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LOCAL AGENTS.

WM. B. LAPHAM, M.D., Bryant's Pond.
AMERICA BAKER, North Paris.
HENRY UPTON, Norway.
JOSEPH HARRINGTON, Bethel.
DAVID DEBORG, Denmark.
DAVID DEBORG, Denmark.
M. K. MARY, Bethel.
G. G. STACY, Bethel.
S. H. BAKER, Bethel.
CL. E. WOODBURY, Sweden.
J. H. FARRINGTON, Sweden.
JOSEPH HARRINGTON, Sweden.
CHARLES MASON, Bethel.
J. BARTLEY, Bethel.
A. K. KIMBALL, Bethel.
C. A. KNAPP, Bethel.
DAVID KNAPP, Bethel.

Election and Re-election of Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

It is with jubilant feelings that we hail the prompt action of the Maine Legislature in re-electing the Hon. Wm. PITT FESSENDEN to the high post which he now occupies with so much credit and ability, not only to himself, but to his State and the whole country. We will remember his first election in 1851. Our readers cannot have forgotten the fact that the Legislature of that year was made up of no less than four distinct political parties—the Democrats, Whigs, Free-soilers and "Morrill Democrats." The whigs and free-soilers combined were in a minority, and the "Morrill Democrats" held the balance of power between them and the Pillsbury democracy. By a combination between the straight whigs and Pillsbury democrats, the Hon. A. P. Morrill was defeated, and that straight-out silver grey Aristocrat, Wm. G. Crosby elected Governor. The friends of Mr. Morrill all over the State were highly incensed at his defeat. Those among their number who did not understand the peculiar state of affairs then existing between political parties, looked upon the matter as a breach of good faith, on the part of the whigs, and that Mr. Fessenden, then a member of the Legislature, was implicated. They could not then see how the little band of Morrill democrats in the Legislature who had seen their chief cut down by whigs, could turn round and elect Mr. Fessenden, whose political relations had up to that time been exclusively with that party. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was then pending in Congress, in the shape of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. What was to be done? The Morrill democracy in the Legislature met and had a long private conference upon the subject. Some division of sentiment existed among them, as to what should be done. At the first meeting nothing was decided upon. The same was again met for the consideration of the same subject, and on the morning of the day fixed by both branches for the settlement of the question. The ground was again travelled over and discussed in all its bearings. This little body of patriotic men who had from principle cut themselves loose from their old party associations, and who were most vehemently abused by those with whom they had been previously associated, felt the great responsibility resting upon them. They held the election of Mr. Fessenden in their hand. Long and earnest were their deliberations before they separated. Some of their number from the beginning, rising above all party considerations, thought they saw through the mist that concealed the future. They were willing to take the responsibility, and most zealously urged the election of Mr. Fessenden. Others doubted the policy. The crisis came. The bold and determined four-fifths of a few seemed to be infused into the heads and hearts of all present. The thing was settled. The "Republican" was passed. Leaving the room at the Augusta House, which alone had been witness to their deliberations, the "immortal thirteen," each man keeping his own counsel, wended their way to the Capitol, where the Legislature was already in session. But after all, to insure success, the most skillful political engineering was required; and we here record a fact then well known to a few, which we do not recollect ever having seen in the public prints. A portion of the whigs, then under the influence of Crosby and other "straight-outs," who have since gone clean over to the black democracy, nominally went for Fessenden, but secretly desired his defeat. These men agreed to vote for Fessenden on one ballot, and supposing the Morrill democrats would vote an independent ticket, calculated of course there would be no choice, and then they would bolt and defeat the man they professed to support. But the Morrill democrats took the bull by the horns and turned the ebullience of the "straight-outs" to a good account. Great anxiety was manifested by all parties to learn the result of the "Morrill caucus." Upon this question, every man of their number kept a most profound silence up to the time of voting; only explained by this fact that every member of the Morrill delegation was busily engaged in circulating votes for an independent candidate of their own. The bait took. The "straight-outs" thought there could be no danger in voting for Fessenden once. The ballots were thrown, and the treacherous whigs caught in their own trap. Upon counting the votes, to the utter consternation and dismay of the Pillsbury democracy and straight-out whigs, it was found that the Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden was elected. Those who witnessed the scene will never

forget it. It was one worthy a painter's pencil. The large Representatives' Hall was crowded in every nook and corner. The galleries were fairly packed with spectators, a goodly number of whom were ladies. The Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden and his rival, the candidate of the democracy, Hon. Lot. M. Morrill, occupied opposite seats in the area in front of the Speaker's desk. Amid a solemn stillness and almost breathless silence, the result was announced from the chair. Mr. Morrill, (who up to that moment had every reason to believe there would be no choice,) apparently felt the heavy blow. After the first shock, he gracefully arose from his seat, walked over to Mr. Fessenden and tendered his hand. This was grasped by the latter with the ease and dignity of the true gentleman. Words of congratulation passed between the two, when members and friends of both candidates seemed to have caught the mania, and rushing around both Fessenden and Morrill, indulged in warm words of congratulations at the high and honorable manner the one bore his new honors, and the other his defeat. The first election of Senator Fessenden was a bold stroke. It was a death blow to the pro-slavery party of Maine, and did more than almost any other one thing to bring order out of confusion, and lay the broad basis upon which the Republican party now rests.

The triumphant re-election of Mr. Fessenden is the best evidence in the world of the men who were instrumental in bringing about his first election to the Senate. Mr. Fessenden occupies a commanding, influential position in the Senate of the United States, and we have no doubt he is destined to add new laurels to his already distinguished reputation.

The Legislature.

Legislative matters for the past few days possess little or no general interest. Many petitions are daily presented and referred, but as yet no business has been reported from the committees for the action of the House. Mr. Merriam, councillor elect, in place of Mr. Harriman, who resigned, was qualified on Monday, and Mr. Lord from the Oxford district was sworn in and took his place on Tuesday. This completes the executive board. An order, having for its object the amendment of the "Bird Law," and one for the repeal of the "Nuisance Act," have been presented from the democratic side of the House. Most probably the woodpeckers are safe in the enjoyment of their inalienable rights for another year, notwithstanding this hostile demonstration.

The subject of public printing came up in the House on Saturday. An order was introduced from the Senate, and a movement made to refer to the committee on printing. An amendment was offered by Smart of Camden, that the committee be instructed to receive proposals, and let out the work to the lowest bidder. This gave rise to considerable sparring, some contending that such instructions expressed a want of confidence in the committee, and finally the whole matter was tabled.

Mr. Millett of Norway, on Tuesday morning presented the petition of Eben Hatchinson, to be set off from Albany and annexed to Norway. Also petition of Silas Somes and seventy-five others of Oxford, for compensation for labor of said Somes, while at the Insane Hospital, in 1858.

Paris Hill Academy.

We would call the attention of our readers and the community to the advertisement of this Institution, published to day. By this it will be seen that the services of Edward Eastman, A. B., have again been secured as Preceptor. We are happy to give expression to the common sentiment entertained by all who are acquainted with Mr. Eastman, that he is a teacher of rare merit. His scholarship, quiet efficiency, promptitude and good discipline, have won for him the esteem and unqualified approbation of scholars and friends. No parent or guardian can find a better or more attentive instructor.

INSANE HOSPITAL. The annual report of the Trustees and officers of the hospital has been received. The Trustees report praiseworthy management on the part of all connected with the institution. For needed improvements, an appropriation is asked of \$5000. The Steward finds the present rate of board, \$2.50 per week, sufficient to cover cost of board. A portion of the bequest of Col. Black, (\$5000,) has been expended in books, so that the patients are now supplied with an abundance of reading.

The superintendent reports that the number of patients has never been larger; and he has been called upon to treat an unusual amount of keen distress and mental suffering. The whole number under treatment during the year, 334—190 males, and 144 females. Number now in hospital 208. Of those discharged 59 were recovered; 25 improved; 18 unimproved; and 14 have died. Since the establishment of the institution, 1978 patients have received treatment,—of whom 813 have recovered, and 347 have improved. The superintendent gives considerable space to the discussion of a diseased condition of the stomach, as a cause and constant attendant of insanity. Tobacco chewers will do well to ponder his suggestion, that a large class of the patients have been addicted to its inveterate use, and in many cases it has been a prominent cause in developing the disease. Some recommendations are made for improvements, for the greater comfort and convenience of the patients.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS. At a meeting on Saturday of the Committee on Ways and Means, Secretary Cobb presented a report showing that more than \$18,000,000 of Treasury notes fall due by the first of July, which there are no means available to meet. Mr. Phelps stated he was not prepared to bring forward any plan to supply the deficiencies in the revenue, but will do so on Tuesday to which day the Committee adjourned. The deficiency by the first of July it is believed, will be \$30,000,000.

Dr. Holmes of the Maine Farmer, is elected a Vice President of the National Agricultural Society.

THE SOCIABLE, or one thousand and one Home amusements, containing acting problems; dramatic sketches; drawing room games; musical parlors; games; games of action; science of sport; parlor magic; and a choice collection of curious mental and mechanical puzzles; illustrated with nearly three hundred engravings and diagrams, by the author of the "Magician's own Book." New York: Dick & Fitzgerald, No. 18 Ann Street.

This volume of 400 pages is just what its title indicates. It is a "Sociable" for young America—a blessing for the juveniles on rainy days, or leisure days. It contains instructions and illustrations of a great variety of simple, innocent and useful amusements. It has been prepared evidently with great care, and everything is excluded which could in any manner injure the tender minds of youth. The publishers have conferred a great favor on the community, by bringing together in one volume such an infinite variety of games, puzzles, tableaux and dialogues. Those persons who desire to furnish the ever active mind and muscle of youth with something to do, should buy this book.

EATON'S ARITHMETIC. Messrs. Brown, Taggart & Chase have recently published a new Arithmetic, by James S. Eaton, of Phillips Academy, Andover. The work has already been introduced into many schools, where it has acquired considerable popularity already. We see that it is warmly commended by Messrs. Northend and Brown, teachers of the Convention, held in this place, last September. Mr. Rounds, principal of the Oxford Normal Institute, says of it:

"I have made constant use of Eaton's Arithmetic this term, and in the recitation room it has been carefully compared with the arithmetics in general use. The result of the comparison has been that Eaton's has steadily risen in favor. I desire to see it generally adopted in our schools."

The same publishers have also issued a new edition of Colburn's First Lessons.

The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal has been a regular visitor to this office the past year, except some half dozen delinquencies, which we attribute to some of Uncle Sam's folks between here and Boston. The Journal is always a welcome friend and favorite. It is always able and unassuming—always decorous and just. Its treatment of scientific subjects is entertaining and practical, which accounts for its popularity in this State. Practitioners of medicine in this county will find in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal one of the best aids in their profession that can be found in New England.

THE RECORD OF A PROBATE TOUR. The Probate Court held its semi-annual terms in some of the towns in Western Oxford, last month. The Register on his return, handed us the following "pome" which we conclude he intends as a sketch of the matters of interest seen on his tour. He was evidently pitched into several snow drifts on the way, and got his ideas considerably mixed up.

I saw a pigeon making love;
I saw a girl composed of thread;
I saw a towel one mile square;
I saw a meadow in the air;
I saw a rocket walk a mile;
I saw a pony make a file;
I saw a blacksmith in a box;
I saw an orange kill an ox;
I saw a butcher made of steel;
I saw a peacock dance a reel;
I saw a sailor twelve feet high;
I saw a ladder in a pie;
I saw an apple fly away;
I saw a sparrow making hay;
I saw a farmer like a dog;
I saw a puppy mixing grog;
I saw three men who saw three too
And will confirm what I tell you.

P. S. He says our composers don't know how to put in the stops, is all the trouble. Will try to fix the thing up in better shape by next week.

OUR CHARLEY.—By Mrs. H. B. Stowe. This is the title of a sketch used to describe the "Representative Boy," of the age; and one who may be found in all homes, both in the old world and in the new. A chapter is also given containing hints as to "what shall be done with him," and a series of stories, which have "beguiled the twilight hours of our Charley," and the author's "thoughts that other mothers may find pleasure in reading them to their Charleys." Published by Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1859.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. We are under obligations to Senators Fessenden and Hamlin, for many valuable public documents recently received.

Our thanks are also due nearly all the Oxford Delegation, at Augusta, for favors received.

ORDINATION AT SO. PARIS. Rev. Mr. Southworth, who has for some time been preaching for the Congregational Society at South Paris, was ordained on Thursday, the 13th. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Loring of Norway. The charge to the pastor was given by Rev. Mr. Sawyer of Winthrop; the charge to the society by Rev. Mr. Garland of Bethel; the right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Buck of Bethel. Rev. Messrs. Tewksbury, Lord, and Willey, also took part in the exercises.

Rev. Dr. Dwight of Portland, was expected to deliver the sermon, but was prevented from being present by illness.

THE LADY'S BOOK for February has been received, with all its characteristic neatness and variety of illustration. This number contains another chapter or two on Miss "Slimness," which all the young—not to say anything about the other class of maids—should read. As a promoter of digestion it would be equal to tomato catsup.

The Reporter says the building of B. F. Miliken, Bridgton, occupied as a bedstead factory, planing machine, &c., was burned down on Monday morning week. The building was well stocked with machinery of various kinds, and the loss is not far from \$2,000. A building in which was a plaster mill, was also consumed. Mr. Miliken was insured \$1000.

For the Democrat.

I noticed in the last Democrat that our mutual friend, Dr. Calvin Farrar of Watford, was gone. I have been acquainted with him during the last fifteen years. I knew him in many situations in life—as speaker in public assemblies; as director of a hydropathic establishment; as lecturer on medical subjects; as a man of refinement and education; as a pleasant companion, as the delight of the social circle, and as a pure minded, philanthropic, earnest, and somewhat eccentric gentleman. I did not hear of his departure without a pang; although I can say from my heart that I could not wish him to live an hour in the state of mind and body he was in during the last six months of his life.

In June last he came from Boston to Watford, the wreck of a man. He was paralytic. Palsy had attacked all the muscles of his body and limbs; and he could not move without assistance. The same disease that deprived him of locomotion destroyed his voice. He could not utter a sentence that could be understood; and what added fresh intensity to the anguish of sympathizing friends, was the loss, to a great degree, of mental emotion. At this time I called on him, expecting to find him full of vivacity, overflowing, as usual, with an exuberance of thought, prepared for an hour's mental feast with an old friend, as in former times. A look laid the whole case open before me. I inwardly murmured: "can it be; can it be! Can the scholar, the gentleman, the joyous friend and lively companion, be reduced to this—this state of living death!" But thus it was; and his earthly prospect was dismal, lonely, cheerless, blank.

Again I saw him in December. I found he had gradually approached the "silent halls." His mind was vacant; his body almost insensible; and his lease of life had almost expired. I left him. Soon I heard he is gone. A glorious immortality awaited him; and I confidently believe the jewel has only left its stricken casket to attain a higher state of blissful perfection and holier association.

Mr. Farrar was no ordinary man. He had genius and ability of a high order. He was anxious to do good. He could not rest without mental labor. He sought to benefit his fellow men. He had a genial spirit, and a perseverance that never faltered. He will ever be remembered as a kind friend and neighbor, a generous companion and an honest man. VINCENT.

Jottings from the Capitol.

The legislative proceedings thus far possess but little interest. The work always incident to the organization of the different branches of government, has been done and well done. The heads of departments have been chosen, the committees appointed, and the Legislature is now fairly organized, and ready to proceed to business. Noah Barker has been re-appointed Land Agent, which must be highly gratifying to all those who are interested in the sale and settlement of the public lands. At this time, when the tide of emigration is setting in so strongly toward Anroostok, it is highly important that the office of Land Agent be filled by a person who has a practical knowledge of the condition of the State lands, and the wants of the settler. Mr. Barker's experience as a surveyor of these lands, renders his appointment one eminently fit to be made.

Most of the old officers have been re-elected, and judging from the past, we may rest assured that the interests of the State for the next year will be well cared for. Phineas Foster, Jr., of East Machias, has been chosen messenger to the governor and council, in place of Mr. Parsley, who has faithfully discharged the duties of the office for two years. Mr. Foster is a young man of ability, and a nephew of Jeremiah Foster, Esq., a leading democratic member of the House of Representatives in '56 and '57. His appointment gives general satisfaction.

The present House of Representatives contains an unusual amount of talent. The leading debaters are Gilbert of Bath, Pike of Calais, Smart of Camden, Blaine of Augusta, Leboke of Foxcroft, Dow and Butler of Portland, Estes of Trenton, and McCrillis of Bangor. Besides these there are a large number of practical business men, and good legislators. Good judgment and impartiality have been exhibited in the appointment of the House committees. Mr. Gilbert, chairman of the Judiciary committee, is an able lawyer and has been a distinguished member of the House for the past two years. The appointment of H. C. Estes, as chairman of the committee on education, is a post of honor not often conferred on young members, but his fine literary taste and talents, and his interest in the cause of education, render him peculiarly adapted to the place. He is a son of "Old Oxford," and his numerous friends in that county will be highly gratified with this appointment. "Non supportus novus," is the motto of our Oxford people, and we are always pleased with the success of those who are born with and go out from among us.

But I shall spin out my communication too long, if I attempt to particularize in this way. Suffice it to say, that the committee are so constituted as to have men on each, experienced in the particular duties which the position requires, and there need be no fears that their business will be promptly and efficiently performed.

The Senate is also composed of practical men, men of experience in legislative proceedings, and having a fair amount of speaking talent. Hon. E. L. Hamlin, chairman of the Judiciary committee, is another honored son of "Old Oxford," and his long experience in the numerous offices he has received from the people, renders him eminently qualified for the duties of this branch of the Legislature. Messrs. Holt and Moulton, senators from the Oxford district, take a good stand in this department. Their experience as members of the popular branch of the Legislature, gives them influence in their present position.

The resolutions passed by the late democratic caucus, have terribly aroused the ire of the slave driving Buchanan democracy. The Bangor Union, the Custom House organ at Bangor, pitches into them, handling them without gloves; pronouncing them

heretical, unreasonable, unsound, and other names too numerous to mention. The political doctors have been sent far to heal up the breach, but they came too late. The thing has been done and cannot be undone, and the administration policy of James Buchanan stands condemned by the Maine democracy, through its chosen representatives.

The indications are that the Legislature will have a short session. Mr. Butler on Wednesday introduced an order that all petitions received after the 8th of February, be referred to the next Legislature, which after some discussion was finally passed. By the same another order was introduced, instructing the committee on length of session to enquire into the expediency of amending the revised statutes regulating the pay of members, so that their pay shall cease after the Legislature has been in session a certain number of days. This order was also passed. The shortest time in which the Legislature can do its business and do it well is of course the best; but hasty legislation should certainly be avoided, and the right of petition fully and fairly allowed.

A railroad between the city of Bangor and some point in the British Provinces, which is probably the great question of the session, was first introduced in the House on Thursday the 13th, by the introduction of an order by Mr. Gilbert of Bath, that the appropriate committee enquire into the expediency of measures to facilitate the construction of a railway from Bangor to some point on the eastern boundary of the State. Mr. Pike moved an amendment; that the said committee take such steps as shall be necessary to enable the state to loan its credit to aid the enterprise. This brought out Mr. McCrillis of Bangor, who is in favor of the northern or Anroostok route, and after a little sparring the order was finally laid upon the table. This little discussion was only a prelude to what may be expected when the matter is fairly before the Legislature. Strong men are in favor of both the northern and eastern routes. Either of them would form a connecting link between the far west and the Provinces, and help greatly to develop the resources of this state. That part of the order which proposes to petition the national government for an appropriation of land to aid in the construction of these railways is well timed. There is no reason, when the western and southern states are having yearly appropriations to aid similar enterprises, why Maine should not come in for a share. At any rate if we don't ask for it we shall not be very likely to get it, and if we are refused we shall be no worse off than now.

Several petitions have been presented and referred to the appropriate committees, but they are generally of a local and private character, possessing no interest to the general reader.

Orders have been introduced with regard to changing the day of the annual election from September to the day of the presidential election, and to take into consideration the subject of biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The forthcoming report of the committee appointed by the executive to investigate the fraudulent voting in Anroostok, promises to be a rich thing. I will here mention only a single item. The committee in one of the plantations, after examining the check list enquired of the plantation clerk why there were so many names added to the check list after the regular alphabetical arrangement? "Why," replied the verdant Frenchman, "there were more pieces of paper in the ballot box than names on the check list, and these were added, to make them correspond."

A lecture was delivered in the Representatives Hall on Wednesday evening by the Rev. C. W. Denison of Boston, formerly consul to one of the British West India Islands. His subject was Emancipation. He gave a great amount of useful information which he had gathered from his own observation, relating to the results of emancipation in these islands and demonstrated by facts and statistics that the reports circulated by those in the slavery interest respecting the depreciation of property, and suspension of business occasioned by it are false.

We have had all sorts of weather the past week. We have had cold and warm weather, stormy and fair weather, clear and cloudy, windy and calm, and the thermometer has ranged from 38° below 0 to 26° above. More anon. Yours, INDEX.

Legislative Committees.

Subjoined is a list of the committees of each branch, and the Joint Standing Committees.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

On bills in the second reading—Messrs. Barron, Berry, Davis, Gilman, Livermore, Lyford, Morton, O'Brien, Stinchfield, Tutman, Wells and Wing.

On engrossed bills—Messrs. Elder, Anderson, Burpee, Hannaford, Harris, Holt, Marshall, Moulton, Porter, Simpson, Thissell and Williams.

HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Finance—Pike of Calais, Dow of Portland, Prentiss of Bangor, Blaine of Augusta, Barrows of Fryeburg, Porter of Lowell, and Watts of Thomaston.

Engrossed bills—Carr of Bowdoinham, Wells of Fryeburg, Porter of Lowell, Brown of Portland, Day of Hallowell, Baker of Windham, Johnson of Gardiner.

Bills in third reading—Leboke of Foxcroft, Barrows of Fryeburg, Goodnow of Alfred, Pike of Calais, Palmer of Barnard, Greeley of Palermo, Danton of Jefferson, Laughton of Ripley, Sinclair of Waterborough.

County estimates—Haston of Eastport, Whitehouse of Smithfield, Nickerson of Swanville, Carr of Bowdoinham, Clark of Gray, Libby of Molokun, Balch of Waldo.

Leave of absence—Morse of Paris, Bartlett of Monro, Corson of Starke, Chubb of Phillipsburg, Banton of Lagrange, Buckman of Minot, Bran of West Gardiner.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Hamlin, Carleton, Fletcher, of the Senate; Gilbert of Bath, Pike of Calais, McCrillis of Bangor, Smart of Camden, Butler of Portland, Leboke of Foxcroft, Goodnow of Alfred, on the part of the House.

On Mercantile Affairs and Inventions—Messrs. Burpee, Skifford, Livermore, of the Senate; Dow of Portland, Darling of Backport, Webb of Gardiner, Otis of Westport, Coombs of Bowdoin, King of Westbrook, Percival of Vassalboro, on the part of the House.

On lands and banking—Messrs. Marshall, Swasey, Morton, of the Senate; McCrillis of Bangor, Haines of Nobleborough, Houston of Eastport, Williams of Rockland, Blanchard of Yarmouth, Baker of Windham, Day of Hallowell, on the part of the House.

On Education—Messrs. Williamson, Elder, Wells, of the Senate; Estes of Trenton, Barrows of Fryeburg, Elder of Bradley, Springer of Belgrade, Palmer of Barnard, Talbot of East Machias, Butts of Canaan, on the part of the House.

On divisions of Counties—Messrs. Holt, Wing, Williamson, of the Senate; Brown of Orland, Perkins of Topsham, Sprague of Greene, Cole of Gouldsboro', Gibbs of Berwick, Prince of Falmouth, Moores of Pittston, on the part of the House.

On State Lands and State roads—Messrs. Berry, Porter, Stinson, of the Senate; Prentiss of Bangor, Butler of Portland, Cushing of Frankfort, Folsom of Bloomfield, Mitchell of Linington, Greeley of Palermo, Clough of Bethel, on the part of the House.

On the Militia—Messrs. McClosky, Marshall, Anderson, of the Senate; Dunn of Portland, Porter of Lowell, Millet of Norway, Labree of Whitefield, Carter of Belfast, Fuller of Carmel, Libby of Scarborough, on the part of the House.

On Military Pensions—Messrs. Tutman, Lyford, O'Brien, of the Senate; Smith of Marion, Robinson of Alna, Blake of New Gloucester, Chadwick of China, Swett of York, Goodrich of Berwick, Cyr of Van Buren, on the part of the House.

On Incorporation of Towns—Messrs. Davis, Stinchfield, Anderson, of the Senate; Sanborn of Parsonsfield, Beeson of Meddybemps, Cary of Hartford, Brown of Carroll, Backfill of Lincolnville, Cobb of Auburn, Foster of Presque Isle, on the part of the House.

On Matters of Towns—Messrs. Carleton, O'Brien, Berry, of the Senate; Robb of Gorham, Johnson of Gardiner, Safford of Hope, Libby of Pownash, Hartington of Harrington, Churchill of Lexington, Jordan of Poland on the part of the House.

On the Insane Hospital—Messrs. Wells, Moulton, Gilman, of the Senate; Burbank of Lewiston, Fish of Patten, Follen of Cornish, McDaniel of Hollis, Carr of Bowdoinham, Clark of Gray, Sanborn of Phillips, on the part of the House.

On the State Reform School—Messrs. Swasey, Burpee, Hannaford, of the Senate; Rider of Washington, Hill of Saco, Perley of Naples, Small of Temple, Horton of Dexter, McFarland of Ellsworth, Stevens of Seabrook, on the part of the House.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Livermore, Stinchfield, Barron, of the Senate; Wilson of Bangor, Francis of East Machias, Woodman of Oldtown, Bishop of Sanguerville, Buckman of Minot, Thomas of Harrison, Spring of Biram, on the part of the House.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Anderson, Thissell, Tutman, of the Senate; Perley of Naples, Holmes of Peru, Garvin of Acton, Bartlett of Monro, Libby of Molokun, Morrill of Strong, Coombs of South Thomaston, on the part of the House.

On Fisheries—Messrs. Skifford, Hamlin, Livermore, of the Senate; Stevens of Monro, Parker of Mt. Desert, Chadbourne of Phillipsburg, Green of Deer Isle, Blunt of Cutler, Hasty of Cape Elizabeth, Webster of Vinalhaven, on the part of the House.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Wing Burpee, Davis, of the Senate; Rice of Hampden, Gwin of Brunswick, Benjamin of Winthrop, Shaw of Plymouth, Hales of Sanford, Garney of Canton, Lowell of Belkford, on the part of the House.

On Railroads and Bridges—Messrs. Fletcher, Gilman, Harris, of the Senate; Staekpole of Waterville, Pike of Calais, Wells of Fryeburg, Joy of Orono, Pierce of Kittery, Folsom of Cornville, Ridley of New Sharon, on the part of the House.

On Interior Waters—Messrs. Stinchfield, Carleton, McClosky, of the Senate; Cushing, Frankfort, Thomas of Bethel, Bartholomew, Buxton, Whitehouse of Smithfield, Walker of Bridgton, Shaw of Greenville, Woodcock of Baring, on the part of the House.

On Accounts—Messrs. Porter, Simpson, Davis, of the Senate; Philbrook of Solwedge, Dutton of Jefferson, Brown of Mason, Andrews of Monmouth, Mason of Montville, Goodwin of Elliot, Harding of Detroit, on the part of the House.

On Claims—Messrs. Harris, Swasey, Elder, of the Senate; Perkins of Kenebecport, Hoal of Boothbay, Bran of West Gardiner, Corson of Starke, Harmon of Northfield, Storer of Wells, Cookson of Unity, on the part of the House.

On State Prison—Messrs. Morton, Holt, Wing, of the Senate; Blaine of Augusta, Watts of Thomaston, Fuller of Wilton, Goodnow of Alfred, Burbank of Lewiston, Dunn of Portland, Smith of Buckfield, on the part of the House.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hannaford, Thissell, Lyford, of the Senate; Abbot of Enna, Laughton of Ripley, Nickerson of Swanville, Payson of Cushing, Hunter of Clinton, Sinclair of Waterborough, on the part of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Moulton, Barron, Davis, of the Senate; Wells of Fryeburg, Porter of Lowell, Gilbert of Bath, Morse of Paris, Balch of Waldo, Churchill of Lexington, Piper of Benton, on the part of the House.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.
SENATE. The President in reply to Mr. Seward's resolution, informed the Senate that the wanderer has landed a cargo of Africans; also that every effort is being made to bring the guilty parties to justice, but that it is not expedient to make public the correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Iverson alluded to his recent speech and said he had no desire to dissolve a Union that would promote the interest of all sections alike, but a Union administered in a sectional basis by the demon of abolitionism, would crush into atoms and trample upon as the veriest reptile.

Mr. Doolittle asked Mr. Iverson if he could name any prominent man of the Republican party who proposes to put down slavery by the action of the federal government.

Mr. Iverson replied that he knew that prominent politicians at the north disavowed such an intention but he looked upon that as a fraud and a pretense; he looked at their acts.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the motion to refer the naval appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was discussed at length without taking the question the House went to a Committee of the Whole on the President's Message.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio said the President in his message proceeded on the principle that the Government has the right to train and form human beings into property. The fathers of the Constitution proclaimed the great fundamental truth in which the Republican party is based, namely: "the right of all men to enjoy life and liberty." He voted much time to the consideration of the subject of the slave power and northern services, and rejoined in the progress of human rights and liberty. When gentlemen were asked to modify the Republican platform he would say there is no neutral ground between freedom and slavery. The basis of the Republican party is fundamental and cannot be changed.

Mr. Bowler of Maryland made a discursive speech, incidentally supporting slavery, and saying that every old federalist who was in favor of the Alien and Sedition laws was a Black Republican.

THURSDAY, 13th.

SENATE. Mr. Seward of New York introduced a bill amending the existing acts on the slave trade. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

the block firmly with both hands was resting her chin upon them, and that they must have been cut off or mangled if he did not remove them, which he did by drawing them down and holding them tightly in his own, while his companion struck her with the axe a cruel but ineffective blow. Agitated alike by the courage of the royal victim and the sobs and groans of the sympathizing spectators, he again missed his aim and inflicted a deep wound on the side of the skull. She neither screamed nor stirred, but her sufferings were too sadly testified by the convulsions of her features, when after the third blow, the butcher-work was accomplished, and the severed head streaming with blood was held up to the gaze of the people. "God save Queen Elizabeth!" cried the

NEW GOODS!
C. & O. H. MASON,
 would respectfully announce to the public that
 have just received and keep constantly on
 hand, at their store, near the depot.
BETHEL HILL, ME..
 Extensive Assortment of Gents. and Ladies'
 FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
 which they will sell as low as the same quality of

goods can be purchased in the County.
ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
ard Ware, Crockery Ware, Nails,
e, Plaster, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Patent
Medicines, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
and Choice Brands of
FAMILY FLOUR.
anted, in exchange for Goods, all kinds of
try produce.
Michel, September 30, 1858. 35

Clocks, Watches & Jewelry.
JOHN S. ABBOTT.
(FORMERLY OF BOSTON.)
opened a store in Bethel, Me., where he will
keep for sale Clocks, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
together with a good assortment of useful and
Fancy Goods, such as Gold, Silver, Steel and
Spectacles.

and all ages, also, Gold Beads, Gold Chains, and Plated Lockets, Gold Rings and Pins, Keys, Silver Chains, Steel Chains,

SILVER SPOONS,

and Spoons and Forks, Silver and Plated But-knives, Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, Monies, Wallets, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Oil, Perfumery, Gold and Steel Pens, Violin-ages, Toys for children, Writing Paper, En-pens, Card Cases, Pocket Compasses, Snuff and Cigar Boxes, Checker and Chess men, and by other articles.

I am fully prepared to do any kind of work in

Line of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, and
grant the work or the goods that I sell to be
as I represent them to be. Any part of a
watch put in now that is required. Plain watch-
can be full jewelled by leaving them with me.
My Glasses set in old Spectacle bows.

Letter Engraving neatly done.
J. S. ABBOTT.
Bethel Hill, Me., Sept. 1858. 35

E. H. BROWN,
IRON FOUNDER & MACHINIST

And Pattern Maker,
DEEP FALLS, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME
Manufacturer of
Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves; Fire Frames
and Fire Places; Cart Hubs and Boxes; Barn
Door Rollers and Hangers; Ovens, Ash
and Boiler Mouths; Caldron Ket-
tles; Door Scrapers, Wrenches,
&c., &c., &c.
All kinds of Castings made to order.

November 11th, 1857. 43

STATE OF MAINE.
FORD, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, November
Term Year, 1858.
In G. BURNS of Hamlin's Grant, in said county,
vs.
JOHN BASCHOR et. als. and Trustee.
And now it appearing to the Court that the said
defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and
are no tenant, agent, or attorney therein, and
they have no notice of the pendency of this
; it is ordered by the Court that the said

of this suit, by causing an attested copy of this letter to be sent, together with an abstract of the said writ, to be published three weeks successively in The Oxford Democrat, a newspaper published at Paris in said county, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term said court, to be holden at Paris, aforesaid, on second Tuesday of March next, to the end that said defendants may then and there appear at said court, and shew cause if any they have, why judgment should not be rendered against them, and action issued accordingly.

Attest: ALYAH BLACK, Clerk.

[ABSTRACT OF PLAINTIFF'S WRIT.]	
sumpaid upon an account annexed, as follows:	
6. July 17, To cash as per receipt,	\$60.00
July 21, To M ^d do,	17.50
Sept. 22, To cash as per receipt,	50.00
Oct. 15, To 615 galls. of elderberry juice, at 1.94 per gallon,	639.60
	<hr/>
	\$767.10
To interest on same,	70.00
	<hr/>
	\$837.10
The Defendants are described as John Banchoff, a Banchoff, Jr., and J. A. Boyden of Boston,	

O. H. DUNHAM,

MACHINIST.
Norway Village, Mo.,
WOULD inform his friends and the public,
that he has purchased the
TOOLS, PATTERNS, AND MACHINERY,
Recently owned by F. W. Mallett,
and established himself in Norway Village, where
he is prepared to make and repair all those kinds
of machinery which the wants of our community
require; and he hopes by a prompt and faith-

NIELSEN'S & WOODWORTH'S PLANERS;
 Planing, Turning, Bannister and Stretcher
 Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbers;
 Sash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and
 Press Screws, &c.,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
 Particular attention given to repairing,
 Norway, Aug. 9, 1858. 28

NEW
Express Arrangements!
THANKFUL for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, the subscriber would inform public that he has made arrangements with the
BRITISH & AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.
forward all sorts of Goods and Merchandise, Money, Bills for Collection, Notes, Drafts, Checks the transaction of all kinds of Express business and from all parts of the
United States and Canada,

shall run regularly to connect with the morning train, so that orders to Portland may be answered in about 8 or 9 hours. A special Express Passenger goes with every regular passenger train. In connection with the Express, I still run a coach to and from the several passenger trains, leaving Paris Hill at 5-30, 8-30, 10-50 A. M., 2-30, 4-15, and returning leave South Paris on the arrival of the trains, 6-15, 9-30, 11-55 A. M., and 6 P. M.

All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention. Orders received at my office at Paris Hill, and at the Post Office, South Paris.

W. H. VINTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR,
Corner of Exchange and Federal Sts.,
PORTLAND.
April 7, 1858. 10

Pauper Notice.

L.L. persons are often harboring or trusting on account of the subscriber, SARAH ANN HARTY, a pauper, supported by the town of Porter, suitable provision has been made, agreeably to contract for her support.

EPHRAIM FOX,
48
Porter, Dec. 28, 1853.

