 per year. It is one of our best agricultural papers, and commenced a new Vol. with the year, and is ushered in with divers improvements, especially in the way of illustrations. It is a capital No.

The dog in the kennel barks at his flea; the dog who hunts does not feel them.

For The Oxford Democrat.

NORTH BRIDGTON, Dec. 1887.

D. FORBES, Esq. Thinking you would like to hear how the pigs turned out that you sold in this place, I concluded to drop you a line, giving the weight of those that have been slaughtered:

	Weight.
T. H. Mead's, 11 months old,	505
T. Riggs' 11 months old,	340
Dr. M. Gould's, 9 months old,	345
E. R. Morse's, 8 1/2 months old,	275
A. T. Howe's, 6 months old,	250

O. Brown has not killed his, but I should judge it would weigh 450 pounds.

J. Kimball's, three, 11 1/2 months old, weighed 900 pounds. D. H. Cram.

The above pigs were grade Suffolks, and we think the figures given pretty effectually disprove the opinion held by many persons who do not like the blood, that they are too small in size, to be profitable.

[Ed. Dem.]

Protection to Sheep in Winter.

It was asked "What is the greatest defect in the sheep management in the Northwest," we would answer, "The omission to provide comfortable shelter and barns." This is not a partial, but a very general fault, or defect. Seven-tenths of the flock of the Northwest are fed upon the ground during the entire winter, in the open air, and never saw an enclosed shed, or even a roof over them. This is a glaring defect—a practice in which neither humanity nor the flock-master's purse is consulted. And so far as our observation has extended, it is a practice quite general over the Northern and Middle States, although within the past three years a great reform in this particular has been going on, which is alike creditable to the flock-master and agreeable to the sheep.

Humanity, indeed, would alone dictate one would think, that dumb animals should not suffer from our neglect. In our unrest, though, and to our haste and excitement to get riches and power, we shut our ears and eyes to that gentle spirit of kindness and benevolence which would seek to throw its care and protection around all those creatures, especially allotted to man for his comfort and support.

But aside from humane consideration (which we regard as paramount,) the pecuniary interest of the flock-master and owner demands protection for his flock from storm and winter's cold. The Mountain Shepherd's Manual (Scottish) thus speaks—"Shelter is the first thing to be attended to in the management of sheep. While every good shepherd is decidedly hostile to their being confined, or to their being forced into shelter, whether they wish it or not, it cannot be too strongly recommended to all sheep farmers to put the means of avoiding the severity of stormy weather within the reach of their flocks at all times." This is old doctrine. The result of some recent experiments in the winter keeping of sheep, which have come under our own observation and knowledge, go to prove that it is as profitable to house sheep—force them into shelter—as the writer above quoted would have it, as it is to stable horses or cattle. The idea that some hold out, that to house sheep and keep them comfortable is to make them tender, induce disease, is about as reasonable as to suppose that man degenerates by having comfortable clothing and houses to dwell in.

Shelter obviates losses from disease and death. "Within the last ten years," says Mr. Morrell, "my flock, like thousands of others at the present time in this and other States, were denied the benefits of shelter, and the loss, in proportion to the severity of winters, varied from five to ten per cent. The diseases caused by their exposure were scab, peltrot, dysentery, and colds, which caused an excessive discharge of mucus from the nostrils, while many died, from no other cause apparently, than sheer poverty of condition. Since, however, my sheep have been protected, the deaths have not exceeded one and a half per cent in regard to number, and if comparative value were the standard, it would not be considered of any moment, as the loss has been mostly among spring lambs—so from bad nursing, and old ewes, which, from superiority of fleece or carcass, were retained thus long, to breed from. If this is contrasted with the percentage of loss before the resort to protection, it will readily dispel the delusion that shelter enervates the constitution of sheep or is in anywise an inducing cause of disease; for since protected, no epidemic has prevailed among them, and disease of any kind is rare, indeed, and only occurring in individual cases." In the case, or experiments alluded to above, where sheep have been housed, the losses by disease or accident have not been a half of one per cent. And such we are well assured, will be the universal benefits of the practice. Sheep, however, must have plenty of pure air and a clean, well littered bed daily, in such cases.

Shelter increases the weight of fleece and improves its qualities. In fattening animals, every farmer knows that mildness and equableness of temperature is of paramount importance to the laying on of flesh and fat. The same rule holds good in the keeping of all store animals, and in the production of wool as well as flesh.

If the food which a sheep takes must all be expended in the preservation of the tissues of the body, and in keeping up the natural, animal heat, none can be expended in the production of wool; but if the animal is kept quiet and warm—thus avoiding the wasting of the tissues by exercise, and the necessity of using the food for promoting warmth, the latter will be appropriated in large ratio to the growth of wool. The flesh secretions and the wool secretions

are derived from the same source; consequently, the more flesh and fat are wasted on account of exposure in the open fields, the less must be the produce of wool.

The additional softness of the fleece, and evenness and soundness of the fibre, may be traced to the same cause which increases its weight; for if the cutaneous glands are full and healthy, which follows good condition, greater supplies of yolk are imparted to the wool, conferring greater pliability, elasticity and brilliancy, and at the same time promoting greater equality in the growth of the filament. Hence it is that in Spain, Australia, and other countries corresponding in mildness and equableness of climate, the wool of the sheep possesses a degree of softness and uniformity of growth unequalled by any other, which arises from the most part from the evenness of the condition of the sheep throughout the year and consequently from the regular supply of yolk, not being checked in its flow by extreme cold. From this cause, and this alone, the true Spanish Merino, and Australian, to use the phraseology of manufacturers, "work more kindly" than all other fine wools; and less wastage follows in the process of cloth making, occasioned by their soundness and toughness.

Shelter increases the number of lambs. It is very often the case—where flocks are kept without shelter, and even where full feeding has been the rule—that many of the ewes get greatly reduced and impoverished, before weaning time arrives. In such cases, without strength themselves, and without milk, the character of the offspring may well be conceived. If they live they are puny and ill-formed, and the next winter will make these its early victims. But give good shelter and both dams and offsprings will be strong and healthy; will get a good start early and grow up well formed and sound constitutions.

Shelter saves provender. This proposition is so well known to be true—so thoroughly fixed in the minds of all intelligent and observing men, that we deem it unnecessary to give reasons or facts in its support. The scientific reasoning in corroboration, we may give at some future time.

Shelter is the means of making additional manure. Where sheep are permitted to run everywhere, the manure may be said to be nearly wholly wasted. And this is no trifling loss, as it is of a most superior quality. Manure is the farmer's capital stock, and every prudent farmer will see to it that it is not diminished; and if it is protected from the weather, it is not wasted away nor dissipated by the winds. In European countries this matter is deemed of so much importance as to warrant the trouble of folding nights throughout the year, and thus concentrate or save the manure and apply it where most needed. The American wool-grower may in the same way make his flocks not only add to his gains in fleece, but in their increase of number, better health, in the saving of feed and increasing his manure heap, by affording good and proper shelters. We have thus called early attention to this matter, that farmers may not be amiss in their duty to those gentle and harmless creatures, which are dependent on them for protection. [Louisville, Ky., Com. Review.]

Miseries of Farming.

While reading the piece thus headed, I have been trying to picture to myself what kind of a man the one that wrote this must be, but I have not been able to come to any conclusion what kind of a picture to draw of him.

I acknowledge with him that the earth spontaneously brings forth thorns and thistles; but God has given man power to cultivate the soil; has given him the horse and ox, and with his skill he applies the strength of those to useful and profitable purposes. Man cultivates the soil, not as a beast of burden, not as E. H. S. would indicate, harnessed with his horse and yoked with his ox, but with an intelligent mind, a cheerful heart and willing hand, and receives a rich reward for his labor.

As to farming being the most laborious business there is, I feel free to say it is not so, as having tried mechanical, mercantile and farming pursuits, I think I am prepared to judge correctly. I never yet found the place where there was not hard work to be done, but I have found a great many that did not like to do it, and I suspect E. H. S. is one of them. As for pleasurable excitement, there is more in one day on the farm than in one month in the store or shop, and it is just such excitement as the mind requires for health and activity. What is more pleasing than a stock of fine cattle to look upon in the every day rounds? There is the sprightly colt, with his graceful manoeuvres around the field; there are the sheep and playful lambs. And what is more exciting and pleasing, than following that good aged plow drawn by a pair of well trained oxen or horses, rolling the sod over so smooth and even?

What class of men has more time and better facilities for cultivating and improving the mind, than the farmer? I have yet to learn of that class. There is plenty of work for a cultivated mind, even on a small farm. In regard to the comfort and ease of the manufacturer, the mechanic and merchant, I would refer E. H. S. to the present pinching times; ask him to contrast their situation with that of the farmer. W. L. D. Oxford, Nov. 10, 1887.

[N. E. Farmer.]

WORKING FARMER. This substantial sheet commenced a new volume with the year. It is still under the editorial management of Prof. Mapes, aided by an able body of correspondents. One dollar a year. Monthly.

From the Maine Farmer.
Board of Agriculture.

This body met at the Agricultural Room in the State House, in Augusta, Jan'y 20, 1888, as required by the statute. Chose Robert Martin temporary chairman, and D. A. Fairbanks, N. T. True, John F. Anderson, Committee on Credentials.

Maine State Society; Samuel F. Perley, Naples.

Androscoggin; Robert Martin, West Danville.

Cumberland; John F. Anderson, Windham.

East Somerset; W. L. Palmer, Palmyra.

Franklin; Hiram Rose, Farmington.

Kennebec; Francis Fuller, Winthrop.

Lincoln; Joseph Avery, Jefferson.

North Androscoggin; Seward Dill, Phillips.

North Kennebec; Wm. E. Drummond, Winslow.

North Penobscot;

North Somerset; B. F. Leadbetter, Concord.

Oxford County; N. T. True, Bethel.

Penobscot & Androscoggin Union;

Piscataquis;

Sagadahoc;

Somerset Central;

South Kennebec; Daniel Lancaster, Farmington.

Waldo; J. D. Tucker, Lincolnville.

Washington; Hugh Porter, Pembroke.

West Oxford; Francis L. Rice, Denmark.

West Penobscot; John Thissell, Corinth.

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The Publishers of The Oxford Democrat have made arrangements to furnish to their subscribers, in connection with their journal, the following periodicals:

One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and the Atlantic Monthly, one year, for \$3.50

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We are also prepared to receive subscriptions to Emerson's Magazine. See advertisement in another column.

Centralization vs. State Rights.

After the close of the American Revolution the colonies found themselves thirteen independent sovereignties, subject only to the restriction and limitation contained in the articles of confederation. The great question of forming a Constitution to unite the colonies under one Federal head, was one which employed the greatest and best minds of that day. With no model Republic before them for a guiding star, it was not at all singular that the statesmen of that day entertained different opinions as to the relative rights of the general government and the several States. The great question substantially was how far the States should yield their rights as States, and the individual rights of their subjects to the common Federal head. This idea was discussed for a long time with a good deal of spirit by all parties. One great party, led off by Alexander Hamilton, was in favor of making a strong government, and in order to incorporate this principle into the Constitution, he was in favor of electing a President for life, of giving the Senators a long term of service, and giving to Congress extraordinary powers of Legislation. His theory was based on the idea that unless you thus made the central government strong, it could not hold together, but would tumble to pieces by its own ponderous weight. He doubted the capacity of the masses to govern themselves, and would have adopted a limited monarchy.

There was another party, at whose head stood Thomas Jefferson, who strenuously opposed this theory, and through their agency the peculiar views of the Hamilton party were rejected by the framers of the Constitution. But after all, Jefferson always declared it as his belief that too much power was vested by the Constitution in the General Government, and that the rights of the States would sooner or later be infringed upon by the Executive and Congress. The history of our government for the last twenty-five years conclusively proves that the prophetic eye of the illustrious sage of Monticello saw in the dim future, what would actually be an unjust encroachment of the Federal Government upon the rights of the States. His fears then so truthfully expressed, are now being realized. It is now clearly to be seen that too much power is vested in the President. According to modern democracy, as now explained, the President of the United States has despotic power. He controls the Army, the Navy, and the Treasury. He unites the purse and the sword, and wields either at pleasure. It is also now evident that the immense public patronage in his hands, by which he makes and unmakes public functionaries at pleasure, appoints men to office and then removes them at will, is one exceedingly dangerous to the liberties of the people. These public officers, scattered all over the country, being mere creatures of his will and pleasure, because of the abject tools of the power that give them birth and holds them in existence. Look at our custom houses and post-offices, located in every State in the Union, filled with servile henchmen, living and breathing upon Executive clemency.

But there is another evil sprung into existence within a few years, more dangerous than this—the direct interference of the Executive with the legislation of Congress. Executive patronage is the great moving power by which the President seeks to control the Legislature of the country. Take for example the passage of the infamous Kansas-Nebraska bill. Everybody, who knows about the way and manner in which it was engineered through Congress, knows that it never could have passed, except under the tremendous pressure of the Administration.

Congress was corrupted by the Executive—members were bought like cattle in the market—the legislation of the country was usurped by a co-ordinate branch of the general government. This is only one instance among many that might be cited to show a dangerous exercise of Executive power. If the Lecompton swindle ever gets through the present Congress, it will be in consequence of the corrupt interference of the President with the legislation of the country. But the President not only undertakes to overawe and control Congress, but seeks an alliance with the Judiciary, by which Judicial opinions are promulgated to aid him in his work of tyranny. The Dred Scott decision is a case in point. Here only five men undertake to declare unconstitutional what has been considered constitutional by all the great statesmen of the country for more than sixty years. It is a conspiracy between the Executive and Judicial departments to control the legislative.

It is breaking down of all the checks and balances between the different departments of government and completely centralizing the Federal power in the hands of one man.

For want of time we must defer much we intended to say upon this subject to another time.

Can they do it?

The question is often propounded, can the tyrants in power at Washington force through both Houses of Congress the Lecompton fraud? They threaten to do it—but can they do it? The intelligent Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, in a recent letter to that paper thus calculates the chances. He says:

"I have thus far avoided all speculation as to the strength of the opposition to the Lecompton Constitution in the House. But inasmuch as the time for action is drawing near, indeed has already arrived, I will venture the following canvass of the House, which I have made up with great care from the combined opinions of different responsible gentlemen, who are generally competent to judge of existing sentiment on the subject:

Republicans—Davis, Harris and Ricard 3
Kentucky—Jewett, Clay and Stevenson 3
Pennsylvania—Hickman and Montgomery 2
Indiana—English, Davis, Niblack and Feley 4
Illinois—Morris, Harris, Shaw, Smith and Marshall 5
Ohio—Cox, Groesbeck, Pendleton, Cockerill, Hall, Miller, Burns and Lawrence 8
New York—Sickles, McClay, Haskins and Corning 4
New Jersey—Adrian 1
Total 122
*South Americans.

The ninety-two Republicans embrace Blair of Missouri, Morris of Pennsylvania, and Campbell of Ohio. Mr. Caruthers of Missouri is absent from the country, which reduced the number of members to 120, making 119 votes necessary to a choice in a full House. By the above calculation, the opposition would have three majorities. I am free to say that I believe the Administration, with its powerful patronage already at work, can remove that majority. Gentlemen in whose judgment I have great confidence think otherwise. Whether it can or cannot, there is also a list of members whose course is not yet determined. Some of them are already bought, or are on the fence waiting for bids. They may be put down under

South Americans 10
New York Democrats 6
Connecticut do. 2
California do. 2
Total 20

From this list of twenty it is believed that enough votes can be procured against Lecompton to defeat the swindle. The Douglas men are very sanguine; so is the Administration.

Judging from the history of the past, what are we to expect in this matter? Has there ever been a time when the slave power, through the agency of the National Administration, could not force through Congress a measure, when the South were equally united, however obnoxious and objectionable it might be? Pierce and his administration bought up doughfaces "like cattle in the market" to vote for the repeal of the Missouri restriction—and, as John Randolph once said upon a similar occasion, he could have more if he had needed them. Doughfaces are as cheap now as they were then, and why have we not every reason to expect that this villainous Administration will buy up enough to consummate the treason? Buchanan may have enough from the ranks in the black democracy, already spotted, to give him a majority in the House.

Who dares presume on the honesty or integrity of a servile Northern doughface? They are a cheap commodity and always in the market. This correspondent says, "some of them are already bought, while others are on the fence waiting for a bid." We hope Douglas can hold enough men in the House, to save the country from the infamy that will be entailed upon it by the passage of the Lecompton swindle, and save our land from the bloody civil war that must follow this act of despotism; but we fear he will have hard work to do it, against the money and patronage of the Administration.

We shall rejoice in the end if our fears in this matter shall prove unfounded. If the people of the North think it a good idea to be sold out, they have only to send enough doughfaces into Congress to make up a majority, when added to the members of the Southern States, and the thing can almost always be done.

Had the people in the three great States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio sent Republicans to the House, instead of a set of doughfaced demagogues, alias black democrats, none of these portentous evils would now be hanging over our political horizon.—the Lecompton Constitution would have been a still born monster. How much longer the people of the free States are to be fooled and cheated by a set of political quacks and fanatics, calling themselves "national democrats," no man can tell. The constituents of Northern doughfaces can with much truth address the men who have betrayed them in the language of another:

"Hast thou not spoke like thunder on our side,
Hast thou not sworn our soldiering as depend
Upon the ears, the better and thy strength?
And dost thou not fall over on our feet?
Thou wast a lion's skin! dost it for shame,
And hang a calf skin on those recreant limbs!"

AMERICAN LAW. Judge Kane, of Pennsylvania, recently rendered a so-called fugitive slave back to Virginia without the forms of any trial. When the time appointed for trial arrived, after the arrest of the alleged fugitive, the counsel for the slave attended Court, and on inquiry for the fugitive, was answered that the hearing had been had and the fugitive remanded on the testimony of one witness. But what shows the honor of American Law—American Judges and Justice under the Federal mode of Administration, is the fact that under this Fugitive Law a man may be returned to slavery who is not a slave, or, as in this case, he may have his hearing and be remanded by a Judge, before the time assigned for trial arrives, and be on his road back to bondage. Ought this to be American justice? Such atrocity could only be exercised on the victims of oppression.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. The report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture has just been published. It is a very valuable document, and will be sought for by our farmers generally.

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God."

Such was once the language of one of the heroes of the past. The sentiment embodied in the maxim above quoted, was true then and no less true now. Forbearance is a virtue, but there is a limit to its exercise. Aggressions had better be endured, without resort to forcible resistance, so long as there is a reasonable expectation, that their authors will come to a sense of justice and cease to do wrong.

But there is a time when "forbearance ceases to be a virtue." Our Fathers suffered long before they determined upon forcible resistance to the tyrannies of their oppressors, but the time came when a stern religious sense of duty taught them they ought to "fight." "Yes," cried the eloquent Henry, in the Virginia assembly, "we must fight," and these words of fire were borne upon the breezes of Heaven into every hamlet and cottage in the Colonies, while our sainted ancestors re-echoed back the clarion sound, "we must fight." Our Fathers told and bled and died, to transmit to their posterity the blessings of liberty. They founded a free government and left it as a rich legacy to their sons. But the blessings they bequeathed to us, have already been usurped by tyrants. An attempt is now being made to banish liberty from the land, to metal chains and manacles not only upon the African, but Anglo-Saxon race.

The people of the Colonies, did not suffer from their oppressors one-tenth part that the people of Kansas have endured from their own government. George H. was not so great a despot as James Buchanan. Lord North was a better man than the Cabinet Ministers at Washington. What was the trifling tax upon tea, when put in the balance with the Lecompton fraud? These reflections have been called out by reading the following remark of Senator Hale in a recent speech in the United States Senate.

"During his remark he declared that if the attempt be persisted in, to force the Lecompton Constitution on the people of Kansas, he hoped that they would fight and resist unto blood and death."

We endorse every word in the above declaration. The people of Kansas have borne and forbore. Every indignity which tyrants could invent has been heaped upon them, year after year. The tragic tale of their wrongs has never been half written or told. Their whole history has been written in letters of blood. And now, to cap the climax of their wrongs, the Administration is engaged in the treasonable plot of forcing a constitution upon them in open defiance of their expressed will. If this hellish plot is consummated, we hope and pray that the people of Kansas will fight. Let them rally under the old American Flag of Liberty, and swear upon the sacred altars of their homes and families, that they never will sheath the sword until their constitutional rights are fully and completely restored to them. These heroes of the second American Revolution need not fear. If they need help, they will have it. From every State in the Union will their brethren rally to their standard. Let them hurl defiance in the teeth of their blood-thirsty oppressors. Let them make an appeal to the God of battles, and never lay down their arms so long as their soil is polluted with the footsteps of a border ruffian despot.

The Black Democracy Plotting Disunion.

The black democracy is the great disunion party of this country. In justice to many honest, well meaning men in that political organization we qualify the above remark. A majority of the rank and file in that party in the Free States, we believe to be true friends of the Union. They are not yet aware of the rank treason that lurks in the bosoms of their principal leaders, nor do they yet discover the plots and schemes being laid by them to rend this glorious Union in fragments. The men who now control the black democracy are notorious disunionists, fire-eaters, nullifiers, secessionists. This class of politicians own Buchanan, and bond and body. With them a dissolution of the Union is only a question of time.

Take a glance at the United States Senate, and there is Brown and Davis, of Mississippi; Toombs of Georgia; Hammond of South Carolina; Clay of Alabama, and some half dozen others, all avowed nullifiers and secessionists. Go into the House, and there you will find Stephens of Georgia; Keitt of South Carolina; Quitman of Mississippi, and a long list of other members professing the same doctrines. These men are the leaders of the black democracy in Congress, they shape its legislation. These men dictate the policy to be pursued by the Administration, and it is done. These men make democratic platforms and then break them down at pleasure.

It needs no prophetic vision to see through the net-work which hides the plans now maturing under the direction of these unscrupulous politicians. Their political *beau ideal* is a great Southern confederacy, to which they are looking forward with the greatest solicitude. Preliminary to going out of the Union they have determined certain things must be done. Slave territory must first be acquired. Cuba must be annexed, a portion of Mexico severed from that distracted country, and dove-tailed into the Southern States.

This fully accounts for the favors which the filibustering schemes of Walker, and others received at the hands of these men. Then again, Kansas must be made a slave State. The plan is to strengthen the South in every possible manner, by extending the area of slavery, both by acquisition and conquest.

It is all idle to talk about danger from Mr. Lloyd Garrison and his fanatical followers, to talk about their disunion sentiments and doctrines, they are, all told, comparatively but a handful of men. Where there is one disunionist at the North, there is a hundred in the South; and where there is found a single man of these sentiments in the Republican party, you can find more than a hundred times their number in the ranks of the black democracy.

What a hue and cry has been raised for the last forty years against the Hartford Convention. How its members have been denounced and calumniated! and yet not a single year has that away for a long time,

but what conventions have been called and held by the black democrats in the South, at which disunion has been openly advocated. The treason of the Hartford Convention, when compared with some half a dozen Southern Conventions we now have in our mind's eye, exalts itself into the purest patriotism. It is useless for the black democracy to pretend to talk or preach against disunion, when its leaders have inaugurated a policy and are practically forcing it into all the machinery of the General Government, which leads directly to that result. Such is the downward tendency of this National Administration. It is hurrying us on to revolution. It will come either peacefully through the agency of the ballot box, or as a last resort to arms and the battle field.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY. It will be seen by announcement in another column, that the Spring term of this School will commence on the 10th of March.

Local pride may be pardoned us, in the recommendation of this school, as one possessing all the advantages needed for a scholar to pursue a thorough and profitable course of study. We have an excellent location, one in which nature has done more than in any other place within our knowledge—an excellent society, a new and splendid building, and a thorough and accomplished board of instruction. In fact, if a scholar possesses a disposition to work, nothing is wanting for a pleasant and highly advantageous term.

During the next term, O. D. Grover, who has had charge of the school since it was established, will continue as principal. He will have associated with him such assistants as may be required.

In the German, the services of Mr. Bernard Gschweil, have been secured. This gentleman is a native of Vienna, and participated in the Hungarian Revolution. For this reason, he has been forced to leave his native country and is located for the present, in this County. He is finely educated, and although he pronounces our language with some difficulty, will be found a valuable teacher of his native tongue.

Every department will be well provided for—the solid as well as minor accomplishments—and those having charge of scholars will do well to consider the advantages offered by this institution.

THE PHYSICIANS' HAND BOOK OF PRACTICE AND MEMORANDA, for 1858; containing a classified list of Diseases; An Alphabetical list of Remedies, with their properties and doses; a classified list of Poisons, with their symptoms and antidotes; Examples of extemporaneous prescription, and abbreviations of the terms used in prescribing, with their translation in English; by William Elmer, M. D., and Levi Reuben, M. D. Published by Stringer and Townsend, N. Y.

This "Hand Book of Practice," is precisely what its title imports. It is a physician's vade mecum. It is his ready companion which he may have present with him, and consult at all times at the shortest notice. It contains a list of all known remedial agents, and a list of poisons and their antidotes, which is highly valuable and suggestive. It contains Marshall Hall's ready made in relieving asphyxia, from drowning or other causes; and enables a physician to resort to the best treatment in such cases; and to discard the violent and useless method of rolling the body on a barrel. It contains a large amount of ruled black Memoranda for noting cases under each month and day of the year, besides space for remarks and description of important cases. Our physicians will find this one of the best works of the kind. There are two sizes, price of the smaller \$1.25, of the larger \$1.50. Any physician can receive either size, postage free, by sending their remittances to the authors or publishers.

PATENT SOAP. A new candidate for public favor, is "Antoni's" Eucimorette Gatto, a compound designed to be used as a substitute for both hard and soft soap. It forms a very clear and clean soap, about the consistency of jelly, which removes dirt, grease, &c., readily, and without injury to the fabric. It leaves the hands, after washing, in a smooth and soft condition, preventing chaps. The cost of this soap is about one dollar a barrel.

Mr. J. H. Rawson has purchased the right to make the article for this town, and will finish it to order, or dispose of rights to manufacture.

Call at his place of business and examine the article.

A WOMAN IMPRISONED. A woman, named Silbell, was imprisoned in the county jail in Bangor, last week, for debt, at the instance of some Massachusetts creditors of her son, for whom she had endorsed. She took a poor debtor's oath, and was discharged.

An order has been introduced in the Legislature, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the law imprisoning debtors in all cases.

HERBES ACADEMY. The Spring term will commence on Monday, the 1st of March, 1858. It still remains under the charge of Mr. Neal, who has established a good reputation, with both parents and scholars. He is to be assisted by Miss Barrows.

Many able and distinguished men have graduated from this institution, and we hope that it will send out many more.

LIVERMORE SELECT SCHOOL. Mr. Hinds advertises in another column, another term of this School. He met with most unprecedented success last fall. We have often spoken of him, as a teacher, and a sufficient endorsement of what we have said, is the fact that his best scholars follow him.

The Gospel Banner says Chicago is a poor place for a Yankee. The climate gives him the ague fever. The water brings on diarrhoea. The food, as cooked by the suckers, produces dyspepsia. The whiskey, flavored with strychnine, makes him crazy. Or, if a temperance man, three per cent. a month is sure to bring on the blues. Throughout the entire Western country, home-sick men are plentier than anything else. No more wise and prosperous men will emigrate thither by our advice.

Maine Legislature.

JAN. 20. SENATE. Mr. Thomas presented the petition of Woodbury Davis, for compensation for the time which elapsed between his forcible ejection, and the date of his re-appointment as Judge. The matter was referred to Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Goddard,
Ordered, That so much of the Governor's address as relates to slavery, be referred to a joint select committee; and Messrs. Goddard, Woodbury and Hobart, were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury presented a bill authorizing the County Commissioners of Oxford to re-assess certain taxes; and the same was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Gilbert of Bath, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire what further legislation is necessary to protect towns through which ways may be laid by joint Boards of County Commissioners, acting for two or more Counties.

In the afternoon occurred an exhibition of the deaf and dumb pupils, supported at the Hartford Institution, at the expense of the State. Among these was Melville Ballard of Fryeburg, who displayed a proficiency, which would be creditable to the best school boys, who labor under no disabilities of the kind. The State has thirty-two pupils at this school.

JAN. 21. HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Hall of North Berwick.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire what further legislation, if any, is necessary in regard to the use of check lists in the election of city, town and plantation officers, and report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of altering or amending Section 22 of Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes, so that the overseers of the poor of towns may better understand their duty with regard to persons falling into distress in adjoining organized plantations.

On motion of Mr. Parsons of Eastis Plantation,
Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of passing an act enabling Plantations to raise highway money by a two-thirds vote of the electors present at their annual meetings.

Ordered, That the Committee on Agriculture inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as that no funds shall be furnished by the State to Agricultural Societies, for any purpose, except for improvement in stock-raising, in Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

Mr. Sargent of Brooklin, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 6, section 6, of the Revised Statutes, that widows whose real and personal estate, does not exceed \$500 be exempt from taxation.

On motion of Mr. Hobbs of Watford,
Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or so modifying the existing laws of the State, providing for the appointment of County Commissioners, and prescribing their duties and powers, as to render the system less expensive and oppressive; and report by bill or otherwise.

A petition from Levi Whitman, et. als. for alteration of laws in relation to County Commissioners, was presented and referred.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. Yesterday forenoon a most singular exhibition was visible in the heavens. The sky was almost entirely clear, except a slight haze, and the sun was very brilliant. On each side of the sun and equidistant from it about five or six degrees were two brilliant mock suns, vulgarly called sun-dogs, from which sprang a well defined bow of light, which formed a complete semi-circle over the sun. Some degrees above the centre of this semi-circle, towards the zenith, was a beautiful bow, showing the prismatic colors and turned opposite the semi-circle. This beautiful phenomenon continued nearly all the forenoon and was witnessed by thousands. We understand that at one time there was also a small bow with prismatic colors, but much fainter than the one we have described, at the right of the mock sun.

[Bangor Union, 21st.

Gen. Scott is about to be despatched to the Pacific coast, to organize a force to act against the Mormons.

The medical gentlemen of Portland are making an effort to procure the removal of the Maine Medical School from Brunswick to Portland. This school has long enjoyed the protection of the classic shades of Bowdoin College, and we fear would suffer by change. A petition for an appropriation for a new Medical College at Brunswick was the occasion of the discussion.

A walled lake, containing some 1900 acres has recently been discovered in Iowa. The wall is from two to thirteen feet high, and is the work of human hands, though probably erected hundreds of years ago. In some places the lake is higher than the surrounding prairie. What is more strange is the fact that there are no native rocks within five miles of the lake, which has a hard, sandy bottom.

Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, stated in the House of Representatives, that the inland commerce of the Northwestern lakes and rivers surpassed the foreign imports and exports of the United States.

Recently a gentleman residing in Harrington, found a turtle, bearing on its shell the date of 1814; which date was inscribed by Job Turner in that year, according to the statement of his son, who avers that he "saw it done." The gentleman inscribed the date 1858 upon the turtle's shell, and set the old veteran at liberty.

Judge Closson, of the Windsor Probate District, has decided that a good family newspaper is one of the necessary articles for the support of the family during the settlement of an estate, and as such, the administrator, in insolvent estates, is justifiable in paying for one—the widow to make her own selection of what paper she will have.

Capt. John Moore of Clinton, Me., 84 years old, left his home a few days ago at nine o'clock in the morning, traveled one mile through the woods, felled a large number of trees, from which he chopped and split one cord of hard wood, and after piling it up, reached his home at four o'clock in the afternoon. So says an Eastern paper.

Mr. Kincaid, toll-keeper on the bridge at Augusta, says this is the first winter for 33 years, in which teams have not crossed the Kennebec river on the ice at that place by the first of January.

The times can scarcely be as hard in Utah as they are in the confederacy at this war with her. Brigham Young has just increased the number of his wives to seventy-five, while our President can't afford to keep even one.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1st Session.

NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

SENATE. A bill was passed, authorizing certain officers and men who were engaged in the search for Sir John Franklin, to receive the medals presented them by the British government.

The special order on the affairs of Kansas was taken up.

Mr. Hale said that he had refrained from participating in the debate heretofore, because he presumed that the public were more anxious to hear from their senators rather than learn the opinion of so humble an individual as himself. Mr. Hale read from one of Mr. Buchanan's former speeches, in which he declared that all Christendom is leagued against the South on this question of domestic slavery. Of course, remarked Mr. Hale, the South can have no allies except those who are out of Christendom. (Laughter.) But what does Mr. Buchanan say in his next sentence? They have no other allies to sustain their constitutional right except the democracy of the North. There's a fight for you. All Christendom on one side, and the Democracy of the North on the other. (Hearst outburst of laughter.)

HOUSE. The Committee to investigate the charges against the members or officers of the last House, growing out of the Mid-dlesex Manufacturing Company tariff fraud was, as usual, consisted of Messrs. Stanton of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Kinkie of Pennsylvania, Wright of Georgia, and Russell of New York.

By Mr. Grow—A bill to prevent the further sale of public lands by proclamation of the President until the same shall have been surveyed fifteen years.

By Mr. Dowdell—A bill to repeal the fishing bounties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.
SENATE. The Vice President laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting a copy of the Convention between the United States and Denmark, on the subject of the Sound Dues.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back a bill to repeal all laws granting bounties to vessels engaged on the coast or other fisheries.

Mr. Houston announced the death of Senator Rusk, his late colleague, and stated that Rusk was born in Pendleton, S. C., descended from an Irish patriot, who immigrated to this country in consequence of the troubles of 1791.

HOUSE. The House refused, by 43 against 143, to take the bill introduced yesterday, providing for the equitable distribution of the Clerks and Messengers of the departments Washington among the several States and Territories.

Mr. Warren wanted the chief clerks and heads of bureaus included.

Mr. Giddings' suggestion to distribute the offices according to population, instead of representation, occasioned much laughter.

JANUARY, 21.

SENATE. Mr. Davis from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the military establishment, which was made the special order of Monday next.

HOUSE. At the instance of Mr. Burlingame, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Gooch, the successor of Mr. Banks.

SENATE.—The Chair presented a communication from the Secretary of War giving the number of troops stationed in Kansas for each quarter, from the 1st of January, 1855, to the 31st of December, 1857.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a report on Central American affairs.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill of the Union on the Invalid Pension bill.

Mr. Granger said that the administration, by their extravagance and folly, had increased the expenditures 18 or \$19,000,000 annually, while the revenue has run down 20 or \$20,000,000. One part of the army is surrounded by snow and the Mormons, another is playing second fiddle to slavery in Kansas, and the remainder are now fighting for glory and Billy Bowlegs. (Laughter.)

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., thought the President had arrived at a lame and impotent conclusion in declaring that the monetary evils of the country proceeded from the bank suspensions. While hard money was claimed for the basis of government transactions, the Secretary of the Treasury called upon and obtained from Congress power to issue \$20,000,000 of red dog and wild cat money.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the arrival of the Steamer Europa we hear the following intelligence from Europe which will be of general interest.

INDIA. The semi-monthly mail from India, arrived at Suva on the 1st of January, with later dates from Calcutta and Bombay.

Gen. Havelock died on the 25th of November of dysentery; brought on by exposure and anxiety.

On the 7th of November an engagement took place near Cawnpore, between Gen. Windham's division and the Gualior mutineers, in which the British troops were repulsed with the loss of the tents of three regiments, 2,000 in number, which were burnt by the English. The 6th regiment is reported to have been nearly cut up in the encounter. The Gualior mutineers numbered more than 8,000 men, completely organized and equipped.

Sir Colin Campbell hearing of the disaster, quitted Lucknow for Cawnpore. On the 7th of December, he came up with the Gualior mutineers, and totally defeated them, capturing 16 guns, 24 carriages, and an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., and the whole of their baggage.

British loss in this action was insignificant, only one officer being killed.

All the women and children sickened from Lucknow, had arrived in safety at Allahabad.

The official report of the defence of Lucknow is published, and shows that the privation endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, was fearful.

GREAT BRITAIN. Operations were resumed upon the Levianth on the 5th inst., with success, the vessel moved several feet. The proceedings were continued daily up to the departure of the Europa, the progress each day amounting to about ten feet. The evening before the Europa sailed, the ship had only sixty-four feet more to be moved.

It is understood that a bill authorizing the East India Company to raise a loan in England, will be introduced immediately upon the assembling of Parliament.

FRANCE. Mlle. Rachel, the great tragedienne, died July 2 at her estate at Cannes. Her professional performances were those which took place in the United States.

Great increase of confidence in commercial circles in Paris is reported.

SPAIN. The España of Madrid, in the course of a long article on the President Buchanan message, expresses the opinion that the Spanish government will continue firm in its refusal to give satisfaction to the United States in the affair of the Dorado, since no insult had been committed, and that it will energetically reject the insulting proposition relative

OXFORD, ME.

WE command you to attach the
tate of WILLIAM WARDWELL
ham, in the County of — and Stat-
chusetts, to the value of seventy-five
summon the said William Wardwell,
be found within your precinct.) to ap-
our Justice of our District Court for
District, next to be holden at Paris,
for our County of Oxford, on the seco-
nd of November, A. D. 1850, then and
said Court to appear, unless he shall

fifty-seven dollars and two cents, according to the bill, and the defendant, who was then, promised, pay the same to the plaintiff on demand.
 From Nov. 1840, to July 1850.
 Wm. Wardwell, Jr.
 To A. Abbot B. G.
 For sawing 28,511 feet of Lumber
 Houses and Timber, &c.
 The plaintiff, as before requested, the said debt but said said debt but neglects and has not paid.
 To the damage of said Plaintiff, &c.
 (The sum of twenty-five dollars, which said Plaintiff claims to be due to him by said Defendant, and have you the jury, say, says therein.
 The case of *ASPHEN G. COLE, Esq.*, was tried the twenty-ninth day of October, in our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty.
 WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.
 State of Maine.
 OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court.
 Term Term, 1857.
 And it is now appearing to the Court that said debt is due to said Plaintiff, and has not been paid, and the plaintiff has no amount, signed, or attested by the

in last no notice of the publicity of the order by the Court that the said Plaintiff should deposit with the Court the cost of Defendant of the publicity of causing an attested copy of this writ, or of Court thereon, to be published three times in *The Oxford Democrat*, printed at Paris, in said County of last of said publications to be thirty before the next term of said Court, to Paris, aforesaid, on the second Tues-

next, to the end that the said De-
then and there appear at said Court
cause, if any he be, why judgment be
rendered against him, and execution
corroborily. Attest: ALVAH BLAC
A true copy of Plaintiff's writ and of
thereon. Attest: ALVAH BLAC

STATE OF MAINE
COUNTY OF OXFORD, ss.
To the Sheriff of our County
{ L.S. } land, York, Oxford, Lincoln
Sumner, Penobscot, Har

W^E command you to attend the estate of WILLIAM WARDEWELL, in the County of ——— and County of Massachusetts, yeoman, in the value of ———— dollars; and assume the said well, (if he may be found in your presence before our Justice of our District of the Western District, next to be held within and for our said County of Oxford, Tuesday at November, A. D. 18—, at ———— o'clock, P. M., and there in our said Court to answer Chas. Darrell, of Oxford, in the Com-
mon Law, as a plea of the case for that said Wardwell at Oxford, to wit: at and the thirtieth day of October in the Lord one thousand eight hundred and ———— his proprietary note of hand of that

Yet the said Defendant, though she has not paid said sum, but neglects to do. To the damage of the said Ch. (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to be paid.

Witness, JOSEPH G. COLE, Esq.,
the twenty-sixth day of October, 1857.
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
WM. K. KIMBALL.

State of Maine,
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court,
October Term, 1857.

And now it appearing to said Court Defendant is not an inhabitant of this has no tenant, agent, or attorney there he has no notice of the pendency of the ordered by the Court that the said Plaintiff the said Defendant of the pendency of causing an attested copy of this writ, with Court thereon, to be published three coarsely in The Oxford Democrat, a printed at Paris, in said County, the tion to be thirty days at least before the said Court, to be holden at Paris, on the second Tuesday of March next, to the said Defendant, any then, and the

A true copy of Plaintiff's writ, and of
thereon Attest: ALVAH BLAC

Thomas G. Goodwin of Norfolk County, Oxford, and State of Connecticut, respectfully represents and gives this Habeas Corpus, that he was lawfully married to Jane Managony, in Manchester, England, in the month of

A. D. 1844, that since their separation your Libellant has behaved himself as a prudent and efficient husband to the said Jane; but yet the said Jane is less of her marriage covenant and without provocation, wholly deserts Thomas G. Goodwin, and has ever month of June, A. D. 1849, wholly refused to live with him, but has been known; and your Libellant further sh

came from Country in the month of 1848, for the purpose of establishing business, and with the consent of his Jane, and according to a maternal agreement him and the said Jane, he sent her to come to this country in the month of 1849, at which time she had agreed to come to this country if he should mean necessary to meet her expenses yet wholly regardless of this agreement refused to come, and since the month of D. 1853, he has been unable to know her whereabouts, although he has made search for her—wherefore your Liberator that the bonds of matrimony may be

twice him and his said wife, and as it will ever pray. THOMAS G. GO
Dated at Norway, July 27, A. D. 1887.

State of Maine,
OXFORD SS.—Supreme Judicial Court,
Term, 1887.

And now it appearing to the Court that Respondent is not an inhabitant of this State; she has no notice of the pending Libel; It is ordered by the Court that he forthwith notify the said Respondent of the

of this Label, by causing an attested copy with this Order of Court thereon, to be three weeks successively in The Official newspaper printed at Paris, in said last of said publications to be thirty days before the next Term of said Court, at Paris, aforesaid, on the second

March next, to the end that the said
may then and there appear at said Court
cause, if any she has, why the prayer
beliant should not be granted.
Attest: ALVAH BLAC
A true copy of the Libel and Ord
thereon. Attest: ALVAH BLAC
B. T. BABBITT'S DE
S. L. C. R. A. T.

It is prepared entirely different from ours. All the deleterious matter of such a manner as to produce bread, all kinds of cake, without containing a Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked by producing wholesome results. Even if Saleratus is turned to gas and passes the bread or biscuit while baking, nothing remains but common salt, water

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that it is entirely different from
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take the old paper with you, and be-
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rections for making Seidlitz Powders; will accom-
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