

The Oxford Democrat

TERMS, TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS IN ADVANCE.

NEW SERIES, VOL. 10, NO. 37.

PARIS, ME., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1859.

OLD SERIES, VOLUME 26, NO. 47.

Farmers' Department.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

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

Oxford County Agricultural Society.

Some few articles, worthy of 'honorable mention' escaped us last week. Among these are the beautiful cases of birds belonging to the Verrill brothers, Norway. Since the last exhibition they have considerably enlarged their collection, by the addition of interesting specimens. The public as well as the society are under obligation to them, for their addition to the exhibition.

An oval rug, made by Mrs. Joanna Chase of Buckfield, aged 80, widow of the late Rev. Nathaniel Chase, was a neat and substantial affair, very creditable to the industry and taste of the contributor.

Mrs. Anna Bartlett of Stoneham, aged 92, whose exploits at the spinning-wheel have already been noticed, had some of her yarn on exhibition. It was very even and smooth, such as younger hands might well be proud of.

Mrs. Burbank of this village presented some woolen stockings, which in fineness and smooth appearance were quite unlike those usually seen at the present time.

Mrs. Mary Brown presented a piece of wool flannel, and a sample of worsted yarn. They were good articles.

We believe each of the above received premiums. It will be seen that most of the awards to the young ladies are for mats, tidies, embroideries, &c. The articles mentioned above show what the Misses of 70 years ago would have contributed.

A rug, labeled 'farmer's rug,' in the center of which was a large tree, with a celt impaled upon its trunk, and brick colored horses on either side, together with a miscellaneous collection of sheep, swine, &c., cooling themselves under 'umbrageous trees,' was scattered about, was much noticed. It was undoubtedly the best work on exhibition, and with a better design, and more careful matching of colors, would have been tolerable to the eye as well as useful.

Our friends Stone & Co., exhibited three nice vests, which received a premium, and were the subjects of many complimentary remarks.

Someone from Brighton, exhibited a corn-sheller. We did not see much of its operation.

A little machine exhibited by Frank Fur-bush, of Portland, 'Caboon's Patent Seed Sower,' promises to be an implement of great value to farmers. It consists of a small box, front of which is a rapidly revolving wheel. A bag over the box holds half a bushel of grain. This passes through the wheel, and the centrifugal force acquired throws the seed a distance proportional to the weight of the grain. The trials on the ground were very satisfactory. Farmers who have used them say they never had grain sown so even. The following cut represents the machine in operation.



CABOON'S SEED-SOWER.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.
The usual Agricultural Conference of the Society was held at So. Paris, Wednesday evening. Hon. Sidney Perham, President of the Society, presided.

Col. Parsons of South Paris, suggested as a topic for discussion, 'manures,' together with suggestions in regard to the concentrated manures offered in the market.

The discussion on this point did not elicit much information, until the subject of corn raising was suggested, when the discussion on both topics became quite animated.

Mr. Ziba Thayer of South Paris, said, that in order to raise good corn, he wanted a good manure heap. To make this, he should like best a good stock of cattle with plenty of hay. With these requisites he could get good corn in average seasons. To get good corn the land must be well fed. The stable manure heap can be increased largely by the addition of materials from many sources, if the farmer will give attention to the subject.

In planting corn his practice had been to spread on his green manure, and harrow it in, putting a small quantity of old manure in the hill. The old manure gives the corn a start early in the season, while the green manure becomes incorporated into the soil, to mature the grain. He raised last year 75 bushels of ears from 1-2 an acre.

For potatoes, he manures in the hill, with green manure. Now that the rot had nearly disappeared he considered this the best plan. In poor seasons it made them more likely to rot. Old manure he found started the crop well, but the tops died earlier than when green was used. He thought the manure heap should be covered as soon as hauled to the field, and not dropped in the hill till ready to plant. On his old farm he had raised 600 to 1000 bushels per year, could not raise such crops now.

With corn he puts dirt over the manure before dropping. He drops upon the manure.

Mr. Hutchinson of Hartford, practiced spreading his green manure, for potatoes, with plaster and ashes in the hill to start the crop. He agreed with Mr. Thayer, that

green manure in the hill was apt to produce rot. In corn planting he spreads the green manure, with old manure mixed with hog dung in the hill. He always uses plaster in the hill. Puts muck in the hog yard for the hogs to work over.

Dr. Rust remarked that when the direct testimony was all out he believed it was reliable to introduce corroborating evidence, at second hand. He gave an interesting account of a visit to the experimental farm, under the charge of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. The Superintendent had given him a detailed account of numerous experiments made, with great care, to ascertain the relative value of the various fertilizers in use. The amount of each article was calculated by its cash value; and the result estimated by crop produced.

The experiments proved that the greatest crops were raised on those breadths dressed with barnyard and home manufactured manures. Careful experiments in feeding stock on the same farm had shown that the best feed for cows was herbage and clover. The food given and milk produced was carefully weighed each day.

Mr. Alphonse Titchell of Bethel, said that he was in the habit of using muck on his farm. Increases his manure heap from 1-4 to 1-2 by its use, and considers the compost obtained equal in value to the clear manure. He has a bed of muck on his interval, six to eight feet deep. Gets it out in the winter, and lets it lie over one year. Puts a quantity in his barnyard, and hog yard. Piles up that placed in the barnyard to mix it with the droppings of the cattle. Most seasons can get it out without trouble. Has improved the condition of his farm much by its use. His practice is to spread manure in the hill, for corn. Generally raises good corn. Had never used the concentrated fertilizers.

The President considered the subject of fertilizing materials, the most important one which they could discuss. It seemed to him that the old farms were becoming exhausted, by the system of cropping pursued, without adequate return to the soil, in the shape of manures. We need to find out some means of keeping up their condition. He has not been able to satisfy himself as to the value of plaster, and other concentrated manures. Has sometimes improved his crops with plaster, and at others could not discover any benefit. Had used guano, and super-phosphates, with no visible advantage. Barnyard manure was reliable.

If we knew just what elements our soil contained, he thought the absent ones might be profitably supplied, by the use of guano, plaster, &c., as might be required. But we do not know how to analyze our soils well enough to do this. In the absence of this knowledge he thought particular attention should be given to the manure heap—adding to it. Muck was an excellent material, to be used as an absorbent as well as a fertilizer. Place it in the barnyard, under sick spoons, in cess pools, &c. The scrapings of the roadside, decomposed soils, were excellent, also.

He was of the opinion that our soils were not generally plowed as much as would be profitable, especially the harder soils. The plants must have something to feed on. The soil must be loose, or the manure will do little good. The fibrous roots must have a chance to penetrate the soil to get to the food which is to sustain the plant. His experience had shown that land might be plowed twice, and in many cases three times, with advantage, and profit, for planting. Our harrows are a poor implement. The teeth are just the form best adapted for pressing the land into a solid form. This might be seen in setting a post. Repeated blows with a pointed bar would make the ground very hard, more readily than any other instrument. They tear up soils, and break up 'banks,' but do not loosen the soil. Recommends the use of the ox-cultivator.

Col. Parsons had used superphosphate of lime without visible effect, either on present or subsequent crops, on corn, beets, carrots, and other crops. Thought that on his land it was of no use.

Related an experiment conducted on the farm of Mr. Samuel Doring. The son of Mr. Doring had put a quantity of muck in the yard. Two pieces of land were planted. Mr. D. told his son that he must use enough manure in bulk, to make up for the muck mixed with it, as it would do no good. The son disregarded the advice, and used on one piece the same quantity of compost that his father on the other used of old manure. In the fall Mr. D. acknowledged that the composted manure had made the best corn. In each case green manure was spread.

He had used muck with good success—considered 1-4 to 1-3 in bulk of muck, added to manure, to make a compost more valuable than clear manure. It needed exposure to the air before it was used. Had seen that land that had been manured even nine or ten years back, could be brought into condition for crops quicker than that without such manuring. The effects of manure were more lasting than generally supposed.

Mr. Thayer said we must get our supplies of manure principally at home. We have abundant resources which should be made available. We know better than we do. A thing that does not demand immediate attention, is pretty apt to receive no attention. If the manure had to be taken care of at a particular season, it would be seen to.

Mr. Hutchinson always perceived marked benefit on his newly broken up land, from the use of plaster. He thought it made a difference in the crop of fully 1-3. His experiments had been always with satisfactory results. It produced no visible effect on old ground.

Col. Parsons had met with good success in the use of plaster on newly broken up ground. The difference in the crops when it was used he thought was fully one-third. He saw little benefit from it, on old land. He used as much as he could lay on a table spoon in each hill.

Mr. Hutchinson used about half that quantity, but mixed it with ashes. He found the effect as good on potatoes as on corn. Had used plaster after the plants were up with good effect, but not so good as in the hill.

Dr. Rust remarked that the Superintendent of the farm in Massachusetts, had seen the marked benefit of plaster and ashes upon the crop of potatoes. The manures were classed as follows, in relative value: old manure, liquid manure, green manure, and plaster and ashes. He thought sawdust, or any absorbent would be used in barnyards with benefit, in the absence of muck. He had noticed that the roots of plants that had some in contact with strong manures never had a healthy appearance, while those near old manures were healthy and strong. The manure needed reducing and pulverizing.

The President thought that the more the manure was mixed, the better would be the crop.

Mr. Thomas of Oxford advocated fall plowing. He broke up his land in September, spread his green manure in the spring, covering it with the ox-cultivator,—manured in hill, adding plaster. Potatoes did best manured in the hill, but were more liable to rot. Draws out his manure in the spring. Has used muck, straw, and loam in barnyard with profit. Likes decomposed turf as well as muck. Does not approve of spreading manure before plowing. The roots of the plants never reach it. Uses the cultivator, and finds it works well. By plowing in the fall, the grub worm is destroyed by the cold weather. Thinks it better to work over the land in spring with ox cultivator, than to cross plow.

CUTTING CORN.

Mr. Thayer cuts his corn up, when ripe, and lets it stand in shocks. Never cuts the stalks. Finds the corn comes out better, is heavier, and the ears better filled than when the stalks are cut early. The cattle eat the fodder better. When the stalks are cut, the butts will not be eaten till partially decomposed, when they are not so nutritious. He thinks cattle eat stalks, rather than because they like them.

SOWING WHEAT.

Mr. Thomas inquired as to wheat raising, —the kind sowed, and the crops produced.

Mr. Titchell said, in his vicinity, the wheat got in during April, or the latter part of May, usually did well. That sowed in May before the 20th, was poor. His practice had been to sow from the 20th to the 25th, and had good crops each year. He found it advantageous to raise his crop alternately on upland and interval. The grain did better. He raised red, bearded wheat, as less liable to injury from weevil and rust.

Mr. Hutchinson said farmers in Hartford generally obtained better crops from late wheat, though this year grasshoppers injured it considerably. They sowed the Java, —a bearded wheat, kernels far apart, and the Scotch Fyfe, a bald wheat. Western farmers got better wheat from seed grown South. Corn will do better from seed obtained North of where it is to be grown.

The President several years ago sowed the red Turkey wheat. Had sowed since then a bald wheat, which did not do so well. He now cultivated both kinds. The bald makes better food than the red Turkey, though the latter seems to be changing its character, with cultivation, so as to make better bread. The grain is not so hard as when he first procured the seed.

Mr. Thayer, in allusion to the observation that land was becoming worn out, remarked that there was a difference in the crops produced. When the farms were newer, prodigious crops of potatoes were raised, while great care and the best land was required to get an average crop of corn. Now we considered the corn crops one of the most certain crops planted, while a good yield of potatoes was not counted on as certain. He inquired whether this could be owing to extraneous causes, or to a radical change in the land. Would land cleared up now work as it did then. He thought the increased crops of corn could not be owing to the difference in manuring.

The observation of the President was that new lands now gave just as good crops of wheat as ever, while it failed on old. His attention had not been drawn to the effect on corn and potatoes.

Mr. Hutchinson said that in 1840, he took the census of the town of Hartford. Four men reported to him, a crop of over 300 bushels, each, of wheat, raised the year previous. Now, the same farmers did not produce 1-4th as much—they went to New York to mill. The great yield at that time was in a degree owing to competition, but such crops could not be grown now. Hartford that year raised 10 000 bushels of wheat.

Col. Parsons said that 30 years ago, the farmers of Paris raised large quantities of wheat.

Mr. Thayer said that many years ago, he cleared 8 acres of woodland. After the 'burn,' he sowed 6 bushels of rye, one of wheat, and a quantity of oats. He raised 190 bushels of rye, 27 bushels of wheat. Does not recollect the amount of oats. He thought such crops could not be raised now, on any land about here.

Mr. Perham suggested that the reason

why wheat would not grow on old land, might be that the soil had been deprived of some of the elements necessary to develop the kernel.

Mr. Phelps thought that if farmers when telling of their success with plaster, superphosphates, guano, &c., would describe the character of the soil upon which they were used, a more intelligent idea of their value might be obtained. Their soils might not be lacking in any of the elements these fertilizers were intended to supply.

He had used plaster in the hill, on a small patch of land, planted to corn. After the corn was up, he asked all but ten rows. That asked did best. Raised at the rate of 80 bushels per acre. Soil, a light loam.

In travelling in Western Canada, he had learned that wheat growers never used the same seed more than two years. They changed for that raised several miles away, and on a different soil.

He had sold Scotch Fyfe wheat from his mill for seed. Some carried to Norway yielded well—while some raised in Paris, did not produce a good crop. A variety called coffee wheat has done well this year. One man had raised 18 bushels from 1-4 bushels of seed. They sowed in fall, and do not manure heavily, but generally have good crops.

Col. Parsons stated that 15 years ago, he travelled in Ohio, and Michigan. In central Ohio, the soil was deep and clayey. This produced much straw, but the crop of grain was small. In the northern part of the State, where there had been a timber growth, the straw grew less rank, but the yield of grain was large. This soil contained lime, which he thought accounted for the difference in the grain.

Mr. Holt of Norway, said that last year he sowed 5 acres of old ground to wheat—and raised but 60 bushels. This year, he broke up one acre, plowing it deep. Harrowed in 6 cords of manure. Sowed two bushels of wheat, and raised 21 bushels.

Two years ago, he made some experiments with manure. On 1-2 acres of land, he spread nine cords of manure. He then divided the field into three lots. On the first of these he used \$1.50 worth of guano—on second \$1.50 worth of lime and ashes—and the third had no additional dressing. On harvesting the crop, the lime and ashes produced 1-4th more than the guano, and the guano 1-4th more than that which had nothing but manure.

He thought those farmers who lived near a market missed it in sending away their best potatoes. They should save the best for seed. He last year collected 180 of the best potatoes in his bins, which weighed 45 pounds. He then cut ordinary potatoes till he had 180 pieces, weighing 27 pounds, and collected 180 small potatoes, weighing 17 lbs. These he planted, making an equal number of hills from each lot.

The large seed produced 7 bushels, 40 lbs.; the cut, 6 bushels, 11 lbs.; the small, 4 bushels, 9 lbs. He added however, that the second size produced as many merchantable potatoes as the first, while the whole potatoes were a week ahead of the others for the whole season.

Mr. Phelps thought by planting our best potatoes each year, they would improve in quality, while a contrary course would cause them to grow poorer. An experiment he had made, though not carried so far as he wished, tended to substantiate this opinion. He could get more pounds per seedling weight, and more merchantable potatoes by seedling light.

Mr. Phelps remarked having seen Isaiah Wentworth, in Canada, recently, whether he had gone to purchase leached ash, or saw on his grass land. Mr. Phelps had seen visited the Shaker farm, and witnessed the effects. The different breadths thus treated, could be plainly distinguished, and the crop was greatly increased.

Col. Parsons had seen vessels from Long Island, on the Kennebec, loading with leached ash, to be conveyed to New York, for the purpose of top-dressing lands. He thought their effect was more permanent than that of any other fertilizer.

The conference was adjourned to 1860.

Premiums Awarded.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The committee on Miscellaneous Articles beg leave to report,—that they have examined everything from sweet to sour, acid and alkaline, sublime and ridiculous.

Soft soap, entered by Mrs. H. W. Millett of Norway.

Box tallow candles; appeared well; did not test them, as the sun shone too bright; entered by Mrs. H. W. Millett. We award her 25 cents.

Green tomato pickles, well prepared by Mrs. H. W. Millett, 25 cts.

Variety of preserves by the same person. Among these were some preserved potato balls, which, strange as it may seem, tasted as good as any other preserve. Your committee award a gratuity of 50 cents to Mrs. Millett, and commend to the attention of all economical housewives.

Concord grapes, entered by Mr. Marble. The committee are pleased to see this new variety of grape so well ripened in Oxford County. They award to Mr. Marble \$1.

Isabella grapes, entered by A. W. Faunce of Hebron, well ripened, \$1.00.

A jug, labelled maple syrup, but your committee after laboring hard to open it, signally failed, and could not decide on its merits. (Afterwards opened, and all present recommended a premium of 50 cts.)

Soft soap, entered by Mrs. Elliott Smith of Norway. Your committee did not try the article on their persons, as it was entirely unnecessary, but it looked almost good enough to eat. Your committee award a premium of 50 cents to Mrs. Smith, and ask her to give a statement of its manufacture.

The assortment appeared well, and we recommend a diploma.

A pretty picture frame of shell work, surrounding the head of a well known clergyman of this vicinity, entered by Miss Ada Tenney of Norway. 75 cts.

Oil painting, entered by Miss Frances Denison, and executed by her, 13 years of age. It is very creditable for a girl of that age, and your committee would recommend a gratuity of 25 cents, and encourage her to persevere in her labors.

Painting and pen drawing, entered by Henry Crockett, well executed, diploma.

Hair work, entered by Miss Kate S. Hobbs of Norway, 2d premium, 25 cts.

Pressed flowers, entered by Miss Grace Downer, neatly arranged, 15 cts.

1 dozen butcher's knives, entered by Bartine Dunham. These are a very substantial knife. Diploma and 50 cts.

Patent hog's trough. The committee recommended this trough to all the hogs in Oxford County, and a diploma to Miller & Brown of South Waterford.

Picture oil painting. Your committee are hardly able to judge of the real merits of this painting, but would give it a favorable notice and a gratuity of 50 cents to F. E. Skillings, South Paris.

Specimen of Java coffee, so called. Your committee had some doubts whether this was the real old Java, but it looks very hard and coffee like, though your committee believe it must belong to the Bean family. Levi Gorham, Norway, 25 cts.

Wreath hair flowers, Miss Anna Wing, Paris, 1st premium of \$1.00.

Bell peppers, very nice, entered by Mrs. Leahad Bartlett, Norway, 50 cts.

Bell peppers, C. H. Darrell, 50 cts.

Three pictures, entered by Henry Crockett, 75 cts. Your committee would gladly encourage every effort in cultivating the fine arts, but they could not award the highest merit to the specimens. That style is of difficult execution and demands long experience before arriving at excellence.

Broadest seed sower, entered by Frank Furhush, diploma. This commends itself to every farmer.

Current jelly, entered by Mrs. John Tucker, Norway.

Different specimens of maple honey and sugar, entered by Mrs. Jap Ryerson, Paris, 50 cts.

Rox honey, Veranus Dossiter, 50 cts.

Ball straw braid, Mrs. Thomas. Greenwood, 25 cts.

Isabella grapes, entered by T. H. Brown, Paris, 50 cts.

Basket, paper knife and box, entered by Dr. J. W. Nichols, and very ingeniously wrought, 50 cts.

Specimen of foreign marble, Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Norway.

Steel engraving, entered by A. B. Crockett, Norway, diploma.

Picture, entered by Miss S. M. Tucker, very good and worthy the premium of \$1.

Work basket, Miss S. M. Tucker, quite capacious and neat, 25 cts.

Ornamental hair work, entered by Miss C. D. Andrews, Paris, 2d premium, 50 cts.

Cane, entered by Mr. Tribou, curiously carved out of a beech stick, diploma.

Toilet cushion, neatly made, entered by Mrs. E. A. Holmes, Norway, 25 cts.

Isabella grapes, entered by Uriah H. Up-ton, very well ripened, 1st premium, \$1.

Two head bracelets, entered by Mrs. Shattuck, Norway, 25 cts.

Two cases of bricks, entered by A. E. Verrill. Your committee are gratified to see a collection of our native birds so handsomely mounted. The great amount of labor necessary to prepare these, and their great variety, induce your committee to award him \$2.00.

A centre table covered with shell work, by E. F. Stone, South Paris, \$1.00.

A special merit of this table is the fact that our most common sea shells are made to assume a most attractive form when arranged by the hand of taste, thus taking things of no real value, and rendering them subservient to the luxuries and the wants of mankind. The little broad trough shell, the cockle, the limpet, the mussel, the whelk which abound on the sea shore, are here so prettily arranged as to make them worthy to adorn any parlor in the land. Such things should be encouraged as they add so much to our natural resources. In France a large population is supported by their skill in collecting and arranging such objects as may gratify the eye of taste, and there is no reason why the same habits may not be profitably cultivated in our own country.

FRUIT.

Thomas H. Brown, Paris, largest and most interesting varieties of fruit, \$4.00; A. B. Watson, Norway, 2d do, 2.00; David L. Farrar, Hartford, 12 varieties winter fruit, 2.00; Henry C. H. Brown, 7 varieties winter fruit, 2.00; E. W. Clark, Paris, 1st premium, 4 varieties fall fruit, 2.00; Winfield S. Ripley, Paris, 2d premium, 7 varieties fall fruit, 1.00; Oakes Thompson, Hartford, best specimen cranberries, 50 cts; No. 36, Miscellaneous, No. 45, Miscellaneous, book.

A brief statement in relation to the fruit, in this place may be desirable; but a more full description of the varieties and qualities of the fruit entered, must be deferred to a subsequent time.

The number of entries was eleven. The number of towns from which fruit was brought, was four. The number of individuals entering fruit was eight. The number of premiums offered for fruit was ten. The amount of money offered \$14.00.

There was no award on pears or plums separate from the first premium presented for premium; and on the whole, the committee are able to say that the varieties were numerous, the specimens of good size; and the quality excellent in all cases where tested.

The specimen of Plums was Coe's Golden Drop.

There was not an inferior article of fruit in this whole collection. The fall apples, for dessert and cooking, are generally among the standard varieties as recommended by the nurserymen and amateurs. The Nod-head, Hubbardston Nonesuch and Porter are not excelled. The winter fruit was medium in size and contained many of the standard and high flavored varieties, such as the Baldwin, Ladies Sweet, Hunt Russett, Scotch Sweet, Mother and Roxbury Russett.

The 2d premium 'For largest' &c. was awarded to the following varieties of apples, viz: Golden Ball, Porter, Harvey, Porter Sweet, August Sweet, Unknown (a handsome sub-acid apple) Nonesuch (Fall) Blue Pearmain, Gilliflower, Black Oxford, Striped Pippin, Unknown, Spongy Russett, Greening, Red Pearmain, Pampkin Sweet, Winter Sweet, Nonpareil, Spink Sweet, Roxbury Russett, Baldwin, Woodpecker (7) 22 varieties.

There were said to be twenty-three varieties; but it is very probable that the Woodpecker and the Baldwin, are one and the same, reducing the number to 22. This was a very good exhibition of apples, containing many of the standard varieties. The Spongy Russett is but little cultivated or recommended at the present time by amateurs.

The 3d Premium 'for the best specimens of Winter apples of not less than four varieties,' was awarded to the following, viz: Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Spitzenburg, Roxbury Russett, Gilliflower, Unknown (3 very handsome varieties of graded apples.) Blue Pearmain, Hubbardston Nonesuch (by some called winter), Black Oxford and Jersey Pippin.

These were all fine specimens of fruit.

The 4th Premium being 'For 2d best Winter,' was awarded to the following, viz: Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russett, New Jersey Pippin, Gilliflower, Blue Pearmain, York Russett and Spitzenburg, all fine specimens of fruit.

The 5th Premium, 'For the best specimens of Fall apples of not less than 4 varieties,' was awarded to the following, viz: Alexander, Porter, Gravenstein and Unknown, a fair old apple.

The Alexander was the 'Observed of all observers.' It was the 'star' of the whole show on fruit. It is a large, fair, red apple. It is a most interesting and splendid variety, and has a fine sub-acid flavor. The tree on which this specimen grew is very young, but it bore this year over two bushels, and each apple measured more in circumference than the trunk of the tree on which it grew. The pack or more entered at the Show sold for five cents apiece, and there was no end to the demand. They went like hot cakes in a famine.

The 6th premium 'For 2d best Fall,' was awarded to the following varieties, viz: William's Favorite, Gravenstein, Maxim Seedling, Cole's Quince, Doctor Brooks, Sassafras Sweet, Sweet Bough.

The Maxim Seedling is a native of Paris, and is a fine dessert apple.

Several specimens of grapes were entered, among which were some from the garden of Mr. Upton of Norway, which were very excellent. They were the Isabella, and were large and quite ripe.

Entry No. 1, was 5 specimens of native fruit. These specimens were not so large or so fine as to attract particular attention; though they may be very fine fruit. There was nothing on the table specifying whether they were Fall or Winter, or whether the trees were good bearers or growers.

There are a few considerations of great importance to the fruit growers of Oxford County. One is the kinds of fruit that should be recommended for general culture both for dessert and cooking, Summer Fall and Winter. Among all the varieties presented and exhibited, or not exhibited, a very few kinds must be found which are on account of quality, size and bearing properties worthy of universal propagation. These few with such attributes ought to be found and specified. It should be settled what few kinds are best at all seasons, so that the grower may with certainty, apply for and raise the best fruit without experimenting, himself, upon an endless variety.

The Committee, would not attempt to settle this matter, though a beginning should be made. We would recommend a few varieties for the purposes named, which will not disappoint the cultivator, viz:

Summer—Cooking, Red Astrachan. Dessert, Bononi, Supreme, or Sweet Bough.

Fall—Cooking, Porter, Cole's Quince. Dessert, Nodhead, Hubbardston Nonesuch.

Winter—Cooking, Rhode Island Greening. Dessert, Baldwin, Hunt Russett or Mother.

One other consideration, of far more consequence to the people of this County than any other concerning fruit, since so large an amount of labor and capital is employed in dried Apple, is a first rate fall apple or apples for drying. That is, an apple of fair form and good size that has but a small core, will pare smooth, will dry of a white color with the least waste of weight, and cook nicest and best after being sent to market. This is a consideration to which very few have turned their attention, and yet its pecuniary consequences are beyond computation.

This subject is one which we can only allude to—not explain or demonstrate. We wish a premium might be offered for the best variety of apples to dry; and that it be awarded to the individuals who will demonstrate by actual experiment what apple or apples are most profitable and best for this purpose. The experiment should

be conducted by weighing a pound or more of apples, then drying them in a certain manner, then drying them, then weighing them again when dry, and presenting both the fresh and dried apples, with the figures for the inspection and consideration of the Committee. In size of core, for this purpose, there is no apple probably, equal to the Doctor Brooks; yet there may be others that will excel it in other respects. The experiment is worth a trial; and should be continued until the right apple or apples are found.

VEGETABLES AND ROOT CROPS.

J. C. Marble, Paris, crop of potatoes, \$5.00; Amos T. Holt, Norway, garden vegetables, 2.00; John Tucker, Norway, garden vegetables, 1.00; Clarence M. Smith, Norway, garden vegetables, 75 cts; Winfield S. Ripley, Paris, garden vegetables, 75 cts; Samuel Swift, Oxford, marrow squash, 50 cts; James A. Doring, Paris, water melons, 50 cts; William A. Rust, Paris, tomatoes, 50 cts; Benjamin Bird,

MISCELLANEOUS.

The founders of large fortunes are generally themselves too mean to enjoy them.

The line which divides some Christians from the world is truly a mathematical one—without breadth or thickness.

Mohammedans say that one hour of justice is worth seventy years of prayer. One act of charity is worth a century of eloquence.

Mrs. Partington wants to know if it were not an odd and true saying that a man should not marry unless he can support a wife; and, from some examples that we have seen, we are beginning to doubt seriously whether a woman can prudently marry unless she can support a husband.

A waggish candidate coming, in the course of his canvass, to a tailor's shop, said, "What we look for here are measures not men."

Blessed is the woman whose husband has a wooden leg, as she will have but one stocking to knit.

Did the man who ploughed the sea and afterwards planted his feet on his native soil ever harvest the crops?

One of the railroads in New York is said to be the safest in the world, as the superintendent keeps a boy running ahead of the trains to drive off the calves and sheep?

The Boston Post says the Great Eastern is only one of Neptune's long boats. We should like to see Neptune's dog ship then.

The man who was hemmed in by a crowd, has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

Before you commit suicide, take a cool bath. What people term despair is often dirt.

A young Prince of the illustrious House of Monaco was asked why he had married a rich old woman.

"My father," was the young Prince's reply; "let me ask you, what poor man in a hurry to get an enormous bank note cashed troubles himself to look at the date of it?" Punch.

The English system of franking, in use since January 10, 1840, provides that each public department shall pay the postage upon every letter and document that it sends out. Even the Queen's privilege of franking was abolished, by her own consent in 1840.

Many years ago, OLIVER SMITH, an old bachelor who resided in one of the towns in Hampshire county, Mass., left the bulk of his property to be managed by trustees until it should amount to \$400,000, when one-half the income was to be annually given to twenty-one boys who should faithfully perform certain conditions of the will; one-fourth to eighteen girls; one-eighth to fifty-four young women for marriage portions; and the remaining eighth to the same number of indigent and deserving widows. The required sum will be reached in October next, and, accordingly, about \$10,800 will hereafter annually be distributed among the boys—about 515 apiece, making quite a prize for those who are lucky enough to secure it, and as this distribution is to be an annual thing, an army of boys will in time be furnished with a handsome sum to begin life with. The sum of \$4,000 will be distributed among the girls—\$200 apiece; \$2,700 for marriage portions, making \$50 apiece which will pay for many of the necessary "fixings"; and the same sum (\$50 apiece) to the widows. The trustees of the fund are annually elected, like all other town officers, and the principal of the fund is mainly loaned upon real estate in various towns of the county.

The following is a funeral sermon lately preached in Ohio, by a Buckeye clergyman: "I have been importuned and entreated to preach this sermon, but I don't want to do it. I never did like the man; I never knew nothing good of him. He had horses, and he ran them; he had cocks, and he fit them. I have heard he was occasionally good at fires. The barbers will remove the body, and sing the following hymn:—

"With raptures we delight to see
The cuss removed."

BARRELS FOR FRUIT. Everything in contact with fruit should be clean and sweet, and the vessel in which it is placed should be dry and tight. Old flour barrels should not be used, unless well washed and dried, as the particles of flour left in the barrel will mould and impart to the fruit an unpleasant odor and flavor. Old lime barrels it is said, are excellent for this purpose—the lime absorbing the vapor and gases. If this is so, a little fresh slaked lime scattered on the bottom, sides, and top of the barrel would be beneficial.

The Springfield Republican has a poor opinion of tobacco raising. It says: "If there is any dirtier work than raising tobacco, except chewing it, we should like to know it. A gum issued from green tobacco that covers everything that it comes in contact with. We met recently a troop of men fresh from the tobacco field, that, in any other portion of the world would have passed for Hottentots. They looked as if they always burrowed in the ground, and hands and face as well as dress, were the color of woodchucks."

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN SILVER. Hon. Joseph Morton, president of Morgan Co. Agricultural Society a few days since tendered to the agent of the "Cashmere Shawl Goat Company" of Tennessee, for one of the pure blood Cashmere Goats its weight in silver which was refused. The company will not part with the pure bloods at any price. The seven-eighths blood produces the wool which commands eight dollars per pound in the market.

"No man," said Mrs. Partington, "is better able to judge of pork than my poor husband: when he was a living man he knew what good hogs were, for he had been brought up among 'em from his childhood."

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

R. H. EDDY.
Solicitor of Patents!

Late Agent of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, under date of 1857.
76 State St., opposite City St., Boston.
AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continuing to secure Patents in the United States, and also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents executed on liberal terms, and with dispatch. Researches made into American or Foreign works, to determine the validity or utility of Patents or Inventions—and legal advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patents furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded at Washington.

This Agency is not only the largest in New England, but through its inventors have advantages for securing patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions, unobtainable by, if not immeasurably superior to, any which can be offered there elsewhere. The testimonials below given prove that this is MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE PATENT OFFICE than the others, and its SUCCESS IS THE BEST PROOF OF ADVANTAGES AND ABILITY. He would add that he has abundant reason to believe, and can prove that no other office of the kind are charged for professional services so moderate. The immense practice of the subscriber during twenty years past has enabled him to accumulate a vast collection of specifications and official decisions of the Patent Office, and his extensive library of legal and mechanical works and full accounts of Patents granted in the United States and Europe, render him able, beyond question, to offer superior facilities for obtaining patents. All necessary of a journey to Washington to procure a patent, and the usual great delay there, are saved inventors.

"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable and successful practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse."

CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.

"I have no hesitation in saying, inventors that they cannot employ a person more competent and trustworthy, and more capable of doing their applications in a fact to secure them in an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."

EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, on all of which patents have been granted, and that is no small thing. Such a remarkable record of great talent and ability on his part leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to him, to secure their patents, and to save the expense of having the same failed at the Patent Office, and of any reasonable charges."

JOHN TAGGART.
From Sept. 17, 1857, to June 17, 1858, the subscriber, in consequence of his large practice, made Twelve applications, all of which patents have been granted. EVERY ONE OF WHICH was decided in his favor, by the Commissioner of Patents.

R. H. EDDY,
Boston, Jan. 1, 1859.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

IN all leading branches of manufacturing industry, the great practical superiority of Singer's Sewing Machine is a fact established beyond dispute. No tailor, shoemaker, harness-maker, saddler, carriage-maker, or any other tradesman, can afford to do without them.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR.
Is only a fair average of the actual profit from the use of each one of these Machines, and for confirmation of this truth, we refer to any one of the thousands of persons who use them. They are adapted to every sort of work, from coarse, open work, to the finest and most delicate, and are light and heavy leather. They never fail to give entire satisfaction.

To meet the growing demand for a smaller and more elegant machine for private and household purposes, we have just produced and are ready to receive orders for Singer's

NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

Which is the most compact and beautiful Sewing Machine ever constructed. It is ornamented in the highest style of art, and all who see it are delighted with it. It makes the most delicate and work, and is capable of doing a greater variety of work in better style than any other Sewing Machine ever offered for family purposes.

It is not subject to the objection of using too much thread, and making a rattling noise like the Grover & Baker's; and it is so constructed in its operation as to give a fine, close, and even stitch, and is adapted to use the best of the Wheeler & Watson Machine, and is so simple and so perfect in all kinds of family sewing.

Price of Family Machines with iron table complete for \$100. The larger standard machines for \$125 to \$200. Send for L. M. Singer & Co.'s Catalogue, a beautiful and practical paper devoted to Sewing Machines, and containing lists of prices and all other information on the subject. It will be forwarded gratis.

L. M. SINGER & CO.,
425 Broadway, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES IN
Boston Albany Baltimore St. Louis
Providence Cincinnati New Orleans
New Haven Rochester Chicago Mobile
Newark Philadelphia Nashville Paris, France
Glasgow, Scotland.
Local Agents wanted. 24

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

D. M. BEAN, Agent,
Will continue business at the old stand, S. B. Bean & Co.,

AT BROWNFIELD, ME.
Where may be found at all times

A COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

GROCERIES,
CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

HARD WARE, CUTLERY,
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

Hats, Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,

FANCY & DRY GOODS.
All of which will be sold at CASH PRICES, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Connected with the above stock of goods, the

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.

Will continue, under the charge of

MRS. M. A. C. BEAN,
Where may be found

Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers,
Laces, and every article necessary to make a complete Millinery Establishment.

Particular attention paid to making

Fancy & Mourning Bonnets.
BLEACHING AND REPAIRING.

Will be attended to.
Brownfield, April, 1859. 13

BELKAP COUNTY
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
LACONIA, N. H.

RICHARD GOVE, President.
E. A. HIBBARD, Secretary.

Capital, \$200,000.

The First Class includes Farmer's buildings, and their contents.

The Second Class includes Stores, Shops, Dwelling-houses, &c., and their contents, in villages.

W. B. LAPHAM, Agent,
BRYANT'S POND, ME.

W. B. L. is also agent for the York County, Atlantic, Rockingham and Waterville Mutual Insurance Companies.

All communications by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.

Bryant's Pond, July 30, 1859. 27

AMBROTYPE!

THE BEST PLACE
For the People in this vicinity to get a

GOOD PICTURE,
—IS AT—

CROCKETT'S ROOMS,
(Next door to the Post Office.)

NORWAY VILLAGE, MAINE.
HAVING good rooms, good light, good materials, and long experience, he will give you a good picture for a fair price, and will accept of all other kinds of Pictures taken, arrangements responding to their merit.

Norway Village, Dec. 11, 1857. 45

E. H. BROWN,
IRON FOUNDER, MACHINIST

And Pattern Maker,
STEEL FALLS, NORWAY VILLAGE, ME

Manufacturer of
Cooking, Box and Parlor Stoves; Fire Frame and Boilers; Cast Iron and Brass; Bars, Door Rollers and Hangers; Ovens, Ash and Boiler Mouths; Cauldron Kettles; Door Scrapers, Wrenches &c., &c., &c.

All kinds of Castings made to order.
December 11th, 1857. 45

D. F. NOYES,
BOOK SELLER & STATIONER,

AND DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS,

PERFUMERY,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC., ETC.,

NO. 3 NOYES' BLOCK.
Jan. 29, '58. New York, Me

L. HATHAWAY,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of

Boots & Shoes,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, dealer in
Shoe Findings, Sole Leather and Upper Stock of all kinds.

Prices as low as can be had elsewhere. 23
All orders promptly attended to.

Likewise—Agent for Grover & Baker's
SEWING MACHINES.

For Sewing Machines, Tailors and Family use, which are sold to the best advantage in the market.

Norway Village, Dec. 31, 1858. 48

FRANK H. SKILLINGS,
HOUSE,

SIGN,
CARRIAGE,

—AND—
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

SOUTH PARIS, ME.
Graining and Decorative Painting done in the best manner. 71

FAIRBANKS'
CELEBRATED

RAILROAD, HAY, COAL & STORE
SCALES,
OF EVERY VARIETY.

Fairbanks & Brown,
12 34 KILBY ST., BOSTON.

Brushes! Brushes!
D. WHITE,

NO. 9 MARKET SQUARE,
Portland, Me.,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
Brushes of Every Description.

Having made decided improvements in his Brushes, he would offer to dealers better goods for the same money than can be bought of any other manufacturer in New England.

Machines made to order, at short notice.

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.

N. HENRICH—SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
For particulars enclose stamp, and address—
43 A. B. MARTIN, Philadelp., N. H.

Blacksmithing.
THE subscriber would say to his friends and the public generally, that he is still at work at his trade and will do up any job in his line, as well as any blacksmith in the County of Oxford. Shop on the hill, opposite Henry's Foundry.

J. B. STUART
South Paris, April, 1859. 13

MANNING & BROWN,
ommiss on Merchants,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FRUITS, &c.

Agents for the Shaker Mills Flour,
222 & 224 FORT, CORNER UNION STREET,
PORTLAND.

CHAS. F. MANNING. CHAS. D. BROWN
References—J. B. Brown & Son, and Son
born & Carter, Portland; Brackett, Denison &
Co., Boston; W. J. Emmett, New York.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WISH TO
employ an active reliable man in
each section of the State to travel and take orders for

SEGARS AND TOBACCO,
by sample. Will pay a salary of \$600 to \$800
per year, payable monthly. For samples and par-
ticulars apply to, or address, including stamp for
return postage.

CARY & SMITH,
Tobaccoists,
[33] 312 Pearl Street, New York.

Farmers of Fryeburg,
And vicinity, Take Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL
constantly supply with
FLOWS of the latest and most
approved pattern from a manufactory in our own
State, which he will sell cheap for cash or short
credit.

Also BARN DOOR TRUCKS with a recent im-
provement. J. S. POWERS.

DR. J. W. MIGHELS,
FORMERLY of Minot and Portland and recently
of Cincinnati, Ohio, having in some measure
recovered from the effects of the severe injury
he suffered at the latter place, and having be-
come tired of his former location, having consulted with
several of his friends in this village, including
physicians and others, has come to the conclusion
to return to the practice of his profession, so far
as to hold himself in readiness to be consulted in
all chronic and other cases that may be presented
for his consideration and advice, either by the
patients, independently, or in consultation with
their attending physicians. Charges will be in
accordance with the usage of the place. Orders
left with D. F. Noyes, at the Post Office, will
receive prompt attention.

Norway, July 6, 1859. 624

JOHN SWAN,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FRYEBURG, ME.
All Precepts by mail promptly attended to.

Sept. 14, 1859.

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

MANDEVILLE T. LUDDEN administrator
of the estate of SAMUEL MOODY
deceased, of the County of Oxford, deceased, respectfully
represents that the annual estate of said de-
ceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts of one
hundred and thirty dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor
would grant him license to sell, at public or private
sale, and convey all of the real estate of said de-
ceased for the payment of said debts and incident
charges—the real estate of the said deceased not
being in value above thirty dollars.

MANDEVILLE T. LUDDEN.
Oxford, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Bethel,
within and for the County of Oxford, on the
fifteenth day of September, A. D. 1859.

On the foregoing petition, the said petitioner gave notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of his petition with this order thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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

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

THE petitioner and representative of Catherine E. Abbott, guardian of James W. Abbott, K.T. Abbott, Fanny E. Abbott and Lena P. Abbott, all of the County of Oxford, deceased, respectfully represents that the annual estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor would grant him license to sell, at public or private sale, and convey all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incident charges—the real estate of the said deceased not being in value above thirty dollars.

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

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

THE undersigned, guardian of Joseph, Alvin, Benjamin and George W. Brown, all of the County of Oxford, deceased, respectfully represents that the annual estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor would grant him license to sell, at public or private sale, and convey all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incident charges—the real estate of the said deceased not being in value above thirty dollars.

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

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

THE undersigned, guardian of Oliver B. Cuswell and George W. T. Cuswell, minor heirs of Oliver B. Cuswell, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, respectfully represents that the annual estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your honor would grant him license to sell, at public or private sale, and convey all of the real estate of said deceased for the payment of said debts and incident charges—the real estate of the said deceased not being in value above thirty dollars.

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