

# The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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## Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

PLAIN AND PLEASANT TALK ABOUT FRUITS, FLOWERS AND FARMING. By HENRY WARD BEECHER. New York: Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau Street. Boston: Brown, Taggard & Chase, 25 & 29 Cornhill, 1853.

The author opens his preface to this work by saying that no reader can be more curious than himself to know its contents. The matter has been compiled from an agricultural journal, at Indianapolis, Ind., which he edited some ten years ago, when he was settled in that city, and published without revision. He says he became qualified for editing this journal by reading agricultural works, after the severe labor of daily preaching, extending in one instance to eighteen months, without the loss of a single day, for the purpose of quieting his nerves, that he might obtain rest. The articles are all marked by his sound practical common sense, and the extracts which we append will be of more interest, and give a better idea of the book than remarks of our own. It is for sale by Dr. Rust, South Paris, and D. E. Noyes, Norway. Price \$1.25.

### CORN CRUEL.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things and, therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if with a sub-soil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil, is a spirit of industry, enterprise, and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farmhouses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in a spinning-wheel, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starving cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey till honest people are ashamed of them.

### SOONER YOUR PLOW IS BRIGHT.

Farmers may be surprised to know that their crops will depend a good deal on the color of the plow! yet so it is. Bright plows are found to produce much better crops than any other. It may be electricity, or magic for aught we know; we merely state the fact, leaving others to account for it. But very much depends upon the manner of doing it, for merely scrubbing it by hand with emery or sand is not the thing—it must be smoothed by the soil. It is found that the subsoil scours it better, for, when the soil is smooth for a plow kept bright by very deep plowing affords better wheat than a plow brightened by the surface of the soil. It is the same with corn. In respect to this, last crop, if you will keep your plow bright as a mirror until the corn is in the milk, you will find that it will have a wonderful effect. We appeal to every good farmer if he ever knew a rusty plow to be accompanied with good crops? Iron rust on a plowshare is poisonous to corn.

A young farmer of about twenty years of age said to us the other day: "If anybody wants me, he must come to my corn-field: I live there—I am at it all the time. I have harvested my corn once, plowed five times, and gone over it with the hoe once." "Yes," said his old father, who seemed, justly, quite proud of his son—"keep your plow bright, if you want to fetch corn. I never let the ground settle on the top; if it is beaten down by rain, or begins to look a kind of rusty on the surface, I pitch into it, and keep it as smooth as flour. The fact is, our farmers raise more corn than they can tend, they can't go over the corn more than once or twice, and that'll never do, and I guess I'll show old Billy B. that it's so."

Some ambitious farmers are pleased to "lay by" the corn very early; but it is not wise; for the grass is always more forward to grow about this season than any other; and the ground will become very foul where corn is so early laid by, and, what is worse, to the purpose, a great deal of the nourishment of a crop is derived from the air and dew conveyed to the roots. This can be done only when the surface is kept thoroughly open.

The reason that the Cuckoo-bird that great poet on farms, cannot be destroyed by being cut off once a year, is that nature has provided for its propagation by bestowing on it seed vessels which ripen at two different times of the year. This will be found to be the case on careful examination.

A HOLE IN THE POCKET. If it were not for these holes in the pocket, we should all be rich. A pocket is like a cistern, a small leak at the bottom is worse than a large pump at the top. God sends rain enough every year, but it is not every man that will take pains to catch it; and it is not every man that catches it that knows how to keep it.

### CORN AND MILLET FOR FODDER.

The practice of sowing grains for fodder has been practised with great success. Millet is sown in May, June, or July, at the rate of three pecks of seed to the acre. It is, usually, ready for the scythe in about ninety days. Thick sowing is best. Cut when the grain is fairly out of the milk, and cure it like hay. Four tons is a fair yield—two tons is a small crop.

Indian corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of four to five bushels to the acre. Corn belongs to the tribe of grasses. Cultivating it for the grain, in rows, with every stimulant of air, light, and manure, develops the stalk almost to a tree form. When sown for fodder, the object should be to produce it, as nearly as possible, like a grass. Thick sowing will tend to do it, and each stalk being small and tender, the crop will be easily masticated by cattle. By good management six or eight tons may be cut to the acre—cutting twice in the season. The first mowing should be about the period of milking. The next, whenever the shoots have grown again to a proper size. If but one mowing is intended, it should be permitted to stand a week or two later than when two crops are to be taken. For all plants prepare the most nutritious juices at the period of their fruiting. Indian corn is the richest in saccharine matter at about the time its grain is turning from a milky to a mealy state. Cattle will eat either of the above grains, treated like a grass crop, with great avidity; and every one knows that it is desirable to give them a change of food through the winter.

### FARMERS, TAKE A HINT.

It is very surprising to see how slow men are to take a hint. The frost destroys about half the bloom on the fruit trees; everybody prognosticates the loss of fruit; instead of that, the half that remains is larger, fairer, and higher flavored than usual; and the trees instead of being exhausted, are ready for another crop the next year. Why don't the owner take the hint and thin out his fruit every bearing year? But no; the next season sees his orchard overloaded, fruit small, and not well formed; yet he always boasts of that first-mentioned crop without profiting by the lesson it teaches.

We heard a man saying, "the best crop of celery I ever saw, was raised by old John," on a spot of ground where the wash from the barn-yard ran into it after every hard shower." Did he take the hint, and convey such liquid manure in trenches to his garden? Not at all; he bragged about that wonderful crop of celery, but would not take the hint.

We knew a case where a farmer subsoiled a field and raised crops in consequence which were the admiration of the neighborhood; and for years the field showed the advantage of deep handling. But we could not learn that a single farmer in the neighborhood took the hint. The man who acted thus wisely, sold his farm and his successor pursued the old way of surface-scratching.

A stanch farmer complained to us of his soil as too loose and light; we mentioned ashes as worth trying; "well, now you mention it, I believe it will do good." I bought a part of my farm from a man who was a wonderful fellow to save up ashes, and around his cabin I lay in heaps. I took away the house and ordered the ashes to be scattered, and to this day I notice that when the plow runs along through that spot, the ground turns up moist and close-grained. It is strange that he never took the hint; there are thousands of bushels of ashes lying not far from his farm about an old soap and candle factory with which he might have dressed his whole farm.

A farmer gets a splendid crop of corn or grain from off a grass or clover lay. Does he take the hint? Does he adopt the system which shall allow him every year just such a sward to put his grain on? No, he hates book farming, and scientific farming, and "this notion of rotation!" and jigs on the old way.

A few years ago our farmers got roundly into debt; and they have worried and sweated under it, till some of them have grown grey, and added not a few wrinkles to their face. Do they take the hint? Are they not pitching into debt again? A few years ago mules commanded a high price; everybody raised mules forthwith; the market of course was glutted; the price fell; everyone quit the business; markets became empty and the price rose; a few men who had stuck to the business pushed in their drives and made money; and now everybody is raising mules again. The same game is played every four or five years with pork; men make money when pork is scarce; but few farmers have stock on hand. They instantly rush into the business, flood the country with hogs and get almost nothing for them. Why don't men take the hint? A moderate stock all the time, makes more money than that system which has some when the price is high and too many when the price is low.

Because one year the wheat crop has been very large and fine, and the price low, not half so much will be put in another year. Those who are wise, foreseeing this fact, and sowing largely, will, if the season favors wheat, reap a handsome profit.

Auctioneers tell us that a "wink is as good as a word." We give both, and hope our readers will take the hint.

### GARDEN WEEDS.

After hot weather sets in many are inclined to relax their garden labors; they have eaten their salads, their radishes and peas; their beans and corn require but little attention, and as for the rest, it is left to the company of weeds.

If the garden be thoroughly hoed twice or three times, the labor of keeping down

weeds the rest of the summer will be small. It is best to go over a compartment first with the hoe to cut off the weeds and loosen the soil, then with a rake go over it again, levelling and smoothing the surface, and collecting the weeds into heaps, which should be wheeled to the manure corner and left to decay. In raking, tread backward so that your tracks will be covered by the rake, and the bed left even.

Among the most vexatious weeds may be mentioned the purslane, commonly called pusley. It comes in May and lasts through the summer. One plant bears seed enough for a whole acre. It is very tenacious of life. The least bit of root sprouts again, and when rooted up, if a single fibre touches the soil, it starts off in full vigor. When boiled it furnishes a very palatable article of "greens." We go over the ground with a hoe, then rake it into heaps and wheel it to the barn yard. Hogs are fond of it, and it is said to fatten them well. It is something amusing to those who are vexed at its insuperable intrusiveness and its inevitable vigor, to hear English garden-books speaking of it as "somewhat tender," of raising it on hot-beds, of drilling it in the open garden, of watering it in dry weather three a week, and cutting it carefully so that it may sprout again! Cut it as you please, gentlemen! rake it into alleys, let an August sun scorch it, and if there is so much as a handful of dirt thrown at it, no fear but that it will sprout again. It is a vegetable type of immortality. The Jamestown weed, called jumpson, the Spanish needle, lamb's-quarters, etc., are easily eradicated for the season for one or two hoeings. The grasses which infest gardens, spreading into a cultivated ground from the grass-plot, or brought in with manure, are easily weeded out if plucked while small; but if left, the long spreading roots tear up tender plants along with them.

It is said that if no seeds were brought into the land by wind or manure, or growth, the stock of weeds might be eradicated in eight years. But so long as corners and fence edges are resorted to as nurseries, to furnish an annual supply of seed, no one need fear that gardening will become too easy from want of weeds.

### SLITTING THE BARK OF TREES.

This is a practice very much followed by fruit-raisers. Downing gives his sanction to it. Mr. Pell, N. Y., famous for his orchards, includes it as a part of his system of orchard cultivation. Men talk of trees being bark-bound, etc., and let out the bark on the same principle, we suppose, as mothers do the pantaloons of growing boys.

We confess a prejudice against this letting out of the bark in a tree's clothes. We do not say that there may not be cases, diseased trees in which, as a remedial process, this may be wise; but we should so think of slitting the skin on a boy's legs, or on a calf's or colt's, as a regular part of rearing them, as to slash the bark of sound and healthy trees. Bark-bound! what is that? Does the inside of a tree grow faster than the outside? When bark is slit, it is looser around the whole trunk than before? When granulations have filled up this artificial channel, is not the bark just as tight as it was before? Mark, we do not say that it is not a good practice; but only that we do not yet understand what the benefit is.

Yes, disease may thus affect it; and when it does, cut it necessary.

"Does it do any harm?" Perhaps not; neither would it to put a watercock on the top of every tree; or to bury a black cat under the roots, or to mark each tree with talismanic signs. Is it worth while to do a thing just because it does no harm?

"But when a tree is growing too fast, does it not need it?" Yes, if it can be shown that the bark, alburnum, etc., do not increase alike. That excitement which increases the growth of one part of a tree, will, as a general fact, increase the growth of every other. In respect to the fruit and wood, special particulars. But there is evidence that such a thing takes place in respect to the various tissues of the wood, bark, etc.

"But if a tree be sluggish, and bound, will it not help it?" Whatever excites a more vigorous circulation will be of advantage. Whether any supposed advantage from the knife arises in this way, we do not know. But a good scraping, or a scoring off of the whole body with sand, and then a pungent alkaline wash—soft soap diluted with urine, would, we think, be better for bark-bound trees than the whole tribe of slits, vertical, horizontal, zig-zag, or waved.

PLEASURES OF HORTICULTURE. There is no writing so detestable as so-called fine writing. It is painted emptiness. We especially detest fine writing about rural affairs—the senseless gabble about dew, and zephyrs, and stars, and sunrises—about flowers, and green trees, golden grain and dewing herds, etc. We always suspect a design upon our admiration, and take care not to admire. In short, geological cant, pastoral cant, and rural cant in the length and breadth, are like the whole long catalogue of cantables—not excepting the German Kant,—not excepting. Now and then, however, somebody writes as though he knew something; and then a free and bold strain of commendation upon rural affairs is reliable.

The most salable butter, quality being equal, is that which is nearest done up. There is a great deal in the looks of a thing. You'll always find it so.

The most salable butter, quality being equal, is that which is the neatest done up.

## MISCELLANY.

### A FEMALE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

A Young lady Rescued after living three years upon a barren and uninhabited Island in Lake Superior—Sketch of her Ship-Wreck, her Life on the Island, and her Rescue.

A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Chicago, April 16th, gives the interesting particulars of a remarkable case of desolate life. The schooner Osella, Captain Martin arrived at Racine from Marquette, on the 15th, having on board a young lady, Miss Sophia Richardson, formerly of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been living three years in solitude upon a desolate island in Lake Superior, near the British coast, upon which she was cast away in the spring of 1856. The correspondent was at Racine when the Osella arrived, and had an interview with the young lady. She is about 22 years old, and of a pleasing and intelligent countenance. Her clothing was anything but fashionable and elegant, and her hands were rough and browned with exposure.

She left Cleveland in May, 1856, in the bark Mary, Capt. Edward, bound for Green Bay, with a cargo of provisions, heavy clothing, &c. The crew consisted of eight men. The mate, George Richardson, was her cousin, and under whose charge she was on her way to Green Bay to meet her affianced husband, to whom she was to be married upon her arrival there. She belonged to a respectable and tolerably wealthy family and had a good outfit of clothing. The voyage proceeded pleasantly enough until the vessel was about entering the Straits of Mackinac. A whiskey barrel was tapped, and Captain and crew indulged copiously. A furious storm came up and the captain became bewildered as to the locality in which he was, and the vessel went ashore among the rocks. The only life preserver had been given to Miss Richardson, who adjusted it under her arms. The captain and crew leaped overboard and the mate and Miss R. were about to follow when a spar from the shattered mast fell, striking him on the head and killing him instantly. Her courage then forsook her and she fell insensible upon the deck. From this point her narrative is given in her own words.

"How long I remained in this condition I cannot tell, but when I regained my senses I saw that the storm was dying away, and that the vessel was still sticking fast where he first struck. At my side lay George, his face covered with blood, and his eyes staring wide in death. I almost fainted again at the sight, but by a strong effort I repressed my feelings and got upon my feet. The waves were yet rolling heavily, but as I looked upwards the clouds broke away and the sun beamed down upon me. I knew that the water would become more tranquil as night approached, and I hoped that if the captain and crew had reached the shore they would endeavor to rescue me. I went into the hold and observed that the leak did not increase. The seams of the vessel were open and her timbers were straightened and broken but she appeared to be so tightly jammed between the rocks she could not sink. The wind blew strongly toward the shore, and I saw spars and barrels thrown upon the shore by the returning sea.

Hours passed by and I saw and heard nothing of the captain or crew. I was alone with the dead. The thought became unbearable, and I resolved to leave the wreck and endeavor to reach the land. I brought up my trunk from the cabin and lashed one to each end of the spar which had killed poor George. Then with infinite labor I got them over the side into the water, which had now become comparatively calm. Summoning up all my resolution I lowered myself into the waves. The life preserver supported me admirably, and I managed to reach the spar to which my trunk was lashed. The wind carried us slowly toward the breakers. There were passages between the rocks, and fortunately we were floated through one of these and finally thrown upon the shore. I was terribly lacerated and exhausted, but managed to crawl upon the sand out of the reach of the waves and then lay down with a full and grateful heart. After resting for perhaps half an hour, I untied my trunk and rolled them upon the sand. The shore was covered with casks and boxes, and I succeeded in securing some of them. This furnished me exceedingly, as I was then unused to labor and was not so robust as I now am.

Night was approaching. My garments were wet and I began to shiver with cold and hunger. I had eaten nothing except some biscuits which I had devoured just before leaving the wreck. The loneliness and danger of my situation rushed upon me. I feared I should perish with cold and hunger. I knelt down upon the sand and strove to pray—but no words came to my lips. I arose again in utter wretchedness and walked towards the water. A dark bale of goods was tossed near the shore, and I saw that by venturing into the water a short distance I could save it. I made the attempt and got the bale safe to land but its weight prevented me from rolling it out of the waves. My scissors were around my neck, and I cut off the covering of the bale. It was composed of buffalo robes, and the sight inspired me with new hope. I cut the cords which bound it together and carried the robes one by one on shore. Some of them were wet, but three were dry and warm. I opened my trunk, took off my wet apparel and replaced it by dry clothing. Then making a bed of my two buffalo robes, I wrapped myself in

the other one, and prepared to pass my first night upon my desolate island. The terror of my situation, my uncertain fate, and my grief for my poor cousin, for a while deprived me of sleep; but at length I fell into a deep slumber from which I did not awake until the sun of the next morning shone into my face.

The wreck had disappeared. I suppose that during the night the wind had again sprung up, and tossed the vessel ashore upon the rocks. The wind still came toward the shore and every few moments the waves would throw upon the sand fragments of wreck or portions of her cargo. I felt strong and refreshed, but hungry, and I knew not of what I could make my breakfast. I began to renew my former labor of rolling the barrels and boxes out of the way of the returning waves. My hands were torn and bleeding, and my limbs soon ached with the unaccustomed fatigue, but I persevered as I could not bear to see so much valuable property swallowed up by the waves. Among the boxes one was marked "Sardines." I forced the lid off with a stone and feasted my eyes upon my treasure, but shut up in their little tin boxes, the fish were as useless to me as though they were at the bottom of the lake. My hunger increased and I sat down upon my buffalo bed and gave way to tears. Suddenly, I remembered that in one of my trunks I had a newly invented chisel for copper cutting, which my father had sent as a present to Mr. Ashwell, who was engaged in the mines. I found it, broke open one of the boxes of sardines, and enjoyed a delicious and refreshing meal. My hunger being satisfied I again went to work, and spent all that day in saving such things as I was able to handle.

The next day I occupied myself in collecting together the goods which I had saved from the wreck. I found that I had eight barrels of pork, two kegs of lard, twelve barrels of flour, two of sugar, several boxes of candy, candles, raisins and dried herrings, my box of sardines, another bale of buffalo robes, a box of dry goods, needles, pins, thread, yarn, etc.; a box of mining hatchets, a box of heavy clothing and a bale of blankets.

On the third day I explored my island and found it to be entirely uninhabited as far as I could then judge, and I afterwards ascertained this to be true. The shore was barren. Half a mile from the lake there were short and scrubby trees, which grew larger and thicker as you advanced. On this day also, the waves threw upon the shore the dead and bruised bodies of several of the sailors, among them that of my cousin. In his pocket I found a metal box filled with friction matches, which were afterwards of the greatest service to me. I dug a shallow grave in the sand and buried them as well as I could. It was a sad and awful duty and left me very melancholy.

For several weeks I was certain that a vessel would arrive and rescue me. But when six weeks had passed, and I had seen no sail nor heard the voice of any human being, I began to give way to the most poignant agony and fear. I was enabled finally to overcome this, and as Autumn approached I had become in a measure, at least reconciled to my fate.

I knew I had provisions sufficient for three or four years. I had already learned to catch fish, and to cook my pork and flour without the aid of dishes or stoves. With the fragments of the wreck and some of the empty barrels and boxes, I made a low hut which I entered to the depth of a foot with sand. One end of this was closed, the other fitted with a door made from the lids of my two trunks; over my barrels and boxes of goods I stretched a sail, fastened down by means of a stake. As the winter approached, I fabricated from my buffalo robes a dress which I fancied would be impervious to the cold. My shoes, gloves and hat were made of the same material. The forest supplied me with fuel, and I soon learned to chop it with considerable ease. During the early part of the first winter I suffered terribly but managed to live through it and the next season I was insured to hardships.

In this manner I passed three long and lonely years. I kept a journal during this unhappy period which was the only employment I had. My books and even my Bible were left in the vessel. During these three years I saw but seven vessels. They either did not see or would not regard my signals; my anguish on these occasions was indescribable. The thoughts of home and of the friends who were now mourning me among the dead would now rush upon me with overwhelming force, and my misery seemed too heavy for me to bear.

At length, I know not upon what day, but by my calculations on the 25th of February, my island was visited by six Menominee Indians. They had crossed from the British shore, partly in their canoes and partly on the ice. They were as much surprised to find me upon the Island as I was delighted to see a human face again. We could not understand each other, but they made signs that I should go with them. I was in their power but I was willing to go, as I conceived that by their means I might finally obtain my release and restoration. They returned with me to the British coast, which I think is not more than twenty-five miles from my island. They conducted me in a two days journey to a French trading post where for the first time in three years I found myself in the company of civilized men. I was received with kindness and soon forwarded to Fort William. The commander of this fort entertained me hospitably until the Lake became open, when he dispatched me to Marquette, from which point Captain Marven has conducted me

hither. At the Sault I learned that Mr. Ashwell had returned to Cleveland, and I am now on my way thither.

### Popular Voting.

It is curious—nay, almost painful—to notice what little interest is taken by the people to go to the ballot box when questions of principle are submitted to them, questions affecting even the fundamental law of the State, and yet with what zeal, and in what numbers they rush forth at the call of partisans when the fortunes of mere men are at stake in their success at office-hunting.

Within the past 17 years the people have been called upon some ten or a dozen times to adopt or reject certain alterations in the Constitution of the State, and to secure a full vote, these questions have been always ordered to be taken at the annual gubernatorial election in September; and yet, even then, whilst the very voters were at the polls as a general thing not one half as many votes were cast on those grave questions of principle as were thrown for Governor! We have had the curiosity to call at the Secretary of State's office, and see the state of the votes on the different constitutional questions within the time above mentioned.

Question. Shall the Governor and Legislature be elected biennially for two years?—Yas 904, Nays 27,252, whole number 36,256.

Question. Shall the number of Representatives be reduced 151?—Yas 23,885, Nays 6,640, whole number 30,524.

Question. Shall the election of the Legislature be changed from majority to plurality?—Yas 14,022, Nays 14,390, whole number, 28,412.

Question. Shall the legislature be prohibited creating a State debt?—Yas 20,421, Nays 5,582, whole number 26,003.

Question. Shall the Legislature sessions be changed from Summer to Winter?—Yas 32,290, Nays 10,015, whole number 42,305.

Question. Shall the Legislature sessions be changed from Winter to Summer?—Yas 17,912, Nays 22,847, whole number 40,759.

Question. Shall the following officers be chosen by the people, viz: Judges of Probate—Yas 17,436, Nays 12,417, total 29,853.

Registers of Probate—Yas 16,903, Nays 11,753, total 28,656.

Municipal and Police Judges—Yas 16,997, Nays 11,792, total 28,789.

Sheriffs—Yas 17,308, Nays 11,771, total 29,079.

At the late submission of prohibition or license, which for the sake of separating it from party politics, was not taken at a political election, but on a day appointed expressly and solely for taking the sense of the people on that question, the votes stood for the Prohibitory law of 1838 28,864, for the License law of 1856 5,912. Whole No. 34,888.—[Rural Intelligencer.

MONEY. The desire to be rich is not evil of itself. It is nonsense for a man to stand up and disclaim the desire for wealth and urge upon the world the idea that it should be poor. Money is neither an evil or a good of itself; it has not a moral character. It is simply an agent, and whether it be good or evil depends upon the manner in which it is used. It is like a sword. Whether a sword be in the hands of a Benedict Arnold, bathed in his country's blood, or in the hands of a Washington, wielded for justice and liberty, it is a sword only, and has not a character. Whether it be an instrument for good or evil, depends upon the character of him who holds the hilt, and not the sword itself. So it is with money. It is an agent; it is a gigantic motive power, that thunders around the world. If the devil stands engineer, it thunders on, freighted with untold mischief, scattering oppression and cruelty and wrong. But if it is guided by the spirit of love and truth, it is like the sun, shedding light and summer upon the world. It is an angel of mercy and love, when directed by the spirit of Christ. [Boecher.

POSTAGES. It seems odd that, although Mr. Piccolomini had hosts of admirers in New York, none of them manifested the "insane desire to pay the young lady's board bill"—go usual in love affairs.

Matrimonial history is a narrative of many words, but the story of love may be told in a few letters.

Obituary poetry is generally lack-rhyme.

The gin in old times, must have been pretty pure, for a small sling was too much for Goliath of Gath.

Divorce, in most cases, is only another word for e-man-cipation.

The era of puppy-love and dog-age are considerably alike.

Our streets are now cleaned by an order of night-errands whose tournaments have little to do with the Field of the Cloth of Gold.

It is not considered complimentary to say of an orator that it had "one good point"—you are supposed to refer to the full stop, or the closing period.

The sailor who had learned by experience the thirty-nine articles of the ship's catechism, protested that he disliked punishment of that stripe.

Said a wag to a connoisseur: "Mr. C.—the artist seems to have designs on many a person's pocket—I notice he has pick'd yours (pictures)."

A glider who was wasting gold-leaves and moulding on a miserable dabb, sought the convenience by the thought that he was only "framing an apology." [N. Y. Post.

DOGGY. Dogs know something, or else instinct at times prompts to actions which in men would be regarded as indications of reasoning shrewdness. A case in point. A citizen of this village, the other day, observed three dogs, (say big dog, middling dog and little dog,) engaged in an earnest contest for a refuse bone. After a long but fruitless struggle, middling dog gave up and went home, apparently, leaving big dog possessor of the bone. Waiting till his antagonists were entirely out of sight, he cast a searching glance around, seized the bone, carried it away some distance and buried it, to wait till supper time before eating it—for they say dogs know when Sunday comes, and of course they must know when supper time comes, whether supper comes with it or not. Big dog departed. Middling dog, instead of really going home, went straight in that direction till he was out of sight of big dog, and then stily crept to a hiding place where he could see big dog and not be seen by him.

As soon, therefore, as big dog was fairly away, middling dog sprang from his lair, bounded straight to the spot, dug up the bone and carried it to another place. Looking carefully around to see if he was watched, as all thieves do, he too dug a hole and buried the bone, then trotted off as composedly as if he had committed no crime. But he lost his booty too, for little dog had done as middling dog—gone home, far enough to get out of sight, then skulked and watched and waited, till middling dog departed in triumph, and when middling was fairly away, he rolled over the ground, redug the treasure, and buried it in still another place. Whether instinct or reason guided these canine in their shrewdness, we leave to philosophers to decide; but what must have been big dog's feelings at supper time, on finding that somebody had stolen his supper? He doubtless delivered an eloquent tirade against the dishonesty of the times, as having descended from bank cashiers and dogs, but as our reporter was not present we can give no sketch of his remarks. We can only sympathize with his feelings.

[Greenfield Gazette.

SHARP REPLY. A correspondent of the New York Tribune furnishes the following: Mr. Samuel N. Buffum of Lynn, who is a self-taught man of much intelligence, was a witness in some case in which Otis P. Lord, Esq., was counsel on the other side. In the course of his testimony he made use of the expression "philosophically speaking." Mr. Lord caught it up and turned and twisted it as best he could, to make the witness ridiculous. The matter in dispute had something to do with the strength of hogheads. "Supposing the air was exhausted from a hoghead," asked Mr. Lord, "what part of it would give way first?" "The head, of course," replied the witness. "Ah, the head!" returned Mr. Lord, with a glance at the jury to prepare them for fun, "now Mr. Witness, as you are a great philosopher, can you tell the jury the reason why, 'philosophically speaking,' the head should give way first?" "Because," answered the witness, "hogheads are like some lawyers, their heads are the weakest parts of them!"

RICHES. On a sultry, hot summer day, an honest old man was plowing his own field, when suddenly he beheld a god-like figure slowly approaching him. The man started back.

"I am Solomon," said the phantom, in a condescending voice. "What art thou doing here, old man?"

"If thou art Solomon," was the reply "how canst thou ask me? When I was a youth, thou didst send me to the ant; I saw its method of living, and it taught me to be diligent, industrious, and gather the superfluities for a rainy day. What I then learnt, I shall continue to do."

"Thou hast studied thy lesson but half," replied the spirit; "go once more to the ant, learn from it also how to find rest and quiet in the winter of thy years, and how to enjoy that which thou hast hoarded up."

A JOKE ON MR. BROWN. One of the ministerial papers in Canada, perpetrates the following joke at the expense of Mr. Geo. Brown, editor of the Globe and opposition leader: A ludicrous incident occurred at the London station of the great Western Railway, recently. The trains going East and coming West generally arrive at the same time. A train left Windsor in the morning conveying a body of the "Mill-wauke Light Guards," and a train arrived at the station conveying, the Honorable Geo. Brown. The inhabitants turned out to receive the military, but unfortunately Mr. George Brown thought they had come out to welcome his approach; he therefore took off his hat and bowing often to the assembled crowd was about to commence an address, when a loud hurrah for the Western victors dispelled the illusion. Brown retired crest-fallen; and the Guards proceeded to New York.

In a case where Chinamen were concerned the Supreme Court of California has decided that there is no law in this country which prohibits idol worship, and under the constitution no distinction can be made in religious matters between Christian or Jew, Mohammedan or heathen.

GOOD ADVICE. Make your farm a source of pride and it will surely become a source of profit. And here we may observe, did farmers cultivate a little more of the soil of common sense and scientific knowledge, and less of that big farm grasping and creed, too prevalent in our day, it would be better for himself and all around. No man ought to have more land than he can properly cultivate.







**THE FIRST BATTLE.** A private in the French army, who spilt his pants in the fight, but by his gallant conduct, won those of a Sergeant-Major, writes to his friends at home, describing the battle of Montebello where he first saw fire.

"This was the first time I ever saw fire and I was not the only one. Well I am not ashamed of myself. True, I made my bow to the first balls, but Henry IV., they say did as much at the beginning of every battle."

Besides, it is a physical effort, and has nothing to do with the will.

But when this tribute is paid, do you know how every discharge electrifies you? It is like whipping the legs of a race horse. The balls whistle in your ears, knock up a dust about you, kill one, wound another; you hardly give them the slightest attention. You are grimy; the smell of powder enters your throat and rises to your brain. Your eye is bloodshot, your look is fixed, stiffened upon the enemy; all the passions are combined in this terrible passion which the sight of blood and the noise of battle rouses in the soldier.

But, as I was telling you our company had not much to suffer from this target practice. My Sub-lieutenant, M. R., was wounded just as he was popping over his third Austrian with the rifle of my Sergeant-major, who was knocked stiff by two balls, one in the head and one in the neck.

Our artillery, meantime, was doing wonders; their balls showed us daylight through the ranks of the enemy, who were, however, answering in good round terms.

All this finished where, perhaps, it should have commenced; we surrounded him, short "a la baionnette" and throw ourselves on the Croats."

**OXFORD BATTERS.** The cures effected by this remedy are truly astonishing. The confirmed Dyspeptic regains his pristine vigor, the Asthmatic "breathes free," Indigestion disappears. These Bitters produce these wonders. Let all who suffer try them.

An express train on the Central Railroad between Rochester and Niagara Falls, ran 40 1/2 miles at the rate of 60 seconds to each mile.

The Charleston News declares that if the Charleston Convention hesitates about a slave vote, and especially if Douglas is in danger of nomination the southern delegates will secede, and nominate for themselves.

It is reported that Mrs. Daniel E. Sickles has taken rooms for the season at the Clifford Springs Hotel, and that she will resist any application of her husband for a divorce, and will furnish proof of infidelity on his part which will prevent any decree in his favor.

A German writer observes that in the United States there is such a scarcity of thieves, they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

The Grand Trunk Co. have made a contract with a Toronto company for remanufacturing, for a term of years all their old rails. The capital necessary to start it will not be less than \$4,000,000, and it is calculated that it will give regular employment to 400 or 500 hands, and pay them from \$800 to \$1000 a year in wages.

The Oregon Legislature met at Salem on the 16th ult., and will have to elect a United States Senator to succeed Delazon Smith who drew the short term, and will be a candidate for re-election. Against him are named the Hon. Lafayette Grover, the late Representative, and Judge Williams.

A Bear was recently shot in Greenwood by Mr. Blabbe, an old trapper. The Oxford bears are now as scarce as to make such facts worthy of mention.

The Eastport Sentinel says: From our office window at the time we write this we can count 70 fishing boats in the bay, the crews of which are doing a fine business in hauling in pollock and haddock.

In Bangor, Mr. Henry Merrill, while engaged in slating the Kenduskeag Block, stepped backwards off a staging 70 feet from the ground, turned completely over, and caught hold of the ladder about half way down—thus saving himself probably from instant death.

We regret to learn that Rev. James P. Weston has tendered his resignation as Principal of Westbrook Seminary.

Dr. John How Treasurer of Maine Missionary Society, died last Sunday in Portland, aged 65.

The Sons of Malta at Milwaukee have given to the widow of Lopez who was gassed in Cuba, a handsome house and lot in Buffalo, where she resides.

The Ginseng excitement exists in Wisconsin as well as in Minnesota. It is estimated that \$100,000 will be paid to the inhabitants of Bad Ax and Richland counties, Wisconsin, this season, for the root that will be gathered. Later accounts say that the root gathered at this season, is worthless, and that the farmers have lost their labor and spoiled the fall crops.

William Russell, the correspondent of the Times, has been presented by Lieut. Morelaw with a magnificent scepter which belonged to the King of Delhi.

**HEREDITARY DISEASES.**

A young gentleman, now at St. Nicholas, had been afflicted with Salt Rheum from his birth. The first time it appeared in his hands only the one was 22. On the first day of June, when he commenced the use of R. R. Remedy, it had spread all over his body. Six days use of R. R. Remedy Resolvent and Regulator, proved their wonderful efficacy. The skin assumed its natural condition, felt moist and healthy. In twelve days the poisonous humor was entirely eradicated from the system.

Persons suffering with skin diseases of long standing, with chronic diseases from their birth, supposed to be transmitted to them by their diseased sires, will find that however impregnated with poisonous virus their system may be, R. R. Remedy Resolvent will cleanse, remove, resolve, reabsorb and restore the weak and diseased organs to a pure, strong and healthy condition. R. R. R. is sold at 162 Fulton Street.

Sold by B. F. BATES & CO., Paris; and by W. A. RUST, M. D. South Paris.

**Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**  
The editor of the "Flag of our Union," says in his paper of July 17, 1858: "The remedy of Dr. Wistar has experienced entire cure from Coughs, Colds, Consumption and Pulmonary disease generally by the use of this Balsam. The invalid need not fear to give this preparation a careful trial, as we speak from experience. More than ten years since the editor of this paper tested its excellence by individual trial in his family, with the most surprising results, as a curative of pulmonary disease."

Letter from Elder H. L. Gilman, a minister of the Church in Vermont:  
Glover, Vt., June 20, 1858.  
Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co., Gents.—I hereby certify that I have been troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs, and have tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which have been recommended without receiving any benefit; but having been given Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, at the suggestion of a friend, I commenced using it with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty of disease of the heart, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints.

H. L. GILMAN.  
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLER & CO., Boston, and for sale by R. F. Bates & Co., Paris; Wm. A. Rust, South Paris; D. F. Noyes, Newry; E. Atwood & Co., Bangor; W. S. Chase & Co., Dixfield; F. S. Chandler and C. O. & H. Mason, Bethel; and by dealers everywhere.

**Brighton Market.**  
THURSDAY, June 23.  
At market 940 beef cattle, 50 Working Oxen, 120 calves, 100 sheep, 800 hogs, 800 chickens, 200 turkeys, 100 geese, 100 ducks, 1000 eggs, 1000 butter, 1000 cheese, 1000 milk, 1000 cream, 1000 sugar, 1000 molasses, 1000 corn, 1000 wheat, 1000 barley, 1000 oats, 1000 rye, 1000 clover, 1000 hay, 1000 straw, 1000 wood, 1000 coal, 1000 oil, 1000 gas, 1000 electricity, 1000 steam, 1000 fire, 1000 light, 1000 heat, 1000 cold, 1000 dry, 1000 wet, 1000 hot, 1000 cool, 1000 fast, 1000 slow, 1000 loud, 1000 soft, 1000 hard, 1000 easy, 1000 difficult, 1000 simple, 1000 complex, 1000 plain, 1000 fancy, 1000 common, 1000 rare, 1000 cheap, 1000 dear, 1000 good, 1000 bad, 1000 right, 1000 wrong, 1000 true, 1000 false, 1000 honest, 1000 dishonest, 1000 virtuous, 1000 vicious, 1000 noble, 1000 base, 1000 brave, 1000 cowardly, 1000 generous, 1000 selfish, 1000 kind, 1000 cruel, 1000 merciful, 1000 merciless, 1000 patient, 1000 impatient, 1000 calm, 1000 restless, 1000 quiet, 1000 noisy, 1000 still, 1000 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## MISCELLANEOUS.

ODE TO HANDEL.  
After hearing him at Easter Hall.

O Grand glitt'ring Handel!  
As the sunlight does the candle,  
Thy mighty music quell'd  
All other and exulteth:  
So wondrous,  
So ponderous,  
And thunderous,  
Upstairs,  
And glorious.  
Engrossed with air of spirit,  
The soft ones deem thee stupid;  
Thou hast them,  
And flourish them,  
They cheer at thee,  
And peer at thee,  
Call thee old Fuddleum,  
And Doodleum,  
Genuin of Bredleum,  
Thou art too high for them;  
Therefore too dry for them;  
Supply for them  
Fervidly.  
Give us thy jollity:  
Heretofore sensation  
Of inward jubilation,  
And huge exhalation,  
Which somewhat near,  
Is that interior glowing,  
From generous liquor flowing,  
Particularly owing  
To the best old beer.

—The man who held on to the last was  
son of St. Crispin.  
—An affection of the "kidneys." Po-  
tato rot.  
—A good action is never thrown away.  
That is the reason, no doubt, why we find  
so few of them.  
—There is said to be a man at Camber-  
well so fat that he grasps omnibus wheels  
with his shadow.  
—Church "sewing-circles" are pro-  
nounced and spelt by a victim, "sew-  
ing-circles." Etymology, with a vengeance!  
—Rocheffoucauld said that the reason why  
lovers are so fond of each other's company,  
is that they are always talking about them-  
selves.  
—To keep your own secrets is wisdom,  
but to expect others to keep them for you  
is folly.

—Mrs. Partington says she did not marry  
her second husband because she loved the  
male sex, but because he was just the size  
of her first protector, and would wear his  
old clothes out.

—Polly being bantered one day by some  
of her female friends in regard to her lover,  
who had but one leg, she replied to them  
smiling, "Pooh! I wouldn't have a man  
with two legs; they're too common!"

—Coolidge Grattan, in speaking of Amer-  
ican trademen says: "There is a want of  
conscience in laying on high prices, but  
great honesty in accounts."

—With a true wife a husband's faults  
should be sacred. A woman forgets what  
is due to herself when she condescends to  
that refuge of weakness—a female confidant.

—"I never give alms to strangers," said  
Hux to a poor Irish woman. "Sure, in  
your honor will never relieve an angel,"  
was the prompt reply.

—Howlaway says it is as sensible a move  
to undertake to get married without court-  
ing, as to attempt to succeed in business  
without advertising.

—Over a bridge in the town of Athens,  
Georgia, is posed the following notice:  
"Any person driving over this bridge at  
a pace faster than a walk, shall, if a white  
man, be fined \$5; if a negro, receive 25  
lashes, half the penalty to be bestowed on  
the informer."

—An accident occurred on one of our rail-  
roads recently, caused by the axle of the  
tender giving way, detaining the train sev-  
eral hours. A lady enquired of a gentle-  
man passenger why he was so delayed; he  
gravely replied, "Madam, it was caused by  
what is often followed by dangerous con-  
sequences—the sudden breaking off of a ten-  
der attachment!" The lady looked seri-  
ous, and was silent.

A BERT FIGHT. The Piscataquis Obsecr-  
ers caused a bear fight which occurred at  
North Twin Dam in Piscataquis County, on  
the farm of Mr. Thomas Fowler, between  
two boys, the elder being 14 years, on the  
one side, and a lady bear defending her do-  
mestic hearth, on the other. The boys  
were armed with a gun and pistol, with a  
dog for an ally. The bear was assailed in  
front by the boys and in the flank by the  
dog, until the boy's head and the gun were  
both badly broken, when brain surrendered  
body and soul. A live cub was taken pris-  
oner.

DRUNKARDS SHOULD NOT VOTE. It is said  
that in Sweden a man who is seen four  
times drunk is deprived of a vote at elec-  
tions. This is a righteous law; but we  
can propose an amendment. We would  
have no man (or woman) allowed to vote  
until one year after the last time of being  
drunk. Drunkenness within a year should  
be a cause for challenging his (or her) vote.  
The oath should be administered; You  
solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may  
be) that you have resided in this district  
the time required by law, that you have not  
been drunk for one full year.

A SENSIBLE MAN. What the world calls  
avarice is oftentimes no more than compul-  
sory economy and even a wilful penurious-  
ness is better than a wasteful extravagance.  
A just man, being reproached with parsim-  
ony said that he would rather enrich his  
enemies after his death than borrow of his  
friends in lifetime.

A YOUTHFUL BRIDE. At a marriage cer-  
emony in this city on Saturday last, the  
bride stated that her age was about 12  
years, and the bridegroom 25. The  
parties are of Portuguese extraction and the  
girl married not from any wish of her own,  
but at the solicitation of her mother. This  
is a progressive age.

State of Maine.  
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March  
Term, 1859.  
Gustavus Hayford vs. Cyrus Thompson and tri-  
and now appearing to the Court that the said  
defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,  
and has no estate, goods or effects therein, and  
that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit.  
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff  
notify the said defendant of the pendency of this suit,  
by causing an abstract of the said writ, with this  
order of court thereon, to be published three  
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a  
paper printed at Paris, in said County, the first  
publication to be thirty days at least before the  
next term of said Court to be holden at Paris,  
aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of August, next,  
to the end that the said defendant may then and  
there appear at said Court, and show cause, if any  
he has, why judgment should not be rendered  
against him and execution issued accordingly.  
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF PLAINTIFF'S WRIT.  
Assumpsit for the value of one set of millstones  
of the value of fifty dollars; a lot of boards, of the  
value of six dollars; a lot of bolts, of the value  
of four dollars; one shingle, of the value of  
three dollars; sixty cedar rails, of the value  
of eight dollars; six cypress sticks of timber,  
of the value of six dollars; and property (the  
plaintiff possessing) on the first day of March, A.D.  
1853, and thereafter on the same day lost the  
same, and the same thereafter on the same day  
came into the hands of the defendant by finding.  
Eldridge G. Hawley of Canaan, is adduced as  
trustee.  
Date of writ, Feb. 14, 1859, at addendum \$180.  
Randall & Winter, plaintiff's attorneys.  
A true copy of the order of Court, with ab-  
stract of plaintiff's writ.  
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

State of Maine.  
OXFORD, ss.—Supreme Judicial Court, March  
Term, 1859.  
Barnard L. Marble vs. Granville W. Wilson.  
AND now appearing to the Court that the  
said defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,  
and has no estate, goods or effects therein, and  
that he has no notice of the pendency of this suit.  
It is ordered by the Court that the said plaintiff  
notify the said defendant of the pendency of this  
suit, by causing an abstract of the said writ, with  
this order of court thereon, to be published three  
weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a  
paper printed at Paris, in said County, the first  
publication to be thirty days at least before the  
next term of said Court to be holden at Paris,  
aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of August,  
next, to the end that the said defendant may then  
and there appear at said Court, and show cause,  
if any he has, why judgment should not be ren-  
dered against him, and execution issued accord-  
ingly.  
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

ABSTRACT OF PLAINTIFF'S WRIT.  
Assumpsit for \$254, as per account annexed.  
Also for \$200 money had and received.  
Date of writ Feb. 22, 1859. Addendum \$500.  
Randall & Winter, plaintiff's attorneys.  
A true copy of the order of Court, with ab-  
stract of plaintiff's writ.  
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.  
COURTS in criminal prosecutions, allowed by  
the Court of County Commissioners, at the  
May Term, A.D. 1859, as certified to me by  
the Clerk said Court, to be holden at Paris,  
Maine, on the 2nd Tuesday of May, A.D. 1859.  
State vs. George B. Galloway, \$16 38  
Originated before and allowed by  
John Brown, Esq.

State vs. Asa Picham, 6 35  
Originated before and allowed by  
T. S. Brigham, Esq.

State vs. Anna Bryant et al., 6 35  
Originated before and allowed by  
T. S. Brigham, Esq.

State vs. A. K. P. Wadsworth, 4 07  
Originated before and allowed by  
T. S. Brigham, Esq.

State vs. Chas. H. Hilly and E. Jackson, 31 13  
Originated before and allowed by  
A. K. Knapp, Esq.

State vs. Royal A. Clement, 29 27  
Originated before and allowed by  
A. K. Knapp, Esq.

State vs. Henry Weeks, 1 00  
Originated before and allowed by  
Eli H. Bean, Esq.

State vs. Cyrus H. Carlson, 28 41  
Originated before and allowed by  
Isaac V. Stanley, Esq.

State vs. John G. Burns, 4 45  
Originated before and allowed by  
Orasmus Turner, Esq.

State vs. John W. Kestall, 11 35  
Originated before and allowed by  
James H. Latham, Esq.

State vs. Francis L. Berry, 9 25  
Originated before and allowed by  
John J. Perry, Esq.

State vs. Joseph Barron, Treasurer, 5 00  
Originated before and allowed by  
May 25th, 1859.

STATE OF MAINE.  
At a Court of County Commissioners, begun and  
holden at Paris, within and for the County of  
Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A.D.  
1859, being the tenth day of said month.  
ORDERED, That a tax of two hundred and  
thirty dollars and six cents be, and the same  
be levied upon and assessed upon the County  
of Oxford, to be expended in repairing the roads  
leading from Grafton, through the State line  
into the County of Chatham, and the road from  
Oxford to the West line of Letter C; said as-  
essment being one cent per acre on all the land in  
said County, and the same to be assessed upon  
said Letter C, liable to be taxed by law, and the  
same being assessed upon said Letter C, is ap-  
pointed agent to expend the same.  
Also that a tax of one hundred dollars be, and  
the same be levied upon and assessed upon the  
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said County, and the same to be assessed upon  
said Letter C, liable to be taxed by law, and the  
same being assessed upon said Letter C, is ap-  
pointed agent to expend the same.  
Attest: SIDNEY PERHAM, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Augusta, June 11, 1859.  
An adjourned session of the Executive Council  
will be held at the Council Chamber in Augus-  
ta, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock  
next.  
Attest: NOAH SMITH, Jr.,  
Secretary of State.

GUARDIAN'S SALE. Pursuant to license  
from the honorable Probate Court for the County  
of Oxford, I shall sell by public auction, un-  
solicited previously disposed of by private sale, on  
Monday, July 25, 1859, at my residence in Paris,  
all the real estate of the late Oliver B. Cannon,  
deceased, and George W. T. Cawell, minor heirs of Oliver  
B. Cannon, late of Paris, in said County, are  
witnessed and possessed. The said estate consists  
of one lot of land containing about thirty-eight  
acres and containing several acres.  
BENJAMIN LOVEJOY, Guardian.  
Paris, June 21, 1859.

NOTICE.  
Portland Kerosene Oil Compy,  
194 Fore Street, Portland, Me.  
ARE erecting works at Cape Elizabeth, for  
manufacturing KEROSENE OILS, and will  
be ready to supply the trade of Maine, early  
in August next.  
Parties in this State wishing now to engage regu-  
larly in the trade will be supplied by us with  
oil from the Boston Kerosene Co.  
At their Boston Prices.  
Until we are able to deliver our own manufactures.  
Selling good and Transmerr.  
Portland, May 24, 1859. 18

EMPLOYMENT.  
\$50 A MONTH, and all expenses paid.—An  
Agent is wanted in every town and coun-  
ty in the United States, to engage in a respectable  
and easy business, by which those profits may  
be easily realized. For further particulars ad-  
dress Dr. J. HENRY WARNER, cor. of Broome  
and Mercer Streets, New York City, enclosing one  
postage stamp. 662

GROVER & BAKER'S  
CELEBRATED  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!  
NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM \$50 TO \$125.  
EXTRA CHARGE OF \$5 FOR MACHINES.  
18 SUMMER STREET, - - - BOSTON.  
495 BROADWAY, - - - NEW YORK.

These Machines new from two spools, as pur-  
chased from the store, requiring no re-winding of  
thread; they Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch, in  
superior style, finishing each seam by their own  
operation, and thus, require no hand needle, as  
is required by other machines. They will do  
better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can,  
even if she works for cost as low as five, and are,  
unquestionably, the best Machines in the market  
for family sewing, on account of their simplicity,  
durability, ease of management, and adaptation to  
all varieties of family sewing—both with and  
without special adjustment.  
As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of  
their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Ma-  
chine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to  
the following:

TESTIMONIALS.  
"Having had one of Grover & Baker's Ma-  
chines in my family for nearly a year and a half, I  
take pleasure in commending it as every way re-  
liable for the purpose for which it was made, and  
as a most economical and useful household article.  
Dr. Rev. Levi, Editor of N. Y. Independent.  
"I confess myself delighted with my Sewing  
Machine which has been in my family for many  
months. It has always been ready for duty, re-  
quiring no adjustment, and is easily adapted to  
every variety of family sewing, being simply chang-  
ing the spools of thread." [Mrs. Elizabeth Strick-  
land, wife of Rev. Dr. Strickland, Editor of N. Y.  
Christian Advocate.  
"After trying several different good machines,  
I prefer yours on account of its simplicity, and  
the perfect ease with which it is managed, as well  
as the strength and durability of the seam. After  
long experience, I feel competent to speak in this  
manner, and I heartily recommend it to every  
variety of family sewing." [Mrs. E. B. Spooner,  
wife of the Editor of Grover & Baker's Ma-  
chine for two years, and have found it adapted to  
all kinds of family sewing, from the coarsest to  
the finest, and it has been used without the  
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O. H. DUNHAM,  
MACHINIST,  
Norway Village, Me.  
WOULD inform his friends and the public  
that he has purchased  
TOOLS, PATTERNS, AND MACHINERY,  
Recently imported by F. W. Mallett,  
And established himself in Norway Village, where  
he is prepared to make and repair all kinds of  
machinery which the wants of our community  
may require; and he hopes by his prompt and faith-  
ful attention to business to merit and receive a  
generous share of patronage.  
DANIELS & WOODWORTH'S PLAINERS:  
Rolling, Turning, Bannister and Stretcher  
Machines; Saw and Lathe Arbors;  
Sash Stickers; Vice, Clamp and  
Press Screws, &c., &c.  
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.  
Particular attention given to repairing.  
Norway, Aug. 9, 1858. 28

D. F. NOYES,  
BOOK SELLER & STATIONER,  
AND DEALER IN  
PAPER HANGINGS,  
PERFUMERY,  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC., ETC.,  
NO. 3 NOYES' BLOCK.  
Jan. 29, '58. Norw y Village, Me

L. B. WEEKS,  
PAINTER, GLAZIER  
And Paper Hanger  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.  
A full assortment Mixed Paints, Oils &  
Putty, &c., constantly on hand. 131

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

S. RICHARDS, JR.,  
DEALER IN  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
Silver and Plated Ware,  
Spectacles, & Fancy Goods.  
Shop opposite Methodist Church,  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.  
Watches, Clocks & Jewelry Repaired.

FRANK H. SKILLINGS,  
HOUSE,  
SIGN,  
CARRIAGE,  
—AND—  
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.  
Graining and Decorative Painting done in the  
best manner. 71

SOMETHING NEW.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
To go into a lucrative and honorable business—  
will pay an active young man a weekly salary  
of from \$18 to \$30. A capital of \$5 to \$10 only  
required. (Robert Borman, N. Y.)

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