

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 10.

PARIS, ME.,

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 20.

## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED 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.

### Birds.

The destruction of the small birds for a few years past, by idlers and vagabonds, has been a matter of regret, to all our intelligent agriculturists, in particular, because such men know these birds are among the farmers' best friends. They destroy an amount of insects destructive to vegetation which cannot be estimated. We are therefore highly pleased to find our legislature, at its session just closed, has put the following law on our statute books. Let it be rigidly enforced.

SECTION 1. If any person shall, between the first day of March and the first day of July, take, kill or destroy any of the birds called larks, robins, partridges, woodpeckers or sparrows; or shall within the time aforesaid, sell, buy or have in his possession any of the aforesaid birds, taken or killed as aforesaid, he shall forfeit for every such bird, the sum of one dollar, to be recovered by complaint before any Justice of the Peace, one half for the complainant and the other half to the use of the town where the offense is committed.

SECT. 2. If any person shall shoot at or kill any of the birds mentioned in the preceding section, upon lands not owned or occupied by himself, and without license from the owner or occupant thereof, at any time between the first day of March and the first day of September, he shall forfeit for every such bird, the sum of one dollar, to be recovered by complaint before any Justice of the Peace, one half for the complainant and the other half to the use of the town where the offense is committed.

### Rev. E. A. Buck.

It will be seen by reference to another column, that the gentleman and his worthy lady have been greeted by their friends with a surprise party. These are very pleasant occasions when they are the representatives of what really exists, as we have no doubt it was in this case. We like to hear of such items of news, no matter what religious sect may be represented.

### New York Steamers.

We would call the attention of our readers to the change in the rates of fare, which will be found in the advertisement of Emory & Fox in another column. These steamers have a good reputation; but we have no personal knowledge of them. At the present low rate of fare, we should think they must receive a fair share of the travel between Portland and New York. We think, should we have occasion to visit New York, we should try a trip by water, wind and weather being favorable.

### Quantity of Seed Per Acre.

The annexed table is from the Ohio Farmer, and will prove a useful reference to farmers:

Wheat,	1 1/4 to 2 bushels.
Barley,	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 "
Oats,	2 to 4 "
Rye,	1 to 2 "
Buckwheat,	3/4 to 1 1/2 "
Millet,	1 to 1 1/2 "
Indian Corn,	1 to 2 "
Peas,	2 to 3 "
Beans,	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 "
Hemp,	1 to 1 1/2 "
Flax,	1 1/2 to 2 "
Timothy,	12 to 24 quarts.
Mustard,	8 to 20 "
Herb grass,	12 to 16 "
Flat turnip,	2 to 3 pounds.
Red clover,	10 to 16 "
White clover,	3 to 4 "
Kentucky blue grass,	10 to 15 "
Orchard grass,	20 to 30 "

The quantity per acre, when planted in rows or drills, is about thus:

Broom corn,	1 to 1 1/2 bu.
Beans,	1 1/2 to 2 "
Peas,	1 1/2 to 2 "
Onions,	4 to 5 pounds.
Carrots,	2 to 2 1/2 "
Parsnips,	4 to 5 "
Beets,	4 to 6 "

To RAISE EXTRA EARLY POTATOES. Cover the bottom of several shallow boxes with six inches of equal parts of stable manure and loam and put any early variety of potatoes over the surface two or three inches apart; then cover them with six inches of the compost. Nail slats or an open cover over the top, and bury in the side of a fermenting manure heap, the warmth of which will soon start the potatoes into growth. If the heat should be too great, remove a portion of the manure from the top, and admit air inside the box. When the weather will allow planting out, remove the boxes, which will contain a mass of roots and whitish colored stalks. Leave them in the open air for a few days to harden off, and having watered them copiously, take out the potatoes with as much earth as possible, undisturbed about the roots already formed, and transplant in rows. You will then have potatoes at least two or three weeks earlier than when planted at first in the open grounds. The middle or latter part of March will be a proper season for putting them in the compost heap in this latitude.

A late American editor who has gone over to the locofoco side of politics, complains of "a violent pain in the left auricle of the heart." Perhaps he has too much on that side. [Louisville Journal.]

For The Oxford Democrat.

### Surprise Party.

On Friday eve last, between the hours of seven and eight, the occupants of Bethel Hill parsonage, found their premises suddenly and completely invaded. Before they could fairly collect their thoughts, so as to know whether they were at home or abroad, awake or asleep, some one hundred hands, chiefly youthful, were extended to them, and as many cheerful, familiar faces shone around them.

Flour by the barrel was landed by the young men in the kitchen. Honey, fresh from the maples of our hills, was set upon the table, also pork and apples, both fresh and dried, and pumpkins sweet; moreover, for the little folks, clothing, some ready-made, and material for more, yarn, &c., while in a dish used for circulating round the room, there has since been found paper and hard currency to the amount of twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents. That there might be no mistake as to the reality of the presence of those who had thus suddenly appeared, they soon began to discourse sweet music after the order of Farrington's best. The echoes of it are still lingering in grateful ears.

That these kind friends, when that innumerable company shall appear to surprise the world, of which Christ shall take the lead, although confused at first, may yet find in this Leader a friend known and tried, and all his glorious retinue to be those in whose company they shall forever rejoice, is the earnest prayer of the thankful occupants of the Parsonage.

E. A. & E. R. W. B.

### Cultivation of Asparagus.

In answer to several inquiries, we give the following on the cultivation of asparagus from Schenck's Gardener's Text book:

The seed—once sown, sufficient for nine or ten hundred plants—is to be sown in rows, in drills sixteen inches apart, early in the spring—say from about the middle of March to the beginning of April, due regard being had to the forwardness of the season. If you have no drill-rake with the teeth set at that distance apart, you can mark out the bed with the rake intended for eight inch drills, and in sowing pass over every other one. Cover the seed about an inch and a half deep. If the weather continues dry, the ground ought to be covered with brush or straw during the middle of the day, until germination takes place. Or, water may be frequently applied in small quantities, until the same end is accomplished. When the young plants are a few inches high, they must be thinned out to distances of six or eight inches in the drill. The surface should be kept open and free from weeds. By the middle or latter part of November, remove the withered stalks, by cutting them down close to the ground, and then cover the bed with two inches of rotten dung, overlaid by coarse stable litter. This protection not only saves the roots from being injured by the frost, but secures a vigorous growth during the next summer.

In the following spring, preparations should be early made for transplanting. This will be performed in March or April, just after the buds start, and before they are far advanced. Plants may remain in the seed-bed for one, two and three years, but they seldom succeed when moved after that period. We think that, all things considered, the best time for the operation is when they are one year old, and here give directions based upon that opinion. The most suitable soil is a fresh, sandy loam, deep and mellow, but lying on a dry substratum. The situation should be open to the sun, and free from the injurious influences of trees or large shrubs. For a family of moderate size, a surface of eight or nine square rods is generally thought sufficient large, as it can be made to afford one hundred shoots every day through the cutting season. Spade it thoroughly to the depth of three feet, and intimately mix with it a large quantity of well-rotted dung or sea-weed. It will be recollected that the natural asparagus grown on a poor, sandy beach, is a very different vegetable from that produced in a highly cultivated garden; indeed, the productiveness and sweetness of the shoots depend altogether upon the fertility of the soil. In addition to this application of dung, it will be a good way to add about fifty lbs. of salt to a bed of the size above mentioned. It has been well observed by some writers, that this preparation of the ground in the outset, is of more importance than the after management. After being thus spaded and manured, the plot may be laid out into beds four feet wide, with alleys of eighteen inches or two feet.

When the plants discover the first indications of growth, take them up carefully from the seed-bed by means of a fork, and suffer them to be exposed to the air as little as possible. They may be placed in a small basket of sand, and covered with a mat. The delicate fibrous roots are apt to get entangled if handled roughly, and thereby cause the loss of much time in effecting a separation without doing them injury. Stretch the line lengthwise of the bed, about one foot from the edge, and open with the spade a V-shaped trench, six or eight inches deep. The side next the line should be nearly perpendicular, against which the plants are to be set, at distances of twelve or fourteen inches, with the crowns about two inches below the surface. Draw the roots out regularly in the shape of a fan, and steady them in their places by a little dirt, until the trench can be filled up by the rake. After one row is planted, and the ground has been smoothly levelled, open a second trench in the same manner, a foot distant from the first. The bed will thus hold three rows of plants.

Rake the surface even, and bring all the small stones into the alleys, for removal in the wheelbarrow. In a dry season, water may be frequently applied with advantage. By an occasional use of the hoe, you will prevent the admission of weeds, which, in addition to their unsightly appearance, are of decided injury to the roots. Keep the edges of the bed trimmed even; and never tread upon it, as its narrow width renders that unnecessary. For economy of room, a few cabbages may be grown in the alleys; but lettuce and radish seed ought never to be sown among the asparagus plants, to rob the soil of what rightfully belongs to them alone. [Country Gent.]

### Leached Ashes for Manure.

We are fully aware how much public opinion has changed with regard to the value of leached ashes as a manure, but at the same time have reason to believe that large quantities of it are suffered to be wasted, and that, even within the circle of our intelligent readers, there are some cultivators who do not properly appreciate its value. We propose, therefore, to place before the reader the opinions and experiments of some others, to give force to what we have often stated ourselves in regard to the value of this article.

Mr. Colman, in his valuable "Report on the Agriculture of Massachusetts," in some observations relative to the value and efficacy of the manures used by the farmers of this State, says: "Ashes, leached or crude, have been applied by different individuals with various success. A farmer of high authority in Newbury states—I think leached ashes very valuable to spread on grass land; likewise for onions and grain. I use twenty or thirty cart loads a year, and give this season \$3 per load of fifty bushels." Another respectable farmer says: "he deems them of no use unless applied in conjunction with other manure, and then of great efficacy. In their application upon a rich loam to corn, both in the hill and spread round the hill at the first hoeing, I have seen no beneficial result from them."

The question naturally arises here, whether, if the corn had been planted on a poor loam, or on a poor gravelly soil, and a part of the crop had been treated with ashes, and a part not, there would not have been a marked difference between the two? But the ashes was applied on a rich loam that would have brought a good crop alone. That is not the best mode of testing special manures.

Judge Buel, of Albany, a man whose pen cast light upon many subjects, and whom we cannot accuse of having given currency to a single sophism, in the long course of his most arduous and philanthropic efforts to ameliorate the condition of American agriculturists, says: "leached ashes, or soap boiler's waste, which contains always a quantity of lime, I have used with advantage for wheat;" and another distinguished writer, whose labors have, like those of the individual first named, been the means of arousing and directing inquiry on many important topics, remarks: "Leached ashes I have always found to be a most genial and efficient manure. As a top-dressing for grass lands—applied at the rate of twenty five or thirty bushels per acre, according to circumstances, they are unsurpassed. They correct acidity, and sweeten the soil, and have a powerful effect in warming and improving the best time for the operation is when they are one year old, and here give directions based upon that opinion. The most suitable soil is a fresh, sandy loam, deep and mellow, but lying on a dry substratum. The situation should be open to the sun, and free from the injurious influences of trees or large shrubs. For a family of moderate size, a surface of eight or nine square rods is generally thought sufficient large, as it can be made to afford one hundred shoots every day through the cutting season. Spade it thoroughly to the depth of three feet, and intimately mix with it a large quantity of well-rotted dung or sea-weed. It will be recollected that the natural asparagus grown on a poor, sandy beach, is a very different vegetable from that produced in a highly cultivated garden; indeed, the productiveness and sweetness of the shoots depend altogether upon the fertility of the soil. In addition to this application of dung, it will be a good way to add about fifty lbs. of salt to a bed of the size above mentioned. It has been well observed by some writers, that this preparation of the ground in the outset, is of more importance than the after management. After being thus spaded and manured, the plot may be laid out into beds four feet wide, with alleys of eighteen inches or two feet."

We have often witnessed the good effects which Judge Buel describes, and not only on grass lands, by which we suppose he means mowing lands, but on pastures which had become greatly impoverished, and even partially covered with moss.

In the Farmer's Cabinet an intelligent correspondent observes: "Of all things to make grass grow, ashes best; this you may depend upon, for I have tried it often, and it has never failed yet. Collect as much of it as you can, the more the better, and spread it over your grounds, and see if I am not correct in my assertions."

A writer in the Farmers' Journal, observes: "I do not see wood ashes very often spoken of as a manure, in our agricultural papers. I am inclined to think that they are not valued so highly as they deserve. I have had a pretty favorable opportunity for observing their effects. In my boyhood, a soap-boiling establishment was set up in the neighborhood in which my father lived, in which large quantities of wood ashes were used. The man who carried it on had a farm of about a hundred acres, which, under a faulty system of management, had got very much run out, and the owner was getting every year more and more in debt. After he commenced soap-boiling, there being little demand for his leached ashes, he applied them liberally to his land, and soon, from being one of the poorest, his farm became decidedly the most productive in the town. His crops repeatedly obtained the premiums at the County cattle shows. I think I never knew so great a change produced on a farm in so short a time. It was a subject of general and admiring observation. By the increased productiveness of his farm, added to the profits of his soap-boiling, he soon freed himself from his pecuniary embarrassments, and at his death he left to his children not only a farm free from all incumbrances, and in a high state of cultivation, but also considerable other property which he had accumulated. The soil of the farm was light, inclining to sandy."

With these facts before us, and many others which are constantly occurring, it would seem that sufficient evidence has been accumulated to convince the most skeptical

minds on this subject. In our travels through the State we frequently see piles of brush and rubbish of various sorts, carried away from the fields to the roadside or other uncultivated spots, and there burned, thus two errors are committed; first in the loss occasioned by not burning upon fallow land, or land that is intended to be plowed, and secondly, by fertilizing in a high degree the roadside, and stimulating it to produce thistles and burdocks, which shall annually scatter their seeds broadcast over the contiguous fields. There is room yet for considerable more head work on the farm! [New England Farmer.]

### Seasonable Hints.

The Vegetable Garden claims the very earliest attention. Just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, so that it can be worked, a place should be provided in the warmest, driest part of the garden, sheltered from the cold wind, by a tight fence, if possible, for Early Peas. Sow in drills, two inches deep, the rows running east and west, if possible. If compelled to plant in an exposed situation, the rows may be protected by a wide board, placed on edge, on the north side. Sometimes we have placed panes of glass in front of the board, with very good effect. The Early Kent is a good pea, and can be obtained at all seed stores. Early potatoes should be planted as soon as the peas are sown. The Early June is a good common early kind, and can be bought in almost any neighborhood. Every one who pretends to have a vegetable garden, should aim to have Peas and New Potatoes, fit for the table, in this section, by about the 20th of June. This we have not failed to do in many years. The next thing will be to sow seeds for transplanting such as cabbage, cauliflower, celery and tomatoes, unless these have been provided for in the hot bed. Lettuce should be sown about the first thing, as frost will not injure the plants, but Radishes should not be sown until the ground becomes warm enough to cause a rapid growth, as they are hard and worthless when they become stunted. A dressing of coal ashes is a great improvement to the radish bed. Spinach should be sown for early greens as early as possible, and a bushel or two of Swede Turnips, if planted in drills, will furnish a good supply of fine, tender greens, and can be removed early enough for a late crop.

As soon as the hard frosts are over, the Asparagus beds should be put in good order, by forking in the manure, and raking them off nicely. The covering, too, should be removed from the strawberry beds. The old canes of raspberries should be cut away, and the young ones cut back and tied up. If the new canes are strong, they may be cut back to about four feet in length, but if weak, should be cut shorter. When plants have grown in one place for several years, a good many canes will be produced from one plant or stool. In this case the weakest should be cut out, allowing only four or five of the strongest to remain, and these must be cut back to four feet. The common plan of training is simply to tie the canes together, around a stake, about 18 inches from the ground, so that they may spread at the top. Another plan is to place stakes in the ground, and then attach wire or tarred rope to them. The canes are then spread and fastened to the wire or rope. Still another plan is to have two parallel rows of stakes, with wire or rope, and about two feet apart. On one of these is trained the bearing canes, and on the other the young canes that will bear next year. In training, the objects to be kept in view are sufficient light and air for the fruit, and convenience in picking.

Currants, gooseberries, and all such things that make an early growth, should be transplanted as soon as possible. In the flower garden and ornamental grounds, work can commence as soon as the earth becomes settled after frost. The sooner turf is laid the better. All road making, grading, &c., should be got out of the way before active operations commence. We might give many more hints, but these will suggest others to every thinking gardener. [Rural New Yorker.]

### Improving Worn Out Lands.

An experiment, which has just been made known to us, in the improvement of an old worn out grass field in a neighboring County, we must speak of to our good readers. A gentleman who a year or two since had seen the operation and effects of a sub-soil plow in a distant State, thought he would try what could be done with a field of his own; so he sent off and purchased one of these farm implements and had it put in requisition on the said field. The field in question was poor and worn out—literally exhausted so as to be hardly capable of producing a scanty, stunted growth of wire grass and "poverty weed;" he first plowed with a surface plow, following with a sub-soil plow to the depth of twenty inches or more; the whole field consisting of some three acres was treated. It was then dressed with guano and the phosphates thoroughly, according to book proof of the experience and practice of those who had given light on the subject, and planted to corn and potatoes.

The result in the crop was beyond expectation, and wholly without a parallel in the neighborhood. Such corn and potatoes as did grow were a matter of astonishment to all who saw the field during the progress of its growth or in harvest time. We are sorry our informant has given us no figures of the bushels of the crop, though he substantially vouches the truth, and we feel assured of the facts he has related. [Piscataquis Observer.]

## MISCELLANY.

### THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS.

BY EDGAR L. HAMMOND.

It was a plainly-furnished, poor-looking apartment in a small house in the outskirts of the city; and yet, plainly-furnished and poor-looking as it was, this room served as parlor, sitting-room and kitchen, all in one, to those who, until a few months since, had never dreamed of the ills of poverty. It had a single occupant, a pale, sad, anxious looking, but still beautiful woman, of some thirty-five years, clad in black garments, the robes of widowhood. She was fair, and slender, and delicate; her white, well-kept hands showed her unused to toil; but, in the light of the sunset, she was stitching patiently and earnestly away upon some coarse, heavy work, ill-fitted for those slight fingers; work such as is found in plenty in close-piled warehouses, by starving seamstresses, but for which is received a pittance that is but the mockery of remuneration, that scarce serves to keep soul and body together. Work, over which any shed bitter, bitter tears of despair and heart-anguish, by strained and toil-worn eyes, that must not close above their labor, even though midnight overtakes them, and the dawn still find them plying their task, lest the morrow's bread be wanting, and a more terrible fate shall come.

But Emily Selden, though her tired heart might well give way, dared not weep those tears that many another weep, pursuing tasks like this. They must be kept back, they were a dangerous luxury, and she had a struggle before her that they would not help. Six months since, in the capital of a distant State, her husband had been a rich and prosperous merchant; but the tide of fortune has its turns for all, and the man who called himself wealthy, wealthy though he might be that day, was a beggar the next. Then the poverty-stricken family, the father, mother, and their one boy came here in the hope of a change. There came a change. There came a change indeed, in the guise of death, that took away the main stay of that little band, and left the mother and her son alone to battle with their fate, strangers as they were, in a strange land. They had lived, and that was all, since then, and now their slender means, the little sum that Mrs. Selden had left after her husband's funeral, was entirely exhausted.

For many days back young Harry Selden, a boy of fourteen, had been seeking employment. His mother was glad to obtain even the wretched occupation that engaged her now; but every anxious effort had been unavailing, and upon the miserable sum she earned so painfully, it was impossible to subsist. What were they to do?

To-night, Harry Selden, after a day of weary, heart-breaking, fruitless search for work, came home tired and despairing, his frank, ingenuous young face betraying his sad feelings. His mother's anxious countenance questioned him concerning his success, as she put aside her work to welcome the weary lad; but she saw only disappointment in his dark eyes, and her heart sank.

"No better fortune to day than yesterday, mother," he said, with a half sigh. "No one wants a clerk, no one a salesman. No one wants even an errand-boy." He smiled a half bitter smile as he said it.

"Did you ask to be that, Harry?" Was the mother to be blamed that a secret pain filled her heart as she asked the question? Her handsome, high-bred, delicate boy—Edward Selden's son, of whom he had been so proud, an errand-boy? She hoped for something a little better. But Harry himself checked the rising feeling of humiliation that, for an instant, possessed the breast of each. He was very young, and had both pride and ambition; but he had a liberal share of strong good sense, as well; and he saw that pride and poverty, in his case, must not interfere with each other.

"Yes, I asked for that, mother!" he said, quietly and seriously; his voice had longer the sarcastic tone of the previous moment. "For I could get no other situation, and I thought that would be better than nothing; but not even that was to be had."

He sighed again, unconsciously, as he concluded. The sigh echoed faintly from his mother's lips as she turned hopelessly away. Even more than usual trouble sat upon her brow to-night. The boy's attention was drawn sorrowfully to her unquiet countenance.

"What has happened since I went away—anything, mother?" he asked. "Surely, nothing new in the way of misfortune has befallen us?"

"Mrs. Gray came up this morning, and asked for the rent;" his mother's voice trembled as she said it: "it is due two weeks now. She must have it to-morrow, or at least a part of it. It is four dollars, and we have not a half a dollar in the world, Harry!"

She turned away again, with the tear that would rise now, choking her utterance; and Harry covered his face with his hands, in utter despair. But it was only for a moment, he would not give way long.

The first waking thought of each presenting to them, bare and harsh, the reality of their almost destitute state, and the debt which they had no means of paying, neither could speak a light hearted word. Their prospect was one of desolation and dread. What was there—who was there, to keep them from starvation? For it seemed rapidly coming to that.

The boy went out that morning with a heavy heart; with the debt he and his mother owed to Mrs. Gray following him like a spectre. Slowly he walked along the streets, looking with an almost despairing glance about him, in what seemed truly the vain hope of seeing some place where he should be likely to find employment.

With his attention wandering from the path before him, a sudden stumble over some obstacle in the way warned him to heed his steps. Recovering himself, he beheld a huge pile of wood lying on the sidewalk, and the stick which had caused him to stumble rolling off into the street. At the same time the shrill voice of a bustling maid-servant was heard in the doorway of the house he was passing, scolding smartly because "that stupid tea-master" had left the load of wood lying there, and brought no one to saw it; and there was nothing to make a fire to get dinner. Her mistress came along, and in her turn viewed the load of wood upon the sidewalk.

"Something must be done, Ellen," she said. "It must not be left lying there at any rate. Who can we get to saw it?"

It was no wonder that she was a little astonished, to behold a handsome, bright-eyed lad of some sixteen years, neatly clad, though with garments a little thread-bare, step forward, saying, half eagerly, and yet with evident hesitancy, "Madam, if you wish, I will do it."

His voice trembled as he uttered these words. He seemed to grow pale as he awaited her answer.

She regarded him with curiosity and surprise. "You?" she said, involuntarily aloud, and with an accent of perplexed astonishment.

A burning blush covered the boy's brow for a moment, then faded away.

"Yes, madam," he answered.

She looked at him still, unable to reconcile the boy's appearance with his strange request. He was nothing less than a gentleman's son, and he offered to saw her wood! But he was waiting; and suppressing her astonishment, she answered:

"I should be very glad to have it done, if you are willing—and able. You will find it hard work, I am afraid. Ellen, bring the saw and the rest of the things from the cellar."

It was done. She told the boy he might throw the wood through the cellar window, which the maid had opened, then went in and shut the door.

Harry Selden's face burned again, as he took the saw in his hand, and that hand trembled like a leaf. But a moment, and he resolutely shook off the strange sensation his novel position led him to experience. "Nonsense!" he said to himself, "what a coward! No indeed! I am going to carry Mrs. Gray a portion of her rent money this afternoon."

He set out bravely to perform his task. It was a strange one, but he had watched men doing this work, hundreds of times. It was hard work, as he had been told, but he was not afraid of hard work, he was young and strong. It would take him a long time, but he would be willing to work twice as long for the reward he should gain. He was only too glad to be permitted to do it at all. A stout, well-dressed elderly gentleman who was passing while this little scene was progressing, regarded Harry with curious and attentive looks. In the boy's gentlemanly, yet impoverished appearance, his eagerness to obtain this employment, humble as it was, and in the hot, evanescent blush, manifesting a brief feeling of shame, overcome by a strong will, and a truly sensible mind, he read Harry's story.

"There's a lad who'll make his way in the world!" he muttered to himself as he passed along.

Meanwhile, Harry had commenced his task, and though he handled it somewhat awkwardly, so that it gave him the greater trouble, he persevered and made tolerable progress. After a while the saw no longer caught in the wood, and jerked, and stood still, but ran smoothly along, and began to give some satisfaction. Sick after sick was severed, and added to the now rapidly growing pile down in the cellar. The labor was fatiguing, and Harry's arms ached; but he worked on.

Three hours passed away, and he plied his task with an unwearied determination, there came along again the old gentleman of the morning. He halted, and looked steadily at the boy.

"You are working hard there, my lad," he observed.

"Rather—yes, sir," Harry answered, speaking quietly, but slightly coloring.

"Not doing it for amusement, eh?" he said.

"Hardly, sir," answered Harry, gently and respectfully; "no, not for amusement, certainly, but from necessity!"

"That same necessity is something of a tyrant! I have found it so myself. But your father might have hired a man to do his work," said the old man, pretending to be ignorant of the true state of affairs.

"You ought to be at school."

"It is not my father who lives here, sir," said Harry; "the people are strangers to me, and they hired me, as they would have hired any one else. I needed work, and was seeking for it."

He said all this quietly and straight-forwardly, too manly to feel false shame because of his position.

"O,—ah, yes—yes—yes! I comprehend now," said the old gentleman, nodding his head several times. "So you were looking for work? Well, but you might have found employment of a higher grade than this, I should say?"

"I should have liked something different, of course, sir. I tried, and tried very earnestly, too, for several weeks, to get a place in an office, or store, or something of the kind; but there were too many applicants already."

"All the places filled, eh? Well, even in that case, a good recommendation may do wonders. Had you no wealthy friend to help you?"

"None, sir. I am a stranger in this city." This answer called two or three fresh questions from the old gentleman, which drew from Harry the history of his family fortunes and misfortunes; to this account his auditor listened with the deepest attention. There were very few with whom the lad would have been so frank, but there was something in the countenance of his questioner, so much of kindness, of interest and sympathy in that and in his manner of questioning, that Harry's confidence was at once gained. The old gentleman heard him to the end, and then seemed to fall into thought. Soon, however, he roused himself from his reverie.

"You're a very interesting history, my lad," he said. "You have truly fallen in to sad circumstances; the exertions you have made to extricate yourself are truly creditable. But there are not many who in your place, would be willing to push these exertions so far; scarce one who would not consider himself degraded by doing what you are doing now. They would be ashamed to do it. How is it with you?"

"I do not feel myself degraded, sir," was Harry's quiet, respectful, yet dignified reply. "I am not ashamed of an honorable employment. I do not like it, it is true—this wood-sawing; but it is an honest occupation at least, and as for those who would sneer at it, their opinion would not trouble me, for I should not for one moment think it worth caring for."

Harry, continuing his task, did not see the expression of pleasure that the declaration of these independent sentiments caused to light up in the countenance of his hearer. But the old gentleman made no observation, concerning them. However, after a moment's silence he said:

"So, my boy, you would like something different from this to do? Some occupation more congenial to your tastes? I think I may do something for you," said the old gentleman, watching Harry narrowly as he made this proposition, "if you will put on your jacket, and throw aside these tools, and go with me to my office."

Harry had looked suddenly up, with an eager face, and half suspended his task at these delightful words.

"You are very good indeed," he said, smiling brightly. Here, however, his glance turned, as he betwought himself at that moment, to the work upon which he was engaged. The smile half-faded from his face, lost in a thoughtful and slightly anxious look. "But, sir," he continued, "much as I should like to, I cannot go, just now, anywhere. I have engaged to saw this wood, and I must not leave it until it is finished. You see, however, it is more than half done, already. I should be very glad to see you this afternoon, or in the evening if you please."

"You consider yourself bound, then, to finish what you have engaged to do?" queried the old gentleman, without answering this last remark directly.

"O, yes, sir," answered Harry, in a subdued, yet somewhat surprised and anxious tone, "certainly I do."

The gentleman slightly smiled, a smile of secret satisfaction at the result of his clever test of Harry's principles.

"Well, well, my lad," he said, cheerfully, "go on with your work, finish it up well and then go home. And instead of your coming to see me, I will come and see you this evening at eight o'clock. Let me write down your address, if you please."

And he took a pocket-book and pencil from his pocket.

Harry told him the street and the number; the old gentleman noted both, put up the book and pencil, and then gave him his card to Harry.

"And now," he said, with a



amination of his qualifications for the office of merchant's clerk.

The day after, he was at his desk in the counting-room of Mr. R., engaged at a salary sufficient to support himself and his mother comfortably; the first quarter being paid in advance. The rooms at Mrs. Gray's were abandoned, and a small but pretty house taken, situated in a pleasant neighborhood.

This was the beginning of Harry's good fortune. The good impressions which he and his employer had received of each other at their first meeting, were strengthened and confirmed as time went by, and the merchant learned to prize his clerk, and the clerk his master. A few years from the time of his engagement there, Harry became a partner in the business; and at the present day, is one of the richest merchants in the city of his adoption.

## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, APRIL 9, 1858.

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WM. A. PIDGIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Advertisements inserted on reasonable terms; the proprietors not being responsible for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

For S. R. NILES, (successor to R. Palmer), Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Seelye's Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates required by it.

For S. M. PATTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 122 Nassau St., New York, are our duly authorized agents for procuring subscriptions, forwarding advertisements, and receiving payments.

Payment for all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

Communications should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat," Paris, Me.

Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

### LOCAL AGENTS.

W. B. LAPHAM, M.D., Paris, Me.  
HENRY UPTON, Norway.  
JOSEPH LINSLEY, Denmark.  
DAVID DEAR, Hiram.  
M. K. MAYNARD, Hiram.  
G. G. STACEY, Porter.  
J. S. POWERS, Fryeburg.  
S. B. HICKS, Brownfield.  
C. E. HARRIS, Norway.  
THOMAS FARRINGTON, Norway.  
JOSEPH BARROWS, Hiram.

### CLIPPING.

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

One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and Harper's Magazine, one year, for \$3.50

Oxford Democrat and Life Illustrated, for one year, for \$2.00

Oxford Democrat and Philosophical Journal, one year, for \$1.50

Oxford Democrat and Water Cure Journal, one year, for \$1.50

Payment must be made in advance, in all cases. We are also prepared to receive subscriptions to Emerson's Magazine. See advertisement in another column.

### Removal of Judge Loring.

A Mr. Loring, holding the office of Judge of Probate, in one of the Counties in Massachusetts, has been removed by Governor Banks. The people of that State have a law upon their statute books providing that no slave catching Commissioner under the U. S. Government, shall hold an office under the State Government. The Legislature addressed the Governor, requesting the removal of Judge Loring, upon these grounds, and it has been done. It will be recalled that an alleged fugitive slave was, a few years since brought before Judge Loring, and that after a hearing he sent him into slavery not back into slavery, because there was no sufficient proof put into the case, that he ever was a slave or had fled from that kind of servitude. All legal men who heard the testimony in that case, agreed that it was far from being sufficient, in their opinions, to warrant Loring in delivering him up to the merciless bloodhounds then after him. The act of Loring was an outrage, an insult to the North, and an unwarrantable aggression upon the personal liberty of the citizen. We do not say he acted corruptly; we only re-state what appeared in nearly every public journal at the time, in all New England. We well remember the excited state of public opinion at the time, and the almost universal disapproval of the decision of Loring in delivering up Burns, upon the evidence before him. We are well aware that the black democratic journals strongly condemn the course of Gov. Banks in the removal of Loring, and many republican papers follow in their wake, expressing many regrets that the thing has been done. As for ourselves, we honestly believe Gov. Banks did right in removing Judge Loring. We thank him for it. At the present important crisis in our political history we don't believe any good is to be gained, by a timid, time-serving course of policy. The Fugitive Slave Law has been declared unconstitutional, by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and many of the best legal minds in the country concur in that opinion. If the law is constitutional (which we never have believed,) it is a barbarous, cruel, odious statute. The people of the Free States want it, they abhor it for good and sufficient cause. If men in the North, who have been entrusted by our State governments with high and honorable offices, will consent to act as slave catching commissioners and upon doubtful evidence send men, women and children, who have committed no offense, either against the laws of God or man, back into the hands of Southern slavery, to drag out a life worse than death itself, we have no fears to shed at their removal. Above all things, we want no such men for judges. If the people of the Free States want to be respected, they must first learn to respect themselves. Let the people of the South do their own slave catching, and if, when they come among us, prowling round to kidnap, steal and carry off our own citizens, we have doughfaces mean and dirty enough to give them "aid and comfort," then let the people mark them, brand them with the infamy they deserve. If we have men in the Free States, so lost to all sense of justice, so inhuman, and depraved as to be willing and

even volunteer to help Southern bloodhounds, kidnap and carry off American citizens who have violated no law, committed no offense, and whose only criminality consist in having an African skin, we would have a Northern community too hot a place for them to live. Such mercenary creatures should be treated as traitors and outlaws. If Northern men, when speaking upon these things, want to talk about a miserable time serving policy, and play a sort of "hide and go seek game" with Southern negro traders, they can do it; but we most respectfully decline being placed in that category.

### The Lecompton Swindle Defeated in the House.

It is with joyful feelings, that we announce to our readers that this bill of abominations was last week defeated in the House, by the decisive vote of 120 to 112, a majority of eight. Glory enough for one day. Every member of the House, excepting Mr. Caruthers of Missouri, who was detained by sickness, was present and voted. This result was brought about by a union of the Republicans, Douglas Democrats, and some half dozen South Americans, upon an amendment similar in character to the one offered by Mr. Crittenden in the Senate. It provided that Kansas should be admitted as a State; that the Lecompton Constitution should be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the territory; if a majority voted for it, it should be their constitution; if against it, then a new constitutional convention should be called, a constitution formed and ratified by a vote of the people. With the substitution of this amendment for the original bill it passed the House and has gone back to the Senate. Taking all things into the account this result is a glorious victory. In spite of all the deluging influences of this corrupt national administration, in spite of their threats, bribes and bullying, a majority of the House has stood firm as a rock. And we now begin to believe they will stand, and that this monstrous of all frauds, that ever was attempted to be forced upon a free people, has received its death blow. Thank God, there are some men in the black democracy in Congress, who will not be bribed. We honor the men, the people will honor them. They deserve a nation's thanks for their fidelity to principle. They not only will receive the plaudits of their constituents, but of the nation. Douglas, Broderick, Harris, Hickman, Montgomery, and their associates will be gratefully remembered by a patriotic people all over the country. We must also accord all praise to that brave, patriotic grand phalanx in the Senate and House, who march under the broad Republican banner. Every man of them has proved himself a Spartan hero. Every man of them deserves, and will receive the highest encomiums of praise, at the hands of a grateful and generous constituency. Most gallantly have they fought this battle; most gallantly have they stood in the front ranks of the allied force, that has driven back the enemy and carried consternation and dismay into their ranks. The defeat of Lecompton is the salvation of the country. Again we repeat, all honor to the allied army who has achieved the victory. Let them stand firm to the end and all will be well.

### COUNTY AUDITOR.

Thos. H. Talbot, of Portland, has been recommended to the Governor as candidate for the office of Auditor in Cumberland County; and the Daily Advertiser learns that he will receive the appointment. This is an office created by the last Legislature, and the bill, when introduced into the Legislature, contained clauses creating like offices in Oxford and Androscoggin Counties. On motion of Mr. Woodbury, the portion relating to Oxford County was stricken out. In the House, when the bill came up, on motion of Mr. Hobbs, of Watford, Oxford was inserted and the bill thus passed. When it came back to the Senate, on Mr. Woodbury's motion, that body adhered to its former vote, striking out Oxford County. Some other member moved that Androscoggin be stricken out; and the bill as thus amended became a law.

### IN THIS COUNTY THE BILLS ARE USUALLY

audited by the County Attorney, and frequently receive little examination from the Commissioners. We have known the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners to sign a blank schedule, allowing the Attorney to put in what bills he chose, after the final adjournment of the Court,—thus ordering bills to be paid that they knew nothing about. Whether there has been abuse under this system, the files of the Democrat will, in a measure, show, although hardly a tide has been told.

There can be little doubt that the appointment of a man of good judgment, who should have the responsibility resting upon him alone, who should audit all the accounts, would be the means of reducing the expenses of the County twenty-five per cent.

We think we shall be sustained in this opinion by every man who has carefully examined the subject. We have never heard a single objection to the measure named, and are at a loss to know why it should have been opposed.

### COL. BENTON.

The health of the veteran Senator is now very poor. He suffers from a cancerous affection of the stomach, and now talks freely of his approaching death. His sickness does not prevent constant labor upon his great work, the condensing of the debates of Congress. He has brought the work nearly up to 1850, and with health would be able to complete it in three or four months; but his friends fear that this will never be done.

He says the only measure which the present administration has accomplished, is the survey of a route to the Pacific, which can be traveled at all seasons. The present ultra pro-slavery doctrines of Buchanan find no favor with the veteran supporter of Andrew Jackson.

### LIQUOR STILLING.

The landlord of the Stage House, impelled by some motive known best to himself, on Monday night brought into the street his whole stock of liquors, and emptied them into the gutter. The stock consisted of quite a quantity of rum, gin, brandy, whiskey and wine. We learn that he has pledged himself to keep hereafter a temperance house.

### Aroostook vs. the West.

A week or two since we published an interesting communication from our esteemed friend Col. R. T. Lurvey, upon the comparative advantages of a portion of our own territory and the far West. We hope all our friends who are infected with the western fever, will not only read that letter, but ponder well upon the plain, practical truths it enunciates.

We don't blame our young men for harboring and even cherishing a desire to go out from the old hive at home and seek their fortunes abroad; but we would counsel them before they decide to rush into the somewhat turbid stream of emigration that is now flowing West, to count the cost; look the thing all over; balance the respective good and evil that is prepondering in the scale of their prospective destiny, and then act with the same sound discretion, good judgment and wisdom that would characterize their deliberation upon other subjects. We have long felt satisfied that the delightful valley of the Aroostook would, on many accounts, be a preferable spot to many of the localities in the great West. And when we say this, we refer to that most honest of all professions—the farming interest. We have no time to enter into an argument upon this great question. Our object now is simply to call public attention to this subject. We would have our young men investigate this matter for themselves, and before they decide to leave the land of their birth, the home of their youth, the graves of their fathers, and turn their backs upon the glorious memories of their native New England, look well to the rich resources of the Dirigo State,—to the encouragements held out in her borders to such as seek a pioneer life for themselves and families, and would reap the rewards of honest industry. We rejoice that public attention is now being directed to this great subject, that many of our own citizens are anxiously laboring to develop the great natural resources of our own beloved State. Something must be done to keep our own citizens at home. We have the natural resources to make us a great and populous State,—great in wealth, learning, and all the industrial pursuits.

### THE REVIVAL.

We learn that ninety-seven persons have been converted at North Paris during the revival. The Evangelist gives the following account of matters in this country:

Fifteen persons were added to the church in Hiram and West Minot, Me., on the first Sabbath of March. On the same Sabbath, twenty-one persons were gathered in as first fruits of the harvest, by the Congregational Church in Norway Village. The good work is progressing at Albany.

At Dixfield, the number of church members has been increased during the year past, from eighteen to twenty-five. Several hopeful conversions have recently occurred at South Paris, and the day is dawning at Bethel and Norway Center.

The prayer meetings of the young men at the rooms of the Christian association, at half past 5 each afternoon, continue to be crowded. The members of this excellent Association have issued the following circular to the young men of Boston, and to their friends in the country:

"The Boston Young Men's Christian Association cordially invite you to their rooms in Tremont Temple, where, in addition to the usual social and religious privileges, there is held each day from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 o'clock P. M., a prayer meeting designed especially for young men. These meetings have been crowded, and of deep interest. The spirit of God has evidently been present, and many young men have there arisen and declared their joy in Christ and intention to live a new life. We ask the young men to come freely, and we will give them Christian fellowship and such religious counsel and aid as may be in our power."

If the parents or friends of any young man who is in Boston, desire that he should attend these meetings, and will send a note expressing that desire, giving the address of the individual, directed to C. D., box 2250, Boston he shall receive a personal invitation from some member of our Association."

### A LITTLE PLEASANT RIVALRY.

Some days since, about a dozen of the young people of So. Paris took a ride to Norway on horseback. A day or two after the call was returned by their Norway neighbors, to the number of thirty-six. This latter visit was considered a challenge by the South Paris people, and was returned by 80 horsemen. To this the Norway people responded with a cavalcade of 103. They were received by the South Paris people, headed by the So. Paris band, and went off with the expectation that they had won the field. Not so. On Wednesday, the Paris troop had increased to two hundred and four, and with this force returned the call. The Norwegians received them with three cheers, handsomely "acknowledged the corn," and furnished the whole company with refreshments. Thus matters rest for the present,—though it is calculated that, in case it should be required, a corps de reserve, of about one hundred, will be forthcoming.

### CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The State election in Connecticut took place on Monday last, and the result shows a glorious Republican victory. Connecticut is the only New England State who elected a democratic member of Congress. Last Monday demonstrated that she has repented in sackcloth and ashes for her folly. Buckingham, the Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 4000; and the Republicans make large gains both in the House and Senate. Lecompton is too large a dose for Connecticut voters.

### IT WILL BE SEEN BY CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

that a newspaper scribbler, named Shaw, was driven out of the House, on Thursday. A former resident of Oxford County, now in Washington bearing the same name, is said to "wield a facile pen." We hope he is not the one who was so disgracefully ejected.

### VOLUNTEERS FOR UTAH.

"Company A" of the first Brigade, Seventh Division, recently organized at East Machias, has tendered its services to the U. S. Government for the Utah Expedition.

### Oxford County Map.

The County Map, which was announced two years since, and which, since the disappearance of the wheelbarrow man, has been held in constant expectation, has appeared. By the politeness of Messrs. GILLETTE & HENNINGTON, the publishers, we have been favored with an early copy. To say that the expectations which we have formed, and endeavored to excite in others, through our columns, in point of accuracy, coloring and finish, are fully realized, is but justice to those concerned in getting it up. The map is five feet square. The space from top to bottom, and about two-thirds of the width, takes in the body of the Co., up to the North corner of Byron. The unincorporated territory lying North of that is represented on the West side of this portion of the map, and comes down a little below the North part of Fryeburg. Every available spot on the sides has been filled with village plans, which we regard as one of the chief points of interest in the map. We are convinced, from our personal knowledge, and the opinion of good judges, that the locations of the roads, streams, ponds, and mountains, are well represented, and what is better, the names of the principal ones are given, so that they may be easily identified, and their positions retained in the mind; and those to which several names are now attached, will hereafter have but one. The name of every resident in the Co., is given.

As an ornament for the house, or office, nothing can be found which will afford so much interest as this, and we urge those who have not subscribed to do so at once, for the publishers will order no more printed than the number required to supply those who have signified a wish to take them.

The following village plans, to several of which are added business directories, are made to fill up the space on the border usually occupied by engravings:

Andover Corner.

Bethel Hill, West Bethel, Middle Intervall, Walker's Mills.

Brownfield.

Buckfield Village, North Buckfield.

Canton Mills, Canton Point.

Denmark Corner.

Dixfield Village.

Fryeburg Corner, North Fryeburg.

Greenwood City, Locke's Mills.

Hanover.

Hartford.

Hebron.

Hiram Bridge.

Lovell Village, No. Four, Centre Lovell.

Mexico Corner.

Newry Corner.

Norway Village, Swift's Corner, Ford's Corner.

Oxford, — Cragie's Mills, Welchville, Pigeon Hill.

Paris Hill, South Paris, North Paris, West Paris.

Peru, East Peru, West Peru.

Porter Village, Kears Falls.

Rumford Corner and Point, Rumford Centre.

Stow, East Stoneham.

East Sumner, Jackson Village.

Watford Fall, Watford City.

Bryant's Pond, South Woodstock, North Woodstock, (Pinhook or Utah.)

### BUSINESS.

The Lewiston Journal indicates that business is becoming more active in that thriving village. It says: "We are looking for a fair business during the summer. Already there are signs of a revival of good times. Our streets show this, and improvements in different parts of our village attest it. We notice several buildings going up, mostly dwelling houses."

Our manufacturing corporations are generally resuming business. Both of the Bates Mills, the Hill Mill and the Lincoln Mill, are running on full time, with nearly a full complement of hands. The Woolen Mills are not running on full time. There is no prospect of the Bagging Mill starting at present. We learn from the Advocate that the disbursements of the Bates Mills for labor are now \$13,000 per month; the Hill Mill \$7,500; Lincoln Mill \$1,500. Total disbursements for labor per month of our cotton mills \$22,000. The Porter Mill, when it goes into operation, will probably disburse \$4,000 per month, making the total disbursements of our cotton mills for labor per month \$26,000. Before the financial difficulties the Bates Mills disbursed \$20,000, Hill Mill \$8,500, Lincoln Mill about \$2,000, and Bagging Mill about the same amount, making the total disbursements probably not far from \$35,000 per month.

Our foundries and machine shops are doing very little. The corn and flouring mill carried on by Mr. Bradley, is now grinding 6000 bushels per month.

ABDUCTING. We learn that a young man, named Lemmon, was tried at Bryant's Pond, on Friday last, on the charge of forcibly abducting a young girl, of 16 years, belonging in Woodstock. Lemmon was bound over in the sum of \$300 for trial at the next term of the Supreme Court, at Paris.

FOR KANSAS. We learn that a company of seven men and two ladies, left Bryant's Pond, for Kansas, last week. They go with the design of making themselves homes in the new State.

A rich joke is told in Washington, about Mr. Eli Thayer. The correspondent of the Richmond Whig says one Mr. Fitzhugh has taken him in, and entertains the hope of converting him to pro-slavery propagandist doctrines. He is reported to be already on the anxious seat. He has not gone so far as yet but that he makes a vigorous opposition to Lecompton.

BLINDFOLD CHESS. Paul Morphy, Esq., played, yesterday evening, six simultaneous games of chess without seeing the boards, and winning all! His antagonists were as strong players as our city affords, except himself, the facile princeps of cis-Atlantic players. The difficulty of this feat is almost beyond conception. When the rapidity with which the games were played on the part of Mr. Morphy is considered, it may be readily and safely concluded that the achievement is unrivaled in the annals of chess. [N. O. Courier, March 25.]

### DEMOCRATIC FINANCING.

#### REMARKS OF

Albert H. Estes, Esq., of Woodstock.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, March 25, 1858.

MR. SPEAKER: I am a firm believer that practical legislation does not always consist in numerous and long speeches, and hope the gentlemen of this House will pardon me for claiming their attention for a few moments, at the present time.

The subject before the House for investigation, itself a very peculiar character, and needs to be treated as such. A disposition has been exhibited and, I am sorry to say, practiced to too great an extent, by the Maine Democracy, for the last few years, to hinder the execution of, and finally to repudiate all that is moral and good, unless it emanated from their party, or was named democracy, no matter how sound it might be in principle, or how well it might accord with the past history of the Democratic party. The time was when this party had high aims, and was the embodiment of noble principles and was animated by the patriotic and generous impulses of the people, and the leading men were actuated by more worthy aims and purposes than the attainment of their own aggrandizement, the spoils of office, or the gratification of their personal friends, and mere selfish ambition, regardless of all consequences to the State and the nation. But all this has, after years of gradual decay, finally died out, and nothing of democracy, as it once was, is left but its shell, and this is broken and disfigured.

It is of this party and its doings, thus despoiled of its glory, emptied of every patriotic and noble and generous sentiment, and principle, gone down to the lowest depths of political infamy, the representative of the slave oligarchy and border-ruffianism, that I propose to speak. This seems a fitting time and occasion to speak on this subject, and to speak plainly, too. It is proposed to create a new office in the administration of our State affairs—a State Auditor of Accounts. Why is this innovation on past usage proposed? I answer, to correct abuses which have grown up under the past administrations of the democracy, as it has been descending to its present degenerated and loathsome position; and most of all has such a measure been precipitated upon us by the crowning rascality of the administration of 1856, known as the "Wells Dynasty." Some such measure seems absolutely necessary to protect the State Treasury from the rapacity of such a corrupt and dishonest administration, and to prevent a calamity ever again befalling the State, by any casualty, as to have the administration in the hands of such a democracy.

As a general thing, I prefer to let the "dead past bury its dead," and to leave its ashes undisturbed, especially when to disturb them can be only for the shame and confusion of living connections; but when the interest of the State and humanity demand it, I cannot refuse the duty, disagree though it be, of making open those ashes and exposing to the light of day the rottenness and corruption festering beneath.

The administration of 1856 has left a record of unprincipled recklessness, after all the efforts of its agents to conceal their tracks, unparalleled in the history of our State. That administration left the treasury bankrupt, and, in my opinion, the reputation of its like would leave the State stripped of its funds, its credit impaired if not destroyed, its property sold, and its inhabitants fleeing from their native State, made unpleasant and forbidding, not by its cold and vigorous climate, or any want of natural advantages, but by the doings of corrupt and shameless partisans in the administration of public affairs.

These men were placed in power by the people, to guard and protect the interests of the State, promote its welfare, and guard its treasury. The people supposed them honest and capable, and trusted them with their interests, and gave them a fair compensation for their services—a compensation that would satisfy honest and industrious men. How well they discharged their trust, we shall attempt to show, as a warning to future transgressors, and the reason for the appointment of an Auditor of Accounts against the State.

The man of whom I propose first to speak, and whose unscrupulous administration created as expected, the need of an auditor of accounts, is the James Walker, formerly of Lovell, Oxford County, who was Land Agent in 1856. (See Sen. Doc. No. 19.) According to the report of the Joint Standing Committee on State lands and State roads, to which was referred his account, Mr. Walker appears to be a wonderful personage, one who has a very especial regard for his own interest, without manifesting any very particular attention to those of the State. A man of unbounded ambition, and of impudence in every conceivable locality where an opportunity presents to abstract a few dollars from the public treasury, for his own benefit, and I am sorry to say he found too willing instruments in the Governor and his council, if not in aiding his plundering propensities, in allowing his charges to pass without proper scrutiny.

The old salary specified the duties and fixed the salary of the Land Agent. The law under which the said Walker was appointed and under which he acted, provides for his compensation in the words following: "The Land Agent shall receive an annual salary of \$1,000 from the State, in full compensation for ALL his services."

In the face of this, Mr. Walker presents a claim for 170 days extra labor, at \$5.00 per day, amounting to \$850 for extra labor, which was allowed and paid, notwithstanding the State was entitled to ALL the services of Mr. Walker, for that very time, and according to the report of your committee, the Governor and Council had no right to allow this extra expenditure, it being at the option of the Legislature to make the allowance or not. But it appears that they did so, and this, too, as it would appear, without knowing or even questioning the correctness or legality of Mr. Walker's accounts and charges.

Nor is this all. Your attention is directed particularly to Mr. Walker's settlement with the Governor and council at the close of the year 1856. He then held in his possession \$738 which should have been paid into the State Treasury at that time.

I also find that between the above settlement and the 30th of Jan. 1857, Mr. Walker collected the sum of \$7,276.66, making in all the amount of \$8,015.35, which, being very magnanimous and economical servant of the public held in his possession until Dec. 30th, 1857, it being 11 months and four days, without allowing the State any interest, nor has he paid any interest on the same to this day; and yet, he has the audacity to charge the State some \$1,300.00 in commissions on the \$8,015.35, and commissions on exchange! And he found a Governor and council magnanimous enough to allow it! Oh! delectable fraternity!

But here is another matter. It will be seen, by the report of your committee, that Mr. Walker did not make any charges until the 10th of March,—none in November, and only on three days in December, which, together with the number of days he must have been absent while in Boston, Woodstock, Aroostook, Oxford, &c., leaves only about 5 months, or 150 days, actually in the service of the State, being some 20 days less than he has actually charged for extra labor.

Your committee's report further states that "Mr. Walker presents another charge for exchange of 2 1/2 per cent on \$35,195.27 collected on account of stampage at St. Johns, N. B., amounting to \$879.88, all of which was allowed and paid."

The old proverb "that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous," is fully verified in this instance, for while it

has been customary for the Land Agent in some cases to pay one per cent, in this case I do not think that one cent of exchange was paid by Mr. Walker, and I am sustained in this opinion by good authority.

Your committee also state that "it is a little remarkable that a large amount of stampage collected at St. John, in the summer and fall of 1856, is not credited to the State till Dec. 31st, 1857." Your committee also state that "the State Treasury is a fictitious, and without foundation, and ought not not to have been allowed."

"Mr. Walker presents another charge of \$430.59, as five per cent commission on certain moneys disbursed by him, which was allowed and paid." This it was his duty to do without charge to the State, and there is no law to sustain the charge. I understand that this money, on which Mr. Walker charges this commission, was an appropriation for roads, bridges, &c., and that the man who expended it actually had to pay him \$20 or \$25 before he could get the money! Walker charges \$430.58 commission for going up to look after the road, when he never went there, besides expending \$20 or \$25 out of the man's pocket to get the money! Great and glorious is sham democracy!

"Mr. Walker presents an account of his personal expenses amounting to more than \$1,000 which was allowed and paid;" and so on through his whole proceedings. Although it has been customary for our land agents to charge their expenses, in special cases, yet most of Mr. Walker's accounts are unaccompanied by vouchers of any kind, and yet are allowed and paid, and I think the gentlemen of this House will agree with me, when I assert that Woodard's bill, which has no business here at all, to say nothing of others, could never have been properly examined and audited. There is another very singular fact, that not a single bill that was paid from the State, by Mr. Walker, was recorded in the bill-book. Your committee express the belief that it was Mr. Walker's design to "leave as few tracks as possible." I am of the same opinion.

I have said that Mr. Walker seems to be a man of wonderful ubiquity. To illustrate this, I refer you to the account between Mr. Walker and Mr. Woodard, to wit: April 26th, Walker goes to the town. Same day charged with Woodard's horse and chains in town. May 9th, Walker goes to Sunk-on on business. Same day Woodard's horse and chains to Stillwater. June 16th, Woodard's horse and buggy to Aroostook—13 days. Same day, Walker goes to Gardner to see Bradstreet—\$19.02. Mr. Bradstreet says that Mr. Walker did not visit him at any time on business. Besides you will readily see, that Mr. Walker alleges to have been at Gardner at the same time that he was at Aroostook. I further find that Mr. Walker charges \$16.67, Sept. 6th, as expenses to Milford, Sunkahaze and Argyle; also, Sept. 6th, Woodard's horse and carriage, charged to Pashaw Pond, a fashionable resort, or watering place, which shows Mr. Walker to be a very fashionable man, as long as the State pays his bills.

Dec. 8th, The State pays for eight seats in a coach for said Walker, to go where the record does not say. The State also paid his expenses in visiting his home and his place from the record, in Bangor, while the Legislature was in session, some \$30. I also find that Mr. Walker visited the "boom" twelve times, costing the State, with his additional charge of \$5 per day, \$108.51. This "boom" appears to have been a very important place, or to have had very particular attractions for Mr. Walker, the peculiar merits of which ought to claim the very especial attention of the good people of Maine. You will further find that Mr. Walker charges, May 5th, \$20.50, \$25th, \$19.25 expenses on the same. I also understand that Mr. Russell is not aware that he received any visit from Mr. Walker on account of logs.

Mr. Speaker, I will not enumerate any more of the false charges made by said Walker, while Land Agent of this State, believing that I have shown sufficient proof to convince any reasonable man, that many of the charges he



## Portland Election—Glorious Republican Victory!

The Municipal election in Portland, occurred on Tuesday last. The Republican candidate for Mayor, JEREMIAH JEWETT, Esq., was elected by a majority of near 300. The democracy have one Alderman and one Councilman.

The democracy, ever fertile in the invention of "citizens" and "peoples" dodges, put upon the track Hon. Ether Shipley, and tried the conservative, old fogy dodge. Even the name and fame of that distinguished gentleman could not make the people forget that bowing to him, would be worshipping at the Leocompton altar, than which nothing was farther from their intentions, and he was ingloriously defeated.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF PRESERVATION.—Some fifty-eight years ago, or at the commencement of the present century, a large pine tree, standing in low, swampy land, was felled by Mr. Abijah Hall and others, inhabitants of this town, from which one cut was taken at the time, and made into a boat to put upon a pond nearby. All remnants of the boat disappeared, some twenty years since. The rest of the tree lay where it fell until last winter, when Mr. Abijah Hall, grandson of the feller, took from it two logs, (perfectly sound except the sap and a few knots,) which have turned out some two thousand feet of excellent lumber—a part of which is nearly four feet wide, and valued at forty dollars per thousand. A remarkable case of preservation; probably owing to the nature of the ground where the tree lay.

For The Oxford Democrat.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON. On the evening of Saturday, Jan. 9th., when returning home about 10 o'clock, a sudden, singular light was seen in the East, somewhat resembling lightning, but without any noise. The light was so instantaneous and intense as to cause me to stop involuntarily, and turn to the point from which it came, though, in doing so, I turned half way round. It had a similar effect upon another person but a few rods from me in the street. I have heard of its being noticed in two instances in this village, by persons within doors. Was it observed by others, here or elsewhere? If so, how extensively? What was its cause? If any can answer these enquiries through your paper, it may be important for them to do so before the recollection of this singular phenomenon has passed from their minds.

SOUTH PARIS, April 5th, 1858.

Mr. Douglas is by no means neatly-mouthed or over-fustidious in his expressions of opinion. At an early stage of his defection while he was having interviews with the President, in the hope that they might come to some agreement—the latter remarked to him that it was very perilous for a public man to put himself in opposition to his party—and that he must take the liberty of reminding him of the fate of Rives and Tallmadge, who rebelled against the policy of Gen. Jackson. "Permit me, Mr. President," Mr. Douglas replied, "permit me to remind you that Gen. Jackson is dead." [N. Y. Times.

PORTLAND AND OXFORD CENTRAL RAILROAD. The surveying of this road, under the direction of Mr. S. L. Stephenson, was finished the present week. The road, as located, will pass through Falmouth, Cumberland, Gray, New Gloucester and Poland connecting at this village with the Backfield Branch, and thence running to West Minot, Backfield, Canton, &c. We are informed by Mr. Stephenson that it is probable that the construction of the road will be commenced early in the summer. (Mechanic Falls Independent.

The editor of a democratic paper in Illinois having suddenly changed from the support of Douglas to the support of Leocompton, and having almost simultaneously been appointed to a petty office, the State Register, also Democratic, says it objects to the individualism of purchasing white men for \$450 when negroes readily sell in New Orleans for \$1200!

Ex-Governor Bashford of Wisconsin state, that he was offered \$150,000 to approve of the bill reported for distributing the lands granted by Congress in aid of the railroads of that State.

The Progressive Age states that a cow belonging to Mr. Eliza Carter of Montville recently dropped a calf weighing 151 lbs.

Capt Nathan Hammond has been appointed Deputy Collector at Winter Harbor, Gouldsboro', in place of Wilson Godfrey, deceased.

The St. Lawrence street church, Portland, have received a valuable service of silver plate—the gift of nine Boston merchants.

The real estate, machinery, &c., in Saccarappa, belonging to the Portland Manufacturing Company, was sold at auction on Wednesday for \$30,000. It was purchased by Mr. Winslow for a company to be formed at Saccarappa and Ghoram. The property was worth much more than it sold for.

The Company has failed to fulfil the conditions of the sale and the property is to be resold.

Gen. Persifer S. Smith has been appointed to the command of the Utah forces. Gen. Harney protests against being placed second in command to Gen. Smith, and asks to be placed in some other service.

Military men are planning a general encampment of the uniformed militia of Maine, at Portland, during the visit of the Leviathan. It will be a great display if the arrangements are successfully carried out.

The steamer Indian, from Liverpool, arrived in Portland, Monday. Her dates are four days later, but the news is unimportant.

## Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

SENATE. The bill authorizing the President to raise two regiments of volunteers for the Utah service was taken up, and after amendment was passed by a vote of 41 to 13.

The Kansas bill, as amended came from the House. Mr. Green moved that the Senate adjourn to Monday was rescinded, and the Kansas bill was assigned for Friday.

HOUSE. The Senate resolution granting permission to Lieut. Jeffers to receive a sword of honor from the Queen of Spain was passed.

Mr. Haskins called attention to the fact that there were various persons on the floor who were not entitled to its privileges. He saw one who was a rebel for the New York Herald, who said he had gone over to the Black Republicans, and was acting with Matteson and the lobby. He remarked that the correspondent's name is "Shaw."

Mr. Haskins called on the door-keeper to show Shaw the door, and called the attention of the Speaker to the 17th rule.

Mr. Stephens of Ga., said that the hour 1 o'clock having arrived, he moved that the House take up the Senate Kansas bill. The bill was read once.

Mr. Giddings objected to a second reading. Under the rules the question then occurred, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays and they were taken.

The bill was not rejected—yeas 65, nays 137.

The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Stephens of Ga. would not now discuss the bill, having heard that a substitute was to be submitted.

He gave way to Mr. Montgomery of Penn., who offered the Crittenden substitute. As amended the Anti-Leocompton Democratic conference proposing to admit Kansas into the Union, and to proposing to admit Kansas into the Union, and to refer the Leocompton Constitution to a vote of the people. In the event of its rejection by them, a Convention is to be called to frame a new Constitution. It also allows one member of the House of Representatives until the next Federal census.

Mr. Montgomery said he had no remarks to make. The substitute was its best interpreter. He had furnished copies to some members, and was ready to supply others.

Mr. Quintan of Miss., offered a substitute which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaration clause that the people shall have the right at all times to alter or amend the Constitution in such manner as they think proper, &c.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall of Ky., wished to amend the original Senate bill, by striking out the same clause which was proposed to be omitted in Mr. Quintan's substitute.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens refused to be borne in mind and entered on the record.

The question was taken on the adoption of Mr. Quintan's substitute. Yeas 72, nays 160.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was then adopted. Yeas 129, nays 112.

The adoption of result was greeted with applause from the galleries in the gallery.

Mr. Keitt of S. C., moved that the gallery be cleared, and insisted on the enforcement of the rule.

Much confusion ensued.

The Speaker reminded the applauders that they were not in the gallery of a theatre, and said if the disturbance was repeated, the galleries would be cleared.

A Member—Except the Ladies.

Another—Certainly.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate bill, as amended by the adoption of Mr. Montgomery's substitute, and it was passed. Yeas 129, nays 112.

The House immediately adjourned.

April 5.

Mr. Brown, of Miss., brought up his bill for the protection of lives and property in the city of Washington. The bill provides for a patrol force of 100 men, and numerous stringent regulations. Accompanying the bill is a report from the Committee on District of Columbia, which expresses in the strongest terms the state of bloodshed and riot in the city, and throws on Congress the responsibility of making order.

After debate the bill was passed, 24 to 10.

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## CONSUMPTION CURABLE. Read the following Certificate.

BOSTON, Jan. 30, 1858.  
Mr. F. J. LaForte.—Dear Sir: I have been troubled with a Cough for the last six or seven years; during the winter months it was extremely distressing to me, and I have used various remedies without permanent relief. A short time since I was induced to try "FOUR'S PAIN KILLER VIAL," and I must confess to you that it has proved to be the best remedy I ever used for my complaint. After using only a few doses I experienced almost immediate relief from the distressing cough, and am now entirely cured. I can recommend it with perfect confidence to a person troubled with coughs and soreness of the chest, as the best preparation I have ever used or heard of.

Yours, very truly,  
JOHN M. NICHOLS,  
Everett House, corner of Canal and Causeway sts.  
Read advertisement in another column.

Davis' Pain Killer.

This will certify, that four years since, I was attacked with hoarseness at the lungs, a hard cough, and raising blood, with pain in the centre of my left breast; I was almost despaired, but hearing of Davis' pain killer, I was induced to give him a fair trial. I was then raising blood from two to three times a day, and had been six weeks, without cessation. I followed the directions, and to my satisfaction, my cough soon gave way, the bleeding ceased, my pain remaned, and now I am enjoying a comfortable degree of health, my pain is no more, no cough, no bleeding, and have a good appetite, sleep sound, and find my strength gaining and my flesh also increasing.

Now, whether I live long or not, I must ever be a debtor to Davis' pain killer, for the blessing of God, has done for me, I have used it with equal success in my family, for many other complaints for which it is recommended, and would most cheerfully recommend the above medicine to those who have colds and coughs, especially those of long standing—never be discouraged and say you cannot be cured, until you have given Davis' Pain Killer a fair trial, as I have done.

RICHARD S. PECKHAM,  
Fall River.  
H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, and E. J. SMITH  
Hallowell, Wholesale Agents.

Devine's Compound Pitch Lozenges!  
WARRANTED TO CURE  
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and Consumption.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the country; also by the Manufacturers, No. 4 Wilson Lane, Boston, Mass. 2s 6d

10,000 PATIENTS CURED ANNUALLY by the use of Helmholtz's Genuine Preparation of Fluid Extract of Bala, a most positive and specific remedy for distressing ailments. Read the advertisement headed "Helmholtz's Genuine Preparation."

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, State Agents.

MARRIED.

In Paris, 31st ult., by Rev. D. Sewell, Mr. S. P. Smith and Miss Louisa B. Partridge, both of Paris. A beautiful day—a pleasant family gathering—a marriage supper—the wedding, in good taste, followed with milk and honey, a couple and in due season as ever was seen or tasted. With a rare occasion—especially in these days of matrimony.

In Boston, March 24th, by Rev. E. A. Buck, Mr. W. C. Wilson and Miss Louisa B. Partridge, both of Paris. A beautiful day—a pleasant family gathering—a marriage supper—the wedding, in good taste, followed with milk and honey, a couple and in due season as ever was seen or tasted. With a rare occasion—especially in these days of matrimony.

In Portland, March 28th, by Rev. E. A. Buck, Mr. W. C. Wilson and Miss Louisa B. Partridge, both of Paris. A beautiful day—a pleasant family gathering—a marriage supper—the wedding, in good taste, followed with milk and honey, a couple and in due season as ever was seen or tasted. With a rare occasion—especially in these days of matrimony.

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## DENNETT &amp; CLARK,

Have just opened the largest and  
BEST STOCK OF GOODS!!

Ever offered in Oxford County.

Our stock consists in part of  
LATEST STYLE PRINTS,  
2000 YDS. BLAINES,  
800 YDS. SILKS OF ALL PATTERNS,  
Main Antrons, Satins,  
Broadcloths, Cambrics, Dressings,  
Thistles, all wool Delaines, rich Gapes

SKA'WAT'S,  
Cashmere, Bay State, Misses and Childrens.  
Linen, Ladies and Gent's Linen

HANDKERCHIEFS.  
A large assortment of  
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,  
Neck Scarfs,  
Ladies and Gent's COLLARS, Chemises, Taffets,  
Bonnets, Ribbons and Trimmings,  
and a general assortment of

CUTLERY AND HARD WARE,  
Glass and Crockery Ware,  
And all things usually kept in a Country Store.

W. I. Goods and Groceries!  
What should not be forgotten,  
CLARK'S BEST BOOTS!  
Are constantly manufactured to order here,  
pegged or sewed.

French or American Calf, thick or thin.  
Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and  
Shoes, and all the varieties mostly kept in a city  
store. All of which will be sold cheap enough to  
surprise the natives.

JAMES S. DENNETT,  
South Paris, Feb. 24, 1858.

A GOOD CHANCE!!  
The subscriber wishes to sell his  
Stock in Trade, Now in Store,  
On Letter B Hill, Oxford Co., Me.

For a smart, enterprising man with a small  
capital, this is a good opening.

SOME 140 FAMILIES!  
Center here for trade,  
There being no Store within 18 or 20 miles.

The prospect here is fine. B. Hill is not  
surpassed by any spot in Old Oxford.

Lake Umbagog Lies full in View,  
Stretching far in the distance, filled with the  
FINEST TROUT IN THE WORLD!

This locality is much visited, summer and winter,  
by the thousands of anglers, and is the best  
any community relating to this matter, will  
receive prompt attention.

J. H. HILSEY,  
Letter B, Oxford County, Me.  
March 6th, 1858.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!  
FOR SALE, at the REGISTRY OF DEEDS,  
at PARIS, blanks of every description.

MORTGAGE,  
QUITCLAIM,  
TOWN ORDERS,  
POWER OF ATTORNEY,  
HIGHWAY SURVEYORS' LINES,  
CAPTIONS TO DEPOSITIONS,  
RETURN ON REAL ESTATE,  
SIX MONTHS' RECEIPTS,  
JUSTICES SUBPOENA,  
LEASES,  
NOTES,  
SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS,  
SPECIFICATIONS,  
COLLECTOR'S WARRANTS,  
&c., &c., &c.

FRANK H. SKILLINGS,  
HOUSE,  
SIGN,  
CARRIAGE.

ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.  
Graining and Decorative Painting done in the  
best manner.

E. H. BROWN,  
IRON FOUNDER, MACHINIST  
And Pattern Maker,  
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

Manufacturer of  
Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves, Fire Frames  
and Fire Places, Cast Iron and Brass, Barn  
Door Rollers and Hangers, Oven, Ash  
and Boiler Mouths; Calverton Kettles;  
Door Scrapers, Wrenches,  
&c., &c., &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order.  
December 11th, 1857.

L. B. WEEKS,  
PAINTER, GLAZIER  
And Paper Hanger  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

A full assortment of Mixed Paints, Oils,  
Putty, &c., constantly on hand.

DRS. HURD & NEWTON,  
DENTISTS.  
No. 8 Clapp's Block,  
NORTH SIDE OF MARKET SQUARE  
PORTLAND.

DR. HURD will be at Norway the first Monday  
of each month, and remain one week at each visit.  
December 18th, 1857.

NEW VOLUME! NEW TYPE!  
THE 22D VOLUME OF THE  
PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT,  
BEGINS with the second week in April. It is  
a family paper of the first class, filled with  
the news of the day, and contains a variety of  
local and foreign correspondence, wit and humor,  
revels, puzzles, the markets, &c., &c.

TERMS—\$1.50 a year in advance, and \$1 for  
eight months. Discount to clubs. The publishers  
will send either of the 83 Magazines with the  
Transcript year for \$3.50. Also, either the  
New York Tribune or the Boston Journal with the  
Transcript for \$2.50. Sent by mail.

Address ELWELL, RICHARD & CO.,  
367 Portland Me.

## H. H. HAY &amp; Co.

JUNCTION FREE & MIDDLE STS.,  
Portland, Maine.

Wholesale Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines,  
PAINTS, OILS,  
VARNISH, ARTIST'S MATERIALS, COLORS,  
Standard Family Medicines, Hair-Dyes,  
Perfumery.

BURNING FLUID,  
Camphene,  
Potash, Dye-Stuffs, Acids, Pure Wines  
and Liquors, (for Medicinal and Mechanical  
purposes only.)

SURGICAL AND DENTAL  
Instruments,  
Gold and Silver Foli, Teeth, Fine Chemicals,  
Reagents, &c. &c.; Including all  
articles wanted by Druggists, Physicians,  
and Country Merchants.

H. H. HAY, D. L. MITCHELL,  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR  
L. F. ATWOOD'S BITTERS.

The most popular remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsia,  
and all diseases incident to Spring and Summer.  
Beware of Counterfeits and imitations!  
Purchase none without the signature of L. F.  
ATWOOD.

OXFORD COUNTY  
Upholstery & Furniture  
WAREHOUSE.  
And MANUFACTORY!

GOODWIN & TUTTLE,  
NORWAY VILLAGE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public general-  
ly, that they have increased their facilities  
manufacturing.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,  
And will keep constantly on hand  
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT  
OF MOST MODERN STYLES.

Which they offer at unusually low prices.  
OF THE LATEST STYLE, at lower prices than ever.  
CHAMBER SETS,  
Of which they keep a large assortment, variously  
and highly ornamented.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.  
CIGARETTES,  
Ready-made, of superior style and finish.  
WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Jobbing promptly attended to.  
Stair Banisters and Posts on hand and made to  
order. Turning, Planing, &c.  
T. G. GOODWIN, J. C. TUTTLE,  
Norway, September 1, 1857.

THE BEST PLACE  
IN OXFORD COUNTY,  
TO GET  
A GOOD COAT,  
A PAIR OF PANTS,  
OR A  
COMPLETE SUIT,  
OF ANY SORT

E. F. STONE & CO'S  
FASHIONABLE  
CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,  
OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,  
SOUTH PARIS.

PAINTS, OILS, DRUGS AND  
DYE-STUFFS.

John W. Perkins & Co.,  
147 Commercial Street - Portland.  
Wholesale Dealers in

LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE,  
VARNISHES, JAPAN,  
White Lead, French Zinc, Painters' Materials,  
and Colors

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Together with a general assortment of  
DRUGS,  
And Standard Patent Medicines!!  
CAMPBELL & BURNING FLUID.  
Agents for the Hampden Paint Company.  
Portland, May, 1857.

MANNING & BROWN,  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

POTATOES, APPLES, BEANS, PEAS,  
Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c., &c.,  
JUNCTION YORK AND DANFORTH STS.,  
Near opposite Sugar House,  
PORTLAND.

CHAS. F. MANNING, CHAS. D. BROWN,  
REFERENCES—J. H. Brown & Son, and  
Brown & Carter, Portland; Brickett, Denison &  
Co., Boston.

AMBROTYPES!  
THE BEST PLACE  
For the People in this Vicinity to get a  
GOOD PICTURE,  
—IS AT—  
CROCKETT'S ROOMS,  
(Next door to the Post Office.)

HAVING good rooms, good light, good material,  
and long experience, he will give you  
a good picture for a fair price, and warrant it.  
All other kinds of Pictures taken, at prices cor-  
responding to their merit.

Norway Village, Dec. 11, 1857.

D. F. NOYES,  
BOOK SELLER & STATIONER,  
AND DEALER IN  
FAPER HANGINGS,  
PERFUMERY,  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC., ETC.,  
NO. 3 NOYES' BLOCK,  
Jan. 29, '58. Norway Village, Me.

## To Probate Advertisers.

We would inform Probate Advertisers whose  
notices do not appear in the present number, that  
the remaining notices will be published in season  
to answer the requirements of their orders.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Par-  
is, within and for the County of Oxford, on the  
third Tuesday of March, A. D. 1858.

ON the Petition of LOVINA GOODENOW,  
widow of CHARLES GOODENOW, late of said  
County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late  
husband.

Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.  
A true copy—attest:  
DAVID KNAPP, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Par-  
is, within and for the County of Oxford, on the  
31st Tuesday of March, A. D. 1858.

BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, Administrator of the  
estate of E. H. FORD, late of Franklin  
County, in said County, deceased, having pre-  
sented his first and final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Judge.  
A true copy—attest:  
DAVID KNAPP, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Par-  
is, within and for the County of Oxford, on the  
31st Tuesday of March, A. D. 1858.

DOMINICK



