

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. 21.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1858.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 25, NO. 31.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

Important Matter.

The following letter we would commend to the very especial consideration of our readers. Next week we shall have something further to say on the subject.

JUNE 12th, 1858.

D. FORBES, Esq., Dear Sir: I wrote last February to the Hon. L. V. Sicotte, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Canada, to obtain his views in regard to joint action on both sides of the National Boundary, to open a road from the Magalloway settlement to the settlement at Lake Megantic, and soon received an answer, accompanied by a report of the Deputy Surveyor General, upon the subject.

This report sets forth that a road in this direction would be of great benefit to an extensive tract of wild land of superior quality belonging to the Government, situated in the vicinity of Megantic Lake, and that it is very desirable to open a road from the settlement near that lake, to the Grand Trunk Road at Bethel or Berlin.

The Committee states that on receiving assurance of co-operation from the American side of the line, he will take further action upon the subject.

I will describe the route as follows:

There is now a road from Megantic Lake to Sherbrook, and another projected of about 20 miles in length, to meet the road from Quebec. From the Lake to the Boundary is 17 miles along the valley of Arnold River; thence in the Magalloway valley 12 miles to meet the logging supply road in Township No. 5, R. 4; thence following the supply road to meet the County Road at Wilson's Mills, 15 miles; whole distance of new road 44 miles, in Maine 27 miles. There is a tolerable wagon road with good bridges through the Magalloway settlement 7 miles, thence to Errol Bridge a County road is laid out and partly made about 8 miles. From Bethel to Errol a mail stage runs twice a week through Newry, Gratton and Letter B; and thence to Wilson's Mills, the mail is carried once a week.

A road is located along the valley of the Androscoggin River from Errol Bridge to Milan, N. H. It will be seen by examining the maps that this would open a very direct road from Bethel or Berlin to Quebec.

There are very few routes in the country of equal length more suitable for roading than this.

The lands in the valleys of the Magalloway and its tributaries are not inferior to any in this section of the State, and water-power is abundant on all the principal streams.

There are several townships near the boundary in Oxford and Franklin Counties belonging to the State, that would be rendered valuable by the construction of this road, and probably the Legislature would appropriate a portion of the State Land for this purpose.

I am of the opinion that a large portion of this road would be made for alternate lots along the line; it is certain that the proprietors can realize nothing for the soil without taking measures for opening the country by roads.

There are indications of Limestone in the Magalloway valley, detached pieces in several places, and a ledge across the stream near Parmachenee Lake, having been found that gave the test of limestone on applying acid.

Most of the rock north of No. 5, R. 2, is argillitic, and in No. 4, R. 6, I have taken large pieces of good slate from a ledge which extends across the river.

There is probably no better country for grass in New England than the table land between the White Mountain range and the Boundary Hills, embracing the head waters of the Androscoggin.

We have a petition ready to present to the County Commissioners at their next session, for the location from the terminus of the County Road near my house, to the boundary, and if the prayer of the petition is granted, I suppose the Commissioner of Crown Lands would consider this sufficient assurance to induce him to act.

Very Respectfully, &c.

JOHN M. WILSON.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES. Various plans have been proposed for curing this disease, and each in turn seems to remedy but in a degree. In some localities a mulch of hay previously wet with salt water and dried, seems to answer all the purposes required. In others, a slight dressing of salt, so slight as not to injure the plant, is found to be effective, our experience leads us to believe that the gooseberry may be kept free from mildew, by permitting no shoot from the main stalk nearer to each other than five inches, and following the same rule with new shoots on side branches, cutting out those that are nearer than the distance named above. Thus, by avoiding shortening-in and cutting out the alternate shoots, the bush is soon free and open, admitting air plentifully. If the ground be then kept loose, the mildew on most kind of gooseberries will cease to appear. [Exchange.]

A bright fire of resinous pine, tar, shavings, or any other combustible, kindled in the garden at night, on a platform erected for that purpose, will attract and destroy millions of insects.

From the Maine Evangelist.

Local Sketches.

FREYBURG.

This beautiful town is upon the Saco River, on the New Hampshire line, and fifty miles north of Saco. For fertility of soil, beautiful scenery and all delightful localities, it is unequalled by any in this State.

The Saco River enters the town near its southwest corner, from Conway, in New Hampshire, and formerly turned to the north, winding its way through broad and beautiful alluvial land, in graceful bows and turns, until it reached the north line of the town, when, turning again south, it swept its way through the same intervals, approaching in some places very near the river in its northern corner, making a distance of thirty-six miles in the single town of Fryeburg, and finally leaves the town within a few miles of its entrance.

This majestic interval, the most beautiful perhaps of any in New England, is eight miles long and from two to three wide, and was formerly liable to frequent inundations, in consequence of the length and crookedness of the river and level character of the country. The torrents from the White Hills would come rushing down like an avalanche, submerging the whole country, sweeping away in a few hours buildings, fences and crops, and carrying desolation and ruin over miles in extent. No prudence or foresight could avert or stay the destructive force. A few hours of rain such as frequently occurs on the mountains, would sometimes sweep away the whole year's labor of the farmer below. Sometimes it would come in the spring just after the seed was planted; then in the summer, ruining the grass and the new hay; or in the autumn, just as the luxuriant crops of grain and corn were ready for the harvest; and perhaps at night the tolling farmer would look with pleasure and hope upon the golden fields, and awake in the morning to find a broad lake where the evening had laid the reward of his year's labor. A gentleman informed me that in one case, in 1800, a cat and dog were placed in the oven for safety from the rising water, when they were both drowned. To remedy these disastrous results, the owners of this interval cut a channel across from one point of the river to another, making its course through the town nearly straight, leaving its tortuous windings in the north part of the town the dry bed of a river, enabling the water to pass off as fast as it came from the mountains, and forever preventing any great overflow of the land. A lawsuit followed against those who changed the channel of the river, by parties who had lumber left high and dry and far away from the new river. It proved very vexatious and expensive to the owners of the land, but the change added thousands to the value of their farms, and is one of the permanent improvements which their posterity will never regret. Much of this land before was so low and wet as only to produce a small crop of very inferior grass, and frequently nothing was harvested. Now it is very productive of the best of hay, and the higher portions of the intervals are among the most excellent and productive lands in Maine. Upon this broad and beautiful interval are farms equal to any upon the prairie lands of the west. Every kind of crop cultivated in Maine grows luxuriantly.

One farm, of which I fortunately obtained some statistics, is but a specimen of others. It is owned by H. D. E. Hutchins, Esq. It contains 180 acres of intervals and meadow land, and he cuts from 100 to 150 tons of hay, raises from 800 to 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and wheat, oats, corn and other vegetables in large quantities. He had, a short time since, ninety-nine head of cattle, besides horses and sheep. His house, barn and out-building are all large and elegant, and his whole farm is a model of excellence. In addition to his farm, he has 100 acres of land in the vicinity, and I suppose is one of the wealthy farmers of Maine. He has accumulated it all since 1832, when he commenced the land with only seven dollars. If he had gone west and been as successful, his prosperity would have been spoken of as reason why others should go. Why should not his success here be a reason why our young men should stay here in Maine and do likewise? He informs me that he is not the only person that has made money by farming in Fryeburg.

Fryeburg, situated on land slightly elevated above these intervals, which it overlooks to the north, is one of the most delightful localities in Maine. It is principally built upon a street eight rods wide, a mile in length, and perfectly level and straight. With the exception of perhaps the main street in Brunswick, it is the handsomest one in Maine. Other streets cross it at right angles, upon which are neat and tasteful residences and places of business. At the head of the main street, in plain view of the whole length of it, is the elegant residence of E. L. Osgood, Esq., the son of one of the first settlers. Further down are the residences of Ex-Gov. Dana and another of the Osgood family, nearly facing each other, with splendid lawns between. The Methodist and Congregational churches, a large and elegant school house, built of granite, which would honor any city; Fryeburg Academy, a brick edifice of imposing and classic beauty; the residence of E. Weeks, Esq., and the Oxford House, kept by Messrs. T. & C. H. Walker, and many other residences whose owners, names I did not learn, are all indications to the stranger that the people of Fryeburg appreciate the natural beauties of their locality, and delight to embellish it with the adornments of taste and wealth.

The originators of this village had a wise regard for the happiness of those who should come after them. They laid out their streets wide and straight, planted them

with trees, placed their buildings at a uniform distance from the street, and secured other advantages which cost nothing at the outset, but which will remain to bless generations yet to come.

The first church that was built stood at the opposite end of the street to the Osgood residence, so that it could be seen the whole length of it, thus giving an air of beauty to this otherwise delightful thoroughfare. This, however, has been removed, and the church edifice placed nearer to where men live and most do congregate, on the principle, I suppose, that it is easier to carry the gospel where men are, than to carry them where that is.

At the western end of the village, near the Osgood residence, is an isolated peak, elevated, as I judge, some two hundred feet above the plain around. From its top is one of the most beautiful views imaginable. To the east lies the quiet village. Its long street may be seen for its whole length, and every building, garden and field, is in plain view, reposing as it were at your feet. To the west are almost limitless intervals stretching away to the base of the mountains in Conway, N. H.; to the north are the intervals and farms in Fryeburg already described. Through the intervals may be seen the Saco, sweeping round in magnificent bows for miles and miles, and gliding around the base of the hill on which you stand, like a thread of silver stretched over a sea of verdure. Away in the distance at the north-west, are the White Hills still covered with snow. Near is the lofty Key range, with a house on its summit. To the east is Pleasant Mountain, in Denmark, also having a house of entertainment on its highest peak. All around are barren peaks, shooting up either single or in groups. To the south-east is Lovewell's pond, just seen amidst a forest of pine, which stretches away as far as the eye can reach over level plain to the south and south-east. A half hour upon this height, when all nature is clothed in her gayest robes, is worth a journey of many miles to every admirer of nature's glories and beauties.

Fryeburg is rich in historic interest. Its first settlers were Nathaniel Smith, Samuel Osgood, Moses Ames, John Evans and Jedediah Spring, who came here from Concord, N. H., in 1773. At that time there was no settlement nearer than Saco. Says the Rev. Benj. G. Wiley, in his incidents in White Mountain History: "Fryeburg was, in early times, the principal, and, in fact, the only village of the White Mountains. It was, for long years, the centre whence came all the fashions, and to which tended all the trade. Its favorable situation in respect to the seaboard towns, and the rapidity with which the village grew, gave it a great prominence in its early days. Every neighborhood and settlement sent its representatives, weekly, to the village to trade, and its one long street was then a busy scene of bustle and activity. Unlike most of our villages, it sprang up in a comparatively few years to its full size."

Fryeburg village stands upon the spot where once was the home of the Powwackett tribe of Indians. These children of nature always chose the most beautiful spots on which to dwell. Unhappily by written revelation of God's will, they looked through the beautiful in nature up to nature's God, and worshipped the Great Spirit for His goodness, as manifested in His works. The elevated plain here upon which they lived, and over which they roamed, the placid waters of the Saco that flowed past, and wandered through the meadows to the north, and upon whose bosom they paddled their swift canoes over a circuit of thirty-five miles within sight of their homes, and the lofty peaks around, battlements as it were of heaven, these cloud-capped hills behind which was their "humble heaven," were all to their untutored mind, evidences of the goodness and love of the Great Spirit. No wonder, then, that this home of the red man, so beautiful now, was doubly dear and beautiful to them. No wonder that the homes and graves of their fathers and mothers, the place which they had so long owned and loved, the place which was theirs by the gift of God, was yielded only after a most desperate struggle, and parted with only when fate decreed. Paugus, the last of the chiefs of the Powwacketts, and all of his tribe, manifested the most inveterate hostility to the whites. In 1721 the General Court of Massachusetts offered £100 for every Indian's scalp. Stipulated by the hope of reward, as well as by animosity to the Indians, and perhaps he thought, too, by patriotism, one Capt. John Lovewell, of Dunstable, Mass., raised a company of forty men, and started upon an expedition hunting Indians. He penetrated through the wilderness to near Lovewell's Pond, in Fryeburg, and killed and scalped ten Indians; for which bloody deed he, after marching through the streets of Boston in triumph, with the ten scalps extended upon hoops, received £1,000. On his next and last expedition, with forty-six men, he marched through the woods as far as the shore of Ossipee Pond, in New Hampshire, where he built a small fort, and left a portion of his men in charge of some sick and his provisions. Having rested for a short time, the company reduced to thirty-four men, pushed on, and on the 6th of May 1725, they reached the north end of Lovewell's Pond and encamped for the night within a short distance of the Indian village. This was on Thursday. The next day, Friday, they lay concealed in the dense woods, but on Saturday morning they were discovered by Paugus and his warriors, who that morning had returned from a hunting expedition down the river. The Indians came upon the place where Lovewell and his party had left their packs, and of course knew their numbers. Paugus did not delay the attack, but rush-

ing with his warriors upon the whites, found them at their morning devotions. The chaplain is said to have been uttering the words in prayer, "We came out to meet the enemy; we have all along prayed God we might find them. We had rather trust Providence with our lives, yea, die for our country, than try to return without seeing them, and be called cowards for our pains," when a gun was heard, and soon the battle commenced. Springing from the thicket with unearthly yells, the Indians fired over the heads of the whites, and ran towards them, demanding an immediate surrender, with the idea, no doubt, of overwhelming them with numbers and making them all prisoners. Instead of submitting, however, Lovewell and his party rushed on the foe, fired as they pressed on, killing several of the enemy. The next discharge of the Indians was with fatal aim, killing nine and mortally wounding three of the whites. Among the number was Capt. Lovewell. The whites, thus reduced to twenty-two in number, retreated to the shore of the pond, which was a sandy beach, surrounded with scattering trees. Here they made a stand for the whole day, and contested with their brave and dauntless foes. Desperation was enthroned upon the heart of every combatant. The Indians were fighting for their country, their homes, their firesides, their wives and children, the hunting grounds and corn fields of their fathers, the graves of their ancestors, the altars of their God, and the beautiful groves through which they rambled, and which they had hoped to transmit unimpaired to their children.

The whites had reached a position where all mercenary motives were forgotten, the hundred pounds for Indian scalps were not thought of, glory and honor were to them words of no meaning, and life, and life only, was all they had at stake, and for this they contested with the energy of despair. Like the shipwrecked mariner, who is willing to give all his gold, the reward of years of toil, if he can but save his life, these men thought of nothing but how to escape alive from their infuriated foes. The shades of evening at last came, which ended the fight. But nine out of the thirty-four who in the morning joined in the fray remained unharmed. The remainder were either cold in death or suffering with wounds. At midnight, just as the moon was rising, the unhurt, with such of the wounded as could travel, leaving their dead and the dying on the spot, bade adieu to the scene of the conflict and their dying companions, and commenced a retreat towards their homes in Massachusetts. After suffering incredible hardships from wounds and want of food, they at length reached the place from whence they went out, to relate to their friends the story of their disasters.

Paugus, the Indian chieftain, fell in single combat with Chamberlain, one of the whites, and in the course of the day thirty-nine others, his brave companions in arms. The battle was a defeat to the Indians as well as the whites. The power and spirit of the Powwacketts were broken by that day's conflict, and they soon melted away and yielded their long loved and cherished locality to the occupancy of their hated enemies. The locality of Fryeburg village is such that it probably will never be a place of any great business importance. It has no available water power, and is not the natural centre of any considerable district. But the natural beauties in and around it, will all ways render it a desirable home for persons of quiet and rural life, for literary men and men of leisure, and families of ample means who desire to be away from the hum and bustle of more business-like villages and towns.

No place is superior to this for an Academy or any Seminary of learning. The abundance of excellent land in the vicinity will for a long time afford facilities to persons wishing to engage in the agricultural and horticultural pursuits which may be carried on in gardens and small fields. And it undoubtedly will, for long years to come, be one of the most quiet and elegant villages where persons of taste, culture and refinement will find the beauties of the country united with the intelligence and intellectual attainments of the city.

DICKEN'S PICTURE OF WOMAN. The true woman, for whose ambition a husband's love and her children's adoration are sufficient, who applies her military instincts to the discipline of her household, and whose legislative exercises themselves in making laws for her nurse; whose intellect has field enough for her in communion with her husband, and whose heart asks no other honors than his love and admiration; a woman who does not think it a weakness to attend to her toilet, and who does not disdain to be beautiful; who believes in the virtue of glossy hair and well fitted gowns, and who eschews rents and ravelled edges, slipshod shoes and audacious make-ups; a woman who speaks low and does not speak much; who is patient and gentle, and intellectual and industrious; who loves more than she reasons, and yet does not love blindly; who never scolds and never argues, but adjusts with a smile; such a woman is the wife we have all dreamed of once in our lives, and is the mother we still worship in the backward distance of the past.

GRASS AROUND FRUIT TREES. No one who has the least knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees, will allow grass to grow around his young trees. It is a great drawback upon their growth and health. For several years at least—and we would recommend it at all times—the soil should be kept pulverized around the trunks of fruit trees. Only give your trees as much attention as you give your cornfield, or your cabbage bed, and there will be no secret in the raising of superior crops of good fruit.

MISCELLANY.

A GREAT SPECULATION.

The following account which is taken from a recent number of the Washington Union, is a sample of a great many of the speculations of these latter years:

THE GREAT MARYLAND BLACK CAT CASE.

"If you meet a black cat, shake him to the tail."

This tremendous case is now pending before a judicial tribunal of the State of Maryland, and presents, many remarkable features of the ingenuity and speculative capacity of the defendant in the case. For the benefit of the legal profession and gentlemen generally who may wish to enter a new field of speculation, I will give a short history of the case as I have heard it.

Some years ago a gentleman of Maryland conceived the idea that an immense fortune could be realized by the rearing of black cats for the sale of their skins. The principal obstacle to the plan was the impossibility of keeping the animals together and preventing them from wandering off, as their activity, assisted by the penetrating quality of their claws, would enable them to defy any enclosure; and at last, after much thinking, the idea suggested itself to his mind that water was the only barrier that cats would not pass. Being in possession of an island that appeared to be just suited for the experiment, he found all obstacles to the success of his plan removed, and set about organizing the affair.

He employed an agent and put out a circular in which he stated that he would give so much a head for every "black cat" that could be got. This advertisement was circulated through all the counties bordering on the Chesapeake Bay, and the negroes got hold of it. In a short time, all the black cats through those counties were stolen by the negroes and sold to the agent, who had depots established at different convenient points. Old ladies missed their favorite cats and mourned them as dead—but the negroes, incited by the price offered, spared none. In this way, one hundred and fifty black cats were collected, and transported to the island; and the agent took up his abode there, like another Robinson Crusoe, as superintendent and guardian of the cats. Those animals seemed to enjoy themselves vastly when first put on the island, and spent their time in either playing with each other, or hunting birds or ground mice; but at last their game failed them, and, having no other supply of food, they became desperate, and roamed about the island in large bands yelling for food. They at last became dangerous, and the agent wrote to his employer a statement of these facts, accompanied by a request to know how he was to feed them. He wrote back to the agent to set a couple of negroes to work to catch and open oysters for the cats, which order was carried out. The cats, having the alternative of oysters or starvation, before them, very naturally chose the former; but not being accustomed to such unnatural food, a species of cholera broke out among them and one-half died.

This calamity drove the survivors mad, and they either committed suicide or in a fit of desperation swam to the main land. At any rate they disappeared, and were never heard of more.

The agent then wrote again to his employer to acquaint him with the result of this new treatment, which news was accompanied by a modest request for the payment of his wages. The latter was so indignant at both the conduct of the agent and the cats that he flatly refused, and the consequence of the refusal was a suit brought by the agent to recover his wages. This suit has been defended for some two years, and during its progress I have become acquainted with the facts.

So far as the theory of the speculation went it was a magnificent idea. The skin of a black cat is worth, in Boston, fifty cents. The cats I am told cost the agent just that sum. It was supposed that they would increase exactly ten-fold per annum. Then say—first year, number of cats, 150; second year, 1,500; third year, 15,000; from which there could be obtained 5,000 tons for sale, bringing £2,500, and leaving 10,000 stock cats remaining, which, at the above rate of increase, would give, the fourth year, the enormous sum of 100,000 cats upon the island; after which all the surplus, over and above the last number, were to be caught in box traps, and their skins sold to the Boston furriers. This stock of 100,000 cats were to produce 1,000,000 per annum, and the revenue consequently to be derived from the island would be in the neighborhood of \$500,000 per annum.

The principal drawback to the enterprise was the utter inability of the cats to organize or band together for the purpose of assisting each other, and thus facilitating their hunting operations; so, after deep reflection upon the subject, it was determined to import a couple of wild cats from South America, whose admixture with his cats would not only add strength to the body and value to the fur, but whose executive qualities might be brought to bear in organizing the original settlers into large hunting packs—and thus enable them to more successfully pursue the squirrels and ground mice with which the island abounded—and, in fact, to teach these unfortunate animals, who, torn from their comfortable firesides, were of course ignorant of the necessities of savage life, the mysteries of the chase. He readily found a friend willing to procure him the new cats—I'm afraid this friend regarded the whole matter as a joke, but at any rate he was faithful to his promise, and as soon after his arrival in Janerio as possible, he set some natives hunting, who caught two young tiger cats of extraordinary force-

ity, which he placed in a cage and shipped to Baltimore.

When he had almost forgotten the matter he was surprised by the receipt of a letter apprising him of the arrival of these wild beasts, and was requested to "come forward pay charges and take them away." He hurried into town and found these young tigers, about the size of a medium setter dog, and a bill of charges of several hundred per cent. more than he anticipated. He paid it, and ordered two negroes to convey the beasts in a cart out to his country seat, for he wished to exhibit them before he sent them down to take charge of the island cats.

On the road out to his place the cats glared and spit at the negroes in such a fiendish manner, that to get rid of them they turned the cage over on the bar side, whereby one of them was smothered.

The survivor being deprived of his mate became more furious than ever, and it became doubtful whether it would be safe for the cats on the island to turn it loose among them. The owner was very much worried until his negro man suggested that they should try the experiment of putting a tame cat into the cage.

The idea was the very thing. A cat was procured and introduced into the cage. In about two minutes it was torn into shreds and utterly devoured. Of course it would have been madness to turn the beast loose upon the island—so the idea was abandoned and it has been kept ever since in a small menagerie attached to the gentleman's house, with the exception of a periodical visit to the Agricultural Fair in Baltimore, when it is placed among the poultry, and causes the hearts of the chickens to dis within them. This is a short history of the black cat scheme and the suit arising from it. Whether there is legal ability in the State sufficient to settle the latter, is more than I am able to say.

A Beautiful Narrative.

We think we have nowhere seen a more simple, touching and beautiful narrative showing forth the power of truth, than this which follows. It is from the pen of S. H. Hammond, the author of "Country Margins," and a most pleasant and genial writer.

I witnessed a short time ago, in one of our higher courts, a beautiful illustration of the simplicity and power of the truth. A little girl nine years of age was offered as a witness against a prisoner who was on trial for felony committed in her father's house. "Now Emily," said the counsel for the prisoner, upon her being offered as a witness, "I desire to know if you understand the nature of an oath?"

"I don't know what you mean," was the simple answer.

"There, your Honor," said the counsel, addressing the court, "is anything further necessary to demonstrate the validity of my objection? This witness should be rejected, she does not at all comprehend the nature of an oath."

"Let us see," said the Judge. "Come here my daughter." Assured by the kind tone and manner of the Judge, the child stepped toward him, and looked confidently up in his face, with a calm, clear eye, and in a manner so artless and frank that it went straight to the heart. "Did you ever take an oath?" inquired the Judge. The little girl stepped back with a look of horror, and the red blood mantled in a blush all over face and neck, as she answered:

"No, sir." She thought he intended to inquire if she ever blasphemed.

"I do not mean that," said the Judge, who saw her mistake. "I mean were you ever a witness before?"

"No, sir, I never was in Court before?" was the answer.

He handed her the Bible open. "Do you know that book, my daughter?"

She looked at it and answered, "Yes, sir, it is the Bible."

"Do you ever read it?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, every evening."

"Can you tell me what the Bible is?" inquired the Judge.

"It is the word of the great God," she answered.

"Well, place your hand upon this Bible and listen to what I say," and he repeated slowly and solemnly the oath usually administered to witnesses. "Now," said the Judge, "you have been sworn as a witness; will you tell me what will befall you if you do not tell the truth?"

"I shall be shut up in the State Prison," answered the child.

"Anything else?" asked the Judge.

"I shall not go to Heaven," she replied.

"How do you know this?" asked the Judge again.

The child took the Bible, and turning rapidly to the chapter containing the Commandments, pointed to the injunction, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." "I learned that," she said, "before I could read."

"Has any one talked to you about being a witness in court here against this man?" inquired the Judge.

"Yes, sir," she replied. "My mother heard they wanted me to be a witness, and last night she called me to her room and asked me to tell her the Ten Commandments, and then we knelt down together, and she prayed that I might understand how wicked it was to bear false witness against my neighbor, and that God would help me, a little child, to tell the truth as it was before. And when I came up here with Father, she kissed me, and told me to remember the ninth Commandment, and that God would hear every word that I said."

"Don't you believe this?" asked the

Judge, while a tear glistened in his eye, and his lips quivered with emotion.

"Yes, sir," said the child with a voice and manner that showed her conviction of the truth was perfect.

"God bless you, my child," said the Judge, "you have a good mother. This witness is competent," he continued. "Were I on trial for my life, and innocent of the charge against me, I would pray God for such witnesses as this. Let her be examined."

She told her story with the simplicity of a child, as she was, but there was a directness about it which carried conviction of its truth to every heart. She was rigidly cross-examined. The counsel plied her with infinite and ingenious questionings, but she varied from her first statement in nothing. The truth as spoken by that little child was sublime. Falsehood and perjury had preceded her testimony. The prisoner falsified facts in his favor, and villainy had manufactured for him a sham defense. But before her testimony falsehood was scattered like chaff. The little child for whom a mother had prayed for strength to be given her to speak the truth as it was before God, broke the cunning device of matured villainy to pieces like a potter's vessel. The strength that her mother prayed for was given her, and the sublime and terrible simplicity, (terrible, I mean, to the prisoner and his perjured associates,) with which she spoke, and like a revelation from God himself.

[Author's Home Magazine.]

A southern gentleman owned a slave, a very intelligent fellow, who was a universalist. On one occasion he illustrated the intellectual character of his religion in the following manner:

A certain slave had obtained a license of the Baptists to preach. He was holding forth in the presence of many of his colored brethren at one time, when he undertook to describe the process of Adam's creation. Said he, "When God made Adam, he stooped down, scraped up a little dirt, wet it a little, warm it a little in his hands and squeeze it in to right shape, and den lean it up against de fence to dry."

"Top-dash," said our Universalist darskey, "you say dat are de fastest man ever made?" "Sartin!" said the preacher.

"Den," said the other, "jes tell a feller whar dat are fence come from?"

"Hash!" said the preacher, "two more questions like dat would spile all de theology in de world."

WHAT STRANGE THINGS WILL HAPPEN.—Recently we received a letter from the venerable Nicholas Thomas, Esq., of Eden, in which, among other things, he writes the following:

"In 1808, I was master of a vessel, and I happened in New York, I purchased some measures of a market woman, and some of them put their stones in my pocket, subsequently planted them on my place, but succeeded in getting them out to grow. Years passed, the tree grew finely till last fall, when we cut it down, took a cut from it to the mill, and had it sawn into boards, the widest of which was 21 inches. Shortly after my son Nicholas J. was taken sick and died, as you have already recorded in your paper on the 20th of March last. Of those boards his coffin was made."

Mr. Thomas is 75 years of age and is yet in the enjoyment of good health and all his faculties. His hand writing is plain and intelligible, and would compare favorably with many a youth of twenty.

ELECTRICITY AS AN ANAESTHETIC AGENT. We witnessed yesterday, at the office of Dr. Clarke, on Congress street, the application of electricity in that most painful of operations, tooth pulling. We regard it as a complete success. A colored woman, of a delicate and nervous appearance, took the chair, when three of her teeth were drawn in quick succession, without her giving the slightest evidence of pain; indeed she assured us that she felt none, the only sensation produced being the ordinary shock from the battery. The mode of application is most simple the patient takes one wire in her hand and the opposite pole is simply wound around the handle of the forceps, and around this latter a non-conductor, such as a silk cloth, so as to prevent contact with the hand while grasping the instrument. This is truly wonderful, but after all simple. To what purpose will the subtle agent next be applied. It rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm; is a motive power for machinery; the mail carrier for a great part of the world; is used as manure for the soil; and is no doubt the mysterious agent at work in the plague and pestilence. It does all these, and yet is just beginning to unfold its powers to the comprehension of the human mind.

[Savannah Republican.]

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN. It is said that the father of Franklin gave him a thousand dollars, and told him to make a good use of it, to "best the best," and he would find a thousand more. Franklin being out of money thought of what his father told, and straightway burst the bust of a venerable personage which his father had left him, whom he had called the thousand dollars. This was the means of starting him again in the world.

Flowers have blossomed on our prairies, and passed away from age to age unseen by man; and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both have gone up to heaven.

Pope says: "A man would never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday."

When he had almost forgotten the matter he was surprised by the receipt of a letter apprising him of the arrival of these wild beasts, and was requested to "come forward pay charges and take them away." He hurried into town and found these young tigers, about the size of a medium setter dog, and a bill of charges of several hundred per cent. more than he anticipated. He paid it, and ordered two negroes to convey the beasts in a cart out to his country seat, for he wished to exhibit them before he sent them down to take charge of the island cats.

On the road out to his place the cats glared and spit at the negroes in such a fiendish manner, that to get rid of them they turned the cage over on the bar side, whereby one of them was smothered.

The survivor being deprived of his mate became more furious than ever, and it became doubtful whether it would be safe for the cats on the island to turn it loose among them. The owner was very much worried until his negro man suggested that they should try the experiment of putting a tame cat into the cage.

The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, JUNE 15, 1858.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

WM. A. PIDGIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents strictly in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents within six months; two dollars at the end of the year. To which fifty cents will be added for every year when payment is delayed.

ADVERTISING.—S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer.) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1, Seaside Building, Court street, Boston, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper, at the same rates as in the paper.

POSTAGE.—S. M. PETERSON & CO., 10 State St., Boston, and 122 Nassau St., New York, are authorized to receive orders for postage on advertisements, forwarding advertisements.

PAYMENT.—For all advertisements is held to be due from the date of the first insertion.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Should be directed to "The Oxford Democrat," Paris, Me.

Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

LOCAL AGENTS.

WM. B. LAFRAN, M.D.,
JERRY TUCKER,
JOSEPH HACKETT,
DAVID DUBOIS,
M. K. MATHER,
G. G. STACY,
J. S. FOWLER,
M. H. HAN,
CAL. EDEN BARRETT,
HON. E. W. WOODBURY,
THOS. FARRINGTON,
JOSEPH BARROWS.

Brant's Pond,
Newry,
Dumfries,
Hiram,
Piscataway,
Fryeburg,
Bromfield,
Lewell,
Sweden,
Sno.

CLUBBING.

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

One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and the Atlantic Monthly, one year, for \$3.50
One copy of The Oxford Democrat, and Harper's Magazine, one year, for \$3.50
Oxford Democrat and Life Illustrated, for one year, 2.00
Oxford Democrat and Philosophical Journal, one year, 1.50
Oxford Democrat and Water Cure Journal, one year, 1.50
The Oxford Democrat and Portland Transcript, one year, 2.00
Payment must be made in advance, in all cases.

Corruption of the United States Senate.

The Senate of the United States is often denominated the conservative branch of this government, and in the debates in that body nothing is more common than to hear its members boast of its conservatism. To a certain extent, and in a certain sense, this assumption may be true; yet, if we are allowed to judge this legislative body by its acts we must come to a very different conclusion. Radical sectionalism is the great idea in the American Senate. When we speak of the "Senate," we mean the party that has the controlling power there. In speaking of the Senate and of Senators, we do not intend our remarks to apply to them as private individuals, but to their public official acts that we have to do. Since the old "Bump Parliament" that Cromwell righteously drove out of doors at the point of the sword, we believe there has never been a more politically depraved legislative body in existence than the present United States Senate. The majority are now constituted as little, if any better, than a party clique of old fogy conspirators against the rights and liberties of the people. They do not commit the outrages, of which they have been guilty for the past few years, ignorantly, but wilfully, and in some cases we fear corruptly. We cannot see how our liberties can long be continued into us as a people unless the political power in the Senate can be changed.

All their legislation is now sectional—extremely so. This arises from the fact that the slave power controls everything just as they please. There is not a plantation owner in South Carolina that has a more willing set of slaves than can be found in the United States Senate. The crack of the whip in South Carolina starts the degraded African; but the crack of the whip over the ears of the Senate doughfaces produces greater fear and terror. "Plantation manners" predominate in that high legislative forum. You may take the records of Congress for the last ten or fifteen years, and you cannot find a single instance where sectionalism could be brought in, but what it was introduced in all its fanatical deformity. A majority in that body have the knee to the throne of slavery, and some of them lap the dust from the very heel of the cruel monster. Past legislation proves this. Look at that body, year after year, insulting the sovereign States of Ohio, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, by refusing to place Gov. Chase, Charles Sumner and John P. Hale upon any committee whatever, solely on account of their political opinions. In these acts the majority of the Senate are guilty of the most atrocious meanness—a meanness so contemptible that any decent man would be ashamed of it.

And now this same majority, while they are practically forced to place Senators holding to the same opinions as Mr. Hale, upon some of the committees, they pack them up in such a way as completely to smother all investigation upon any subject towards which the slave drivers have a distaste. As we have heretofore published some of the facts connected with Senate Committees we will not now pursue this matter further.

As a stranger enters the Senate chamber, what would he see around the President's chair that would naturally attract his attention. A set of old fogies, gray-headed secretaries. Ashby Dickens, the Chief Secretary, who has been in this place about thirty years. Another little dried-up, gray-headed antiquarian, (Col. Hickey) one of his assistants, who has been there about the same time; and still another no less gray, wrinkled or foggy, as Journal Clerk; and yet another, a high Roman Catholic functionary who acts as reading clerk, and is so old that he has to have his nose covered all over with glasses to see at all.

Various attempts have from year to year been made to go into an election of Senate officers, but as often voted down—hence the reason why the Senate choose their officers for life. Again, take the journals of the Senate, and it will be found that a majority in that body have, from the first troubles in Kansas, taken the side of the border-ruffians in that territory. They have

not only legislated money into the pockets of the murderous villains sent there by the Pierce and Buchanan administrations, but they have in all cases taken the opportunity (whenever offered) to "confirm" the most abandoned scoundrels in office that ever disgraced the earth. That infamous villain, Judge Leconte, committed so many gross outrages, that even Franklin Pierce himself attempted to remove him; but the Senate refused to confirm his successor, and the black-hearted scoundrel is to this day currying the people of Kansas by his maladministration upon the Supreme Bench of that territory.

The House in the last Congress admitted Kansas as a State under a constitution ratified and accepted by the people; and the present House admitted her under the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, and the Senate, in both cases, defeated the Bills. The same Senate, during the last session, not closed, passed Leconte, and with the aid of the Executive forced it through the House.

In the 33d Congress the Senate, in secret session, ratified the Gadsden Treaty, by which the Treasury has been plundered of ten millions of dollars, merely to purchase a little strip of barren, rocky territory, over which to run the Southern Pacific Railroad, and in the end make another slave State.

But one of the greatest outrages ever committed in that body, was the vote giving Messrs. Bright and Fitch their seats in the Senate. Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, only as long ago as the last Congress, was voted out of the Senate, because, after a convention of both Houses in his State had assembled to choose a Senator, by concurrent vote, the black democrats withdrew and left a minority of the State Senate in convention. In the Indiana case, no concurrent vote was passed to go into joint convention to choose Senators, and a minority of the Senate, straggled into the House, when the Senate were in session in another place, united with the House in electing Bright and Fitch to the places they now hold; and these same Senators, who voted Mr. Harlan out, have, under a much stronger case, reversed their former decision, and virtually decided that United States Senators can be chosen by a democratic caucus in open defiance of a State Legislature.

Can the United States Senate dig deeper into the pit of infamy. And yet this thing is easily understood. Messrs. Bright and Fitch must be voted into the Senate to pay them for their dirty work for the slave power. These two usurpers must have a consideration for their agency in passing the Leconteism swindle, and the blacks want them for future use. Two more plastic doughfaces never graced or disgraced either House of Congress.

Take another case of Senatorial depravity. Many years ago a Spanish vessel, called the "Almstead," was loaded with slaves stolen from the African coast to be carried to Cuba. The slaves rose and got command of the vessel, and she came into an American port. On trial for murdering the officers of the vessel the slaves were acquitted, and the question was not only settled by our State courts, but by the United States Court, Spain demanded an indemnity for the loss of the slaves of our Government a long time ago, and the claim has always been rejected up to the present Congress, when the Senate—yes, the United States Senate, through one of her Senators, commended and reported a bill to pay Spain a bounty for carrying on a traffic of slaves, a bounty on wholesale piracy, is altogether beyond our comprehension. If this is honesty, we should just as soon think of looking after the article in one of our State's Prisons as to go to the Senate of the United States.

One other item, within a few years the Senate have inaugurated a practice of tacking an amendment to the general appropriation bill, and in this manner have depleted the treasury of millions. Near the closing hours of the session, the blood-suckers and thieves, who have been hanging round Congress for the whole session, and who in the House have had their bogus claims rejected, have only to get some Senator to stick on an appropriation, by way of amendment, and then the thing goes through without even being read, considered, or even known by scarcely a member in the House.

At every session of Congress, millions upon millions are plundered out of the Treasury through the agency of the Senate alone, and it is high time the people knew something about it. The remedy for all this lies with the people. Drive out the doughfaces, and send men to the Senate who stand upon the broad national platform of Republicanism. Pro-slavery sectional fanaticism has got to be rebuked in the United States Senate. The people have the power, and they will do it.

The New York Tribune has the following paragraph in regard to Hon. Charles Sumner:

"The numerous friends of Mr. Sumner will be glad to learn that satisfactory letters have been received from him dated the 1st of June written on board the Vanderbilt, in the English Channel. The voyage had been a pleasant one, although rather rougher than was to have been expected at this summer season."

Mr. Sumner had borne the passage better on his previous voyage, and was hopeful that a few months would exterminate his deep-seated trouble. On the day after he wrote he expected to sleep at Rouen, in the shadow of its ancient Cathedral."

SINGULAR APPOINTMENT. A correspondent of the Chicago Press writes from Washington:

"The country will learn with astonishment and disgust that the President has conferred upon George W. Clarke, the murderer of Kansas, a life office—a pension in the navy, which is almost a sinecure, and which is worth, when on service, about \$2500 a year. This Clarke not only killed Harbison, one of the Free State citizens of Kansas, near the beginning of the troubles, but during the last eighteen months he has been the head and front of the sanguinary conspiracies and tumults at and around Fort Scott, where he has been stationed as acting receiver of the land office."

The War Excitement.

A great deal of gas and bluster has recently been got off in Congress, over certain alleged outrages committed by British vessels upon our commerce on the ocean. Grave Senators and Representatives, have made this occasion for indulging in belligerent philippics against the English government, and raising the war cry to go out to the country. It should be remembered that all this has been done without the least evidence that the British ministry or government have either directly or indirectly authorized or approved of any of these alleged outrages. No doubt that government will take the first opportunity offered to apologize for these acts, and show that they were in no way a party to their commission.

This attempt to get up a war excitement in the country is in our judgment highly reprehensible. As our readers well know the christian powers in Europe are engaged in efforts to stop the African slave trade, and to accomplish this desirable object a portion of the English fleet is employed. In addition to this we often hear the glad news that slaves have been captured by this fleet. To the disgrace of the American name, these slave ships sail often than otherwise under American colors, and from this fact British men of war have sometimes made great mistakes and taken what might be construed unwarrantable liberties with our vessels. Now while we would protect the American flag with scrupulous care, we cannot justify any interference on the part of our government with the lawful efforts of Great Britain to stop the infernal slave traffic.

Our Government has declared the foreign slave trade piracy, and it cannot with any show of consistency do anything that can be fairly construed into an approval of it. We know that it would be very convenient for this National Administration to get up a war cry with a foreign power, in order to call off the attention of the American people from its own villainies; but no greater calamity could befall us than a war with a country whose interests are so closely identified with our own, as are those of Great Britain. After all we believe there will be no war. We really see nothing that looks like involving us in such a fearful national calamity. Filibusters, loafers, bankrupt speculators, and brawling demagogues may feel an interest to get up a war with England; but the business and business men of the country would be ruined by it, as every body who understands the matter, well knows. Again we say there will be no war, there is no cause for one, and even if there was, the people of both countries have good sense enough to interfere and prevent any such event, so disastrous to both nations.

Turn Out to the Canvases.

Regular nominations, when fairly made, should always be supported. No political party can live long which does not adhere to this doctrine. But in order to stand upon this platform, nominations should in all cases be an emanation of the will of the people. Political intrigue, demagoguery and wire-pulling to obtain nominations to office, when practiced to very great extent by a party, are sure in the end to prove its ruin.

The old democratic party in Maine is a case in point, and the history of its downfall should be a warning to other political organizations.

The evil most to be deplored lies in this, that the masses leave this matter too much in the hands of the politicians and office-seekers. When canvases are called to nominate direct or to choose delegates to a nominating convention, the only safe way for the people is, to turn out and be there themselves. Otherwise the schemers and office-seekers will manage for their own interests, without reference to the popular will or popular feeling. And we here say to the sovereign people in Oxford County and in every County, do not let your nominating conventions go by default. Turn out and settle the matter yourselves, and then the party will come up harmoniously and unitarily to the support of the regular nominees.

If you neglect to do this, more or less men will by party management in your absence obtain nominations which will not be responded to by the popular sentiment of the country.

Every nomination obtained in this manner is endangering the success of the party, and hazarding its vital interests.

The great mass of voters in Maine belonging to the Republican party are men who understand their own interests and know how to go without being led. More real intelligence, virtue and patriotism cannot be found than exists among the Republicans of this State; hence they are perfectly competent to make their own nominations and select their own standard bearers, without dictation or special advice from men particularly interested to look out for their own interests. We make these remarks general, and disclaim any application to any person or persons whatever. We make them because we believe there is an importance to be attached to the ideas therein contained. We believe in the great fundamental doctrine that the people themselves should make their own nominations, and the man or men in the Republican party or any other party who seeks to subvert this doctrine to accomplish their own selfish ends and purposes, are not only enemies to the parties to which they severally belong, but enemies to the great principle of popular sovereignty, which lies at the foundation of all free governments.

We have been requested to give notice that the Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, of Boston, editor of the Christian Freeman, will lecture in this village next Sabbath, 27th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Also that the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Backfield, will preach in this place the second Sabbath in July.

The Lady's Book for July has all its usual attractions. It contains several elegant engravings and a large amount of choice literature. The motto of the Publisher is "Excelsior," and he executes it with extraordinary fidelity.

PANORAMA. By posters in our streets, we observe the announcement of the moving of a Panorama of Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, at the Court House, this (Friday) evening.

Maine Medical and Surgical Reporter.

We have received from our old friend, Dr. S. H. Tewksbury, the first number of this work. It is to be a monthly journal, published in the city of Portland. Although it is in one sense a private enterprise, still it is to be mainly the organ of the medical faculty in Maine. From a note near the close of the number, it appears that "to the energy and perseverance of Dr. Samuel H. Tewksbury the existence of the Reporter is due," and that his recent appointment as Surgeon to the Marine Hospital has "rendered a personal interest in the Reporter incompatible with the faithful fulfillment of his responsibilities." Still he is to be a contributor to its columns. In looking over this number we should judge it might be a valuable work for the Profession, and we trust they will give it a handsome support.

In this connection we cannot forbear the remark that we consider the appointment of Dr. Tewksbury as Surgeon to the new Hospital as one eminently "fit to be made." We have known the doctor from his boyhood, (for he was an Oxford boy,) and for more than a dozen years when he resided in this town, and since as our family physician, we have had ample opportunity to test his professional skill and ability. He is just the man to take charge of this humane institution in its infancy, and we have full confidence that his appointment will be universally popular.

A Visit to the Reform School.

Being in Portland a few days since, we strolled out to Westbrook, in company with our friends Forbes and Thurston, of the Temperance Journal, to the Reform School. This institution is located about four miles out from the city, and in full view from Bramhall Hill. The building is of brick, and affords accommodations for work-rooms, dormitories, dining-halls, kitchen and laundry, with three neat school-rooms and a chapel. At the time of our visit there were two hundred and twenty-four boys registered. The building is designed to contain two hundred and fifty-eight.

Besides the number who are employed on the farm, there are twelve engaged in brick-making, which is the only outdoor business engaged in. Within doors a number of boys are required in the kitchen and laundry, and to keep the institution in order. The others are employed in making and repairing clothes for the pupils, making shoes, and bottoming cane seat chairs. The shoes are made on contract, for Dr. Somes, Esq., of Biddeford, who pays a stipulated sum per day for the labor, employing men to instruct and superintend operations. Forty boys are now employed in this room, which number is soon to be increased to one hundred. Until recently the employment in this room has been sewing; but shoe-making seems to interest them more, besides giving them a knowledge of a good business, which they can follow after leaving the institution. The chairs are made for Walter Cony, Portland. Those boys who exhibit but little mechanical genius are placed upon the farm.

At this season, the boys are called at 5 o'clock in the morning. At six they breakfast, and have until seven for recreation on the playground. The hours of labor are from seven to ten in the morning, and three to six in the afternoon. The time from 10 to 12 and 1 to 3 is occupied in instruction in the school-room, in such branches as they are capable of pursuing. The boys dine at 12 and spend the time till one in the playground. After six the boys are at liberty to enjoy themselves in the playground until bed time.

The meals are served in a large dining-room, to which they are required to march in regular order, passing down the outside and facing the centre, as they pass between the tables. At a signal they all face the front and ask a blessing in concert, and in perfect order, after which the war upon the food commences in good earnest. The food is not given out in rations, as in many institutions, but is placed upon the tables, each inmate taking what he needs. The bread, at supper, was made by the boys employed in the kitchen, and was light and nice.

Throughout the establishment everything has the marks of thorough care and good order, and had a peculiarly neat and comfortable appearance. All the boys looked cheerful and happy, and we failed to notice anything which had the slightest appearance of restraint, or that any of the inmates were convicts.

The farm, when the institution commenced, was exceedingly rough. Much has been accomplished in renovating it, and much needs to be done when the means are furnished. Friend Forbes and the Superintendent decanted learnedly upon a system of underdraining for the establishment, and if we were a practical farmer and had such land to manage, we should follow their suggestions immediately, if we had the means, or as soon as we could get the means. At present it is not ranked as a matter of profit to the establishment, but rather as affording a healthy employment to such of the inmates as are not fitted for other employments. This is a matter which it seems to be for the interest of the State to have attended to immediately. The narrow policy pursued by the Legislature, the past year, must result in greatly lessening the usefulness of the institution, if not in driving off the Superintendent to some place where he will be better provided with means. This would be a great misfortune for we have seldom seen a man more enthusiastically devoted to the welfare of his charge. At the present time, in consequence of small appropriations, the affairs of the institution are very much cramped, and many improvements, almost imperatively necessary, are not commenced, for the simple lack of means.

We can only say, in conclusion, that we were very favorably impressed with the whole appearance of the institution; and we think that the great idea of reforming and elevating the boys, rather than punishing them, is admirably carried out. The benefits of the institution, as making capable men, rather than hardened criminals of those who are committed to it, must be apparent to all, and will stamp it as one of the most humane institutions within the State.

Our thanks are due the Superintendent

and his assistants for their kindness in showing us about the establishment, and we wish particularly to express our gratitude to the ladies who entertained us with music in the chapel, and to those who, under the charge of Mr. Parker, set us across the creek on our way to the city.

Fire at South Paris.

The Hotel and residence of Alvah Hersey, Esq., at South Paris, together with the Stable, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. These buildings were valued at about \$6000, and were insured for \$2500; the furniture for \$500.

This Hotel has been built quite recently, was new throughout, and was neatly and expensively furnished and fitted.

The furniture was nearly all saved. Mr. David Lurvey occupied the Stable, in which he kept several horses for letting, and stored a number of sleighs, wagons and harnesses, and other robes. His robes were all consumed, so were several sleighs. One horse valued at \$150, and a ton or more of hay. Mr. Lurvey's loss is very severe. Mr. Hersey's loss is likewise a great one, and but partially covered by insurance. And to aggravate the calamity it is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. A young man whose name we are unable to give, and who had been boarding at the Hotel for a short time has been arrested, and had his preliminary trial on Wednesday.

There were two boys, of which the one accused was one who came to board at Hersey's, pretending to be brothers, by the name of Brown. They said they were from Manchester, N. H. Now they say they are from Lowell, that they are not brothers, and one says his name is Gilpatrick and the other Berri. The decision on the trial is not made known at this time (Thursday morning.)

MAINE STATE FAIR. A correspondent of the Boston Journal writing from Augusta, gives the following description of the ground and preparations for the coming State Fair:

"I went the other day to examine the grounds and preparations for the State Agricultural Fair, to be held in this city next Autumn. I don't think it possible to find a more beautiful spot for such purposes anywhere than that selected. The spot appropriated is about twenty-four acres in extent, and is situated just below the State House on the east side of the road. Near one edge of the field is an elevation of land commanding the entire enclosure, and from which seven or eight thousand people could not only be accommodated but see all that is going on in any part of the grounds."

RELIGIOUS. Among the recently announced baptisms in the State, we notice the following. At Lewiston on the 13th, Rev. Mr. Burgess of the Free Will Baptist church, immersed thirty persons. At Waterville on the 6th, twenty-eight were baptized and received into the church, among whom was an old man over whose head seventy-eight winters had passed, and his little grand-daughter, thirteen years of age. At Bath five were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, at the Elm street church, and thirty-five by F. W. Baptist and Methodist ministers.

At Cherryfield, Rev. Mr. Kelley of the Baptist church, baptized twelve persons on the last Sabbath in May. The most of the candidates were heads of families, and one man seventy-six years of age. Fifty-seven have been baptized and admitted to that church since the year commenced.

THE CROPS. The Chicago Tribune says of the weather and crops.

"There is little ground for alarm felt in many quarters in regard to the effects of the continued favorable weather upon the growing crop of corn. Seventy-five days of warm sun, with or without occasional showers, will insure an average yield of that grain staple in half a dozen of the Western States; and although there is much uneasiness manifested just now, we see no reason to believe that the prospect is hopeless or even discouraging."

THE WHISKEY REMEDY OVERDOSE. A private letter of the 13th ult., from the village of Longview, Arkansas, says: "A poor man died here to-day from the bite of a rattlesnake. He was bitten yesterday about noon, and died this morning about 8 o'clock. Three pints of whiskey were given him when bitten and, I am of the opinion that it was the whiskey instead of the snake that killed him."

(Mobile Tribune.)

WASHINGTON MATTERS. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"The extra session of the Senate was probably called on account of the Indian treaties which had been submitted to it, and were still undisposed of. No other adequate motive can be assigned. But the Senate finding itself without a quorum at 4 o'clock yesterday adjourned, the treaties being under consideration. The consequence is that as the government cannot pay for feeding the Indians they must fight them; and the next Congress must pay a big war debt on account of the culpable neglect of the Senators to do their duty. It requires a vote of two-thirds to ratify a treaty, and that number of Senators have not been found here since Monday, the 14."

CLERKS IN WASHINGTON. It appears in a report made by a select committee of Congress that the following persons, citizens of Maine are now employed as clerks at Washington in the departments named. Treasury Department—John F. Hartly, Robert Long, W. H. Codman, William A. Evans, Samuel H. Cuts, Job Hartly, Thos. J. Hobbs II, L. Fuller, J. H. Stickney, J. D. Anderson, Charles T. Pope, A. D. Harmon, William Ryan, J. H. Jordan, C. A. Jordan. Navy Department—Phillip C. Johnson, Thos. Fillebrown. Post Office Department—Alanson B. Caswell, Jeremiah O'Brien. Interior Department—James Morrow, George K. Shaw. The salaries of these clerks range from \$1800 to \$1200 a year, amounting in all to \$33,200. The whole number of clerks now employed is 1,320; and they manage to do a great amount of dirty political work. [Ken. Journal.]

The Vote in Kansas on the "English" Proposition.

We publish below Gov. Denver's proclamation, fixing the time, place and manner of holding the election in Kansas, on the acceptance or rejection of the proposition submitted by the English bill:

PROCLAMATION.

By the Electors of the Territory of Kansas: By virtue of an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union," approved May 4, 1858, and in accordance with the instructions of the Board of Officers authorized to carry the provisions of said act into effect.

I, James W. Denver, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do hereby proclaim and make known, that on Monday, the second day of August next, the qualified electors of the Territory will assemble at their various places of voting, and then and there cast their votes for or against the proposition by said act of Congress submitted, in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by said Board, on the second day of June, 1858, and which are hereto attached, the same having been reported by a committee of three, and on that day adopted by the Board.

Attest: HENRY H. WALSH, Secretary.

Lecompton, K. T., June 3, 1858.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

"Whereas, in the second section of an act of Congress, passed May 4, A. D. 1858, entitled 'An act for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union,' provided that the Governor, United States District Attorney, Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, President of the Council, and Speaker of the House of Representatives are constituted a Board of Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, therefore the said Board of Commissioners do hereby declare that the proposition contained in the said act of Congress shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1858.

"At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot as each voter may be pleased, 'Proposition accepted,' or 'Proposition rejected.' The Sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, are required by the said act of Congress to attend the Judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order. Each voter shall vote only in the county in which he resides, or the one to which his county may be attached by the Board.

"Each person must have resided in the Territory at least six months previous to the first Monday of August, 1858, in order to be entitled to vote."

The Report further defines the election precincts, prescribes the duties of Judges, defines how returns shall be made, &c. Due precaution seems to be taken against frauds, the following regulations being eminently adapted thereto:

"The judges of the election shall canvass the votes publicly in the presence of any person desiring to attend the same, and announce the result publicly at the close thereof; and they shall in such announcement declare the number of votes cast respectively for each proposition voted for at said election. . . . The said judges shall make out triplicate returns of said election, seal up and transmit two copies of the same, within five days, to the probate judge of their county, who shall within ten days forward one copy of the same to the Governor of the territory at Lecompton, and the other to Carmin W. Babcock, President of the Council, at Lawrence, and the third shall be retained by the judges of the election."

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. By the Persia's advices we learn that the Atlantic Telegraph fleet took its final departure on the 10th inst. It was expected to begin laying the cable in mid-ocean on the 20th. Probably before this, therefore, the steamers have met in the waste of waters, joined the two great parts of the cable, committed it to the depths of the Atlantic, and, setting off in opposite directions, are, spider-like, spinning out the coil that is to unite the Old World and the New. Thus far the weather is reported favorable; and if nothing happens, the Niagara may be expected at Trinity Bay about the 25th. The public interest in the great undertaking revives as the time draws near for testing the success of this second experiment. There may be more confidence actually felt now than at the first trial, but there is less expressed. A few days will show whether this effort succeeds—or if it is morally certain that a submarine telegraph between Great Britain and America is yet to take its place among the things to be.

The first submarine cable was laid down in 1850, connecting England and France, and being twenty-four miles in length. Since that period 950 miles of wire has been laid under water in different parts of the world, varying in the length of the line from one to 340 miles—the latter being across the Black Sea, from Varna to Balaklava. The next longest line is from England to Holland, 115 miles. They are all operating well, and they have demonstrated the fact that the wires can be laid under water as profitably as upon land. The following is a summary of the existing telegraph lines in the world:

Miles	
45,000	America
10,000	England
8,000	France
10,000	Germany and Austria
4,000	Prussia
5,000	Russia
7,500	The rest of Europe
5,000	India
12,000	Australia
500	Other parts of the World

Total length of Lines, 1858 96,350
The number of messages passing over all lines in the United States is estimated at about 4,000,000 per annum.

(Boston Journal.)

A SUREW DOG. There is a large dog on Peak's Island that with much sedateness watches from day to day the arrival of the pleasure parties, and attaches himself for the day to the party that carries the largest basket. He has been observed to do this on several occasions. Among several parties on Wednesday, he saw but one with a duck takes to the water. He goes in for the largest supplies. We noticed this dog last year, on several occasions, belling himself upon strangers. He is at his old tricks again, and means to have his forage cheap this summer. [Portland Advertiser.]

We understand that arrangements have been made to carry passengers on the Grand Trunk and Kennebec & Portland railroads, on Wednesday the day of the Democratic Convention, at Augusta for half fare. A train on the Grand Trunk railway will connect with the evening train from Augusta. Tickets will be good to return on Thursday.

The Portland Advertiser learns that it is decided that the Leviathan is to run as a passenger boat between England and Portland. The fair to be—first class, \$105; second class, \$60; third class, \$30.

Charles Elia (aged 18 years) of Fryeburg, while capping a pistol with the muzzle towards his body, in Shelburne, N. H., on Saturday last, was almost instantly killed by the accidental discharge of its contents into his body.

The dwelling-house of Mr. Edward Knight in Pownall, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday evening of last week. There was a partial insurance on the property.

The Maine Baptist Convention which met at Waterville last week, organized by the choice of Rev. George Knox, of Lewiston, as President.

On Friday morning Mr. Ellis Gifford was drowned at Kendall's Mills, while washing sheep. He was 35 years of age. His body was soon recovered.

The Bath Tribune reports having dined from a lot of delicious bivalves gathered in the Sheepscot river, about five miles above Wiscasset. The oysters present a very regular and handsome appearance, and are of the pearl species. The largest in the lot measured about seven by four inches, and nine of the smallest made two stew of the usual size.

Rev. Dr. Bethune of New York, while on a rambling and fishing excursion, preached in a lumber camp near Grand Lake Stream, in the town of Princeton, Me., on Sunday, the 6th inst. His audience numbered one hundred and thirty persons, who listened with deep attention.

Dispatches from Commodore Mackintosh, dated on board the Colorado, at St. Domingo, give assurances that ample reparation will be made for the outrages committed there upon our citizens.

While unfavorable accounts regarding the crops are received from the West, in consequence of the floods, it is cheering to know that the prospect of an abundant harvest at the South was never better. In some sections complaint is made of drought, but this is very rare. Newspaper accounts of the growing crops are almost uniformly favorable.

Private but authentic advices accompanying Gen. Johnston's despatches from Utah, state that the submission of the Mormons is sudden and unsatisfactory, and notwithstanding all their professions, they still hold actual military possession of all the pass.

In the United States Circuit court at Portland, on Saturday, Judge Clifford sentenced George W. Young, of Augusta, the mail robber, to 15 years in the State Prison.

Robert Milliken's barn, at Beaver Brook, Me., was burned last Friday night. A quantity of driving tools were destroyed, as well as Mr. Milliken's wallet, containing money. He had taken it out of his pocket that day, and laid it up in the barn. Funny place to lay away money!

Foreign Intelligence.

The latest dispatches from England are such as to disappoint the expectations of the Cabinet at Washington. Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, says that the recent outrages in the Gulf of Mexico would be repudiated by the British Government. But these dispatches do not sustain the statements of Napier.

"While they disclaim authority for any offensive acts on the part of the cruisers of the Gulf, and are prepared to make reparation to that extent, they insist upon the purpose of suppressing the slave trade by determined and effective means. A disposition to exercise the right of visitation, in the most acceptable manner is avowed and to that end Lord Malmesbury expresses his willingness and desire to receive any suggestions from the American Government."

The unexpected tone of these dispatches has made a great impression upon the cabinet."

New York, June 19.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at this port at 11 o'clock. The apparent time of the ship was 9 days and 13 1/2 hours, the quickest western passage on record. Heavy fogs prevailed between Cape Race and Montauk Point causing serious delays.

She reports the weather favorable for the successful laying of the cable.

The commercial news has been anticipated, together with the important portion of the general news, via Cape Race.

In the House of Commons on the 7th, the resolution for the appointment of a council of twelve to eighteen members to assist the Indian Minister was considered.

Mr. Gladstone moved to amend by appointing the court of directors of the East India Company to be the said Council. The amendment was lost 265 against 116. Several other amendments were negatived.

In the Lords on the 8th, the Earl of Clarendon inquired if the government could lay before the House any information on the alleged proceedings of our cruisers on the coast of Cuba.

Earl Malmesbury could give no information on the subject. He had only read the dispatches that had been published.

From a conversation that day with the American Minister, he believed that there was no great difference in the views of both countries on the point, and from the orders sent out to the officers of the squadron in American waters, no repetition of such acts was likely to occur.

In the commons the same day, a motion for leave to bring a bill to cause the vote of Parliamentary electors to be taken by ballot, was negatived—294 to 197.

It is stated that Nema Sabili with all the cavalry at Barkley was trying to cross the Ganges, to join his brother at Calcutta, and thence to escape to Central India.

Oude was quiet.

Jung Bahadur had reached Aylmer. From China we learn that Lord Elgin and his colleagues had left for the P. H. H.

The eruption of Vesuvius occurred on the night of May 7. Twenty-eight streams of lava were seen issuing from several craters as liquid fire, in various directions. The inhabitants in the direction of the descending current were seen carrying off their furniture and all movables of value. If the lava continued its present course to the sea it would traverse the Casertano Railway, and destroy part of the town of Portici.

Great commercial distress is experienced at Paris.

Prince Albert, while at Coburg, is said to have signed a document making over his hereditary rights to the Duchy to his second son.

The Times says that after the Telegraph fleet came to anchor, a Council was held among the engineers and electricians. The whole experiments have been satisfactory. The expedition starts on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

An attempt was made to assassinate Lord Castlemeane, at Athlone, Ireland, by a former attendant upon his person.

St. Johns, N. F., June 21.

The Royal Mail steamship, *Persia*, Capt. Jenkins, which left Liverpool on Saturday, 12th inst., was boarded off Cape Race at 8 o'clock last evening by the steamer *Victoria* and the news dispatch for the Associated Press obtained. The *Persia* has 128 passengers.

Great Britain. The Atlantic telegraph fleet sailed on the 19th inst. The *Agamemnon* was towed out of Plymouth Sound at 9 A. M. The *Niagara* left under steam at 11 o'clock, and the whole squadron subsequently started under canvas with a northerly breeze. They would continue under sail till reaching mid-ocean, which it was expected would be attained, and the operation of submerging the cable commenced on the 20th inst.

The first view of the new weekly line of steamers the *Indian Empire*, with the Colonial and United States mails was to leave Galway for Halifax and New York on Friday. It was expected that the run from Galway to Halifax would be accomplished in eight days.

The Cagliari question has been satisfactorily settled. Naples agrees to compensate the English engineers with £3000, and place the steamer Cagliari at the disposal of Queen Victoria, and liberate the Sardinian prisoners forthwith.

The recent warlike preparations that have been progressing in France, have excited the attention of the English Press.

In Parliament, Dr. Israeli, in remarks upon the subject, repudiated the idea of danger and said the relations between the two countries were of the most amicable nature in the House of Commons.

Mr. Fitzgerald stated that Mr. Mason, the American Minister at Paris labored under grave misapprehensions in representing England as acquiescing in free labor movement.

The Spanish journals say Concha remains Governor of Cuba.

France. The Bank of France has increased in specie nearly 70,000,000 francs. Misunderstanding between Austria and France continued immediate.

India. Bombay, May 19th. The British had entire possession of Rohildund.

The enemy deserted Barilly as the British approached.

An attack on Calcutta is expected in a few days.

200 Persons Lost and Missing.

"Shave her up, boys, for we are scarcely stemming the current." These were the words of command given by the engineer to the fireman of the Pennsylvania, about one minute before four of her boilers exploded causing the death of at least 160 persons. The steamer Pennsylvania left New Orleans on the 9th inst. for St. Louis, and at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th (Sunday) she was about 70 miles below Memphis having then on board 450 souls. At that hour the engineer came round, and addressed to the fireman the language quoted above; and just as they had begun to put on additional wood the explosion occurred. Nearly all the cabin passengers were in their state rooms, and the cabin forward of the wheel house was torn to pieces. Fire did not break out at first but when it did the flames went to some combustible fluid in the hold, almost instantly enveloped the whole boat. 182 escaped on the wood-boat and 70 escaped in various other ways, leaving 200 as the number lost or unaccounted for. Among the injured we find the name of Capt. J. W. Fairchild, of Boston; but no other person described from any other part of New England. There was a French opera troupe on board, and most of the male members were killed or missing. The captain was the only officer that was not killed or wounded. Only one fireman was killed or missing. The Pennsylvania drifted down about two miles and a half, and speedily burnt to the water's edge. [Boston Cour.]

Acknowledgments.

Mr. Editor: I wish, through your paper, to acknowledge the safe reception, on Friday last, of a valuable selection of books forwarded me by the students of Paris Hill Academy, as a token of their kindly regard. On the 22d of May, also, a similar present was received from several citizens.

For these testimonials of esteem, as for many distinguished favors, both from the students and people of Paris, I would return my grateful acknowledgments. The books are of great beauty and worth. More than all, they are to me as the heart's desire of true friends. May the prosperity of the donors ever equal their generosity.

O. D. GROVER.

West Bethel, June 23d, 1858.

Retail Produce Market.

	Portland.	Paris.
Apples per bbl., eating.	3 50-4 00	3 00-3 50
Apples, dried, corral, per lb.	6 7 8	6 7 8
Apples, dried, corral, per lb.	8 10	8 10
Butter per barrel.	1 50-2 20	1 00-1 75
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	20 22	14 18
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	14 15	13 16
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	7 9	7 8
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	9 2	6 7
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	14 15	8 10
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	9 10	5 10
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	11 12	10 11
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	14 15	none
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	10 12	8 10
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	7 9	none
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	8 10	6 7
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	7 8	6 8
Butter, tubs, new, per lb.	14 15	none

Brighton Market.

	Thursday, June 17.
At market 800 beef cattle, 50 Working Oxen, 110 Cows and Calves, 1100 Sheep, 650 Hogs, and 800 Fat Hogs.	
Prime—Best Cattle—Extra, \$8.00 a 8.50; first quality 7.50 a 7.75; ordinary quality, 7.00 a 7.50; third 6.00 a 6.25; ordinary 5.00 a 6.00.	
Working Oxen—Sale \$7.50, 90, 114, 140.	
Cows and Calves—\$2.25, 28, 38, a 42.00.	
Sheep and Lambs—Sale of small lots, 2.75, 3.50 a 4.50 a 5.25.	
Fat Hogs—3.4 a 6.	
Shut-out—To public sale, 52-53 for sows, 6-12 for barrows, Ohio 3-4; old hogs, 5 a 5-12; 6-12; large sows 30c. At retail, from 7 to 9.	

Valuable Medicine.

We presume no medical preparation ever offered to the public has been more thoroughly tested than Perry Davis' Pain Killer. Thousands of persons, were they called upon to do so, would cheerfully testify that they have used it for various ills, with the most satisfactory success. It is within our own knowledge, that an immense amount of suffering has been relieved by it. The proprietors, same no pains or expense in order to satisfy the public. Being strictly honorable men, they also serve the utmost utility in the manufacture of their celebrated Pain Killer. The materials of which it is composed are carefully selected—none but the best being used. By these means the long reputation which the Pain Killer has long enjoyed, is at all times sustained. In view of these facts, we are by no means surprised to learn that Messrs. Davis & Son's sales are constantly and rapidly increasing.

[Provident General Advertiser.]

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, and E. J. SMITH, Hallowell, Wholesale Agents. 2-15

To bear false witness is to be guilty of a grievous offense, and of this offense are certain parties guilty who are endeavoring to impose upon the public a spurious article of Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS, thereby not only practicing an imposition upon the public, but injuring the fair fame of those celebrated medicines. FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa., are the only manufacturers of the genuine article. We would caution the public before purchasing to examine the label, and see that each wrapper is signed by Fleming Bros.

READ the advertisement in another column, headed "Hallowell's Genuine Preparation." It interests the majority. 4-19

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

MARRIED.

In Paris, 20th inst., by John Bennett, Esq., Capt. B. White to Miss Mary Ann Ryerson, both of New York.

In Newbury, 15th inst., by Rev. J. W. Ford, Mr. Leonard C. Hodgson, of Gilead, to Miss Emma R. Woodbury, of Paris.

In West Newbury, 6th inst., by B. B. Freeman, Esq., Mr. Henshaw M. Lapham, of Bethel, to Miss Harriet A. Chase, of Paris.

In Paris, 20th inst., Mr. Benj. F. Evans to Miss Chloe Hill, both of Paris.

In Newbury, 20th inst., Mr. Benjamin Thomas to Miss Nancy Jane Smith, both of Mexico.

DIED.

In Summer, 5th inst., Hannah, wife of Harvey Barrows, aged 56 years the day she died.

In Bangor June 18th, Mrs. Lucy A. Bellows, daughter of Timothy Crosby, Esq., aged 31 years.

Sheriff's Sale.

ON execution, and unless previously redeemed, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, on

Saturday, the 21st day of July next.

at one o'clock P. M., at the Farrar House, in Bethel, in said County, all the right in equity which Ambrose Buck had to redeem a certain piece of mortgaged real estate, situated in Bethel, being the same that is described in a mortgage deed thereof from the said Buck to Robert Thompson, dated February 14th, 1857, and recorded with Oxford Records, book 109, page 474, reference thereto being had for a more particular description thereof.

J. T. CLARK, Depy Sh'ff.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

MARY A. WEEKS, Administratrix of the estate of CLARK WEEKS, late of Paris in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. Your petition therefore prays that your Honor would grant her license to sell at public or private sale, and convey sixteen acres of the real estate of said deceased which is necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

MARY WEEKS.
By her Agent, John Moulton.

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Freeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the foregoing petition, the said Judge of Probate, after reading the same, gave notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Fanny Chaplin, widow of Daniel Chaplin, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Waterville, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 16th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Sarah Hayes, widow of John Hayes, late of Waterville, in said County, deceased, praying that her share may be assigned and set out to her in her late husband's estate, and that commissioners be appointed for that purpose.

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

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

To the Hon. Thomas H. Brown, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford.

THE petition and representation of Moses Alley, Guardian of the Estate of Charles Alley, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents: That the said minor is imbecile and possessed of certain real estate, situated in said Hartford, and described as follows:—An undivided eighth part of the North half of Lot No. 11, Range 7, in the town of Hartford, also an undivided fourth part of the South half of same lot; that said estate is reproductive of any benefit to said minor, and that it will be for the interest of said minor that the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES ALLEY, Guardian.
A true copy—Attest:
DAVID KNAPP, Register.

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Robert Bradley, widow of Robert Bradley, late of Freeburg, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Freeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Robert Bradley, widow of Robert Bradley, late of Freeburg, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Robert Bradley, widow of Robert Bradley, late of Freeburg, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Robert Bradley, widow of Robert Bradley, late of Freeburg, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

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

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

OXFORD, ss.—At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 31st Tuesday of June, A. D. 1858.

On the petition of Robert Bradley, widow of Robert Bradley, late of Freeburg, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband.

ORDERED, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at Probate court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the third Tuesday of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

