

The Oxford Democrat.

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 9, NO. 18.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 28.

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.—AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Items.

THE SEASON. April and May were unusually cold months. The frequent light falls of rain kept the surface wet, and except on dry farms, interfered considerably with the Spring's work, although on the whole, not a great amount of water fell, and many upland farms are now in need of rain. Grass is well started, but in many localities not very thick. The fruit trees, generally, are well set with fruit buds. The fine weather we are now enjoying will bring them forward rapidly.

DEEP TILLAGE. The great secret of growth of garden vegetables is not in the greater supply of manure, but in the fine pulverization of the soil. This pulverization can never be effected in a wet soil, and never in any soil that is not underdrained, at the most fitting time. An undrained field of strong clayey soil is frequently too wet to plow until near June, and besides it will suffer more with drought, and be less benefited by manure than a field that can be put into a pulverulent state by the plow and harrow.

THE ROSE SLUG.—A sure remedy if applied in season.—I have had no difficulty for many years in exterminating the Rose Slug, by dusting the leaves with slacked lime while the dew is on, but it must be done while the insect is small. Watch for their appearance, and dust a few times thoroughly upper and the under side, and you will have no more trouble with them. If the slug gets full grown the lime will not kill it.

TIMBER MADE DURABLE. We have often seen it stated that timber to be used for ax-helves, shafts, mallets, ax-boxes, axes, &c., in Germany, is soaked several days in a strong solution of stable manure, and then smoke-dried, which greatly toughens and adds to its durability. As the process is so simple, we advise every one to try it.

The farmer who gives his cattle only food enough to keep them from starvation, is like the steamboat captain who put in only coal enough to stem the tide, without making any progress; and the engineer who applied only sufficient fuel to keep the train from running backward on the rising grade.

A GOOD CROP. Mr. J. B. Burr, who owns and cultivates a fine farm in Brewer, sends to the Bangor Jeffersonian, the following statement of what he harvested last fall from only one acre and a half of ground:

40 bushels good sound corn,
247 " potatoes,
15 " turnips,
20 " carrots,
1 " peas,
9 " beans,
600 pumpkins.

And fodder enough to winter a cow.

PAINT. To get rid of the smell of oil paint put a handful of bay into a pail of water, and let it stand in a room newly painted.

TO STOP POTATOES ROTTING. An agricultural exchange says: "An experienced agriculturalist informs us that about six years ago he applied lime to the potatoes that were partly rotten, and that it immediately arrested decay. Potatoes that were partly rotten when the lime was applied, continued to rot and were lost. Since then he has made it a common practice to apply slacked lime to his potatoes as he takes them out. He put a thin layer of lime upon the floor where the potatoes are to be laid, and sprinkles some of it over the potatoes about every ten inches as they are put down. He considers this as perfectly protecting them from rotting, and he has never had a rotten potato since he has practiced it: and he believes also that potatoes thus used are rendered better by the action of lime. We advise the farmers to try this, as it easily can be done by them all." [Rural New Yorker.]

THE ROBINS VINDICATED. The question of the relation of the robin to horticulture was discussed at the January meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was the opinion of many fruit growers that the robin is a perfect nuisance to the horticulturist, and that the law preventing their destruction should be repealed. There are some, however, who gallantly took the part of the sweet birds, and at their suggestion a committee was appointed to ascertain their habits, and especially the kinds of food eaten by them during each month of the year. The chairman of the Committee, J. W. P. Jenks, of Middleboro', Mass., has made his report for the first three months in the year, and it is entirely favorable to the robins. It was proved that the robins subsist chiefly upon the worst enemies of fruit trees, the curculios. Mr. Jenks found beetles, grasshoppers, spiders, and curculios in the crops of the robins he dissected, but nine-tenths of the contents of the crops were curculios. He has frequently taken a hundred from a single crop, and in one instance, one hundred and sixty-two. He has not found the first particle of vegetable in the crop of a single bird. This settles the question in favor of the robins, and he who kills one of these birds gives permission to live and to destroy our fruit to some thousands of curculios and other enemies of the horticulturist. Let the robins live, and let the man or boy who cruelly or thoughtlessly kills one, make atonement by eating wormy fruit for the season. [Springfield Republican.]

From the Ohio Cultivator.

Hereford Cattle.—How they are Esteemed where they are Best Known.

The extent of country where the breeding of Herefords prevails, comprises at least 1800 square miles, embracing large parts of the counties of Stafford, Worcester, Gloucester, Monmouth and most of Hereford, together with a portion of Somerset, occupying the river valleys of these counties, of course, because in these the best pasturage is found. Through the grass-growing portion of these counties the Herefords are much raised in their general characteristic integrity, as well as in many of their best grades, being highly valued in either case. As there is a good proportion of land in pastureage, these are essentially breeding districts, in the main, although beef is fattened for the Cheltenham, Birmingham, and other near markets, to a large extent. Perhaps the most exclusive breeding district, is the plain of Hereford; but in the other districts many are bred for and sold to feeders in the midland districts and those convenient to the London market.

The Herefords are not lank nor showy; they appear not heavier than they really are, but they are massive, square built, "chubby," stronger as oxen, and heavier as beefers, in nine times out of ten than they appear to be. They are essentially a breed of merit and utility, rather than one of fine form and beauty merely. They have strong frames, but though large in fact, their bones are only in fair proportion to their great weight. I have not time for a detailed description, merely stating a few facts of importance.

The value of Hereford being properly a breeding district, having no surplus of grain for feeding purposes, three times more cattle are bred therein than could be fattened. The same holds of other districts, in variable proportion. Hence a large surplus of steers are bought up at the fairs every season by cattle dealers, and transferred from their hands to the feeders of the London and midland districts. This trade has been carried on and augmenting as to capital and numbers for over twenty years, and is still increasing. It will here probably occur to the reader that the farmers who have so long bought the Herefords to eat their surplus grain and oil-cake, and make manure for their arable lands—which pay better with their facilities of obtaining manure, than in pastures—are renting, tithing and tax-paying tenants, and that they of necessity engage in fattening Hereford cattle, because it pays them to do so. Throw up a straw, it will show which way the wind blows, and the increase of this trade for so many years, tested by the laws of supply and demand, shows that breeding and fattening Herefords not only pays, but affords a good living profit—a conclusive test of the breed. So thrifty are the Herefords, in fact, that this characteristic trait of the breed has become almost an adage, wherever they have been fully tested. As I have, when on several occasions in England, seen them fully fattened—fat enough to satisfy the fashionable, aristocratic, fastidious Cheltenham market, where as "good fat beef" is killed, and in great quantity, as at any other town in England, on grass only.

But if it were needed to add proof as to the thriftiness of Hereford cattle, and their crosses, it could be found to any reasonable extent. I will only name one more fact which I have had several opportunities of witnessing, namely, that where they are known, this breed of animals is preferred by the tenant farmers of the west of England, for the purpose of increasing the thriftiness and size of their common stock, to any other improved breed sower; and any one may see the popular estimation in which they are held, by the marks of their blood amongst the stock in the grain growing districts or sections where stock raising is not a leading feature of farming. A breed of animals possessing great natural thriftiness, will generally be found to show it early. This is illustrated by the instances of Suffolk pigs and Southdown sheep, and I will add by Hereford cattle. Their early maturity is one of the two strong grounds—the other being their thriftiness—of the increased popularity and patronage they have attained. I never heard their early maturity questioned by any one who had a practical acquaintance with their peculiar merits. And here let me remark incidentally upon what may seem a novel point, but which is nevertheless worth thinking of, which is this: The Hereford, not being either beautiful, according to the ideal pattern, or showy, have therefore not been patronized by rich, fancy breeders, and have not therefore been forced before the public by means and facilities usually used and commanded by this class of agriculturists and their coadjutors. Experience is required to settle the question of thriftiness and profit of any breed; but a showy outline and symmetry of form often tickle the senses, and even on some points, such as those that are required by standard authority, as it is called, on niceties of build, stature, judgment to some extent, but very frequently at the expense of the pocket. To illustrate: The race horse is long in proportion to his weight, the clipper ship is long in proportion to her capacity, and the Durham is much larger, in an animal of equal weight, than the Hereford ox. This sentiment that the tall or long (Byron says, "I hate a dumpy woman,") and slender, is more graceful and beautiful than opposite forms, is very generally entertained. Hence the Norman horse, the rounded Dutch bottom, the South Down sheep, and the chunky Hereford ox, have not the admirers of fashionable or popular forms, as patrons or friends. Yet who will dispute that the Hereford is the form that ensures more thriftiness, weight for weight, than any other animal of his kind, and just because he happens to be

shorter, less beautiful, and therefore thicker, and this especially through the region of the vital organs, the heart, lungs, etc., upon the size and actual power of which depends the vitality of the constitution, the ability to move, to secrete, and to grow; in a word, vigor and thriftiness, and power to mature early, by secreting and building up rapidly.

But the age at which Hereford steers are purchased by dealers engaged in the intermediate business of buying them in one district, and selling them in another, settles the question of their early maturity. There are but very few comparatively of the farming community who can afford to feed an animal intended for beef more than six months or one season, and there are not many who would do it if they could, for it won't pay. Generally six months is all and more than all the time allotted to the same animal in the stall. Consequently, if steers are sold to the feeder at two years they are fat at three, and if sold to the feeder at three they are fat at four years old. Any one who feels so curiously inclined, may see thousands of two year old steers being driven off from the Wyre and Severn districts in Hereford, Gloucester and Worcester counties, immediately after and some before the Michaelmas fairs, every fall. These are driven directly to the feeding districts, and many of them are fattened—having left their native pastures in good or first condition—during the three succeeding months, and in time for the Christmas demand of London, Windsor, and other large markets. There are also many—I am almost to state the precise proportion, but will say one-half—the surplus raised for sale in the breeding districts, sold and driven at three years old. At these ages they are generally sold off and fed the succeeding winter. Very few oxen are worked in the west of England, therefore proportionately few steers are allowed to grow till of mature age, and but few oxen are found to either feed or sell. A few inferior and superannuated cows are sold at the several fairs throughout the year, which find ready purchasers singly or in small lots, amongst the small farmers of the contiguous districts—their ready fattening tendencies at all ages, being generally appreciated by the general farming community.

But again: the prizes—the English equivalent of premiums—annually given by the Smithfield Club—the old Smithfield cattle market having been moved to Islington, I believe—have been generally awarded to the Herefords, for the best three years old fat steers of any breed, for a period of twenty-five years, or more; and the same is true of the Windsor show—where they are supposed to be practical judges of good beef as well as beefers—the three years old Hereford steer has been adjudged the best of his age there also.

Thus, in their native country, where men are but comparatively little addicted to speculative pursuits, but are essentially practical in their mode of judging and acting out their views, and where of necessity there have been ample opportunities, comparative as well as positive, of deciding as to their value, the Herefords have steadily increased in numbers and public estimation. Notwithstanding their lack of a showy, taking appearance, they evidently have taken qualities—qualities that pay the best, and are therefore a cheap desideratum with practical men; and, if I mistake not, that are also best for the general consumer, because they will give the most meat for public use in return for a given quantity of food. On these and similar grounds of positive evidence of merit, I may venture the opinion that they are better adapted than any improved breed of equal weight, to our Middle and Northern States.

The Devons are well adapted to the Northern States, being so facile of motion, and able to gather food where it is scarce, but they lack a popular quality which the Herefords possess, namely, *size*. These cattle have thickish supple mellow hides, with soft thick set over coats of hair, and are therefore excellent handlers, hardy and thrifty, giving a product whether of milk or beef, rich in quality, as such qualities of skin surely indicate. Animals having a marked tendency to lay on flesh and fat, as the Herefords undoubtedly have, cannot be expected to be large milkers, although they may be large butter makers in proportion to their milk, because if they convert most of their food into meat, they must necessarily transfer the least proportion of it into other substances or different products. There being no increase of bulk in consequences of food passing through the animal structure, a maximum quantity of it transformed into one kind of product, implies a minimum in others. Hence, the qualities of fattening rapidly and yielding milk largely, cannot be combined in the same animal.

Our natives are our best milkers; and if we want weight, combined with thriftiness and early maturity, imported from any improved breed, I believe, after sufficient opportunity of observing, that Hereford blood will best subserve these purposes.

Marquette, Wis. J. W. C.

MOTHER! The Emperor of China, on certain days of the year, pays a visit to his mother, who is seated on a throne to receive him; and four times on his feet, and as many times on his knees, he makes her a profound obeisance, bowing his head even to the ground. [Dodd.]

NINETEENTH CENTURY. Mr. Cady has revised his paper at Mechanic Falls, and changed the name to "Nineteenth Century."

GEORGE W. WILCOX ESQ., Clerk of the House of Representatives, has removed from Dixmont to Gardiner, where he will engage in the practice of the law.

Root Crops.—Turnips.

There are many varieties of turnips cultivated by our farmers, but general experience has given the preference to two kinds with their sub-varieties—for stock feeding the Ruta-Baga or Swedish turnip—for table use the Flat English. Of the former Laing's Improved is deemed number one by many—others choose Skirving's Purple Top. For table use an early and a late variety ought to be sown—for the former purpose we would recommend the Early Stubble, for the latter the Green Globe or Norfolk variety. In the choice of varieties, however, each cultivator must exercise his own judgment as to which will give him the greatest return—the most nutriment per acre, and at the least cost—in fact, which for the purposes to which it is to be devoted will pay the best.

The true turnip soil is a deep sand or sandy loam. Clayey or compact soils are not suited to its profitable production, neither are damp, heavy lands. For the culture of the Swedish the best is that from which corn or wheat was taken, though many, on account of the large yield more usually obtained therefrom, prefer sward land, or clover ley. To this latter, before plowing, a heavy dressing of fresh unfermented manure should be applied. Be the land what it may, without it is in good condition, the difficulties with which the farmer has to contend will ruin the crop.

Broad-cast sowing and drill-seeding are both followed, but by the former mode the expenses of after culture, in thinning and hoeing, is increased. When sown in drills, about two feet apart is the usual distance, the plants separated six or eight inches in the rows. To prevent such as are intended for maturity from interfering, successive thinnings are requisite—and where the seed has misseed, or the young plants have been destroyed by casualty, the vacancies may be filled by transplanting during showery weather. The Swedish may be sown any time from the middle of May to the same period in June—early planting has, however, this advantage, should the first seedling fall, or the fly destroy the young plants, ample time is left for performing the labor again. For early fall feeding, many farmers sow between the rows of corn, as late as the first of August. For this purpose seedling at so late a period will answer—but as there is not time for the roots to reach maturity they are diminutive, and if stored, soon begin to lose whatever of value they had attained.

The period for sowing the English turnip is about one month later than for the Swedish. At any time from the middle of June to the first of August this labor can be performed with success. The first sowing gives the largest returns—the later are the soundest and consequently are capable of more extended preservation. Immediately before sowing the ground should be plowed and harrowed. If both the atmosphere and earth are damp at the time of depositing the seed it will insure it more rapid germination and place the plant sooner beyond the ravages of insect depredators. A top-dressing of ashes, lime and plaster will enhance the probabilities for a remunerative yield. When the plants appear and the leaves are partially expanded, the hoe or cultivator should be freely used, keeping the ground well stirred so that the roots may have all the room wanted, and for the purpose of exterminating the weeds as fast as they present themselves.

As regards the quantity of seed per acre it is best to use, there is a variety of opinions, the amount ranging from less than one to more than three pounds. Were there no trouble attending this crop from defective germination or the attack of insects, one lb. would doubtless be sufficient, and on these premises the advocates of thick sowing found their arguments in favor of their peculiar notions, contending that a portion must be sown to avoid loss by failure and for the insatiable maw of the depredators. The other party reason that if attacked by the fly, "root and branch" will be exterminated, no matter how liberal the hand that scatters the seed. The facts as well as the virtues of American and English seed have formed the basis of another controversy between producers. We opine that the great cause of trouble has been the carelessness of cultivators more than anything else. All plants of this character hybridize while in blossom, and if we desire to grow any particular variety pure, it must be isolated. In England, it is customary to select a rod or two of ground in the centre of a wheat-field for the purpose of seed raising—great care is exercised by the farmer, and probably to this more than anything else, it is to be attributed the remarkable success of English grown turnip seed.

The turnip is exposed to numerous insect enemies, among which the fly, or fly beetle, is most to be dreaded. Remedies innumerable have been promulgated, but most of them, just when depended upon, have failed. Observation has shown, however, that a rough or gritty state of the leaf will put a quietus upon their operations, and any substance, such as ashes, that will thus coat the plant, will act as a preventive to their destruction. After an application is made, should rains occur, the process must be repeated. Care in this respect will almost insure the cultivator reward for his labors.

VITALITY OF SEEDS. There is no limit to the vitality of cereal grains kept perfectly dry in an unchangeable temperature. Most of the garden seeds will grow after two years, and those of the cucumbers family after many years. In fact, many persons prefer melon-seeds two or three years old. Onion-seeds lose vitality of about half the seeds the second year; and old parsnip seed is not as good as new. All garden-seeds should be kept in air-tight vessels, and none but the best should be saved.

MISCELLANY.

A PACKER-SHIP'S COMPANY.

We had been a fortnight on board the mail packet on our way home from the West Coast of Africa, and had exhausted nearly every possible amusement it afforded under those circumstances and within those limits. We had on board the usual complement of strange-looking captains and traders from the river Bonny, and, after passing Accra, had watched the canoes come off through the surf at Cape Coast Castle, and landed and walked up to the Governor's house at Sierra Leone. We had played at whist and the game of the race at all unoccupied times, and had displayed our various vocal powers and musical acquisitions—which I must confess were not of a nature to have enlisted any circle—and as we were homeward bound we had no newspapers and very few books.

The passengers consisted mainly of officers going home on sick leave; one of whom—whose father held a civil appointment of importance on the Gold Coast—was accompanied by his sister. Then there were five or six bronzed captains, and copper-colored merchants of gold dust and ivory, so that altogether our number amounted to fourteen. We were by no means a lively company, and as I have said before, at the expiration of a fortnight we seemed to have exhausted all our amusements and consequently to have annihilated every possible subject of mutual interest.

Under these circumstances we had for two or three evenings running, sat on the quarter-deck beneath an awning, looking listlessly from one to the other, watching young Wilson of the Gold Coast Corps, who was going home on sick leave, envying him his power of unlimited sleep; or lazily following with our eyes the one-armed captain who paced the deck in an uneasy, restless manner from morning to night. He had not been home for fourteen years, and had now left his ship, a stationary merchant vessel up the river Bonny, to "have a look at the old country."

A more uncomfortable, unsatisfactory companion it would be impossible to imagine; and young Wilson, who shared a double cabin with me, was loud in his complaints, and pathetic in his appeals for sympathy.

"Sleep," said Wilson, "I can't sleep—that fellow won't let me sleep; and it's all very well to talk, but you can't get any sleep worth having in the day time. You know his berth is fixed just over mine, and no sooner have I turned in and fallen into a doze than—rat-tat-tat—goes the iron hook fastened to the stump of his arm."

The first night I thought he wanted something to eat, so I called out, "What's the matter, skipper?" but he only growled out at me in reply. And I declare that every hour of every night since then, or when he thinks I am asleep, rat-tat-tat comes the hook on the frame of the berth just above my head. I don't bear it mockly, I assure you, and I have used more bad language to that man than I ever used before in my life. But, upon my honor I believe he would rather hear me swear at him than say nothing at all; for he'll often give a kind of a sighing groan after it, as though some one had lifted a heavy weight from his chest."

"You may depend upon it he has got a bad conscience," said our one-lady. By-the-by, she was treated with as much deference as if she had been the Queen of England; and she was a queen in her own small way, and not a bad queen either. Queen of Beauty, Wilson said, and one or two more who were inclined to besopony.

So of course when she suggested "conscience" we all echoed the "depend upon it," and every one offered laughingly a possible explanation of the cause. And thus we fell into a talk about this same conscience and its torments, and began to tell stories illustrative of it. Most of them I must confess were neither very amusing nor very instructive and pretty Miss Graham began to yawn and her brother, Captain Graham, had followed the example of Young Wilson and was fast asleep.

Then, after two old sea captains had spun a long yarn there was a pause, which Miss Graham broke by exclaiming:

"Oh, Mr. Barkum, you have been to all kinds of places, seen such queer things do tell us a true story."

The Mr. Barkum thus addressed—a jolly old trader—replied with a grin:

"What shall I tell you, Miss?"

"I don't know. As we are on the sea, tell us a story of shipwreck—but not a melancholy one."

We cast lots, and the lot fell on the steward; so we stewed—

"Good Heaven, Mr. Barkum!"

"Yes, miss, we did, indeed. We stewed his boots—Wellingtons. The tops were the tenderest. Then we cast lots again, and the lot fell on the black cook; so we stewed his pumps; but they were uneatable, though the soup kept us alive ten days. After that we cast lots again, and the lot fell on the captain, and we stewed his water boots; but they were tremendous tough, surely."

At this point Mr. Barkum was interrupted by a general shout of remonstrance.

"Well," says he, "when a lady tells a man she wants a story of a shipwreck, what's he to do? I told the very best I could." And with another grin Mr. Barkum, who seemed not so much as to have told his story as to have it jerked out of him, leant back and looked around him, apparently well satisfied with the effect he had produced.

"Humph!" was uttered in a hoarse growl behind him, at which we all started—for it came from no other than the "silent man;"—an old sea-captain, who had been picked up nobody knew where or how, and who had not uttered a syllable since he had been on board. He would stand all day long looking over the stern of the vessel, gloomy and intent—giving no answer to whomsoever addressed him. But now he stooped over Miss Graham and laying one rough hand on her shoulder while with the other he pointed out beyond the stern of the vessel:

"She'll do it," he said in a hoarse whisper, "she'll do it—she's bound to do it."

And he walked rather unsteadily to his old position.

"He's been at our grog-bottles; that's what's opened his lips. He never has any of his own, and you saw him come up from the saloon," said Captain Graham shaking himself out of a doze.

But his sister was all astonishment. "Who is she, and what is she bound to do? It can't be this ship, for he pointed out to sea."

"Never mind, miss," said Mr. Minchin—a lean, yellow-faced man, who looked like an American, though he called himself English. "Perhaps he's got somebody after him; who knows? And he winked mysteriously not so much at any one person as at the ship's crew. 'Tough when I'm after a man myself I take good care he shan't know much about it."

"You after a man, Mr. Minchin? why, what do you go after him for?"

"Well, ma'am, for various reasons; sometimes for one thing and sometimes for another. Now, there was the captain of the Golden Fleece. I followed that man four years, and I'll tell you how it happened."

The Golden Fleece was bound from California to Liverpool, and, besides a very favorable cargo of furs and such like, she had on board a quarter of a million of gold dust and nuggets. Pretty pickings among that, I can tell you—and so thought the captain, Jones, his name was. Now, I dare say, Captain Jones didn't like the risks of a voyage home; so after he had been at sea ten days, he ran the Golden Fleece on a rock about a mile from the shore, and then he and the crew took to the boats. Well, of course he wrote home to the owners how the Golden Fleece was wrecked off the coast of California, and how he and the crew only just escaped with their lives. And of course, the owners didn't like it; nor the underwriters didn't like it; for they were let in for a quarter of a million besides the worth of the vessel, and the fifty thousand pounds sterling that the cargo was valued at; and that's no joke.

So after a few months they sends for me, "Mr. Minchin," says they, "this is a very lame story!"

"It is," says I, "very lame."

"Captain Jones don't come home," says they.

"No," says I, "nor I don't suppose he's very likely to come home."

"Mr. Minchin, will you go out and see after the Golden Fleece?"

"I will," says I.

"And will you," says they, "learn something about Captain Jones? Never mind the time, and never mind the expense, but don't come back to England without Captain Jones."

"If Captain Jones is to be found," says I, "I'll find him, dead or alive."

Well, ma'am, of course this was not the first time by many that I'd been on some such errand; and for one cause or another I've been sent out from Lloyd's, to places all over the world almost, where vessels have been wrecked.

But not to weary you, ma'am, and the company, with an account of the voyage and adventures—and indeed we had none of the latter, except that in crossing the isthmus of Panama, which was not so quiet then as it is now, we wiped out a small party of Indians—

"After that, thinks I to myself, 'Now, Captain Jones, it's your turn; and a pretty stiff turn it'll be for you, or my name ain't Minchin.' I wasn't in no manner of hurry, you must remember, for I knew he couldn't spend the money, and I knew he daren't invent it, or make much stir about it in any way. So my object was to find him, and to find him quietly, and make him give it up."

Well! You'll maybe hardly believe it, but it was three years before I could come upon that man's track. I did come upon it at last, though, and I was pretty sure I had found him in Mr. Weeks, settled in Canada. Naturally, business took me to the place where Mr. Weeks lived, and I soon picked up acquaintance with him.

He was Captain Jones. I found out that; and before long I was more sure than ever that he had neither spent the money nor invested it; but where he'd got it I couldn't tell.

After a time Mr. Weeks and I got to be very great friends, and at the end of six months Mr. Weeks began to talk of how he should like to go into business—something in the commercial line—as he had a small capital to invest. "Very small!" thinks I to myself. "Only a quarter of a million!" However I said that was just what I was looking out for, too, and so to make a long story short, we agreed to enter into partnership, and by my advice we were to go first to Liverpool, and make arrangements with different firms there.

I must confess, that voyage home did seem rather a long one; but it was over at last, and Mr. Weeks and I were walking along the streets of Liverpool. I put one hand to the belt where I had pistols—and he knew it and carried pistols himself—and the other I laid on his shoulder.

"Now, Captain Jones of the Golden Fleece," says I, "I've been after you this four years, and I've got you safe home at last." Ma'am, if you'll believe it, that man never said a word, but just fixed his eyes on me and staggered against the wall. Now I didn't want to give him into custody if I could help it; for I knew that those who employed me would a good deal rather let him go free and they have their gold, than see him transported and carry with him the secret of where it was hidden.

So I told him that he might let me know next morning whether I should hand him over to a policeman, or whether he'd tell me where he'd got the gold.

He never spoke a word. So I led him to an inn and locked myself in a room with him till the next morning.

"Were you not afraid he'd shoot you, Mr. Minchin?"

"No, I wasn't afraid he'd shoot me, but I was terribly afraid he'd shoot himself. However, I kept a sharp eye on him, and as he saw he'd no chance of getting off anyhow, he just made a clean breast of it. So the end was that we got back nearly the whole of the gold dust, which he'd buried soon after landing from the wreck. I knew all along that he hadn't got it with him. And they that employed me made me a present of a thousand pounds over and above what had been agreed on for that job."

"Well," said young Wilson, who looked wide awake, "you're a queer fish. May I ask if you're after anybody now?"

"May be I am, and may be I am not. But I suppose you don't think I am after you?"

"Why, no. I am pretty sure of that, anyhow. But I wish you were after that one-armed fellow."

"Keep your mind easy, Mr. Wilson. He'll put his own head into the halter, if there's a frame for him; and I do know that there's a frame waiting for him in England, who'll be very glad to see him home again."

"There, now, I knew there was something! Now, Minchin, do tell us what it is; there's a good fellow."

"Not I, Mr. Wilson. No, ma'am, nor I don't tell you neither; nor we don't have no secret about the matter."

And Mr. Minchin kept his word. So, who the one-armed captain was, or what he had done, we could not find out until we reached Plymouth. Every one avoided him instinctively, our own captain setting the example; and all the latter part of the voyage young Wilson slept on deck, rather than share the same cabin with him. But it was only when, in answer to our signals, two police officers came off to our vessel in the river and arrested this man, that we heard the story of the slow, cruel torture, the barbarous murder, committed by him on board his ship in the river Bonny, twelve years before.

The "Silent Man," after he had once spoken, was no longer inaccessible. We used to join him in his watch at the stern of the vessel, and say:

"Well, sir, will she do it?"

His invariable answer, pointing backward over the sea, was:

"She'll do it; she's bound to do it, and she'll do it."

As we entered Plymouth Harbor he once more sought Miss Graham, put his hand on her shoulder, and, pointing in the invariable direction, said:

"She's done it. She was bound to do it, and she's done it."

I have no clear idea as to this day who "she" was, or what she was bound to do, or what she did, or how or whom or why she did it, or what would have happened to her or to you or to me if she had not done it.

The city government of Portland have appropriated \$2500 for the purpose of celebrating the coming anniversary of our National Independence. It is proposed to lay the corner-stone of the new city buildings on the occasion.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, May 25.
SENATE.—After some unimportant business the Senate passed the bill for the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, by 20 yeas and 17 nays.

The vote being a tie as to internal improvements, numerous and other estimates for the maintenance from decay of public works will follow.

The nays were:
Messrs. Brown, Clay, Chingman, Davis, Fitch, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iveson, Johnson of Tenn., Mallory, Mason, Polk, Reid, Sidel, Thomas, Wright, 17.

ABSENTEE.—Messrs. Green, Gwin, Hale, Haynes, Henderson, Johnson of Ark., Pearce, Rice, Sumner, Thompson of Ky., Pugh, Yates, Dixon, Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Bell of Tenn had the floor and spoke nearly all day on the tariff question.

Mr. Simons of R. I. moved an amendment providing for a home valuation of imports was lost by 25 to 17.

HOUSE.—The House by 12 majority struck out the amendment of the tariff bill, thus killing it.

The report of the select committee on the Fort Snelling Case was announced as a special order.

Mr. Davis of Ind. moved its postponement till the 24th of June in December, and after a short debate his motion was rejected, by 107 to 28. The subject was finally postponed until Tuesday.

The House then went into committee. Mr. Sickles chairman on the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Grow of Pa. condemned the seizing on every pretext for permanently increasing the army and navy.

Mr. Corvode of Pa. replying to Mr. Grow denied that our navy was as favorable to Great Britain as it did in the last war and referred to figures showing a great disparity.

Mr. Washburne of Mass., referring to the appropriation of \$1,500,000 for the construction of five steam sloops of war, heretofore authorized, inquired of Mr. J. G. Jones how he proposed to man these ships after they were constructed.

Two-thirds of those who man the National ships are foreigners. Did he not know that a bill had passed the Senate the effect of not the purpose of which was to destroy the only school for native seamen we have.

Mr. Jones replied that it was the duty of the Government to buy ships, but he never before knew that it was a part of the duty of Government to buy men or furnish money to buy them.

Mr. Wilson said that was what the Administration had been doing the whole session. (Laughter on the republican side.)

On motion of Mr. J. G. Jones, the House took up the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 to pay the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, making the system general, and requiring all the revenue to be paid into the Treasury without abatement.

After debate the bill was laid aside.

WASHINGTON, May 27.
SENATE.—The House bill extending the laws to the East Cascade Mountains was passed.

Mr. Seward called up the bill for the improvement of Shesago Harbor.

Mr. Pugh of Ohio, offered an amendment embracing all the Harbors for which appropriations are asked amounting to \$600,000.

Mr. Bigler then moved to strike out the clause allowing \$20,000 for unforeseen contingencies.

Lost, by 27 against 25.

Mr. Bigler further moved to strike out the appropriation of \$110,000 for the improvement of Red River.

This gave rise to a lengthy discussion pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House also passed the bill making an appropriation of \$400,000 for expenses of collecting the revenue.

Mr. Kavanaugh of Mass., offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the committee on Elections to inquire and report as to the right of Mr. Kingbury to a seat as a delegate from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota outside of the present State limits.

The Speaker said he thought Mr. Kingbury had caused a delegate, but on looking into precedents, he found that delegates were permitted, as in the case of Michigan and Wisconsin. He called on the House to relieve him from the embarrassment.

During the conversation it appeared that a gentleman was here claiming to be a delegate from Daotah, his credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward of N. Y. presented a resolution to extend the session till the 21st of June. Laid over.

Mr. Mason of Va. from the committee on foreign relations to whom was referred the resolution enquiring whether additional legislation is necessary to place certain power in the hands of the Executive, submitted a report, of which the substance is, that the official statements show that the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico, so marked and extraordinary, has awakened the indignation of the country.

Vessels under our flag pursuing lawful commerce have been fired into, stopped and examined as to cargo, destination, crew, etc. No less than 15 American ships in the harbor of Sagua La Grande, and six on the high seas, are officially reported as having had to submit to such aggression.

British cruisers, and each additional arrival brings fresh accounts of aggressions by the same power on our flag. It has hitherto happened in isolated cases where similar aggressions have occurred through misconception. The U. States has been content to accept a disclaimer of the intent, but the continued and persevering character of these outrages is such to arrest it at once, and enforce forever the continuance of such indignities.

The slave trade is alleged as the excuse. The committee will not discuss that—it is sufficient that the U. States though often invoked to do so, refuses to recognize the right of Police. They rest on the principle that the marine under their flag cannot be visited or questioned without their consent, and the committee deem this a fit occasion to declare it as a principle of the U. S. admitting of no reserve or qualification, to be maintained at any cost. They admit no right of visiting, and far less of search. Such matters have no foundation in law or country, and cannot be tolerated by any sovereign power without derogation from her sovereignty.

A discussion on art matters ensued, in the course of which Mr. Houston commented on the statutory of a squaw and papoose, the latter, he said, with the head sticking out like a terrapin—also upon the statute of a lady whom he supposed was the goddess of liberty, and evidently the work of a foreigner; she being in an ungainly attitude, clad in classic robe, with a starry zone, and on her feet plantation boots.

Mr. Davis of Miss informed Mr. Houston that the statue he was criticizing was Crawford's America.

Whereupon Mr. Houston made a good natured reply.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Post Office, Army and Navy Mail Steamer appropriation bill.

The House then went into committee on the private calendar.

Seventy-two House, and seventeen Senate bills were passed.

Mr. Mason spoke on the resolutions, showing that international law recognized no right of visitation in time of peace, and no right of war only concedes it to the extent of preventing acts of contraband of war.

Mr. Mallory said, although recognizing that the mission of the United States and England should be for the preservation of peace he could not sacrifice the rights of honor of the country to any issue whatever.

Mr. Hale moved to amend the amendment to the effect that the acts of the British at sea be in character, and should be resisted with all the power of the country. He considered the acts of the British should be met by acts and not by arguments.

Mr. Toombs was in favor of Mr. Hale's amendment, and further that the British warships in the Gulf should be seized and brought to our own ports, or sunk and that we should be satisfied with nothing short of this.

Mr. Seward and Douglas spoke in favor of the spirit of the resolution, the latter taking the ground that the Wabash be sent to follow and bring in the Stars.

Mr. Wilson of Mass was proceeding to address the Senate in support of the resolution, stating that he was also our duty to see that our flag be not prostituted by men engaged in the slave trade, but the special order coming up, he concluded by moving that the President is hereby authorized and empowered to employ the naval forces of the United States, and send the same to the scenes of the recent outrages with instructions to capture the ships which have committed or may commit these delinquent acts.

Mr. Haynes of S. C. spoke in praise of the gallantry of the Navy, who he said, would go to the bottom to do their duty.

HOUSE.—Several private bills were passed. Mr. Clay of Ky., said that while the whole country from one end to the other is excited in regard to the recent British outrages, and which the Senate Chamber was ringing with the same subject, he thought the House should take action, and brought to introduce a bill to restrain and redress the outrages on the flag and citizens and to give the President authority in the premises.

Adjournd.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
SENATE.—The resolutions on the subject of British aggressions were considered.

Mr. Toombs of Ga., repeated his remark of Saturday, that he wanted the British ships taken. The resolutions are not worth the paper they are written on.

Mr. Hammond of S. C. disagreed with the Senator from Ga. He was not willing to be smuggled into a war by an amendment to an amendment. If the British acts are belittled, let us throw with all due solemnity the bloody spear.

Mr. Crittenden of Ky., also spoke in a conservative tone involving the Senate to do nothing rashly, but to proceed with firm, determined but cautious steps.

Mr. Jones of Pa., in response to a question from Mr. Gilman of Me., said he was satisfied, though there was no official information of the fact, that Col. Kane made a proposition to Gov. Cumming who had gone to Utah for the purpose of hearing what Brigham Young had to say, and from that time no intelligence had reached Washington; an amendment was made that if one or three regiments for Utah or frontier service be dispensed with, the money appropriated for them shall revert to the House.

The bill was then reported to the House.

MONDAY MAY 31.
The House passed the Indian Deceit bill and the Tule River Volunteer Appropriation bill, the latter by 101 yeas against 66.

The House passed the bill making an appropriation of \$400,000 for expenses of collecting the revenue.

Mr. Kavanaugh of Mass., offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the committee on Elections to inquire and report as to the right of Mr. Kingbury to a seat as a delegate from that portion of the Territory of Minnesota outside of the present State limits.

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Adjournd.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners, sitting at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1858.

RESPECTFULLY represent, the inhabitants of Norway, in the County of Oxford, by Wm. Wirt Virgin, agent of said town, duly authorized and empowered for that purpose by a vote passed at a meeting of said town, March 1st, 1858, that the County Commissioners, heretofore, have located a County road, by way of alteration of the County road leading from Norway to Waterford, to wit: beginning in the centre of the third road, in the Meadow Swamp; thence running to a stake placed in the fence on the North side of said road, North 29 deg. East, 15 rods; thence North, 21 deg. 30 min. East, 15 rods 15 links; thence North, 81 deg. East, 5 rods 10 links; thence South, 92 deg. East, 6 rods; thence North, 80 deg. East, 12 rods 20 links; thence North, 63 deg. 30 min. East, 15 rods 18 links on land owned by Cephas Sampson, and to the aforesaid County road.

And your petitioners further represent, that the County Commissioners, heretofore, have established a stake placed in the fence on the North side of said road, by David Noyes, to Green wood, over land then owned by Baker Ames, et al., in said town of Norway, between Claudius A. Noyes and John Woodman's, to wit: beginning in the centre of the road as aforesaid, in the stone water course situated near the south-west corner of the said Baker Ames' pasture; thence North, 16 1/2 deg. West, 25 rods; thence North, 29 deg. East, in the centre 20 rods; thence North, 81 deg. East, on the water course about 10 rods north from the highest point of the hill on said road, where it passes said Ames' land, and to the aforesaid County road.

Your petitioners further represent that the circumstances which warranted the several locations aforesaid have materially changed; therefore your petitioners pray your honor to discontinue the first location aforesaid, and as much of the second as lies between the Dean A. Killgore road, so called, and Waterford line; and all the third location described as aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of May, A.D. 1858.

WM. WIRT VIRGIN,
Agent of said town of Norway,
In behalf of said town.

State of Maine.
At the term of the Court of County Commissioners, holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1858.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is ORDERED, that the County Commissioners meet at the Elms House in Norway, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, at 10 A. M., and thence proceed to view the road mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at said meeting, and also at such other places as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ORDERED, that notice of this meeting be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the County of Oxford, in said County, and also three public places in said town, and published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, and also in each of the other towns, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and show cause, if any, why they should be heard, and that the petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court.

To the County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1858.

RESPECTFULLY represent, the inhabitants of Waterford, in said County, by Alvan Curtis, Benjamin Davis, and George Chapman, Agents of said town, duly authorized and empowered for that purpose by a vote passed at a meeting of said town, March 1st, 1858, that the County Commissioners, heretofore, have located a County road, by way of alteration of the County road leading from Norway to Waterford, to wit: beginning in the centre of the third road, in the Meadow Swamp; thence running to a stake placed in the fence on the North side of said road, North 29 deg. East, 15 rods; thence North, 21 deg. 30 min. East, 15 rods 15 links; thence North, 81 deg. East, 5 rods 10 links; thence South, 92 deg. East, 6 rods; thence North, 80 deg. East, 12 rods 20 links; thence North, 63 deg. 30 min. East, 15 rods 18 links on land owned by Cephas Sampson, and to the aforesaid County road.

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IN OXFORD COUNTY,
TO GET
A GOOD COAT,
A PAIR OF PANTS,
A NICE VEST
OR A
COMPLETE SUIT,
OF ANY SORT
—IS AT—
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
LINED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, JAPAN.
White Lead, French Zinc, Painters' Materials, and Colors
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Together with a general assortment of
DRESS,
And Standard Patent Medicines!!
CAMPBELL & BURNING FLUID.
Agents for the Hampden Paint Company.
Portland, May, 1857. 15

OXFORD COUNTY*
Upholstery & Furniture
WAREHOUSE.
And MANUFACTORY!
GOODWIN & TUTTLE,
NORWAY VILLAGE.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public generally, that they have increased their facilities for 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.

Attest: ALVAH BLACK, Clerk.
A true copy of said Petition and Order of Court.

To the County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D. 1858.

RESPECTFULLY represent, the inhabitants of Waterford, in said County, by Alvan Curtis, Benjamin Davis, and George Chapman, Agents of said town, duly authorized and empowered for that

