

# The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 13.

PARIS, ME.,

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 23.

## 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—"Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

### Cattle Breeding.

This is a matter as little considered and understood, as any subject that can be named. This fact is constantly forced on the attention of every intelligent breeder by the every day remarks he hears. The principles of breeding are entirely overlooked or unknown to most of our farmers. We wish it were in our power to explain this subject so as to be intelligible to every farmer, in so few words, that all would remember it as an axiom. We will endeavor to state some of the more prominent points in as few words as may be.

1. The principle that lays at the foundation of this whole business is, that *like begets like*. This is modified by a great many subordinate causes, which come in play particularly in breeding for or from grades.

2. The influence of the male usually predominates in reproduction. Yet this is subject to various modifications.

From these two general principles, it follows, that the best stock can be produced only by bringing together animals of pure blood brought up to the highest point of perfection.

If any one wishes to improve his stock, he should consider in what points it is defective, and then select a male that is not defective in the same points however he may be in other particulars. If one's stock is small, poor feeders, hard to lay on fat, and wanting in vigor and hardiness, a male should be selected to breed from, that combines the opposites in the largest degree.

If any one has Durham blood in his stock, he can improve it by breeding with the Devons or Herefords, the last of which, we think, all things considered, is the best. A strain of Devon blood will reduce the size, as well as give good qualities wanting in the Durhams. But breeding with the Herefords receives all the good qualities imparted by the Devons, while the size is maintained, and the weight in beef is increased. The Durhams are benefited by a cross with the Herefords; but the Herefords are not benefited by a cross with the Durhams.

### The West.

An Iowa farmer, writing to the *Prairie Farmer*, does not give the captivating description of the West that is often given by those who have farming lands and eligible lots in paper cities to dispose of. He says: "We have warm, rainy weather now; mud nearly knee deep. Everybody is complaining of hard times. Wheat is worth but 40 cents per bushel, delivered on the railroad at Wilton, and that in bags at 15 per cent. discount. There has been good wheat sold in Tipton within a few days past at 20 cents per bushel in gold. A number of my neighbors have sold a large part of their corn at from 10 to 12 cents per bushel, and as good corn as most of the crop in the country. Corn is heating and spoiling in almost every part of Iowa. I have conversed with a number of owners of threshing machines, and they say that the wheat of Cedar county will not quite average, for the last year, 20 bushels per acre. Merchants and creditors are suing, and selling property for a mere song. Some are giving up their land after the first payment has been made and considerable improvement done. Some farmers are paying 5 per cent. per month for money. There will be as much wheat sown this year as last. Some are going to quit almost entirely for the present year. They think it will not pay to raise wheat at the present prices, or at the prospect of future rates."

**FINE FLOUR.** We have received from Messrs. Woodman, Phelps & Co., a sample of their "Double Extra Family Flour," manufactured at their mills in South Paris. We have tested its quality, and find it not a whit behind the very best. Its flavor, to our palate, is very fine. This flour is put up in sacks containing one-fourth and one-half barrel each, as well as in barrels. This enterprising firm has been at great expense in the construction of this mill, and we trust they will not only merit, but receive that patronage which will give them a fair remuneration for the capital invested, so that the manufacture of flour shall become one of the institutions of the County.

**FLUID LAMP.** A patent fluid lamp has been left with us, on trial, by the Messrs. King of this town. It converts the fluid into gas before it is burned, and it gives a most brilliant light. We have used it for some two weeks, and we regard it one of the best things for light, we have ever seen, except the veritable gas light, which it very closely resembles. For the quantity of light afforded, we certainly think it is more economical than the common fluid lamp. A four burner consumes but little more fluid than a common fluid lamp, while it gives more light than four single wicks of such a lamp.

**SOUTHERN PLASTER.** This journal for April, is at hand, and we need not repeat what we have so often said in relation to it.

**THE WORKING FARMER.** The No. for April, is received, and is as well made up as usual.

For The Oxford Democrat.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your last paper a letter from our friend Goodnow, now in Kansas, in which he undertakes to give results of raising corn, from an acre of land in Norway, compared with the product and profit of an acre in Kansas.

The result which my friend has arrived at looks rather unfavorable for the Norway land, and quite flattering for his favorite Kansas land.

Mr. Goodnow came to Norway since the people commenced on their land, and therefore knows but little how land here was managed in a state of nature. But the same success will be realized now in the eastern part of Maine, on new farms and new land, that formerly attended the first settlers of Norway and all other towns in this region.

I will now give you what may be fairly estimated as the results of commencing on new land, such as is to be found in Maine at \$1, or \$1.25 per acre, in large or small quantities, surrounded by all the New England privileges, and in a much healthier climate than is found in the far West:

Cost of falling trees on one acre, \$3 00  
Land piling first year for corn, 1 25  
Seed corn and planting, 2 00  
Hoing, 2 00

35 bushels corn, \$35 00  
Cost, 9 25

Profit, 25 75  
21 year chopping and piling, 6 00  
Harrowing in wheat, 1 50  
5 pecks wheat, 2 50  
Grass seed, 1 00

16 bushels wheat, \$24 00  
Cost, 11 00

Profit, 13 00  
34 year cutting and making hay, 3 00  
1 1/2 tons of hay, \$12 00  
Cost, 3 00

Profit, 9 00  
The timber and wood on the land will pay for the fence, and in Norway will pay for clearing the land.

Profit last year, 25 75  
" 21 " 13 00  
" 34 " 9 00

4 years more the same results, 36 00

Profit in 7 years on one acre, 83 75

Thus it will be seen that one acre has been managed 7 years, and all expenses paid, the land left bearing grass, and all fenced, yielding a net profit of nearly \$12 per year, and paying for the land two or three times over every year.

The eighth year we will plow the land and plant one acre to potatoes, and will operate on two acres at the same time, and plant one acre to corn, and with the average good luck equal to 10 years past, the result will be:

45 bushels corn, \$45 00  
200 " potatoes, 85 00

Worth of crop one year, 129 00  
Allow half the worth of the crop for the dressing and the labor, and we have \$60 profit, equal to the interest on \$1000. Allow the land to cost \$20 per acre, the crop will in one year pay for the land after paying all expenses and outlays, and leave an overplus of \$20 in the pocket, of the operator.

If the foregoing calculation is correct, what advantage can be promised a young man to go out to Kansas, or to any of the Western States. No money lender expects or can ever hope to get more than 10 or 12 per cent. for the use of his money, while the young man who operates with his hands as above gets more than 100 per cent. for his outlay, besides good pay for his labor.

There is another advantage to be derived by the Maine Farmer, over the Kansas, or Western Farmer. While corn is worth \$1.00, wheat \$1.50, and potatoes 50 cts. per bushel in Maine, and will continue as high for years to come, the price of the same articles is less than half that price in the Western States.

The climate in Maine, is certainly equal or better than in Minnesota, and much more healthy, and will compare favorably with all of the Western States.

I can see no inducement whatever, (except the novelty of travelling abroad,) for a young, enterprising farmer to leave Maine for the far West in pursuit of wealth.

With a small capital, good health, and a proper share of industry, a young man in Maine will put himself in possession of a good home surrounded with all the New England customs and comforts, and will in a few years, possess a handsome property.

Norway, April 17, 1858.

**SINGERS' SEWING MACHINE.** We have received a circular from I. M. Singer & Co., addressed "to Pastors of Churches and Ministers of the Gospel of every Denomination." It offers a single machine to every such man at half the regular retail cash price, for the use of his own family or the sewing society in his congregation. This is very liberal, and we doubt not, did not poverty so constantly look in at the door of this class of men, a great many of these machines would be bought by them.

**NOTICE.** Those who may wish to see the Editor of this department personally, will find him at home on Tuesday of each week.

**PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.** We are indebted to Messrs. Hamlin, Fessenden, and Gilman, for documents and speeches of value.

**HEREFORD BULL.** We have received such assurances that we shall keep our bull at our place the present season. We shall limit his services to thirty, and wish them to be good stock cows.

**AMERICAN AGRICULTURALIST.** This monthly continues to maintain its reputation so well earned, in its issue for April.

### The Clover Crop.

The time is at hand for giving attention to sowing clover seed—a matter of more importance to the farmer than it is generally considered. It should be the rule upon most farms, that every acre of winter grain must be sown down to clover, to remain at least one, and not more than three years, in meadow or pasture. And spring grains should not be sown crop after crop—clover should follow, at least, after spring wheat and barley.

In sowing clover seed in the spring, upon winter wheat and rye, we find, probably, the best means of sowing down for the clover crop. With us, it has usually been more successful than sowing with any spring crop. And, we think, for the following reasons:—Wheat is generally sown upon a good soil—and one that suits the clover plant. The clover is sown early and thus gets some root before the summer drouth comes on. Wheat and rye are both harvested early, which allows more time for growth of clover the remainder of the season. As a general thing, plaster is sown on clover thus situated, and benefits both crops.

When clover is sown on barley, it will be more successful if the following precautions are observed:—Let both be sown early, and the clover seed either harrowed in before rolling, which will give sufficient covering for seed so minute in size. When the clover appears above ground, sow on plaster—about one bushel per acre. The same course of treatment should be pursued in sowing with spring-wheat or oats, and it is thought that plaster is a material benefit to the latter crop. In our experience in sowing with barley, we sowed one crop after harrowing and without rolling—the "catch" was a poor one, but the spring following we sowed in more seed, which did something toward supplying the deficiency. In another case we harrowed in the clover seed, plastered the same, the "catch" was a very good one, and when the barley was harvested (a heavy crop) the clover covered the ground very completely. The season it should be remarked was in the first instance, one of drouth, and in the second, a rather wet one; which, no doubt, influenced the result in both cases.

Clover seed, more than one year old, does not vegetate as readily as fresh seed, unless the hard shell, with which it is enveloped, from favorable conditions of warmth and moisture, becomes softened; and this explains the reason why sowing seed in warm water and rolling it in plaster sometimes shows so favorably upon the crop—and also why old seed sometimes fails to vegetate until the second year.

It is a mistaken economy which would give but a partial supply of seed when sowing clover. Enough should be sown to fully cover the surface even when small—thus all foreign growth will be discouraged—many weeds will be destroyed, and the hay or pasture be of better quality. On soils subject to heaving out it is well to sow a mixture of grass seed—Timothy succeeds better here—the top root of the clover making it peculiarly liable to be drawn out by the alternate action of freezing and thawing. Draining is the great want of such soils—a porous soil is never injured by this cause, it will not hold water enough to cause it, when frozen, to tear everything growing in it to pieces.

Fall sowing to clover is not usually practiced, though, sometimes since, a correspondent gave some instances where it was successful. We should be glad to know more of this, and, indeed all branches of the subject, and hope RURAL readers will give us the benefit of their experience.

**Rural New Yorker.**

**HOW AGRICULTURE MAY BE IMPROVED.** One of the best agricultural addresses of the past season is that of Hon. L. CHANDLER BALL, before the HOOBICK (TOWN) AG. Society. It discusses the question:—How shall the necessary conditions to further agricultural improvement be secured, and farmers take the rank, exert the influence, and receive the honors to which, by their contributions to social order and the welfare of the State, they are entitled?—He lays down the following propositions, and for their elucidation the address is devoted:

"By adopting a higher standard of education, both general and professional. By a more thorough cultivation of the soil, by which its fertility shall be increased, and permanently maintained. By the more general introduction of improved implements of husbandry, by which farm and household labor may be more easily, and more economically performed. By improving the breeds of domestic stock, and rearing only those animals which are the best of their respective kinds. By growing only those roots, grains, grasses and fruits which are the most nutritious, and productive. By pursuing that particular branch of husbandry which gives the strongest probabilities of success; having reference to climate, soil, markets, and amount of foreign and domestic competition. By making the business of farming attractive to educated men, and the farm-house and all its surroundings pleasant to refined taste and cultivated manners."

**HUNGARIAN GRASS.** A great ado is just now being made over a new variety of grass called "Hungarian Grass." The seed is sold for from \$5 to \$10 per bushel. The Country Gentleman says that this grass is the German Millet, and that the seed may be had at the seed stores, under its true name, for \$3 per bushel. It is an excellent forage crop.

**RECLAIMING LIGHT LANDS.** There are hundreds of acres, all about, only used to hold creation together, that might be made beautiful and valuable, if we only knew how to do it. Some years since, Mr. Wm. Clark, of Northampton, Mass., said he had reclaimed such lands, and brought them to produce respectable crops. How this was done, I do not remember. But I presume you will, Mr. Editor, as it is your business to catch the manners living as they rise, and to bring to light what others may have forgotten. As you live in a region where the soil is light and sandy, if you will tell me how such a soil can economically be brought into a decent and productive condition, you will not only do me a favor, but also many other anxious

March 15, 1858.

**REMARKS.** Certainly, Mr. "Inquirer," we can tell you how to reclaim such lands, even without carrying a load of manure on the plan. But will you be patient, and follow the plan, and can you afford to wait for the result?

We will suppose that the land is sandy, or perhaps a sandy loam, that was once covered with pines which were cut off, and the land "ryed to death," and then pastured to death, which is full as bad as the old Irish Judge, who sentenced a man to "be hung and pay forty shillings." Manure the land if you can, if not, plow with one horse, or two if you choose, but do not go down more than four inches, sow rye and harrow in. When the crop is ripe, thresh on the field, and keep what grain you can get as a compensation for your labor! Now take the rye straw, and let a man drop it before each furrow, and the plow follows immediately and covers it up.

Follow this course three years, and then sow with clover. Cut two crops of this, and the second year plow again and sow to rye, and if the operation has been well managed, you will probably get twenty-five bushels of rye per acre, and your land will be in pretty good condition for any crop with common manuring. We can show you twenty-five acres that was almost moving sand, reclaimed in this way into fair and fertile fields. Are you encouraged?

We do not remember how Mr. Clark reclaimed, and have not the leisure at this time to look up his account of doing it.

**Depth of Covering Grass Seeds—Plaster.** In the Country Gentleman of March 4th, is an editorial giving some experience in sowing grass seed, going to show that no covering is better than covering too deep, which I do not doubt. But my experience rather teaches me that some covering is necessary, unless the season should chance to be, like the last, one of continued moisture.

We sowed grass seed in 1856, on winter wheat and rye, and with barley and oats, as well as in the fall on well harrowed out stubble. The clover took pretty well where the rye was thin; was quite a poor catch on the wheat, so much so that we plowed it under soon as possible for another crop. On the barley, the growth was very slight—we counted it as a failure. The seed was sown immediately after the last harrowing; the soil was in capital tilt for any crop. A neighbor sowed grass seed with barley and oats, but sowed it before the last harrowing, and it proved a fair catch compared with ours, and gave a good stand of grass the next season. The fall sown grass seed failed almost entirely—we think from the extreme drouth of the fall—but came on fairly the next spring and summer, which was of a different character.

The plan proposed, of sowing after harrowing and then rolling down, is probably a good one (we shall give it a trial), as the seed would then get the slight covering needed, and the surface soil would better retain the required moisture.

In all our experience in stocking grass on winter grain, we have found plaster of the highest value. Let the season be what it may, a fair catch of clover can be obtained by its use; without it, the season must be a peculiar one, or a failure results. We sow our clover seed while freezing weather continues, and when it comes up fairly sow on about a bushel of good plaster per acre. It always pays well. Last year we sowed on a part of a field, (three years in clover, and now nearly run) plaster at this rate, and the clover came on so as to cover the ground, and gave more than double the hay which grew where no plaster was sown.

J. H. BIXBY.  
Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y.  
(Country Gentleman.)

**HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.** In the first place, make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake, decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently, too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice."

Attend to your business, and never trust it to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid."

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry."

Treat every one with respect and civility. "Everything is gained and nothing lost by civility. Good manners insure success."

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go a long time barefoot." Heaven helps those who help themselves.

If you implicitly follow those precepts, nothing will hinder you from accumulating.

[Rural New Yorker.]

From the New England Farmer.

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[Rural New Yorker.]

### MISCELLANY.

#### A RIDE FOR LIFE.

In the fall of the year 1825, a single horseman might have been seen rushing at the utmost possible speed, which the united efforts of both whip and spur could command, along the old highway on the south side of the Catawba river, that led to the famous Island ford in the State of North Carolina. The individual mentioned was a finely formed, handsome youth on the verge of his majority, with a frank, fearless countenance, and fiery gray eyes, betraying a passionate temperament and a will of strong, perhaps reckless energy.

The impetuosity of his disposition also revealed itself in the wild eagerness of his looks and the hot haste of his motions. The powerful animal beneath his saddle had evidently travelled a long distance at the present unnatural rate of velocity, as his snorting flanks were silkened with foam and the panting breath issued from the purpled nostrils in that painful, snorting sound which betokened the last frightful struggle of the vital forces with fatigue; but the rider still urged him on with restless fury, devouring space by miles in minutes, as if determined even to conquer time, and defy the very laws of nature. The perspiration rolled like rain-drops from his own bold brow, his rich clothing was soiled with mud from the slime of the road, and his entire visage and appearance showed his flight on some mission of life or death.

On reaching the Catawba, he seized a bugle suspended from the bow of an adjacent tree, and blew a blast so loud and fierce that it startled every bird in the forest, and was immediately answered by the hoarse, ringing voice from the other shore of the river, who in a few minutes, that seemed as many ages to the impatient traveler, appeared with the ferry.

"What is the name of your master?" inquired the youth, as the African Charon rowed him rapidly across the current.

"Col. Banks," replied the slave, proudly.

"Is he at home?"

"No, master; he's gone to the race."

"Where is the overseer?"

"Gone with him."

"Are his family at the house?"

"The Colonel is a bachelor."

"Have you any fast horses in the stable?"

The negro eyed the stranger with a look of suspicion, and gave a negative response. The boat soon touched the bank, and the judged boat of the traveler, after struggling with the difficulty of the ascent, fell to the earth unable to proceed further.

The young man uttered an exclamation of mingled rage, grief and disappointment, but instantly perceiving a splendid black horse tied near the door of the neighboring mansion, he wildly exclaimed, "I must have that animal and will pay you liberally."

"Impossible!" ejaculated the astonished African. "Master would not part with him for his weight in money."

"Here are two hundred dollars, and if that is not enough I will make it good another time," said the youth, counting out the coin. "Here is my address," he headed, writing with his pencil on a slip of paper the name, "John Fitch, Fairy Dell, Wilkes county."

"But you shall not take Selim," asserted the slave angrily, crying with all his might for help.

His shouts drew a number of Africans and two white laborers to the spot, but the traveler letting fall his money and the address, snatched a pistol from his bosom, and keeping off the opposers of his desperate deed, he counted the black horse in dispute, and led away like the wind. Many persons, at different points on the road, witnessed with wonder the fury of that reckless rider, and with feelings of terror the wild looks of the traveler. Over hill and valley, through forest and field, in defiance of stones and streams, he rushed without rest or pause throughout the long burning day, and still the speed and endurance of high-blooded Selim bore him gallantly on.

At length the weary sun sank to repose beneath its pavilion of purpled clouds, and fell its golden curtains; then deeper shadows fell from the soaring summits of the blue Ridge, and soon Heaven's dark-eyed daughter, the mystic mother of dreams and silver dew, the sleep inspiring night, spread her dark mantle over the world—that mantle which would seem like a mourner's veil, were it not adorned by the burning beauty of ten thousand stars. But still the fiery grey eyes of John Fitch glanced not away for the tokens of a tavern, and his impatience urged him as wildly as ever towards the mountains. A little before the noon of darkness he entered a small picturesque valley, shut in by lofty hills, musical with the everlasting song of a rill that meandered, like the folds of a silver serpent, through its velvet green.

"Thank God, I am here at last! Oh, that it may not be too late!" murmured the young man in mournful accents, as the light of a cottage became visible among the trees. Then he drove his spurs madly into the side of Selim, and a few more bounds brought him into the yard, where the horse fell exhausted as the rider sprang from the saddle, and burst into the door, crying, in tones of unutterable tenderness: "Mother!—my dear mother! are you yet alive?" A faint sound betwixt a sigh and a groan, answered, "my son!"

The latter instantly knelt by the couch of the sick woman, kissing her pale lips, and bathed the fond bosom which had cradled his infancy with the bitter tears of hopeless sorrow. "I started," he said, or rather sobbed, "as soon as I received the letter informing me of your illness, and I have ridden day and night; but, oh, dearest mother,

say, are you not improving? Is there not still some hope?"

"None, even in the opinion of the doctors," replied the feeble voice; "and but for the attentions of that kindly lady, I should perhaps now have been in my grave!"

The youth glanced around and perceived the blushing face of a fair girl that in his grief and agitation he had previously failed to notice. This beautiful being was nearly his own years, large for her age, but well formed, symmetrical and a nice piece of antique sculpture. With all the fascinating charms of the loveliest of her sex, her countenance presented the broad air of a queen, and her eyes beamed with a fire, denoting the energy of an iron will, unaccustomed to any control, save its own free and letterless choice.

"Miss Juliet Hale, how shall I thank you for so much goodness?" faltered the young man, almost unable to credit his own senses.

Her features flushed to a brighter crimson, but she answered not. Then the dying mother beckoned the beautiful girl to the bedside, and taking her hand she placed it in that of the astonished son, murmuring as she did so:—"My dear children, you love each other, and I give you both my last blessing!"

"Oh, this must be madness!" exclaimed the astonished youth. "I have worshipped her as the magician worships the star, for years, yet never dared aspire so much as to touch her hand before; but she, the rich, the adored idol of fashion, cannot love the poor, friendless teacher. The idea is impossible!"

"I have loved you ever since the first moment we met," sighed a most musical voice.

"Then be happy, my son and daughter," said the sick woman, with an angel smile.

"Ye have no relative on the earth; beared orphans of the heart, see that you be everything to each other, as my spirit will pray for you in its heavenly home." And, worn out with the unusual effort, the pale invalid dropped off into a seeming slumber.



## The Oxford Democrat

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PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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## LOCAL AGENTS.

|                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Wm. B. LAPHAM, M.D., | Bryant's Pond, |
| HENRY UPTON,         | Norway,        |
| JOSEPH BURNETT,      | Denmark,       |
| DAVID DEWEY,         | Hiram,         |
| M. K. MATTHEY,       | Paris,         |
| G. S. STACY,         | Porter,        |
| J. N. POWERS,        | Frederick,     |
| S. B. BRAN,          | Bowdoin,       |
| Col. ELDER BARKER,   | Liswell,       |
| THOS. FARRINGTON,    | Snow,          |
| JOSEPH BARNOWS,      | Hebron,        |

## CLUBBING.

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

|  |      |
|--|------|
| One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and the Atlantic Monthly, one year, for | 3.50 |
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## Moral of Washington.

In a recent debate in Congress, most startling developments relating to the state of society in the National Capital were brought to light. Those who have resided any length of time in Washington, already know something of the depravity existing in that city. But we doubt very much if the people of this country were prepared to receive such information as has been communicated to them, through their Senators and Representatives, relating to this matter. The testimony of all who spoke upon the question, which caused this debate, amounts to just this. That the city of Washington—the capital of this nation—the place where our Senators and Representatives have to spend about half their time—where the chief executive and heads of departments live all the time—where American citizens are obliged to transact their business with the several departments, is the most God-forsaken and corrupt hole upon earth. During the past winter there has been on an average about two murders committed every week. In addition to this, riots, assaults, drunken rows and brawling street fights, in any quantity, occur almost every day. These crimes have not only been perpetrated in the night time, but more than half of them have been committed in the open light of day. Not only this, these assassinations and perversities have not been confined to obscure streets for their murderous acts, but upon Pennsylvania Avenue, the main thoroughfare of the city, men have been stricken down with slung shot, shot and stabbed, and all in the face and eyes of the multitude always frequenting that street. Senator Douglas and every Senator and Representative who expressed their views upon this question, agreed that no man had the least security for his life or his property in the city of Washington, further than he could act in self-defense. Now this is a beautiful state of things in this nation which calls itself Christian. Congress became so much alarmed about it that a bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, organizing an additional police force of a hundred men to be under the control of the President and paid by the Government. It was upon this bill that the debate already alluded to sprung up.

This horrible state of things being admitted, it is interesting to inquire after the causes which have brought it about. In our judgment four causes have contributed mainly to this result. 1st, A corrupt National Executive. 2d, An inefficient city government. 3d, Rum. 4th, Slavery. The first cause is chargeable to the people of the whole country. It is now a part of the democratic creed to uphold and shield villainy in all its forms. Under the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, a complete "reign of terror" has been inaugurated. Law and order has been abolished, and "border ruffianism" established "by authority" all over the country, in its stead. Look at Kansas. Both of these Presidents have sent to that territory a set of scoundrels to murder and pillage its inhabitants under the eye of the despots at the Capital. These corrupt officials have murdered, robbed, sacked cities, burnt houses, and violated female innocence, "by order of the President," and to-day another such set of consummate rascals do not live upon earth, as are now kept in office in Kansas under the same authority. The same spirit prevails in the National Executive at Washington—we mean in the city itself. The murderous assault upon Senator Sumner was applauded by the government officials in Washington. When Herbert shot Keating at Willard's Hotel, every man round the Executive departments approved the act and did their best to save the vile murderer from punishment. When Horace Greeley was knocked down on Pennsylvania Avenue, with a few military exceptions, every black democrat grinned, like so many satanic spirits, at the bravery of the rowdy who committed the assault. Of the seven or eight hundred employees around the cabinet departments, not a man dare openly express indignation at the assault upon Sumner, for fear of removal; and to our certain knowledge, at least one clerk was dismissed for so doing, and no

other reason. Who can wonder, with such examples before them, the people of Washington commit offenses against the laws. They are either directly or indirectly encouraged by the President, the cabinet, and the black democrats, as a party in these lawless acts of murder and violence.

In the above debate, Senator Fessenden said: "There is one thing more, which perhaps it does not become me to say, but which I will venture to suggest. In my judgment, much of the difficulty is owing to the very bad example which has been set in very high quarters. If it had been the case that assaults committed by men of position and standing in this city had been noticed as they should have been, and disapproved as they should have been, instead of being approved and defended as they were, I believe we should hardly have had the state of things which we are now witnessing in this city. I have no belief that the poor, the ignorant, the uneducated, and the vicious, have any very great hesitation about following examples that are set them by the educated, and people holding position, both in the perpetration of acts of violence, and defending acts of violence."

Then, as to the city government and the courts there, what are they? Dr. Magruder, the man who committed the malpractice, that sent the late beloved and lamented John Fairfield into eternity in the short space of only a few hours, is mayor. The police are said to come from the gambling halls and grog shops of which that city abounds, and half of whom ought to be in the Penitentiary, rather than set to enforce the laws. Instead of arresting offenders they have often been thought to aid and assist them to escape, and thus elude the hand of justice. Of Judge Crawford who acts as Judge of the criminal court, we hardly dare trust ourselves to speak. When Brooks was arraigned before him for the assault upon Sumner, he allowed Senator Tamm, who was only a witness, to make a flaming speech in favor of southern chivalry, in court, and then let the cowardly villain off with a small fine. When Herbert was tried, this corrupt judicial functionary intrigued and maneuvered in every way in his power to get him acquitted, and at last succeeded by packing a jury and hampering them with a bill of instructions, for which he ought to have been impeached and forever disgraced. It is only a few months ago, one of the chief clerks in one of the departments, was shot down in cool blood, without the least provocation on the part of the murderer, and he was acquitted before this same contemptible judge. In the debate above referred to, two distinguished Senators spoke as follows:

Mr. Fessenden said, "I will further say that I am informed, and I have no doubt of the fact, that the officer, the judge, whose salary you are proposing to increase by one half before the Senate, at the head of the police court, is entirely incompetent, either from age or some other reason, to the discharge of his duties; not for want of learning, but for want of ability, desire, inclination, or something else, to indict those punishments which ought to be inflicted for crime, and to see that criminals do not escape through any misapplication of the law."

Mr. Wilson said: "The Senator from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] has made a suggestion here this morning that I thank him for making. I believe we are having now in Washington the fruits, the legitimate fruits of the conduct of Judge Crawford, of this city, two years ago. I refer to his action in regard to what transpired in this body, and in regard to the murder of a man in this city by a member of the House of Representatives. I do not believe that officer is fit for the place he occupies; and I do not believe that we shall have a proper enforcement of the laws, that we shall have order, security of property and of life, while that man occupies the place he now fills."

There are about 150 licensed grog shops in Washington, besides the regular hotels; and to these should be added a long list of other grog shops, not directly sanctioned by the city authorities. Drunkenness prevails in the capital to a frightful extent. Both men and women die of *delirium tremens*, which is almost as common as any disease in the city. The murders and other crimes are almost always committed by men when in a state of intoxication. How can you expect anything else, when the whole city is one great tippling shop? The state of things there existing is the legitimate fruit of a system of free rum which the Eastern Argus has recently strenuously argued should be inaugurated in the city of Portland, to make it a great and splendid city.

Of the blighting effects of slavery upon the morals of Washington, and of its intimate connection with crime in that locality, we have no room to speak in this article. Our readers know enough of its baneful effects, and wicked, sinful influences upon any society to supply the deficiency. We only add, the sooner the capital of this nation is removed from slave territory, the better it will be for the American people.

## OUR VILLAGE.

The spirit of "improvement" in our village seems not to have been diminished by the hard times, or by long winter. We observe that preparations have been made for the building of two new houses on Tremont street, one by Mr. Hubbard and another by Mr. B. W. Doe.

Mr. Chipman has purchased the house erected by Mr. Hubbard last season, and has erected a blacksmith shop on the same lot. He may be found at his new location.

Dr. Brown is making preparations to repair and paint his buildings the present season.

Mr. Morse has got up the frame for a stable on Lincoln street. He designs, hereafter, we learn, to place a house and tin manufactory on the same lot.

The religious excitement has at length extended to the church in this village. Prayer meetings are now held three evenings in each week, and an inquiry meeting is held at the rooms of the pastor on Monday evenings. Several have come forward for prayers, and expressed the determination to lead Christian lives.

It is stated that an engagement has been entered into by the Baptist Church, in this place, with Mr. Ventres, to supply their pulpit for eight months.

## Direct Attempt of the Black Democrats to Bribe Congress and the People of Kansas.

If the present National Administration should ever be guilty of doing a single decent act, we will hasten to announce the wonder. The President, when Congress assembled, threatened to put through Leecompton by force in "sixty days or die." Executive force was the agency to be employed to cram the fraud through Congress. This for a wonder failed. What next? A bribe, an enormous bribe, is next held out, not only to corrupt members of Congress, but the people of Kansas. It now turns out that Mr. English, of Indiana, has been all through the struggle a traitor. He has hung about the Anti-Leecompton camp only to betray those with whom he has been acting. His motion for a committee of conference was the first ostensible step in his short journey over to the enemy. All the time he was acting with the Anti-Leecompton men, he was in secret conclave with the enemy—plotting treason, and this motion was doubtless made with the full understanding how the thing was to be compromised. The pretended holding back of Gen. Quitman and other fire-eaters, when English's bribe bill was first proposed, was only a ruse, made to pull the wool over the eyes of the Anti-Leecomptonites. The proposition of English, which was agreed to by Stephens and English of the House, and Hunter and Greene in the Senate, turns out to be a different matter from the first telegraphic reports. It does not provide for the submission of the Leecompton Constitution to the people of Kansas at all. The Philadelphia North American further explains the provisions of the "bribe." A correspondent for that paper says:

"The worst apprehensions which have been expressed in this correspondence as to the doubtful conduct of Mr. English, have been more than realized by his course at the conference, this morning. He appeared there with an elaborate bill, proposing, substantially, to submit the *land ordinance*, which both the Administration bill of the Senate and the Crittenden amendment rejected, to the vote of the people, and, if accepted, then the State to be admitted by proclamation under the Leecompton constitution. This ordinance allows two sections of each township for school purposes, and was considered as monstrous that it was hardly entertained by the Senate committee. None of the new States ever received more than one section, heretofore."

"If the ordinance be rejected, then the State is to be kept out until sufficient population be ascertained, entitling it to one representative under the federal apportionment. Supposing the present population of Kansas to be 50,000 and the ratio under the census of 1860 to be 120,000, as is probable, it would be easy enough for the United States marshals and their deputies to arrange the returns, so as to keep the territory under the present government, with the Dred Scott decision as a millstone around its neck, for at least four years. In addition to the four commissioners provided in Mr. Crittenden's amendment, for conducting the elections, a fifth is added in English's scheme, in the person of the United States District Attorney, thus giving his decision absolute power in declaring the result. After former experience, no one can doubt how that power would be exercised."

Here you have it. The people of Kansas have a direct proposition held out to them to "buy them up" to accept the Leecompton swindle, and the insulting alternative to stay out of the Union until the official scoundrels, kept there by a nigger-stealing Administration, shall see fit to take an honest census. Well, let this villainous Administration, composed in a good part of nullifiers, secessionists, man-stealers, negro-drivers, border ruffians and dog-facings, drive on its team. Let it heap up outrage upon outrage, mountain high; let it go on pillaging and plundering the National Treasury, buying up dog-facings; let it go on adding abomination to abomination, insult to insult, to the people of Kansas; yes, let them go on. It is only sinking its vile authors lower and lower down into the pit of infamy and eternal disgrace. Hereafter this dastardly Buchanan dynasty will be looked back upon with scorn and derision. The honest patriot hereafter will look back upon Buchanan and the party that supports his measures, with the same indignant feelings, that honest men of the present day viewed the acts and doings of the most abandoned Tories of the revolution.

## Eastern Argus in Distress about "Nuisances."

The last Legislature passed an act for the "suppression of certain nuisances," of which the following are the two principal sections:

"An Act for the suppression of certain common nuisances.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. All buildings, places or tenements used as houses of ill-fame, resorted to for prostitution, lewdness, or for illegal gaming, or used for the illegal sale or keeping of intoxicating liquors, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and are to be regarded and treated as such, whether the same be kept and controlled by individuals, or by clubs, corporations or associations.

SEC. 2. Any person keeping or maintaining any such common nuisance, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year.

The renegade "chief ruler" of the "Rebels," who figures in the Argus, is in great distress about it. He comes out in a column and a half of that paper, snarling and weeping over the idea that it is hereafter to be against the "laws" of the State to keep grog shops and other places so intimately connected with them as to be placed in the same category in the act. Speaking of this act, he says:

"How can we expect capitalists to invest money in a hotel under such legislation. How can we expect Portland to become a favorite resort for summer travelers, if they cannot procure the ale or wines which they are accustomed to use, and which they will obtain elsewhere?"

This moral reform editor seems to have a strong love for "nuisances," else why does he rant so much about a law that abates them? "How can we expect capitalists to invest money in a hotel under such legislation?" Why not? Are "nuisances" necessary to the "investment of capital"? If so, then the city of Portland had better call a public meeting, vote to establish them all over the city, and then "capital" will flow in like a swelling tide. What a pity Portland is so destitute of "nuisances." According to the beautiful logic of the Argus man, they are the contingency upon

which capital is heretofore to go into the Forest City. We ask our readers just to look at the high moral tone of the Argus logic. A "hotel" cannot be built for want of "capital," for the reason that the law steps in to prevent its being made a *drinking*. And then these "summer travelers" won't make a "summer resort" of Portland, unless they can enjoy the glorious privilege of buying and drinking "ale or wine" and having now and then a good drunk. Carry out the Argus logic a little further. Portland must establish grog shops and tipping houses in her midst, to entice away and corrupt her own inhabitants, and bring poverty, disgrace and ruin upon her own citizens, merely for the purpose of accommodating a few scores of oddish whiskey-drinkers, and fashionable wine guzzlers, who may resort to the city to loaf out the summer months and have a "spree." The poor Argus man is in a forlorn and almost hopeless condition. He has been in awful convulsions for weeks on account of the new liquor law, and now because the "nuisances" in Portland are to be abated, farewell to hotel building and "summer travelers." Without "nuisances" Portland is to "wilt." We can account for Col. Adams' fanaticism only on the supposition that he has taken a leap into spiritualism. Two "spirits" seem to trouble him much, the spirit of "rot-gut" and the spirit of "John Robbins." The former doubtless acts as medium to the latter. Well, Colonel, we would advise you to get the murdered ghost of John Robbins put in a show case, and then cart it round the State, and see if some body won't *haul* and *shriek* a little. In this way you may possibly manufacture a little political capital. If this won't start the "tears" out of the blood-thirsty eyes of the democratic advocates of "nuisances," why then get up one or two more "corner's" inquests. Toll the bells, and start up another "funeral procession" and follow the remains of the fallen martyr of the Portland riot to the grave, there to remain until the wants and necessities of the democratic party require him again to be dug up in order to examine the *exact locality* of the "ball" that stopped the heroic career of the great leader of the democracy of Portland in this gallant assault upon the city agency. John Robbins and John M. Adams! One died fighting for rum, and we verily fear the other may die fighting for "common nuisances." "Sic transit gloria mundi."

## Observance of the Sabbath.

One of the greatest evils of the present day is a disregard of the Sabbath. However much the several denominations of Christians differ, as to theological points and dogmas, all agree that the great Bible command, to "remember the Sabbath and keep it holy," should be properly observed by all having a decent regard for the institutions of Christianity. It is a command alike binding upon all, whether professed Christians or not. This scripture injunction is fully recognized by our laws. It is the great distinguishing feature between paganism and Christianity—between a savage and civilized life. Let the American people blot out the Sabbath day; blot out the wise enactment upon our statute books, requiring its proper observance; and how long would it be before the whole nation would relapse into a condition even more deplorable than heathenism? The Sabbath and its sacred institutions have a sanctifying influence upon the minds of all who properly observe it. Of what possible benefit or use would be the numerous churches that dot over our hills and valleys, whose spires point away to a purer and better world, were the entire population in their vicinity, to abandon them to the owls and bats. What sort of a community is that whose inhabitants all stay away from the house of God, and who are never seen wending their way to the courts of the Most High; who never respond to the pealing sound of the "Church going Bell"? Our readers can readily answer these questions for themselves. Such a place would be no better than a Sodom. Parents, who spend the Sabbaths in loafing about their homes, laboring upon their farms, hunting, fishing, or visiting, incur a most fearful responsibility. These pernicious examples set before their children, almost invariably lead them into miserable and sinful habits and indulgences. If a parent desires to see his or her son on the high road to ruin and almost certain destruction, he has only to teach him to disregard the Sabbath, and it is done. If children are early taught by their parents or guardians to view the church, they will soon love it, and grow up Sabbath day Christians. If, on the other hand, their parents teach them by their example to stay away and spend the Sabbath in a manner contrary both to the laws of God and man, they will be very liable to relapse into crime and end their days in the penitentiary. In proof of this, examine the last annual report of the Superintendent of the "Reform School." In his statistics he says that of the whole number committed since the founding of the institution, (423) three hundred and five were "Sabbath-breakers" before their commitment—more than three-fourths being of this class. Here is a fact, which speaks for itself, showing the influence of Sabbath-breaking upon children.

In addition to what we have already said, we cannot forbear expressing our honest conviction, that the displeasure of the Almighty follows the Sabbath-breakers. What man ever added to his wealth by working Sundays? Where can the person be found who has improved his temporal condition by this violation of God's law? On the other hand, how often have persons been overtaken, when engaged in violating the Sabbath, by disasters and death? We could refer to numerous instances of this sort. We ask no pardon from our readers for a passing reference to this important subject. It is one that vitally interests the whole community. Aside from its religious bearings, viewed strictly as a moral question, its importance cannot be overestimated. The peace and prosperity, the moral, social, and religious interests of every community in our land require a proper reverence for God's holy day. That place where the Christian Sabbath is religiously observed is prosperous, happy, and respected; the locality where God's law in this particular is set at defiance, exactly the reverse.

The Transcript tells a good story, which we have often heard related, of a fellow in this State, who was not esteemed to be particularly bright, but who possessed a ready wit often observed in such persons. He was frequently sent to the village to market the products of his father's farm. On one occasion he was "down town" with green corn. A merchant paid him for a mess to be left at his residence. Our hero, on delivering the corn, collected the pay again. On going to market on another occasion with the same article, the merchant, having detected the trick, inquired:

"Didn't I pay you for that corn, the other day, Henry?"

"Yes," was the honest reply.

"Didn't my wife pay you again, when you left the corn?"

"Yes."

"You must give me another mess, then, for the second payment."

"Tan't do it! Tan't do it!" said Henry.

"Twenty other just such cases, all about town."

Another case, in which a well known citizen was victimized, is related:

His father had a cow which he had fattened for beef. One morning he sent the butcher to take her away for slaughter, saying to him that Henry would point out the cow.

On arriving at the house, Henry pointed to a valuable cow belonging to a neighbor, and the butcher, suspecting nothing wrong, drove her off. The mistake was not discovered till the father wondered why Mr. — had not performed the contract. Henry innocently said, "Old butcher come this morning; I told him take her over there, pointing to the neighbor's."

"I wanted him to take my cow," said the father. "Why did you show him that one?"

"Oh! old tow look sleek and fat; too bad to tell her, so I told him take her over—her dood 'nough to tell."

It was then too late to change matters, and the father had the trouble of disposing of a carcass of ordinary beef, and paying his neighbor heavy damages for a valuable cow.

The Utah Army. The St. Louis Democrat gives the following statement of the troops composing the Utah Army, which it says is more correct than any before published:

"Three batteries of light artillery, 1 battery of heavy artillery, 1 regiment (10 companies) foot artillery, 1 company sappers and miners, 1 ordnance company, 1 regiment of cavalry, 1 regiment of dragoons, 1 regiment of infantry; making a total of 76 companies, or about 6000 men.

"The troops now in the department of the Platte, and under orders for Utah, will probably be replaced by the two regiments of volunteers."

"We learn also that Gen. Smith is expected in this city on or before Tuesday next, and will depart immediately for Fort Leavenworth, where the order for a movement of the forces will be immediately given."

Yes, Paris did "move her knights again on Saturday," and decked herself by the "move." There were 323 horses in the procession, 73 at least, of which were computed to hail from Woodstock, an "adjoining town"—and splendid horses they were; 25 from Buckfield; 37 from Hebron and Minot; 15 from Sumner, and 15 from Oxford; leaving 158 for the town of Paris.

[Norway Advertiser.]

The above statement is an unmitigated lie, and is in perfect keeping with the contemptuous disregard with which the Paris people were received at Norway. We gave full credit in our article for the out of town horses—81. The Paris boys being the parties challenged, were expected to respond; having treated their opponents courteously, they were entitled to courteous treatment in return. The trials have been made in good spirit on our part, and it was a matter of regret that ill feeling should have been shown towards the party, at Norway, but it was unavailing. To be so malignantly belied, however, by the village paper, was more than any one expected, even from the sheet.

We say so much in simple justice to the young men of this town, and to show the character of that paper. We have no disposition to enter into further controversy on the point, and here drop the matter.

MAINE TEACHER. Mr. Dunsell states that he has received about four hundred names in response to his circular issued last February, proposing to start an educational journal. This number is, not sufficient to justify a commencement of the undertaking, and he has just issued a second circular, urging the School Committees to take the matter in hand, and make up the number to one thousand. He is willing to give his services as editor, but must rely on committees and teachers to sustain the journal. The terms will be \$1.00—with a liberal reduction to clubs.

Mr. Loba, an escaped Mormon priest, now at Leavenworth reports a tale of horror in regard to the celebrated handcart trains. He says that of the twenty-five hundred persons who started from the frontier only about two hundred frost-bitten, starving, and emaciated beings lived to tell the tale of their sufferings; the remaining twenty-three hundred perished on the way, of hunger, cold and fatigue! Mr. Loba says that the route is strewn with skeletons.

BUCHANAN'S SPOKESMAN. The well known relations between Mr. Sillidell and the President are thus delicately alluded to by Mr. Hale, in a recent speech in the Senate:

"In addition to what I have seen in the papers, which seemed to me to be authentic, I have read an extract from a speech—which I did not hear delivered—by a gentleman of whom I may say that, when I hear him speak, I think I hear Mr. Buchanan. I refer to the honorable Senator from Louisiana."

AREA OF THE PROPOSED NEW STATES. The area of the Territories which have made application for admission to the Union is as follows:

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| Kansas,             | Square Miles, |
| 114,798             |               |
| Minnesota,          | 141,839       |
| Oregon,             | 185,030       |
| Total square miles, | 441,667       |

At the April term of the U. S. Court, now in session in Portland, J. C. Marble and Solomon Chase, of Paris, are on the Grand Jury. James Deering, South Paris, is foreman of second jury. N. L. Marshall, of Paris, is also on this jury.

The A. & K. Railroad is 55 miles long. It was commenced in 1848, and cost \$2,218,316.18. The gross earnings for the past year, from passengers, freight and mails, were \$296,968.02.

The K. & P. road was commenced in 1848, is 72.1-2 miles in length, and cost \$2,871,294. Gross earnings the last year, \$213,000.

In the edition of the Public Lawsent out last week in our extra, the date of the approval of the liquor law is given. We have noticed it in no other edition.

The St. Louis Republican says that the question of the election in Missouri is clearly and distinctly emancipated, and that the abolition of slavery is only to be prevented by the success of the Democratic party.

The contractors for the carriage of the California overland mail, have constructed and in course of construction, at Concord, N. H., one hundred coaches and heavy covered Concord wagons. [Portsmouth Chronicle.]

Hon. Lee Strickland has been appointed Post Master of Livermore, in place of S. H. Morse, resigned.

The Chronicle states that little hope is entertained of the restoration of Hon. C. J. Talbot, to health. His illness has been painful and protracted.

"THE RISING SUN" is the title of a paper published weekly at Little River Village, in Lisbon, by George Plummer, A. W. Hobbs, Editor. It is devoted religiously to the interests of the Free Will Baptist denomination.

A despatch from Washington states that Peter G. Washington, late auditor in the Treasury Department, and a nephew of Gov. Wise of Va., had made arrangements in that city for a duel, but were both arrested on Saturday evening.

We were visited by another snow storm on Monday. About four inches fell, in all. The singular contrast was witnessed of a bright vernal sun, and singing birds all around, while the ground was white with snow.

There was another fall of about 6 inches on Tuesday.

The bodies of the two little girls who were drowned near Pishon's Ferry, in the Kennebec, were discovered last week.

The sale of Mount Vernon to the Ladies' Mt. Vernon Association has been made, and \$18,000 paid on it. Mr. Washington keeps possession until \$74,000 is paid. If the payments are made previous to 1859, the proprietor intends to remit the interest on the payments now to be made.

Benton's Thirty Years' View is said to have already attained the sale of seventy thousand volumes! The publishers are about to issue a new edition, with a copious analytical index, and an autobiographical memoir of Col. Benton, written within three months of his death. This will much enhance the interest of the work.

The city alms house at Bangor was damaged by fire to the amount of \$1000, on Saturday last. Supposed to have taken from a pipe.

Col. Benton in his will alluded to Mrs. Fremont, as Jessie Ann. This settles the vexed question, and proves that both parties in the controversy were right and both were wrong.

Perley telegraphs to the Journal that there is no truth in the rumor that Treasury notes are to be funded into a permanent loan or that a new issue of thirty millions will be asked for by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The population of Mexico is about eight millions, and the debt about one hundred and thirty millions of dollars. Don't she need a guardian?

A dozen Kentuckians arrived in Cincinnati on Friday last, equipped with rifles and other fighting materials ready, and immediately took passage for St. Louis, from whence they intend proceeding to the Utah country, with the expectation of being in at the commencement of hostilities.

N. P. Willis is lying seriously ill at Idlewild. A bilious fever, and a return of his old trouble of the lungs, have combined in a prostration, before which his usual active resistance to disease has succumbed for the present.

The Committee on the Fort Snelling swindle have reported that no one outside of the Secretary of War, and the parties interested, knew of the sale; that there was no authority to sell; and that it should not have been sold on credit. They conclude that the sale was then and is now void.

SAD FATE OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN. On Thursday last, a blind paralyzed old man, without friends or money, died at the house of a benevolent negro who had given him shelter, in Evansville, Indiana. Among his effects were papers and testimonials which proved him to be Dr. John Pocock Holmes, a member of the College of Surgeons, London, and formerly in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, the friend of Captain Parry, the Arctic navigator, and the associate of many of the first people of England. He was also the author of several valuable inventions. Our exchanges offer no explanation of the cause of his terrible fall.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. A County Temperance Society has been organized in Androscoggin County. The following are the officers chosen:

C. W. Walton, President.

Vice Presidents, I. Gross of Turner, O. D. Bailey of Auburn, E. L. Pickard of Danville, James Wood of Lewiston, George M. Strout of Durham, H. I. Holland of Lisbon, I. S. Small of Wales, S. Moody of Webster, Isaiah Woodman of Minot, Chas. M. Fuller of Livermore, Cyrus Knapp of East Livermore, James Dunn of Poland, T. Hill of Greene, Uriah Foss of Leeds.

Warren Coffin, Lewiston, Secretary.

The May Term of the County Commissioners' Court will be held at the Treasurer's Office, in this village, on Tuesday, 11th May.

Probate Court







