

of the Senate; Chase of Portland, Holt of Essex, Cutler of Saco, Bridgman of Portland, McKenney of Wiscasset, Weston of Guilford, Seavey of Limington, of the House; Labaree of Spofford, Horton of Ellsworth, Stone of Kennebec, Hilliard of Oldtown, Woodbury of Litchfield, Harlow of Canton, Gibson of Brownfield, of the House.

Railroad Meeting at Fryeburg.
Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the citizens of the Fryeburg town, friendly to the project of building a railroad from Saco to Fryeburg, was held at the Congregational Meeting-house in Fryeburg, on the 15th inst., assembling at half past ten o'clock, A. M.

Meeting was called to order by Captain John L. Eastman, of Fryeburg, on whose motion, Hon. Edward L. Osgood, of Fryeburg, was chosen President, and Mr. John R. French of Biddeford, Secretary.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hand of Fryeburg.

On motion, by nomination from the chair, F. R. Wiggins, Esq., of Saco, Capt. John L. Eastman of Fryeburg, and Mr. Isaac Spring of Brownfield, were chosen a business Committee.

Messrs. G. B. Barrows, James Walker, and Samuel Swan, of Fryeburg, were appointed a committee of arrangements.

Meeting was addressed by A. F. Chisholm, and Louis O. Cowan, Esquires, of Saco.

Capt. Eastman, from the Business Committee, reported the following series of Resolutions:

Whereas, The citizens of the Fryeburg town, viz: Bartlett, Jackson, Albany, Conway and Chatham, in New Hampshire, and Fryeburg, Saco, Lovell, Sweden, Denmark, Brownfield, Hiram and Portland—having convened to consider and advise as to the best mode of procedure to build the Saco River Railroad—and whereas, a Charter with all the franchises necessary to build said Road, has been granted by the Legislature, and that the Corporation have organized under said Charter and are now ready to open their books for the means necessary to build said Road.

Resolved, That the time has arrived when the Saco River Railroad should be built, and when built in operation, will be a paying road.

Resolved, That we the Farmers, Mechanics, and all others, inhabiting this broad and beautiful fertile Valley of the Saco River, having a deep interest in the facilities of Railroad transportation, so that we can not only market the rich productions of our Farms, but can also transport to market the vast forests of Wood and Ship-stimber so plentifully abounding upon our Mountains and in our Valleys—do hereby pledge ourselves that we, one and all, will contribute to the best of our means (not in a manner to embarrass ourselves), to build the Saco River Railroad—and that by this process the Road can be built.

Resolved, That a committee be chosen, to be selected by the chairman, consisting of five persons from each of the before mentioned Fryeburg Towns, whose duty shall be, to urge their fellow townsmen, farmers, landholders, and all others, to the same result in the Saco River Railroad.

Resolved, That a Mass Meeting be held at Cornish Village, on some day to be fixed on, of which due notice should be given, and that all interested in the Saco River Railroad be invited to attend.

The Resolutions were read and accepted. Voted, to consider the Resolutions respectively.

The first Resolution was taken up for consideration, and the meeting was addressed by Louis O. Cowan, and E. R. Wiggins, Esquires, of Saco, in favor of the passage of the Resolution. Mr. Wiggins spoke at considerable length, giving the Meeting many valuable statistics in the expense of building and running several of the Maine Rail-Roads, and by figures urged the feasibility of building the Saco River Railroad.

At half past twelve, meeting adjourned for one hour.

APPROVED RESOLUTIONS.
The resolution under consideration at the hour of adjournment, was again read, and the meeting was addressed by Rev. Samuel Southern of Fryeburg, Col. B. M. Chapman of Biddeford, L. O. Cowan, Esq., of Saco; F. R. Wiggins, Esq., of Saco; Mr. Hastings of Lovell; Capt. Israel Frye of Fryeburg; Rev. Mr. Richmond of Fryeburg; John R. French of Biddeford; Alexander R. Bradley, Esq., of Fryeburg; and A. F. Chisholm, Esq., of Saco.

The series of Resolutions reported by the Business Committee, were read and unanimously adopted.

The President designated, for the Committee ordered by the 2d Resolution, as follows:

FOSTER—David Colcord, Col. Moulton, Mr. Harrison, L. G. Connerney, Oliver Stebbins.

STEWART—Stephen Irish, Thos. Farrington, Osgood, Charles, John, Thell, Moses Abbott.

CHATHAM—A. P. Eastman, Russell Chatham, Saml. Ross, John A. Hild, Elizabeth Weeks.

CONWAY—J. H. Eastman, John McMillan, James Thomas, Simon Street, Jacob Lewis.

BARTLETT—Thomas Hanson, John P. Patten, Silas Patten, George Patten, James Wiggins.

ALBANY—George P. Moore, J. Truitt, Joseph Truitt, John P. Garrison, Abiel L. Emerson.

FRYEBURG—James O. McMillan, Isiah Warren, Henry D. H. Hurdson, Moses Chandler, John Knight, Robert Bradley, James Walker, &c.

LOVELL—David R. Hastings, John Wood, James Hastings, John Merrill, Joseph Tibbels.

SWEDEN—Ezekiel Woodbury, Benj. Webster, John Gidson, Daniel Knight, George Netem.

DENMARK—Love P. Sawyer, George Stearn, Harry Bowker, Wm. Bean, Joseph Hall.

IRISH—Thos. Mayberry, John P. Hubbard, Poley Wadsworth, John Spring, Daniel Pierce.

BROWNFIELD—J. P. Swan, Samuel Stickney, Para Gibson, Samuel Dean, James Criley.

Voted, unanimously, that the gentlemen named, constitute the several Committees.

Voted, that the Secretary request the publication of these Resolutions in the papers of York and Oxford Counties, and in the Argus, Advertiser, and State of Maine, at Portland, and send a copy of the same to the several town committees.

Voted to adjourn sine die.

EDWARD L. OSGOOD, President.

JOHN R. FRENCH, Secretary.

Mrs. Paulina Davis, of the Providence Union (a woman's rights paper) has been assigned a desk in the reporter's gallery of the U. S. Senate.

The Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, Me. MARCH 3. 1854.

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THOMAS H. BROWN, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED

Duty of Democrats. Stand by the President and his Pledges.

About one year has expired since General Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President of the United States. No man ever attained such an elevation easier, or possessed the power to calm the elements of discord in a nation, to a higher degree than President Pierce. As he was borne into power on the shoulders of a great and patriotic people, they had love and have now, the greatest respect to believe and hope that he would preserve the country in a state of tranquility and fulfill the pledges he had made to his supporters.

There was, at the time of his election, and is now, only one question which was or is likely to disturb the public repose. That question is the subject of slavery. On this question we have no doubt President Pierce will do his duty, and fulfill the expectations of his friends and the country. On this question the people will hold the Administration to a rigid account, and they will insist that the duties of the Baltimore platform, each and all, shall be faithfully observed. And they will further insist that his own pledges to the democratic party shall be scrupulously regarded. This, all democrats have a right to demand, and if they are not complied with, on the skirts of the violators of their trust the consequences.

What are the pledges of the Democratic party on this question, made in Conventions to the people and the country? They are all embodied in the following resolution of the Baltimore platform:

"Resolved, That the democratic party will resist all attempts at renegeing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made."

Can anything be stronger or plainer than this? By this every democrat pledged himself to resist all attempts at renegeing the agitation of slavery in or out of Congress. Judged by this single rule, where is there a democrat in the United States? It would be a curious thing to find, for those who have tried hardest to find agitation have violated this rule first and most. Either this resolution could not be observed or those who resorted to its passage were hypocrites. For our part we believe its observance impossible, but at the same time we insist that any democrat who adheres to that platform, and all those who assisted in the election of General Pierce are solemnly bound to maintain the principle of non-agitation.

Has this been done? Look at the proposition of Judge Douglas to repeal the Missouri compromise—a compact between the North and the South in 1820. Who commends this agitation? Who is responsible for it? Is it not men who call themselves democrats? Who is it that opens this sea of discord which cannot in all probability be quieted till all compromises are swept from existence? Can it be democrats who commended this agitation? Most certainly, and in view of this resolution of the Baltimore Convention, it is strange and extraordinary.

What is worst of all about this proposition is the want of any plea of necessity, justice, or expediency for its adoption. No desire on the part of the people North or South, East or West has been expressed in favor of such a measure. There is therefore no good reason why such a proposition should be presented or entertained. But there are strong and powerful reasons why such a proposition should not be presented. 1st, Because it violates the pledged faith of the nation—a solemn compact. 2d, Because it violates the fundamental principles of the Union of the Democratic party at Baltimore, 2d, Because the South has called for no such measure; and in the estimation of many of her statesmen might not accept it even as a bargain. 3d, Because it is the reverse of all the propositions on the question of Slavery which have been presented in this government, viz: a proposition to negotiate far slavery instead of freedom.

But what is the democratic party to expect from President Pierce on this question? Of course every democrat expects not only that he will maintain the democratic platform but also he will fulfill his own solemn pledges on this subject. What are these pledges? In reference to this question, the President makes the following remark in his inaugural:

"I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our prosperity."

Again he says in his late message:

"But notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, the acquiescence of distinguished citizens, whose decisions the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured."

Here then are the solemn pledges of the democratic platform and President Pierce. The people rely on these pledges. They desire no agitation on the slavery question. They want no fanatical excitement. They repudiate all efforts of ambitious men and factions to promote sectional strife. They repose the utmost confidence in the President's pledge that on this question the country is to

receive of "SHOCK NO SHOCK DURING MY OFFICIAL TERM, IF I HAVE POWER TO AVERT IT."

But there are men—we should hope not fanatical men or sectional and ambitious men—but misguided men who have commenced a slavery agitation. There are men at Washington pretending to be democrats—and there are men in this State who have done it. It is reported that the Administration even is in favor of this agitation. This last fact we cannot—not will not believe. We cannot believe this administration will lend itself to a scheme which, had the fact been known before the election of '52, it could never have had existence. We do not believe this administration will thus desert the people.

The men and presses in this State who are now supporting and giving their countenance to this renegeing of the slavery agitation—to Douglas' extraordinary bill—have heretofore pretended to be democrats. They have pretended to "rejoice" in the Baltimore platform. Here is their language at the late State Convention:

"Resolved, That we sincerely rejoice in the late Congressional adjustment of the slavery controversy, which so recently disturbed the harmony of the country and divided the democratic party, and regard all past differences growing out of that agitation as mortally agreed upon by the delegates to the late Baltimore Convention, and proclaimed in the resolution of that body, which affirm the compromise measure as a final settlement of that unpardonable and distracting controversy, and discontinue any and all future attempts to revive it."

For myself we never had any great enthusiasm in this "finality" business, because we supposed that the very man who shouted "finality" loudest, would be the first to get up on "unpardonable" and "distracting" controversy" on this subject. But still we "rejoiced" with the President that such would be the case. But how is it now? Where are many of the Presses who rejoiced at the "finality" of the slavery agitation? Some whisper, where are they? Are they silent? No. Are they shouting loud and stop his agitation? No. Are they commending those who have introduced this new agitation—violated the Baltimore platform, and placed themselves in opposition to the President's solemn pledges? No. Instead of this, such journals as the Bangor Democrat, Democratic Advocate and Lincoln Democrat, are all engaged in upstaging a reconciliation which they so recently repudiated. What panic faith! What regard for their former protestations! Who now can trust them?

These Journals have, by their advocacy of this new agitation, violated the Baltimore platform and the principles of the party as illustrated by the Inaugural and Message of President Pierce, but they have also by this course rendered themselves opponents to the democratic party. If they are receiving the patronage of the general government, now, after having "renewed" and "repealed" this renewal of the slavery agitation, against their most solemn assertions, the Administration, if true to itself, should teach these journals that such a departure from duty would be regarded with the greatest displeasure.

These Journals, and those who sustain them have now become the abolition agitators, and are, in consequence, abolitionists. They go for the abolition of the Missouri compromise for the abolition of a solemn compact between the North and the South, entered into thirty-four years ago—and consequently they go for the abolition of one of the prominent requisites of the democratic party which required every democrat to "for" agitation, both "in and out of Congress." They have changed places with the old abolitionists, and have now become slavery and abolition agitators. It is to be hoped that these journals will cease their abolition agitation—their "fanatical" excitement and resume their position in the Democratic party, for as the people view them now, they are the most ultra abolitionists ever found in the State.

We would say to all democrats who assisted in the election of Franklin Pierce to the Presidency—to all who regard the binding force of the democratic platform—whether they be Morrill men, or Chandler men, or Pillsbury men—stated by the President—"in respect upon his fidelity to his pledges"—in respect upon the integrity of the principles of the democratic party—and insist that this abolition agitation shall henceforth cease. Every man who owns the name of Democrat should not be wanting at the present crisis. "No agitation" on this question was the doctrine of the Baltimore platform, and the Inaugural and Message of President Pierce. "No agitation" should be the echo—the only echo of the people.

LEGISLATIVE. In the House on Saturday the following Resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from Maine be instructed, and the Representatives requested, to oppose in every practicable way the passage of the Nebraska bill, so called, so long as it shall contain any provision, repealing, abrogating, rescinding, or in any way invalidating that provision of the act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the above resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives at Washington.

The yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Abbott, Adams, Arnold, H. E. Baker, Babson, Bliss, Boling, Barges, Butler, Carlton, Chadbourne, Curtis, Cushing, Cutler, Day, Dinsley, Dodge, Dobbie, Drummond, Dunell, Eddy, Eskine, A. L. Foster, J. Foster, French, Frost, Fulton, Gilman, Green, Gurnison, Hackett, H. Hall, Hays, Hancock, Hart, Hawkins, Haydon, Hill, Hobbs, Hurdson, Hild, Hopkins, M. Hubbard, Hunt, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Keen, Knowlton, Lane, Leavins, Leighton, D. Libby, N. S. Littlefield, T. Littlefield, Merrill, Moffat, Moody, Morrill, Morton, Nelson, Newman, O'Brien, Paine, Parker, Patton, Patten, Payson, Porter, Piche, Robinson, Rogers, A. Sanborn, Sawyer, Seavey, J. W. Smith, Stone, Swasey, Taft Thompson, Tibbels, Tobin, Tour, Turner, Walker, Waterhouse, Welch, Wells, Weston, Whittemore, Williams, Greenleaf Wing, Witham, E. M. Wood, Woodbury, Winter—66.

NAYS—Foss, W. Hall, Haynes, A. Smith, Spalding, Star—6.

The above resolution passed the Senate on Tuesday, by a vote of 25 to 1—Mr. Hazen of Connecticut voting in the negative.

The Cultivation of Forest Trees.

There are many localities, in Maine, which have been stripped of their forest growth to such a degree that whole farms are left without any adequate supply of wood. This has been caused in some instances by accident; but in more, by the extravagance and destructive use of the axe. The policy, with too many, has been, "cut and clear," regardless of consequences. Such a policy has given the traveler a dreary landscape—the former a woodless hamlet; while the hills and, hill sides have been left tenantless of their busy songsters—nature's musicians and collaborators with man.

Such should not—need not—be the case. Forests can be reared at pleasure. They are reared in old countries and they can be here. Let any farmer who desires to turn his supply of wood or forest growth, into his attention that way, and the thing is done. If he wants fifteen or twenty acres of woodland, where he now has none, or but a small amount, he can collect the seeds or the young plants of the maple—the birch—the beech or any kind of tree; and by planting and transplanting he can make any portion of his farm a forest, to his liking. Where now are only bare hills or poor pasture lands, beautiful forests, in the course of a few years might be seen growing. This would not only beautify the landscape; but it would greatly enhance the value of the farm and multiply the comforts of home.

When the farmer is seen drawing his wood from a great distance—purchasing it from some neighbor who has a surplus—tolling a long winter to supply his yearly stock—directing his family to use it with the greatest prudence and most rigid economy, every judicious man will say, he ought to adopt some measures by which his own premises should yield the required amount. Where land is so abundant and forests so easily procured, there should be no stinting of the supply of wood. Whole families are made happy or miserable—sickly or healthy by the full supply, or by their want of wood. The want of it, or the stinted use of it has already done an incalculable amount of mischief. It has brought into existence tight rooms and tight stoves, both of which are decimating and enervating the great mass of the people. If not discarded before it is too late, the diseases of consumption and scrofula will have made sad havoc among our fellow citizens. By all means let there be no lack of wood and well ventilated rooms, be the cost what it may.

Some may say that a forest cannot be reared because it will require so long a time—a generation would pass before it would be used. Not so. But were it so, it would be no reason why each farm should not be supplied abundantly with wood and timber. And then again, were it so, no man ought to live for himself alone. We should look out for a succeeding generation. The truth is, a piece of land planted with forest trees would in from sixteen to twenty years yield as much profit as it would in any other mode. The wood at that time could be cut; and the amount would be nearly as great as at any subsequent period. This idea may be thought extravagant; but actual experiment has proved its truth; and there are frequent instances where abundant quantities of cut wood every six years.

We hope these hints may strike some of our farmers favorably; and lead them to try the experiment of raising their own wood as they would raise their own corn and potatoes. If they could not realize the benefit of such a measure at once, they could indulge the pleasing prospect that each would be the case in a few years; and that their farms were every year increasing in value. Try it.

Saco River Rail Road.
By the politeness of some person unknown, interested in the success of the Saco River Rail Road, as called, we last week received a slip containing an account of a Meeting held in Fryeburg on the 15th inst. with a request that we publish the same in the Oxford Democrat.

The Saco River valley with its enterprising population, instead of being a "pent of Cities" with none of the facilities for transportation which modern science has devised for the use of man, needs a Rail Road to develop the natural resources of that beautiful region. We are glad to learn that the people have become conscious of the necessity of this enterprise; and have assembled to promote its final accomplishment. Whatever changes in the centers of public or private business, such an internal improvement may bring about, there cannot be a doubt that the general good will be promoted.

The effect of Rail Roads in raising the value of real estate, as well as other property is often astonishing. A case illustrative of this fact, occurred a few days ago, on the line of the At. and St. L. Rail Road on this town. A piece of real estate which could have been bought for \$500, ten years ago, was sold for over \$2000.

Wishing the people of the Saco River valley success in their efforts to promote their individual and the public welfare, we comply with their request; and publish the proceedings of the Fryeburg Meeting.

THE THREE ABOLITION JOURNALS.—The Bangor Democrat, Lincoln Democrat and Democratic Advocate, strongly insist upon the abolition of the Missouri Compromise. They are the strongest Abolitionists the State has ever had. They have made the wonderful discovery that an act approved by John C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Crawford, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Mr. Lowells, Stephen A. Douglas, James K. Polk, Sam. Houston, Thomas H. Benton, William R. King, Louis M. Lane, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and almost every prominent man in the United States was "unconstitutional." What wonderfully astute men we have in Maine.

Capt. Erickson has made another experiment with his ship. It is still in doubt whether the hot air principle will prove successful.

Gen. Armstrong, one of the proprietors of the Washington Union deceased Feb. 23. He was a favorite of all parties for his generous and manly qualities.

A Lewiston and Topham Railroad is the subject of discussion by the Lewiston people.

FORMATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

It is said that the Committee on Division of Counties have reported in favor of forming two new counties—one with Lewiston for a centre—the other with Bath for a centre. Turner and Livermore are taken from Oxford County and added to the former.

That Lewiston and the towns in the vicinity should have a county, may be all right and just. To this the people of Oxford County have no objection. But when it is proposed that the integrity of this county shall be broken up and mutilated, one eighth of her property transferred, and the citizens taxed for New County buildings, it becomes a question of no small interest. Do the people of Oxford County desire or approve of this? Have the people of Turner and Livermore considered the matter; and are they prepared to take this step? It is the duty of representatives and Senators to carry out the wishes of the people on this subject. What that wish is, cannot be doubted. The people of Oxford County are two to one opposed to such a measure. We are happy to learn that the Representative from this district has been active in opposition to the measure. The integrity of Old Oxford should be preserved.

Great mass of the general opposition which the breaking up of the county to this mutilation of the County, there is one which at the present time should not be overlooked. Reference is had to the numerous roads which have been laid out in various places by the County Commissioners to accommodate the people at the railroad stations—the damages of which have not been assessed or paid. It is right that all the towns in the County should assist in defraying these expenses.

Again, the County estimates for a State tax, give Oxford County \$9,500, as her part of said tax. Take one eighth of the taxable property from this County, which is about the amount contained in Turner and Livermore, and the other towns in the County, must be enormously, as well as unjustly taxed. As things now stand it is the duty of the Oxford delegates to stand as a unit in opposition to any mutilation of the County.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS. The Immortal Union are thus complimented by the Saco Union—good Wage adjusters:

"We are bound, notwithstanding the declaration of Mr. Moore of Portland, made in the Senate Chamber, directly after the close of the balloting was declared, in a loud tone of voice, 'that this was the way the Democratic party rewarded traitors,' to be lieve the Senators who so wisely voted for Mr. Crosby, did so, not from feelings of resentment, but from a conviction that it was about time to bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

We have thought all along that some good might come out of the Lincoln Nebraska, and we assure them that whenever they are found, as now, STANDING UPON GOOD WHIG PLATFORMS, prepared by SOUND WHIG DOCTRINES, with the additional support of the Maine Law pillar, the Whigs of the State will be there also, and together we shall form as goodly a fellowship as can be scared up in the Union."

The whigs have good reason to rejoice under this reversion. But there is a fatal drawback. They could not take their constituents with them.

The Norway Advertiser has lately been engaged on "Coalition No. 1;" and "Coalition No. 2." Instead of giving an account of the election of Governor Crosby, last year and this, as "Coalition No. 1—No. 2," by its own aid and those of its friends, it fails to even reach the subject; but fails to prophesy, even and declaiming in quite doleful sounds, in relation to the present Senators of this County. To gratify disappointment that sheet charges them with being whigs or sons of whigs and all such like allegations. Why don't that Journal, if it intends to keep up this ignoble personal warfare—who did it; and how he was elected the second time and who did it? This would account for "Coalition No. 1;" and "No. 2." It had stated that two Senators in this County, of its own choosing, elected Crosby last year which was "Coalition No. 1;" and that now Senators after its own heart had elected Crosby this year, and by that act were the means of electing a Whig U. S. Senator, which was "Coalition No. 2." It would have told the whole story. But this it could not do. It was thought better to attack the present Senators personally.

Well all we would say is that these Senators are honorable men and need no defence from us. Although we believe all personal controversy should at the present time be abandoned, it is a consolation for disappointed men to employ their time, they should, at all events have their choice.

MORE APPOINTMENTS. The free use of the appointing power by Gov. Crosby for the purpose of installing in office those who "harmonize," plainly shows how burdensome the old coalition must have been.

Nominations by the Governor.—William Bennett, Thomaston, Warden of State Prison, reappointed.

Solyman Heath, Waterville, Reporter of Decisions, Supreme Judicial Court, to fill vacancy.

Seth W. Smith, Calais, agent for Passamaquoddy Indians, to fill vacancy.

Gilman L. Bennett, Parsonsfield, Robert H. Gardner, Gardiner, Trustees Insane Hospital, reappointments.

Wm. E. Kimball, Portland, Keeper State Arsenal, to fill the vacancy.

Prescott P. Holden, Bangor, Keeper State Arsenal, to fill vacancy.

Lucius County. Wm. M. Reed, Bath, Sheriff.

Kennebec County. John A. Pettingill, Augusta, Sheriff.

Joseph Burton, Augusta, Register of Probate.

Somerset County. Benj. Adams, New Portland, Register of Probate.

The "wild cats" of Maine are so exceedingly democratic that they have "shot their granny" by electing a whig Governor, and Wm. P. Fessenden, who as U. S. Senator. They had better get cooled down a little.

[Olive Branch.]

Feb. 26. A snow storm accompanied with hail and rain. A thick crust was formed.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

The following is taken from the Richmond Examiner, in relation to the Nebraska bill.

"Let us show no quarter to backwardness or hesitation among our own people upon this question. Let us hang, drive and quarter without Judge or Jury, the Southern traitor that lags now. Let us whatever our true friends at the North, of whatever party or classification, embrace them cordially and treat our enemies as enemies."

These Southern Journals talk in this way, and assert that they have a right to carry their peculiar property and hold it in all the territories. Still the Northern supporters of this bill say there is no danger of Slavery entering the territory if the Missouri Compromise is repealed. So this is a discussion of terrific magnitude at the South—so much so as to require those who oppose it to be *driven and quartered*, while at the North it is of no consequence—"no danger of slavery going forth"—"nothing important involved," &c. Shame on such brazen inconsistency.

HOW THEY EXPECT TO DO IT. The following, from the Richmond Examiner, shows very clearly how Southern men expect to carry the outrageous proposition to violate and repeal that part of the Missouri Compromise which excluded slavery from the territories north of 36 deg. 30 min.

"The policy of the South at this juncture, is plain and unequivocal. The North is split and divided into factions—each bidding for Southern support, and depending upon it for existence. Let Southern men know this, and realize it, let them demand, without noise, but with calm firmness which belongs to a just cause, the observance of their rights, and they cannot fail to secure them. When the drum beats, let every Southern man be at his post."

POLITENESS RECIPROCATED. The following paragraph is found in the Augusta correspondence of the Eastern Freeman:

"Some considerable merit was created in the House, by Mr. Hatch of Walla, asking to be excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Military pensions, for the following reasons:—Mr. H. said he was the only regular democrat in the House, who had been assigned a place at the head of one of the twenty-two committees, and supposed he was there by mistake, and being desirous of offering the speaker an opportunity to correct this blunder, and bestow, as was evidently his intention, the appointment upon some of his political friends he should decline. The speaker remarked that he was not aware of such a mistake, but possibly it might be so, whereupon Mr. Hatch was excused and Mr. Foster of East Marchias appointed in his room."

LAW SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE. By a Catalogue of this Institution for the Academic year, 1853-4, First Term, we learn that the following are the officers of Government and Instruction, viz: James Walker L. D., President of the University, Joel Parker L. L. D., Royal Professor of Law, and Edward G. Loring, A. B., University Lecturer. The number of Students was 158. Senior Class 40—Middle Class 72—Junior Class 16.

The design of the Law School is to afford a complete course of legal education for gentlemen intended for the Bar in any of the United States, except in matters of mere local law and practice; and also a systematic course of studies in Commercial Jurisprudence for those who intend to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile pursuits.

The American Rail Way Guide and Park-Companion has just been received. It is published by Dinsmore & Co., New York and edited by R. S. Fisher. It contains a Map of the United States with the Rail Roads therein together with any amount of Rail Road statistics—their distances, Stations and Agents. It is a most useful little work. Price 12 1/2 cents per copy.

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. The last four numbers of this elegant work has just been received from the enterprising Publishers G. P. Putnam and Company. This work is one of no ordinary character. It contains a world of science and Art as exhibited at the Crystal Palace. It is illustrated by some five hundred beautiful engravings and can be had bound in cloth for \$4.50.

CONGRESS. The Nebraska and Kansas bills engross almost the entire attention of Congress. Both Houses are engaged in their discussion. Six of the nine members from Illinois—Douglas' own State are opposed to it.

We are indebted to Messrs. Douglas, Hamlin and Seward for valuable public documents.

SALE OF A STEAMBOAT. The steamer T. F. Saco, which formerly ran in connection with the railroad between this place and Bath, was sold at Danversville a few days since, for \$11,200. She was sold to a company in Castine, and is to run between Castine and Bangor.

Oxford Normal Institute.
We understand this school continues rapidly to fill up, and we trust it will attain a number of students which will amply remunerate the indefatigable principal for his increased outlay for the present session. And we would take this occasion again to call the attention of the farmers in this County, and especially that of young men desirous to become farmers, to the agricultural department of this school. This department is under the direction of a practical farmer, and there is land in connection with the seminary where students in this science, will have an opportunity of applying what they learn to practice, by actual cultivation, if they desire it. We understand this land is to be divided into small lots, and a lot assigned to each student who wishes it for his own personal cultivation. This affords such an opportunity for young men desirous to the pursuit of that noblest of all occupations, agriculture, as is not to be found elsewhere in this State, if it is in New England. Will not the young men of Oxford County be foremost in availing themselves of the proffered benefit? We also understand there is to be a course of lectures on this science, the first of which is to be on Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst., in the Academy Building, to which the public are invited to attend.

Correspondence of the Democrat.

AGUSTA, Feb. 25th.

Mr. Editor—Both branches of the Legislature are now rapidly progressing with the business before them. There is a fair amount of working talent among the members, and since the vexatious, perplexing questions incidental to the organization have been settled, a truly commendable spirit of industry has characterized both branches. Mr. Speaker Smith is now, and has been for the past week, confined to his room by badly indisposition. He is now slowly recovering, but it is feared it may be some days before he will be able to assume the duties of the chair.

The chair, during his absence, has been filled by Francis G. Butler, the member from Farmington. Mr. Butler, although a new member and but little acquainted with parliamentary rules, discharged the duties in a very satisfactory manner. I ought to say, the House unanimously made choice of Lot M. Morrill, Esq., of Augusta, for Speaker, pro tempore, the first day of the absence of Mr. Smith, but being absent that day, the honor was conferred upon another.

The Nebraska question is exciting a good deal of interest in this section of the State. All parties join in condemning it. The Age comes out boldly and manfully against it. The Argus, though at first inadvertently favored the bill) now gives it the cold shoulder. A gentleman from Lewiston, and, by the way, a strong democrat, a few days since told me the Democratic Advocate totally misrepresented the sentiments of at least nine-tenths of its readers upon this question.

This journal, and others, professing to be democratic, may think the sovereign people were dupes and fools, so much so that they may be led against their solemn convictions of right, upon this question, by a set of dough-faced scribbles and unprincipled demagogues, but they will find themselves woefully mistaken. The little ears here and there found trying to imitate the hollows of agitation at Washington, will find their feeble yelpings powerless, and the sooner they retire to the kennels where they belong, the more for they will have left on their carcasses.

The members of the Legislature, since this subject was introduced, have taken particular pains to consult their constituents upon the question. The result of the vote shows distinctly shows the popular opinion all one way. The democracy are universally opposed to this infamous, flagrant measure that is more dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union than anything which ever preceded it.

The State Central Committee has issued a call for a Mass Temperance Convention, at this place next week. It is well for the friends of the Maine Law to get together, look over the ground, and put themselves in readiness to meet the enemy on his first appearance, should he again take the field, and marshal his forces against the right. Nothing short of a thorough, temperate administration of the governmental affairs of this State will ever satisfy



Holloway's Ointment.

**A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCH
AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING.**

*Copy of a letter from Mr. Thompson, Chemist,
repost, dated August 20th, 1882.*

To Professor Holloway—

Dear Sir—I am enabled to furnish you with
most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable
Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every
person acquainted with the sufferer. About
1872, I was afflicted with a severe case of
Sciatica, which rendered me almost
incapable of any kind of exertion, and
I was obliged to use a crutch for
ten years. I had tried every
remedy known to man, but
without success. I was
at last induced to try
your Ointment and Pills,
and after using them
for a few days, I
found a marked
improvement in
my condition, and
after using them
for a few weeks,
I was enabled to
do without my
crutch, and I am
now perfectly
restored to my
former state of
health. I am
grateful to you
for the cure, and
I am sure that
your Ointment
and Pills will
be found to be
a most valuable
remedy for all
cases of Sciatica,
Rheumatism,
Gout, and all
other painful
affections of the
joints and muscles.

to this town, was thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries. At the time, and was afterwards inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew weak and at length a malignant running sore broke out on his hip, which he was unable to cure, so that he could move without crutches for nearly years; recently he began to use your ointment and pills, which have now healed the sore, and he is disposed to give you credit for the cure of his crutches, so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and without crutches and cure.

CHAS. HENSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DEADENED SKIN DISEASE, WHERE ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mr. David D. Prosser, of New Gainsboro', dated March 2nd, 1852.

To Professor Hektoen,

Sir, I have the honor to inform you that my children, afflicted with deadened eruptions over the body limbs, I obtained the advice of several men Surgeons and Physicians, but they all pronounced them cured beyond hopeless. At length I tried Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration effect was miraculous, and by procuring the

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe, had I in her adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to testify the truth of to any inquirer. (Signed) J. HIRD, Drap-

**CERTAIN REMEDY FOR SCORBUTIC
MORS—AND AN ASTONISHING CU**

OF A CORRUPT
OF AGE OF A BAD LEG.
*Copy of a letter from Messrs. Walker & Co.,
Bath.*
To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir—Among the numerous cures effected
the use of your valuable medicines in this neigh-
bourhood, we can mention that of an old lady living

the victim of a recent, about 1930, attack on her leg by a fly. She had been in the hospital for some 10 years, and latterly they increased to such alarming extent as to defy all the usual means her health giving way rapidly under the sufferings she endured. In this distressing condition she resorted to your ointment and pills, and by the assistance of your friends was enabled to persevere in its use, until she received a perfect cure. We have ourselves been greatly astonished at the result upon an old person, the being above 70 years of age. We shall be happy to satisfy any inquiry as to the authenticity of this truly wonderful cure either personally or by letter.

perfectly cured of an old scrofulous infection of the face, after all other means had failed. He writes that it is entirely by the use of your Ointment speaks loudly in its praise.

We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully
(Signed) WALKER & CO
April 6th, 1883.

11.	The Pills should be used regularly with Oil			
12.	in most of the following cases:			
13.	Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism	
14.	Bad Glands	Cancers	Scalds	
15.	Burns	Contracted	Sore Nipples	
16.	Bunions	Stiff Joints	Sore-throats	
17.	Bite of Mos-	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases	
18.	quitoes and	Fistulas	Scorvy	
19.	Sand-Flies	Gout	Sore-heads	
20.	Coco-Boy	Glandular Swell-	Tumours	
21.	Chico-foot	ings	Ulcers	
22.	Chillblains	Lambs	Wounds	
23.	Chapped hands	Piles	Yaws	

Wholesale by the Principal Drug Houses in
Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands,
New York; and by Joelton Durgin & Co., Portland.
There is a very considerable saving in taking
larger sizes.
S. B.—Directions for the guidance of Pat-
ents are affixed to each Pot or Box. (J)

STAGE HOUSE
PARIS HILL.

 **T**HE subscriber, formerly of the UNION HOUSE, would inform his friends and the public that he has taken the Stage House, Paris Hill, recently occupied by Charles G. D. where he will be happy to receive and entertain his friends.

Recent and important improvements have been made in the House, and others are contemplated. The best of help will be employed in the House and Stable, and all that experience the most diligent and zealous attention can give will be cheerfully contributed to render the stay of the traveler at his house, both comfortable and agreeable.

A Carriage for the accommodation

with the several trains of the A. & St. L.
Road.
Paris, Nov. 5, 1855.

ATLANTIC HOUSE
SOUTH PARIS.
A New Tavern, and an Old Landlady.

THE subscriber hereby gives

as well as to the traveling community generally, that he has resumed his business in South Paris, and taken the name of the old Tavern Stand, known as the LANTIC HOUSE, which he has newly furnished; where, in consequence of his long experience and close application to his business, he hopes to merit a call from his old friends and a fair share of the traveling patronage.

There is also, connected with the House, a convenient HALL for the convenience of the Cottillon, and other parties. Preparations and suppers furnished at short notice for the accommodation of such parties.

Mr. B. will also keep constantly at his Station a number of good livery Horses to supply all demands in that line at reasonable rates.

ANTHONY BENNETT
 South Paris, Jan. 2, 1854.

FARRAR'S HOTELS
AT BUCKFIELD VILLAGE.
The Subscriber respectfully informs the Town and Long Public and particularly those who are desirous of a COUNTRY RETREAT, where they can have the purest air and water, and the most delightful view of the Ludlow Scenery, that he has leased the

This House is *Large and Airy*, and well calculated to convene *Small Families*, or *Single Persons*; and the table will be always supplied with *Wholesome Rural Fare*, as well as with the

This house is situated in the Centre of one of the most lively and flourishing villages in all the country, with spacious open front grounds, connected with a good **Livery Stable**, with *Carrriages and Fleet Horses*. It can be reached by Railroad in 2 hours from Portland, and 8

July 12, 1853, 23rd

MEDICINES,
All kinds for sale by **RUST & C**
South Paris, June 11, 1860. 18

19

CATHOLICISM

Is respectfully offered to the citizens of **SOUTH PARIS**, and its vicinity, as a preparation of earnest importance to families, and destined to become identified with the health and happiness of the community.

FEMALES.
This CATHERINE LICON will cure 93 per cent. of all chronic diseases incident to the female system.

Of these are PROLAPSES UTERI, or falling of the Womb; FLEUR-AUBRE, or White; CHRONIC INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION of the UTERUS; INCIDENT HÆMORRHAGE, or Flood; PAINFUL, SUPPRESSED, and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION, &c., with all their accompanying evil. (Cane's, *expt.*) no matter how severe or of how long standing.

MANY PROMINENT PHYSICIANS in the city of New York and other places, finding themselves without a remedy in moderate cases of the above conditions, and having due regard for

The influence of this composition upon the female constitution is of the most friendly kind; the most delicate and feeble female need have no fears in its use for any length of time, for it contains

mercury, nor any article which can prove in any way injurious, being made entirely of vegetable extracts, and prepared so as to taste like pleasant cordial.

THE MODE OF OPERATING of this remedy, in the cure of this class of diseases, is through the general economy of the system, with a peculiar determination of the female organs.

ADDITIONAL PROOF of this Cathartic being worthy of the confidence of the afflicted, as a SUCCESSFUL, SAFE, AND CHEAP REMEDY, will be found in the pamphlet, together with

THE INGREDIENTS, as certified by high medical authority, (see pamphlet), are **ALL VEG-ETABLE**, and are not associated with any article unfriendly to the animal economy.

REFERENCES.

Prof. DENBAR, M. D., Baltimore, Md.
J. C. ORRICK, M. D.,
P. B. PECKHAM, M. D., Utica, N. Y.

D. V. FOOTE, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.
M. H. MILLS, M. D., Rochester, N. Y.
L. D. FLEMING, M. D., Cammelburg, N. Y.
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 December 6, 1853. 6m44

HEALTH FOR THE STATES!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF
HEALTH, DISORDERED STOMACH, IN
DIGESTION & DETERMINATION OF BLOOD

THE HEAD

Copy of a letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Lew-
isburg, near Harlick, Monmouthshire.

Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have enjoyed the first opportunity of in-
forming you, that for a very long period I was
afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent
swimmings in the head, attended by loss of ap-
petite, disordered stomach, and generally impaired
health. Every means had failed to give me any
permanent relief, and at length it became so alarm-
ing that I was obliged to leave my usual avoca-

ing that I was really anxious to get in better condition
an attendant at this place, Mr. Hughes, Chemist,
waited personally upon me, and after a short
consultation for the purpose of consulting him as to
what I had better do; he kindly recommended
your Pills. I tried them without delay, and after
taking them for a short time I am happy to bear
testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now
restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume
my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish
this letter as you wish, you may think proper,
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LLOYD

June 6th, 1852.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.
Extract of a letter from Edward Rawley, Esq.,
India Walk, Tulse, of April 8 1852.

To Professor HOLLADAY,

DEAR SIR:—I deem it a duty I owe to you and to the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two

medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a letter from Mr. S. Goode, Chemist, 14, Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR:—I am requested by a lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years his self and family suffered from continual bad health arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the Colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and

the whole family was restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in the complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of measles and scarlatina, having effected positive cures of those diseases with another remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Female Irregularities	Urine
Cachexia	Leucorrhoea	Scorbutic
Winds in the Bowels	Floors of the Kidneys	Gravel

Diminished Complaints	Kind of an	Kind of an
Blotches on the	Fits	Sore Throat
Bowel Complaints	Head	Sore and Gravel
Colic	Indigestion	Secondary Symp-
Constipation of	Inflammation	tomach
the Bowels	Jambling	Tie Doukouroux
Consumption	Liver Com-	Tumors
Debility	Lumbago	Ulcers
Dropsy	Piles	Veneral Affec-
Dropsy	Rheumatism	tions
		Worms of all
		kinds
		Weakness, from

Sold at the Establishment of **Professor HOLLOWAY**, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 37 1/2 cents, 87 cents and \$1.50 each.

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There is a considerable saving by taking the large boxes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box. row31

A. PARSONS, M. D.
DENTIST,
Office No. 19, Free Street.

Portland, August, 16, 1850