

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

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## 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.

### Road to Canada.

The communication of Hon. John M. Wilson, published last week, calls the attention of the public to a work of the greatest importance to this country, both as a means of opening our own lands to settlement, and securing a large amount of trade from the Canadian townships lying near our border. The policy of the Canadian Government is to open roads to all townships which offer sufficient inducements to agriculturalists to settle them. The government in doing this, is moved by the consideration that the enhanced value of the crown lands, and the increase of taxable property in those townships, will ultimately prove an ample remuneration for the expense incurred in the construction of roads.

It will be seen by a glance on our map, that there are in the north part of this County, eleven townships of land, which, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 2 in the fifth Range, which contain a small population, are entirely unsettled. A road has been located from Letter B, to No. 3, R. 2, but only about seven miles have been constructed, which is entirely unconnected with any other road, and serves only as a means of communication for the people in the Magalloway settlement. Lumbering operations have been commenced on a considerable scale, within a year or two, in No. 3, R. 4, and the proprietors are clearing up the land, with the view of building up a settlement, as the timber is cut off.

The land in the valley of the Magalloway river is said to be very fertile, and well adapted to agricultural purposes, and only needs an outlet to attract settlers to the region. The road in question, as is stated by Mr. Wilson, will give all the settlers in those townships a means of communication with each other, with easy access to the railroad at Bethel, as well as to open a road which will accommodate our neighbors across the line, from which we should reap a large benefit.

The importance of opening our valuable public lands for settlement has been well discussed, recently, in connection with the Aroostook railroad. The arguments in favor of a road to Aroostook, will apply with equal force to this route, which, it is true, will open fewer settlements, but can be constructed for but a fraction of the cost. It cannot be doubted that the true policy of the State is to offer every inducement in her power, even at a present pecuniary sacrifice, to not only induce her own people to stay within her borders, but to induce the surplus population of other States to take up their residence here. We must develop our own resources. This subject is one which commands itself to the attention of our citizens, and they will do well to take such action, during the present season, as shall result in the location and construction of this road.

### About the Tomato.

There is no vegetable that requires less care than the tomato, where a general crop only is wanted; but to have it fresh all the year round, which is no difficult matter, there will have to be successive stocks of young plants, and the convenience of a hot-house or glazed pit for winter fruiting.

Almost any kind of soil will answer for the tomato; but it prospers best, and produces fruit of a finer quality, in a well drained, tolerably fertile, but not over-rich loam. So soon as all danger of frost is past, begin to plant out; loosen up the soil well, dig holes four feet apart, six inches deep, and as many across; lift each plant with a ball of earth, do not keep the roots exposed longer than is necessary, and in fixing the plants in holes, let them be placed about the same depth as they were previously; cover up and press the soil somewhat around the neck, and lift a little up to it, which will encourage fresh roots and strengthen the plant. If the weather be dry, give a good soaking of water; and so far all is finished.

A few words may be said about training. The most common mode is to spread out the branches, and let them trail along the ground, in which case, if cleanliness be cared for, there ought to be a covering of marsh hay or straw placed over the surface. Sometimes brush-wood is laid flat, and the branches are allowed to lay over the top of it, which elevates the fruit above the soil, and prevents it from rotting, if the season should happen to be wet; but there is no other advantage in the method and it is inconvenient when gathering.

The neatest and cleanest plan, and one which may be adopted in all private establishments, is to sink poles in an upright position along each row, leaving the top five feet above the ground, if placed four yards apart, it will be close enough, and fasten wires horizontally to them, which will form a cheap trellis to trail upon. As the branches elongate, they may be tied loosely to these wires, and a kind of hedge row is formed with very little labor, the fruit is free to action of air and light, and is unquestionably of much better flavor.

[Howard's Real Estate Register.]

ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Society will hold its annual Show and Fair, on the grounds of the Society, at Lewiston, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 5th, 6th, and 7th.

### The Soil—Food of Plants.

The sustenance of vegetables, their habits and modes of existence, constitutes the subject of one of the most remarkable works to which the present age has given birth. We allude to that of Liebig on "Organic Chemistry, applied to the Science and Art of Agriculture." The path which this distinguished philosopher has travelled with so much honor to himself, and such lasting benefit to his fellow-men, had been partially explored by his predecessors, who had investigated the nature of plants and soils, but the results of their labors and experiments were isolated and detached, and when collected, seemed, from their very nature, and the manner in which they had been obtained to perplex rather than enlighten. From these, with true German ingenuity and genius, Liebig has constructed a rational and comprehensive theory of vegetable life,—one that effectually lifts the soil from the hitherto concealed and inscrutable features of the mysterious, and lays bare to the comprehension of the most irreconcilable student, the mechanism of that system, the operations of which are at once so beautiful and so august.

From Liebig, Johnston, Sprengel, and others, who have entered of late with so much zeal upon the important subject, we ascertain a multitude of facts of the utmost practical importance in the prosecution of agricultural enterprise; for instance, that all soils contain a certain proportion of organic matter, chiefly of vegetable origin, though in some cases mixed with animal organizations; that this matter is combustible, and, consequently, is destroyed by fire; that in some soils this combustible matter often amounts to fifty or sixty per cent. of the entire weight, while in others, less than one per cent. is recognizable; that in all combustible soils, or those which are ended in an ordinary degree with the capacity of vegetable reproduction, the actually combustible portions consist of from ten to twelve different mineral constituents; that the absence of one or more of these constituents, renders the soil to a certain extent infertile, and incapable of producing abundant, or even ordinary crops; that to such soils are characterized by this deficiency, the constituents wanting to perfect the equilibrium or adjust the balance of elements, may be artificially supplied; that the excess of some of these principles, is, often-times, productive of sterility, and must consequently be counteracted or removed, before the cultivator can reduce them to a profitable condition, and secure for them an adequate remuneration for his toil.

It has also been demonstrated, that in every plant produced on the earth's surface, a certain amount of inorganic matter is detectable; such, for instance, as silica, lime, potash, soda, magnesia, &c., and that in every system of manuring and cultivation, substances containing these elementary matters must be supplied to the soil in order to counteract the weakening effects of vegetation by returning to it the emerging principles requisite to the sustenance and perfection of the crops it is required to produce.

Were a soil to be cropped for a series of three or more years without the application of manure, it would become exhausted, cease to produce, and be ultimately rendered utterly sterile and waste. By comprehending the nature of soils and plants, these men have been enabled to prepare rules for regulating the operations of the farmer, in cases where, before, he was likely to rely wholly upon hazy knowledge for direction. [New England Farmer.]

### Cultivation of Corn.

We infer from the experience of the two past years, and from all that has been written upon the subject, that farmers generally have put their ground in better condition for the corn crop the present season, than they have done in former years. They should not, however, rest satisfied with this, but they should bestow increased attention on the cultivation. Even should the growing crop prove a large one, the price of corn for the year to come will be high, and will warrant a day or two of extra labor to each acre with the cultivator, in keeping the ground light and mellow. The earth among summer crops should, if possible, be cultivated as soon after every rain as it is in a suitable condition to work, and before a crust is formed upon the surface. This admits of a free circulation of warmth among the roots of the growing crops, and also of the atmosphere, from which a large amount of moisture is derived during the night by condensation on account of the cooler temperature of the soil; and the growth of the crop is hastened in a wonderful degree, and pushed so far forward toward maturity, as to escape in a great degree the effects of the summer drought. Indeed, if the cultivation of corn is properly continued after each succeeding rain, and the earth kept constantly light and mellow, a severe drought would but slightly affect the product.

We have no doubt that had the land planted to corn last year been well pulverized in the beginning, and the cultivation thoroughly kept up to the proper period of laying by the crop, the yield in Kentucky would have been more than double what it was. The time for the grain and grass harvest will soon be upon us, and the hire of an extra hand or two in the corn field will be money well invested.

Within a few years there has been a great improvement with some in the method of cultivating corn. Formerly the work was done entirely with the small turning plow, first turning a furrow from the corn and then throwing the earth back, and by repeated plowing, earthing up the hills several inches above the level, leaving no suitable pasture for the roots, which would otherwise interlace and fill every inch of space

between the rows. Hilling is not essential, as many suppose, for the support of the stalks. Nature has provided for them, with as much care as she has for the support of the oak; and, if the ground is so prepared and cultivated as to admit of proper drainage, no other support will be necessary. Many farmers agree that in the ordinary way of plowing and tilling the corn for the last time, often as late as when the ears are setting, no injury is done the crop by mutilating and destroying the thousands of rootlets which lie in the way of the plow, but rather that the crop is benefited by it. These rootlets are so many mouths by which the plant is fed and sustained; and to destroy them, when it can be avoided, indicates a want of knowledge of vegetable physiology essential to successful farming. It is true that, after all this violence has been done to the roots of the growing corn, if the soil is sufficiently moist it still continues to grow with vigor. This only shows the importance of keeping a mellow and aerated surface; but this should be obtained by implements better adapted to the purpose than the turning plow. But should the weather prove dry after this last plowing and the destruction of the roots, as is often the case, the blighting effects are too plainly visible—the whole lower leaves of the plants turn yellow and die, and it is said the "corn is firing."

Most good farmers remove the front tooth from the two-horse harrow and pass it over the corn rows for the first dressing. The bull-tongue or improved shoveling plow with many farmers is now substituted for the turning plow in the first plowing, but Bryan's patent mold-board single and double cultivator plows are to be preferred to these; they most effectually pulverize the surface, leaving the soil after its passage through the open bars of the mold-board immediately in the furrow, only inverting so much of it as may be held together by the roots of the grass and weeds. The weeds are in this way separated from the soil and exposed upon the surface that they readily die. The one or two last dressings of the corn crop should be performed with the fifth-tooth cultivator; this leaves the ground in the best possible condition to receive the rains without washing the surface and carrying to the valleys below the richer portions of the soil, as is the case upon the hilling plan as practiced with the turning plow. It is also the best implement to use for seeding the ground to rye at the time of the last working of the corn, and, if not seeded in this way, leaves the surface in better order for the spring plowing.

According to previous estimates, there are about 1,500,000 acres planted to corn in Kentucky. The average yield in past years per acre was about 37 bushels. Crops planted and cultivated for premiums in this and other States, have often equalled 75, 100, and even over 150 bushels per acre. Now, if the method of cultivation which we here propose be adopted, the increased product may safely be estimated at 25 per cent., or 10 bushels per acre. This would add to the aggregate crop of Kentucky the present year, 15,000,000—an amount which would amply remunerate the farmer for the extra care bestowed, and add immensely to the resources of the State.

[Louisville Weekly Journal.]

### An Excellent Turnip.

Messrs. Editors.—We have a variety of turnip in this section, that I think is far superior to any thing of the kind I ever raised, either for the table or for feeding stock. I cannot give you its proper name, as that is unknown to me. Neither can I tell you where it originated. It was sent into this place a few years since, I think from Canada, by the name of "sweet turnip," and as there are several varieties claiming that title, I take the liberty of sending a box of them, thinking that perhaps you can give them a "habitation and a name." I should also like your opinion as to their cooking qualities, as we think they cannot be excelled. A friend of mine who has taken some pains to distribute the seed, says "They give universal satisfaction." Those who have them, discard all other kinds, especially for the table, as they have not that strong, "turnipy" taste peculiar to other varieties. The specimens I send you, are of medium size. I cultivate them in the same manner as the rutabaga. With the same tillage I think they will yield about the same. But the best of the tale remains to be told. I will venture the assertion, that they will keep sound, tender, and fit for cooking, the longest of any turnip known (to me at least). They do not become "corky" and flavorless, until late in the spring, or fore part of summer. They will keep fresh until June, without any protection whatever, more than to lie on the bottom of a cool cellar. They would keep much longer by being packed in dirt or sand. I have a large bin of them that are closely packed together, and surrounded by bins of other roots, (which would certainly cause most other kinds to heat and decay) that are as sound and fresh now (May 1st), as when put in the cellar. A bushel of them weighs just seventy pounds now; I never weighed any in the fall.

I will mention before I close, that in some of our villages, these turnips sold readily, last spring, for 12 1-2 and even as high as 25 cents apiece. Common varieties had long since disappeared, and as a rarity, they were in great demand. E. L. COY. West Hebron, Wash. Co., N. Y.

The turnips sent us, are very superior for the table—we have never seen better, if as good. A gentleman from a neighboring town, calls them the "German Turnip," and says they are the best variety he has ever seen, and that he has kept them perfectly sweet and good, until new turnips come in. [Country Gentleman.]

### How to Oil a Harness.

We all know that it is of great benefit to oil our harnesses, yet many of us neglect to do it, because we regard it as a dirty job; but it is easy enough, if done right. My process for doing it is as follows:—First, I take the harness apart, having each strap and piece by itself; then I wash it in warm soap-suds. I used to soak it in cold water for half a day, as others did, but I find that warm water does no harm and much facilitates the job. When cleaned, I black every part with a harmless black dye which I make thus:—One ounce of extract of log-wood, twelve grains bichromate of potash, both pounded fine; upon that I pour two quarts boiling rain-water, stirring until all is dissolved. When cool it may be used. I keep it on hand all the time, in bottles. It may be applied with a shoe brush, or anything else convenient. If any one objects to the use of this blacking, fearing that the bichromate of potash it contains would injure the leather, I would just say that this kind of potash will not injure leather, even when used in a much larger proportion. The blacking generally used contains copraes—a sulphate sometimes made of oil of vitrol and iron, and it is found that it will eat out the life of leather, unless used with great caution. When the dye has struck in, I go through with the oiling process. Some have a sheet-iron pan to oil in, which is better than anything; but I have a sheet of iron nailed to a board; it is about two by three feet square. This I lay upon a table. I lay a piece or part of the harness upon this, and with neat-foot oil applied with a paint brush, kept for the purpose, I go over it, oiling every part; and thus I proceed until every part is oiled. The traces, breeching, and such parts as need the most, I oil again. For the last oiling I use one-third castor oil and two-thirds neat-foot oil, mixed. A few hours after, or perhaps the next day, I wipe the harness over with a woolen cloth, which gives it a glossy appearance. Why I use some castor oil for the last coat, is, because it will stand the effects of the atmosphere, the rain, &c., much longer than neat-foot oil, consequently the harness does not require oiling so often by its use. One pint of oil is sufficient for one harness.

The common way of oiling a harness, is to apply as much neat-foot oil containing lamp-black as the leather will take up; then wash off with castile soap and water. This way is not so good as mine, because it makes the harness smutty, and also the soap that is used contains barilla—a strong alkali, which cuts up and feeds upon the oil in the leather, and the weather, especially if rainy, soon renders the harness stiff and unyielding as before; the wax in the threads is also destroyed, and the stitching gives way. I have experimented with different kinds of oil, and find that the kind, and the process, I now use is the best.

Portsmouth, 1858. J. HART. [N. E. Farmer.]

HAY-COVERS. A set of covers will save twice their cost every season, and with due care will last a dozen years. Two weeks from now farmers in the vicinity of New York will be cutting their hay crop, and not one in ten has such a thing as a cover for his hay cocks by which he can effectually secure hay against injury from a sudden shower. Now is the time to get the hay covers. Do you know how? Perhaps not. Then we will make this little item worth more to you than the price of the Tribune for a whole year. Buy a piece of stout, coarse, brown cotton sheeting, yard wide or more, and tack it upon the sunny side of a board fence, or broadside of the barn, and paint it with the following composition: Lined oil, 1 gallon; beeswax, 2 pounds; boiled together with a quart of Japan varnish. Dry two days and cut the cloth into squares, and to each corner attach a round stone of six or eight ounces weight, sewed in a bag, fastened to the cloth by a string a few inches long, in such a manner that the weights can be easily taken off for convenience in packing away the covers when out of use. One of these thrown over a cock of hay hastily thrown together, will keep it quite dry in case of a sudden shower. A large cover for a wagon-load or unfinished stack of hay or grain will be found one of the most useful implements on the farm. It is surprising that every man who hauls hay to market does not keep such a useful thing. [N. Y. Tribune.]

FALL TREATMENT OF ASPARAGUS. As soon as the heavy frosts come to kill the tops, they should be cut and removed to the styre, or the compost heap. The surface of the beds which has become hard, and perhaps weedy, should now be thoroughly scarified with the hoe, or forked over, taking care not to injure the crowns. About the last of the month spread on a heavy coating of stable manure, at least a half a cord to every square rod. The rains will carry down its fertilizing propensities to the roots, and give them great strength and vigor for an early start in the spring. If near the shore, where marsh mud is accessible, a coating of this, one inch thick, in addition to the manure, will do good service. We have also found it an excellent plan to cover the beds with sea weed or old hay during the winter. The root keeps active longer before the ground closes up; the ground does not freeze so deep, and starts sooner in the spring. The mulch of course needs to be removed as soon as the winter is over. Asparagus is a gross feeder, and can be had in its perfection only by high manuring. This we believe will pay, whether the bed has been thoroughly prepared or not. [Ag.]

Plain honesty is the very best kind of politeness, and temperance the best physician.

### MISCELLANY.

#### A FRENCH WILL STORY.

"Is she dead then?"  
"Yes, Madam," replied a gentleman in brown coat and short breeches.  
"And her will?"  
"Is going to be opened here immediately by her solicitor."  
"Shall we inherit anything?"  
"It must be supposed so; we have a claim."  
"Who is that miserably dressed personage who intrudes herself here?"  
"Oh, sir," said the little man sneeringly, "she won't have much in the will; she is sister to the deceased."  
"What, that Annie, who wedded in 1842 a man of nothing—an officer?"  
"Precisely so."

"She must have no small amount of independence to present herself here before a respectable family."  
"The more so, as sister Egerie, of noble birth had never forgiven her that misalliance."

Anne moved this time across the room in which the family of the deceased were assembled. She was pale, her fine black eyes were filled with passionate wrinkles.

"What do you come here for?" said with great haughtiness, Madam de Villebois. The lady who a moment before had been interrogating the little man who inherited with her.

"Madam," the poor lady replied with humility, "I did not come here to claim a part of what does not belong to me; I came solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me in her last hours."

"What! do you think people busy themselves about you?" arrogantly observed Madam de Villebois; "the disgrace of a great house—you wedded a man of nothing a soldier of Bonaparte!"

"Madam, my husband although a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and what is better, an honest man," observed Anne. At this moment a venerable personage, the notary Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," he said, "to reproach Anne with a union her sister has long forgiven her? Anne loved a brave, generous and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than his poverty, and the obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, if his family had known him as I know him—his old friend—Anne would be this time happy and respected."

"But why is this woman here?"

"Because it is her place to be here," said the notary gravely; "I myself requested her to attend here."

M. Dubois then proceeded to open the will.

"I being sound in mind and heart, Egerie de Danenberg, retired as a boarder in the convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my final desire and principal clause of my testament."

After my decease there will be found two hundred thousand francs in money at my notary's, besides jewelry, clothes and furniture, as also a chateau worth two hundred thousand francs.

In the event where I have been residing there will be found only my book, "Heures de la Vierge," a holy volume which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of the emigration. I desire that these objects be divided into three lots.

The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs in money.

The second lot, the chateau, furniture and jewels.

The third lot, my book, Heures de la Vierge.

I have pardoned my sister Anne, the grief which she has caused me, and I would have comforted her in her sorrows if I had known sooner of her return to France. I compromise her in my will.

Madam de Villebois, my much beloved cousin, shall have the first choice.

M. Vetry, my brother-in-law, shall have the second.

Anne will take the remaining lot.

"Ah! ah!" said Vetry, sister Egerie was a good one; that is rather clever on her part.

"Anne will only have the prayer-book," exclaimed Madam de Villebois, laughing aloud. The notary interrupted her jocularly.

"Madam," he said "which lot do you choose?"

"The two hundred thousand francs in money."

"Have you quite made up your mind?"

"Perfectly so."

The man of law, addressing himself then to the good feeling of the lady said, "Madam, you are rich, and Anne has nothing. Could you not leave her this lot and take the book of prayers which the eccentricity of the deceased has placed on a par with the other lots?"

"You must be joking, M. Dubois," exclaimed Madam de Villebois, "you must really be very dull not to see the intention of sister Egerie in all this. Our honored cousin foresaw full well that her book of prayers would fall to the lot of Anne who had the last choice."

"And what do you conclude from that?" inquired the notary.

"I conclude that she means to intimate to her sister that prayer and repentance were the only help she had to expect in this world."

As she finished these words, Madam de Villebois made a definite selection of the ready money for her share. Monsieur Vetry, as may be easily imagined selected the chateau, furniture, and jewels as his lot.

"Monsieur Vetry," said M. Dubois to that gentleman, "even suppose it had been

the intention of the deceased to punish your sister, it would be noble on your part, millionaire as you are to give at least a portion of your share to Anne who wants it so much."

"Thanks, for your kind advice, dear sir," replied Vetry. "The mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is ready furnished. As to the jewels of sister Egerie, they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madam Anne, here is the prayer book that remains to you."

Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy with blue eyes, took her sister's old prayer book, and making her son kiss it after her she said:

"Hector, kiss this book, which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well had she known you. When you have learned to read, you will pray to Heaven, to make you good and wise, as your father was, and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eyes of those who were present were filled with tears, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve an appearance of indifference.

The child embraced the old prayer-book with boyish fervor, and opening it he exclaimed:

"Oh! mamma," he said "what pretty pictures!"

"Indeed," said the mother, happy in the gladness of her boy.

"Yes. The good Virgin in a red dress, holding the infant in her arms. But why mamma, had silk paper been put upon the pictures?"

"So that they might not be injured by dear."

"But, mamma, why are there ten silk papers to each engraving?"

The mother looked and uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois the notary, who addressing those present, said:

"Leave her alone; it won't be much; people don't die of these shocks. As for you little one," addressing Hector, "give me that prayer-book you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest which the notary took in her. A month afterward they met Anne and her son exceedingly well but not extravagantly dressed, taking an airing in a two horse chaise. This led them to make inquiries and they learned that Madam Anne had recently purchased a hotel, for one hundred and eighty thousand francs and was giving a first rate education to her son. The news came like a thunderbolt upon them. Madam de Villebois and M. Vetry hastened to call upon the notary for explanations. The good Dubois was working at his desk.

"Perhaps we are disturbing you?" said the arrogant lady.

"No matter. I was in the act of settling a purchase in the State funds for Madam Anne."

"What?" exclaimed Vetry, "after having purchased house and equipages, she has still money to invest?"

"Undoubtedly so."

"But where did the money come from?"

"What! did you not see?"

"When?"

"When she shrieked upon seeing what the prayer book contained which she inherited."

"We observed nothing."

"Oh! I thought you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "That prayer book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes of a thousand francs each."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Vetry, thunderstruck.

"If I had only known it!" shouted Madam de Villebois.

"You had your choice," added the notary, "and I myself urged you to take the prayer book but you refused."

"But who could have expected to find a fortune in a breviary?"

The two baffled egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy.

Madam Anne is still in Paris. If you pass by the rue Ladite on a fine summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the pale reflection of wax lights.

A lady has joined the hands of her son, a fair child of six years of age, in prayer before an old book of "Heures de la Vierge," and for which a case in gold has been made.

"Pray for me, child," said the mother.

"And for who else?" inquired the child.

"For your father, your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being able to love you."

"Yes, my little friend; but do not forget a saint who watches us from Heaven and who smiles upon us from above the clouds."

"What is the name of that saint mamma?"

The mother, then watering the fair child's head with tears, answered:

"Her name is—Sister Egerie."

Were we to judge of mankind by the reports of their opponents, there would be no patriots in politics, no heroes in war, no learned lawyers, no honest tradesmen, &c.

Prince Albert was blaming a little boy at Eton for not having learnt more at his age.

"It's not my fault, sir," replied the young dunce, "for we have a holiday every time a new Prince is born."

Homely wits are like home-made wines, sweet, luscious, sprightly without body, and ill to keep.

### Don't Waste Your Time.

This caution is applicable to all, but more especially to young men; and the incident we are about to relate is one of so forcible a character that we think it will be productive of good.

Two young clerks in a large American and French house were particularly intimate; so much so, that although they boarded in different houses, yet they were constantly together during the hours of recreation from business.

One of them had been presented with a little French noddle, and he at once set about instructing it to perform all those little tricks for which the breed is famed.

For some days his companion witnessed his persevering efforts to make "Grotto" bring his handkerchief, catch pennies, stand upon his hind legs, and do many other trifling but amusing tricks. At length he got tired of being a looker-on at so much waste of time, and whilst his friend was being the tutor of Grotto, he himself was being a pupil to a French teacher, and endeavor to master the French language by the time Grotto's education was completed.

Without saying a word to his friend, he commenced his studies, and being diligent, fast acquired a knowledge of the language; he also improved from hearing a good deal of French spoken in the store, though he excellently avoided uttering a word. At length Grotto was finished, and had very truly acquired a knowledge of an infinite number of amusing games, and his owner prided himself no little on his acquisitions.

The owner of Grotto was a little the senior in the store of the other, and of course, ranked him in promotion. One morning he came out of the private room of the principal member of the firm, and looking very much downcast, approached his friend.

"Tom," said he, "the firm wants to send one of the clerks this summer to France to buy goods, and they have offered the chance to me providing I could speak French; but as 'Oui' is about the extent of my French, it's no use for this child. What a fool I was for not studying it when I was a boy!"

"Well," said Tom, "whose chance is next?"

"Why yours, of course. Ha, ha, ha! They will put the question all round, out of politeness; and as none of us can *parlez vous*—ha, ha!—why somebody will be engaged, and all of us headed off!"

In the course of the morning, Tom was called before the firm, and in glowing terms were the advantages set forth, if he could speak the language of the country they wished him to go to. Tom listened with delight, and inwardly chuckling at the surprise he would give them.

"Of course," said one of the firm, "you should have the situation if you could only speak French; but as you cannot, we shall to employ some one else. Very sorry; great pity," &c.

"Well," said Tom, "it can't be helped, and there is no time, I suppose, to study now, so I must just do the best I can. Mr. Toutette, shall you and I have a little chat, and perhaps I may pass muster."

Mr. Toutette and Tom entered



mental trees stretch themselves out in splendid rows, through all the streets, while there is a cheerful quiet about the whole place seldom found in so large a business village.

We presume the fare on the railroad will be reduced, though no arrangements have yet been announced.

Mr. Marshall, from Committee to inform  
n. Lot M. Morrill of his nomination, re-  
ported that they had waited upon Governor  
Morrill and were pleased to say that he was

ty that it raise the standard of Retrenchment and Reform, without delay. We see the federal legislation engineered by corrupt appliances, gross jobs of favoritism in Utah War expenditures, and sales and pur-

and Communion would be postponed for two weeks, by which time, it is presumed he will be prepared to assume the duties of the pastoral office.

ated Bitters are worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

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For the Oxford Democrat.

FREMONT, Ill., June 3d, 1858.

Rain! rain! rain! and none of your drizzling, lazy storms, but a good smart lively shower, lasting a day or two, and then several such showers every week. Imagine this to be the case and you have a correct idea of what the weather has been in this State since the opening of spring. The consequences of such frequent and heavy storms are discouraging in the extreme. Such a rise of water has never before been known. All the streams have overflowed their banks and remain stationary. There are rivers, (so to speak) where the water hardly ran before. Extensive lakes are seen on the prairie in every direction, where heretofore it has been dry land. Great damage has been done to crops, and in fact the ground has not been in a suitable condition to plant seed. Farmers have the horrors, and business of all kinds is exceedingly dull, with a great scarcity of money.

In the northern and central parts of the State, a vast amount of damage has been done by wind and hail; several storms have been truly terrific. A great many dwellings have been laid in ruins, and in some instances the inmates killed. Nearly all the railroads in the State are great losers, not only by the detention of trains, but by the washing away of the embankments. On the Great Western, of Illinois, and the Ohio and Mississippi, several successive miles have been entirely submerged. It is almost impossible to travel on the highway, as scarcely a bridge remains standing. At my present writing the rain is pouring in torrents, our streets are like rivers, and two small streams which run through the city, are running mad; all the bridges are washed from them, and many a house can be got at only in a boat. But we are all hoping for a change, which cannot come too soon.

Yours &amp;c., OXFORD.

THE GOVERNMENT CLAIMS SECURED. By the indefatigable exertions of the Maine delegation in Congress, the claims of the State against the Government, were incorporated into the appropriation bill, and carried through. To say that these claims met with a most determined opposition from the administration men would be saying too little. Every possible means were used to kill them off, and Glancy Jones even proposed that "the amount so found due to Maine shall be credited to Maine in full for Maine's surplus revenue." Our delegation were unyielding, and have the satisfaction of getting the whole amount, \$51,490, allowed. So much for the efforts of an able and patriotic delegation from this State in Congress.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE. The Commencement occurs on Wednesday, August 4th. On Monday will take place the Prize Declaration of the Sophomore Class. On Tuesday the anniversary of the united societies will be held. Rev. Theodore Parker delivers the oration and Albert Leighton the Poem. In the evening Dodworth's Band are to give a concert at the Congregational Church.

The Annual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity will be held on Tuesday. Hon. Anson P. Burlingame will deliver the oration, and Hamilton J. Dennis, of Michigan, the Poem.

WATERVILLE COLLEGE. The Commencement Exercises at this Institution will be as follows:

Sabbath evening, Aug. 8th—Sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society, by Rev. I. G. Warner, D. D., of Boston.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 10th, at 4-2 P. M.—Inaugural Address by President Champ-  
lin.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 10th—Oration before the Literary Society, by George W. Curtis, Esq., of New York, and Poem by Wm. S. Heath, Esq., of Montreal.

Wednesday, Aug. 11th—Class Exercises and Commencement Dinner.

Marshall Kimball sold on Monday, week at Frankfort, a new brig of about 250 tons on the stocks, for \$4550. Messrs. Treat, of Frankfort, were the purchasers.

The London correspondent of the Herald says that the Derby government have sent out orders to the West India fleet to stop all visits to American vessels. It also says that not only will ample and noble apology be made for them, but every officer concerned in them will be punished.

A journeyman carpenter in Chicago, who about a year since became the recipient of a legacy of forty thousand pounds by the death of a rich uncle in Australia, died last week from the effects of dissipation.

The dwelling house of Mr. Edward Knight, in Pownal, Me., was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday evening last.

The Lawrence, Kansas, Herald of Freedom estimates the present population of Kansas at 10,000, and thinks it will be 120,000 before the year closes.

A sad accident happened in Yarmouth, Me., Tuesday. Hiram L., aged nine years and two months and George, aged seven years and nine months, only sons of Hiram and Ann Howard, were drowned while bathing in Royal river.

Letters received by the Persia report that the health of Charles Sumner has not been so much improved since he left New York as his friends desire.

Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, the oldest person in the state, died in Durham on the 23d. Her age was nearly 115 years. She was born in 1743, thirty three years before the Declaration of Independence.

The Post Office Department has prepared a statement of letters returned there addressed to bogus lotteries and other firms. The letters number 1619, and the enclosures in cash and drafts amount to upward of \$9,000. These returns extend back to April 1.

During the severe thunder tempest on Thursday, of last week, the house of Mr. Benj. Rackliff, of Bath, was struck by lightning and burnt to the ground. Mrs. R. was so badly injured that she died on Saturday morning. The storm was very severe along the river, the lightning striking in many places.

Marine Disaster.—Shipwrecked in Holmes' Hole, the editor of the Gardiner Rural.  
[Augusta Age.]

On the train of cars which went from Chicago to the Illinois Republican Convention, a vote was taken on the Presidential question. The Chicago Journal says: "Hon. Wm. H. Seward received over five to one for any other candidate, and a majority of two to one over all others combined."

The large paper mill of Messrs. Palmer & Smith, at Lee, Mass., was burned on the 23d ult. Loss about \$150,000.

A correspondent of the daily Advertiser says: "During the past winter there has been 45,000 logs, or 4 and 1-2 millions feet of lumber cut and hauled from the towns of Errol and Cambridge, N. H., on the Androscoggin river, for Sam'l R. Bean & Co., of Lewiston. The drive was started the 1st of April, by 30 men, and arrived at Lewiston June 18th, making 62 working days. The drive was conveyed by Capt. John Johnson.

The building Committee of the new city hall in Portland, have decided that the front of that building shall be of Free Stone, but whether of the red or buff, is not yet concluded on. Several of the heavy taxpayers have petitioned for the use of some material produced in this State.

One day last week two men engaged in fishing off Portland Harbor, caught 1500 pounds of mackerel.

The dwelling house of Capt. Isaac Whitmore, in Tremont, Me., took fire on Tuesday morning, week, and with its contents was entirely consumed.

The names of twenty-three persons who were struck in New York and vicinity from Saturday to Monday, are given. 14 of the cases were fatal.

The San Francisco, Cal., Chronicle says: "We learn that a large number of Democrats in the Second district of this city are taking steps to organize a political club, under the name of the 'Mud-Sill Club.' This club will doubtless be organized within the coming week. Some of the Douglas Brotherhood men say they will have 'Mud-sill' clubs in every town in the State."

POLITICAL. The Democratic Convention of the Fourth Indiana Congressional District on Tuesday nominated W. S. Holmes, Anti-Leocompton, for Congress.

The Republican State Convention in Vermont, was held at Montpelier on Tuesday last. The Convention was large, harmonious and enthusiastic. The ticket put forth for State officers, is as follows: For Governor, Hon. Leland Hall of Bennington; for Lieutenant Governor, Barnham Martin of Chelsea; Treasurer, H. M. Bates of Northfield.

A series of resolutions were passed reaffirming the Philadelphia platform, denouncing strongly the Dred Scott decision, and the Leocompton outrage.

The Republicans of St. Louis Congressional District in convention Monday, nominated Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the doctrines of Thomas Jefferson, denouncing the Administration, opposing negro equality, advocating the extinction of slavery in Missouri, and the removal of the negroes from the State.

Hon. John B. Haskin of New York, Anti Leocompton has been nominated as an independent candidate for Congress. No party has a majority in the college, the poll in 1856 standing Haskin (Dem.) 7195; St. Paul (Rep.) 3935; Cobb (Am.) 5084.

St. Louis, June 28. A dispatch from Leavenworth of 24th inst., by the United States Express Company to Booneville, says that an express from Camp Scott brings dates to the 10th, five days later than by the mail, just arrived. Letters from the garrison by this arrival report Col. Hoffman within one and Capt. Marcy within two days' march of Fort Bridger. It was stated that Gov. Cumming felt considerable distrust of the Mormons and their promises, and that the army would break camp and march on the capital by the 15th inst.

There would be an efficient and well-armed force of 2500 men, provisions in plenty, and the troops eager for the command to march.

DOINGS OF THE CONVENTION. The Democratic Convention yesterday was attended by some six hundred delegates. Hon. N. S. Littlefield, of Bridgton, was President, and L. De M. Sweat, of Portland, was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

The Resolutions are very long, and fully endorse the National Administration, Kansas policy and all. Hon. M. H. Smith was renominated for Governor by acclamation. He was present and accepted the nomination in a lengthy speech. Messrs. Treat of Frankfort and Sweat and Macdonald of Portland, Moore of Montreal, Pike of Augusta, and Emery of Bangor, addressed the Convention.

[Daily Adv. let.]

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO. New Orleans June 25. The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz 23d inst. has arrived at the quarantine station below this city where she remains by order of the Board of Health.

Dates from the city of Mexico are to the 19th inst. The forced loan causes great excitement at the capital, and foreigners non-complying with its requirements have been ordered to leave the country.

The goods of the American residents had been seized for non-compliance with the terms of the loan, and in consequence Minister Forsyth had demanded and received his passports.

The Liberals, or party favoring Juarez, were everywhere gaining strength, and President Zalazaga was going to Tampico for refuge.

RETAIL PRODUCE MARKET. Paris, 29th June.

Apples per bushel, 3 50/4 00 3 00/3 50  
Apples, dried, cored, per lb., 6 7 6  
Apples, do. sliced, do., 8 10 8  
Beane per bushel, 1 30/2 20 1 00/1 75  
Butter, table, nice, per lb., 20 22 14 15  
Butter, common, 14 15 12 14  
Butter, quarter, large, per lb., 7 9 7 8  
Beef, small, 7 5 7 6  
Beef, choice, 14 15 12 14  
Chicken per lb., 9 10 8 10  
Eggs per dozen, 11 12 10 11  
Flour, 14 15 none  
Hams, 10 12 8 10  
Lamb, none  
Mutton, 7 9 7 8  
Pork, round hogs, 8 5 1-2 6 7  
Pork, pigs, 8 5 8 6  
Turkeys, 14 15 none

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Brighton Market.

THURSDAY, June 24.

At market 330 beef cattle, 00 Working Oxen, 00 Cows and Calves, 1900 Sheep, 1200 Hogs, and 000 Fat Hogs.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra, \$8.00 a 8.25; first quality 7.75 a 8.00; second quality, 7.00 a 7.50; third do 6.50 a 7.00; ordinaries 6.00 a 6.50.

Cows and Calves—\$20, 28, 28, 48.  
Sheep and Lambs—Sales of small lots, 3.00, 3.50 a 5.50.  
Fat Hogs—5.12 a 5.34.

Shutouts: To public, prime, 51-2 for hogs, 61-2 c. for hogs; Ohio 63-4; old hogs, 5 a 5 1-2, 61-2; large store hogs 8c. At retail, from 7 to 9.

Mr. PERRY DAVIS: I feel it to be my duty to bear my testimony to the efficacy of your Pain Killer. I have used it for years for complaints of the stomach and bowels. I had a very severe attack a few days ago of the same, and such a pain in my back for three days and nights that I could get no rest. I sent and got a 25 cent bottle of the Vegetable Pain Killer. I took a little inwardly and bathed according to directions, and my ailment has removed all the pain, and I am able to write to-day, though with a trembling hand. The application was made last night about nine o'clock, and I had a sweet night's rest. I have recommended it for several years, as I have travelled a good deal, and it has given universal satisfaction wherever it has been used according to directions.

L. PERRY DAVIS,  
Pastor of Baptist Church, Troy, Ohio.

H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, and E. J. SMITH  
Hallowell, Wholesale Agents. 2-22

READ this advertisement in another column, headed "Hobbs' Genuine Preparation." It interests the majority. 4-19  
H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, State Agents.

MARRIED.

In Rumford, June 23d, by P. C. Virgin, Esq., Mr. Francis B. Dudley to Miss Ellen Bryant, both of Greenfield.

In Naples, 20th May, Mr. Paul Stone, of Raymond, to Miss Anna Mason, of Windham.

In Dover, 17th ult., Mr. Stephen F. Horne, of Farmington, to Miss Lucy Ann S. Whitman, of Farmington.

Miss Harriet K. Lapham, 22

DIED.

In Hiram, April 27th, Peleg Wadsworth, 24, aged 67.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed for delivery to the Post Office, Paris, Me., June 23, 1858.

Persons calling for any of the following, will please say that they are advertised.

America Biche, Charles B. Locke, C. Miller, F. M. Churchill, Mrs. James Pillsbury, John S. Brown, Mrs. James Pillsbury, James O. Ripley, Mrs. Mary Roberts, James Russell, W. H. N. Scott, Miss Martha Kane, Francis Shaw, Miss Annette Farrer, Joseph Staples, Morrill Haskell, J. L. Hathway, Alex. Hill, Miss Harriet K. Lapham, 22

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of license from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell by public auction.

Monday, August 16th, 1858.

At one o'clock P. M., one undivided half of the Meadow, lying in the town of Fryburg, known as the Great Goose Bog, the same being a part of the estate of which T. C. PIERCE, late of Fryburg, in the County of Oxford, deceased, was seized.

June 25, 1858. T. C. MENTZER, Adm'r.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN BARKER, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

LEWEL BARKER, June 15, 1858.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of executor of the last will and testament of

ELBRIDGE G. DUNN, late of Norway, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SARAH H. DUNN, June 15, 1858.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

DAVID M. WIGGIE, late of Oxford, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JOHN F. EMERY, June 15, 1858.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

BENJAMIN HILL, late of Brownfield, in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HULDAH E. HILL, June 17, 1858.

THE BEST PLACE

IN OXFORD COUNTY,

TO GET

A GOOD COAT,

A PAIR OF PANTS,

A NICE VEST

OR A

COMPLETE SUIT,

OF ANY SORT

—IS AT—

E. F. STONE & CO'S

FASHIONABLE

CLOTH & CLOTHING STORE,

OPPOSITE THE ATLANTIC HOUSE,

SOUTH PARIS.

CHARLES STONE,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
SOUTH PARIS,  
Oxford County, - - - Maine.

Special attention given to the collection of debts. 131/2

Florence Varnish!

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE FOR PARLORS,  
just received and for sale at  
L. B. WEEKS,  
So. Paris, April 26, 1858. 13

Pure French Zinc!

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,  
for sale by  
L. B. WEEKS,  
So. Paris.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM

OF LIFE!

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Con-

sumption!

Remarkable Cure of Consumption!!

BY THE USE OF

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM

OF LIFE.

Read the following Certificate.

Waldborough, Me., April 7, 1847.  
This may certify that my wife was, for nearly 8 years afflicted with a severe and obstinate Cough, pain in the side, shortness of breath, slow fever, emaciation, and all the symptoms of a seated Consumption. I consulted five or six physicians, and expended two or three hundred dollars in medicine and advice, with no benefit whatever. All the physicians pronounced the case incurable Consumption. After this I was induced to purchase a bottle of Buchanan's Hungarian Balsam, which had an immediate and very happy effect; and by using 4 or 5 bottles, my wife has so far recovered her health that she is able to attend to her family duties, and believes herself to be almost entirely free from danger. Previous to using this Balsam, my wife was for nearly three years confined to her bed by disease of the lungs. I consider the Hungarian Balsam a truly wonderful and valuable remedy.

CHRISTOPHER WOLFGROVER,  
Wife: HARMON MYRO.

Sole Proprietor, DAVID F. BRADLEE, Waterbury, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed. Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine in every town in the United States and British Provinces. 1-22

W. A. RUST, Agent, South Paris.

WHITNEY'S

SUPERIOR MELODEONS!

UNRIVALLED

For their Richness and Purity of Tone,

DELICACY OF ACTION,

Elegance and Durability.

Every style and variety of these

SPLENDID INSTRUMENTS!

INCLUDING

DOUBLE REED, AND DOUBLE BANK

MELODEONS!

Manufactured by

H. A. WHITNEY,

No. 96 Middle Street,

(OPPOSITE CASCO BANK),

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Every Melodeon

FULLY WARRANTED.

Circulars of prices and terms sent to any address on application to the manufacturer.

Instruments neatly packed and sent to any part of the country with safety.

May 10, 1858. 15

DENNETT & CLARK,

Have just opened the largest and

BEST STOCK OF GOODS!!

Ever offered in Oxford County.

Our stock consists in part of

LATEST STYLE PRINTS,

2000 YDS. DOLLY, 1000 YDS. SILKS OF ALL PATTERNS,

800 YDS. SILKS OF ALL PATTERNS,

Mail Antiques, Satins, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, Thibets, all wool Delaines, Plaids, rich Cords

800 YDS. SILKS, Cashmere, Ray State, Misses and Childrens.

Linen, Ladies and Gent's Linen

HANDKERCHIEFS.

A large assortment of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Neck Scarfs,

Ladies and Gent's COLLARS, Chemises, Taffets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Trimmings, and a general assortment of

COTTON CLOTHS, bleached and unbleached.

CUTLERY AND HARD WARE,

Glass and Crockery Ware,

And all things usually kept in a Country Store.

W. I. Goods and Groceries!

What should not be forgotten.

CLARK'S BEST BOOTS!

Are constantly manufactured to order here, in every style and size.

French or American Calf, thick or thin.

Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes, and all the varieties usually kept in a country store. All of which will be sold cheap enough to surprise the natives.

JAMES S. DENNETT, H. A. CLARK, South Paris, Feb. 24, 1858. 1-9



O C R A T.

**Dr. McLANE'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**VERMIFUGE**  
AND  
**LIVER PILLS.**  
**Two of the best Preparations of the Age.**

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for  
the cure of LIVER COM-  
PLAINT, all BILIOUS DE-  
RANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-  
ACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

*Fleming Bros*  
SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pitts-  
burgh, Pa., and take no  
other, as there are various  
other preparations now

other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

**FLEMING BROS.,**  
60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.  
**Sole Proprietors**  
H. H. HAY & CO., Portland, General Agents for Maine. For sale by Andrews & Bates, Pass Hill; Wm. A. Rust, South Paris; Chas. Mason Bethel; D. W. Noble, South Waterford; Oliver Porter, Waterford; C. T. Chase & Son, Duxfield; E. Atwood & Co., and C. B. Atwood Buckfield; J. P. Hubbard & Co., Hiram; Wilder & Co., Bangor.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS.  
— AND —  
**Phoenix Bitters.**  
THE reputation of these very celebrated vegetable remedies is now unequalled by any other in this country or in Europe. They are fully established as the most universal family medicine now in use, and they will maintain their pre-eminence.

Thousands and tens of thousands of persons now living in perfectly restored health, can testify, thousands have testified, to their prompt and decided efficacy not only in all ordinary derangements of health, from impaired digestive functions, flatulency, bilious and liver complaints, rheuma and inflammatory colic, coughs, nervous weakness, loss of appetite, failure of flesh, headache and indigestion, but in the most acute and fatal diseases.

pure state of the blood and other fluids, nor also rheumatism, fever, and ague, other intermittents, fevers, asthma, bronchitis, cholera, pleurisy, palpitation of the heart, rush of blood to the head, neuralgic pains in the joints, limbs and organs, affections of the bladder and kidneys, jaundice, dropsies (however inveterate,) habitual constipation, serous and bilious looseness, obstinate headache and giddiness, and an immense number of other maladies.

They require no dieting nor confinement, and perfectly milk and pleasant in their operation, and are so adapted to the stomach, that operation is

will powerfully restore health—this grateful of  
earthly blessings—to the most exhausted and  
lapidated constitutions.  
Prepared and sold by Dr. WILLIAM B. MO  
FAT. 335 Broadway, N. Y. 1/9  
WM. A. RUST, M. D., South Paris, Age

**ON MANHOOD.**  
**And its Premature Decline**  
Just Published, Gratis, the 20th Thousand  
A FEW words on the rational treatment, w  
out Medicine, of Spermatorrhea or Le  
and Epinephrine, Glacial

Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Organic Nervous Debility, Impotency, and Impediments to Marriage generally.

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

The important fact that the many alarming complaints, originating in the imprudence of youth, may be easily removed with medicine, is in this small tract clearly demonstrated; and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible expense, thereby affording all the advanced medical

Sent to any address, gratis, and post free, in sealed envelope, by remitting (post paid) U. S. postage stamps to DR. B. DE LANEY, No. 6 East 31st street, New York City.

**A NEW AND IMPORTANT**

**Discovery in Medicine, Just Out**

**DR. CULVERWELL'S** Report of an Entirely New and Perfect Remedy for Spermatorrhoea or seminal Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Loss of Manhood, &c., &c.

This little work, emanating from a qualified member of the Medical Profession, gives the MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION EVER FURNISHED to all persons entertaining doubts of the physical condition on who are conscious of the

**PIGS.**  
**M**y stock of Pigs is almost exhausted. I have but four left. One of them is a 3-4 Saddle Boar. My old Boar is still for sale. He is one of the very best of stock animals.

**L. B. WEEKS,**  
**PAINTER, GLAZIER**  
And Paper Hanger  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.  
A full assortment of Mixed Paints, O  
Putty, &c., constantly on hand. 121f

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