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## Agricultural.

"SPEED THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

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

### Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

### Ultimatum of Agricultural Improvement.

What is the ultimate end to be obtained by agricultural improvement? for this is the immediate end sought by all our agricultural associations, legislative aid and our agricultural science and literature. What is to come of all this and your agricultural reports as an ultimate end? This question should be fairly answered at the outset; for, unless an ultimate practical end is to be attained, all these efforts and expenditures are of no account.

The question may be answered in general terms, that it is to elevate farming from a mere employment or occupation, to a business; for there is a material difference between the two, which we propose to point out.

Employment, or occupation, is that in which a man disposes of his labor and skill, at a stipulated price. The mechanic, who works for stipulated wages, is not a business man in the proper sense of that word. If a good workman at his occupation, prudent and economical, he is a thriving man. He gradually acquires a competency, and it may be wealth. But it is plainly on his earnings alone that he does this. In this he is not doing business, properly so called, but simply disposing of his labor and skill at their market value. Business, on the other hand, is not an employment in which a man earns wages simply, but one in which a profit is to be realized or a loss suffered, as it is successful or otherwise.

As farming is now conducted in this State, is it a business or an occupation? Is it an employment that affords a mere remuneration for service rendered, or one that yields a profit? I think few will pretend that as now managed, with few exceptions, it is an occupation of which profit and loss can be predicated. It is rather a calling by means of which the tiller of the soil hopes to obtain a livelihood. And every farmer's wages or remuneration for his work is large or small according to his industry and skill in his occupation, the same as it is with the mechanic and artisan. But how many can tell whether the occupation is anything more than remunerative—whether profitable or not?

There are many considerations which go to show that farmers themselves now have no faith in their occupation as a business, one or two of which I will name.

1. How can it be to hear farmers say they cannot afford to hire help to carry on their farms? Why this, if they have any confidence in their occupation as a business? It is not so with the merchant. He unhesitatingly employs all the help necessary to carry on his business. Why? Because he has confidence in his business—believes it will afford a profit if well and promptly done. In other words, he believes that he employs in his business will not only earn for him their wages, but that he shall reap a profit for that labor. Do farmers in this country, as a body, believe this? If they do, their language and doings are strangely at variance with this belief.

2. Another fact. Suppose a farmer, with diligence, prudence and economy, and by working early and late and eating the bread of carefulness, amasses some property. Suppose he gets together some dollars, what does he do with them? Does he do as the merchant does with his gains—invest it in his business—use it to increase his working capital and enlarge his operations? Far from this is the usual course of farmers in this State. They are content to loan the dollars they may have at six per cent., perhaps to a trader or manufacturer, who by employing it in his business is enabled to pay the interest and realize a good profit on the loan. Why this? Because farmers have no faith in their occupation as a business. If they had it would not be so.

3. Another fact. Merchants, Manufacturers and all business men, properly so called, have money to carry on their business, and sometimes at rates of interest much above six per cent. Why do they do it? Because they believe by so doing, they can pay the interest and make a good profit in addition? How is it with farmers? They are content to borrow money to pay debts contracted by the purchase of their farms or the erection of necessary buildings, which they are compelled to do, and that becomes fixed or dead capital; but they are seldom caught using the money they have of their own, much less borrowing it to use as working capital.

It is not so with farmers in other countries. In England, the farmers make what to us would seem the most lavish use of working capital, as well as land-holders of fixed capital in farming operations. What would our farmers think to see a land-owner putting into his farm, in addition to his post, as fixed capital, from forty to a hundred

dollars per acre; and then to see a man rent that farm at six per cent. on the fixed capital, and use from thirty to sixty dollars per acre working capital to carry it on? Why, the very suggestion of such a thing would make them pronounce the actors quite gone in insanity. And should they see such an operation, the exclamation would go up from nearly every mouth, "They will never see their money again!" And yet this very thing is done every year in the British Islands, and has been done for the last thirty years or more. In this connection we may adopt the language of Lavergne in his very interesting and valuable work on the "Rural Economy of England," in comparing France with that country. "While our farmers are sparing to the last degree, considering that what is raised is gain, in England they try who can put most money into the land." (p. 111.)

Now why is there this difference between our farmers and the business men of this country, and the farmers of England in particular? Simply because they have no faith in their employment as a business. But this provokes another inquiry, and that is—Why have our farmers no faith in their occupation as a business?

This is attributable to two general causes, nearly related to each other. 1. To the imperfect and slovenly mode of cultivating the soil, which generally prevails, that makes production meager and precarious. 2. To the fact that farming has never been carried on with us, except in a few cases, in an systematic, business like manner, so that the operators themselves can tell with any certainty whether it yields a profit or not. Hence the question often asked—Is farming profitable?—has received widely different answers. The reason of this is, there are no data to enable us to decide whether farming, as a whole, is really profitable or not.

The facts of human experience, and the business history not only of this country but of the world, shows most conclusively, that agricultural pursuits are more *securely* remunerative, and more certainly yield a comfortable competency to such as engage in them with skill, energy, perseverance and economy, than trade, commerce, manufacturing, or any of the so-called learned professions. It has been shown on the best of authority, that about three-fourths of those who engage in trade make a disastrous failure of it, that less than one-fourth are ever moderately successful, and only about one in a hundred are eminently successful.

But it is desirable to know, not only that men can keep soil and body together by farming, for this has long been demonstrated; and that it is remunerative—that it will yield fair wages; but that it may afford a profit over and above the expenses and the wages of those employed. How is this to be determined? I answer in the same manner as the merchant and manufacturer determines it in their cases. How is this? Obviously, only by keeping exact accounts and making the proper entries of debt and credit. The trader charges against his business, the cost of goods, transportation, rents, stock hire and other labor, and the various expenses incident to his business. The merchant places against his income the cost of his ships and their outfit, expense for labor, insurance, exchange and interest on capital invested. The manufacturer charges production with necessary investments in buildings, machinery, tools, raw material, labor, repairs, interest, insurance and incidental expenses in carrying on the business. On the other hand is credited what the business yields, and the ledger will show, on taking an account of stock and balancing the books, whether there is a profit or loss in the business.

Now this is just what is wanted in farming operations, to determine whether they yield a profit or involve a loss—whether they afford, as a whole, a fair compensation for labor and skill, or only insignificant wages. In other words, whether farming is now or can be a business involving profit and loss, or a mere calling which sells its labor and skill at its market value.

To attain this end every farmer must keep accounts—charging on the debtor side the cost of land, buildings, implements and tools, oxen, sheep, cows and other animals; the manures added to the soil, the labor, no matter whether their own, their wives, sons, daughters, or "hired help," and all the items which go to make up the cost of what is produced. On the credit side should be placed grains, roots, dairy products, multiplication and increased value of animals recovered at a fair market price; the enhanced value of the farm by deeper plowing, more thorough cultivation, underdraining, addition of fertilizers, reclaiming swamp and waste land or in any other way. In this way, every farmer can determine the cost of butter, cheese, fruits and all his crops, and not otherwise. If he does not know the cost, how can he tell whether he sells at a profit or a loss? How can he determine whether farming is profitable as a whole, or not profitable? Plainly he cannot.

But say the farmers, we cannot go into all this book-keeping for the sake of proving whether farming is profitable or not. We are satisfied to know that we get a living without it. True, it is a somewhat complicated and difficult thing to keep accurately the accounts of a farm, be it small or large, and make every entry when it should be to secure a true and accurate exhibition of the state of its affairs. But is not the end to be attained of sufficient magnitude to warrant all this care and labor necessary for its attainment? We think so. Beside, farming can never be elevated to the dignity of a business, properly so called, till farmers will adopt the systematic course of procedure of business men, and are willing to be at the labor and care of keeping farm accounts.

But more than all this is attained by keeping farm accounts, and what touches every farmer's pocket. By adopting this course, every farmer will be able to determine with absolute certainty and mathematical accuracy, the cost of each and every product of his farm, and what is produced at a loss and what at a profit. This can be determined in no other way, with any sort of accuracy. Knowing this, the farmer will be able to shape his future operations as to secure the profit of the one and avoid the loss of the other. Beside, he will learn with absolute certainty, to what particular branch of agriculture his lands and his talents are best adapted. He will also learn whether his earnings are as much as his services and skill are worth in the market in other occupations.

The farmer who manages in this way, will know whether he is selling his produce at a profit or at a loss, and thereby enabled to form a correct judgment as to the proper course for him to pursue. He will know whether it is best for him to continue in his occupation or abandon it and sell his labor and skill at its market value. And wisdom dictates, that so long as he can sell his products at their cost, he should follow his occupation, because he earns wages, although he makes no profit. But if his products cost more than they will sell for, it is time for him to cast about and ascertain the cause. It may be found that the causes are various. Perhaps he will find the mode of cultivation pursued is not the best for the kind of soil and the locality; the implements used are not the best adapted to his circumstances; that the variety of seeds planted and sown are not the most suitable; that the kind of manures applied are deficient in quality and amount; and it may be he will discover that a radical change of farm policy is requisite; as from grazing to tillage, or from tillage to grazing as a *man or leading object*.

As every section of country has its peculiar natural advantages for different productions, so has every farm. By proving the systematic course belonging to a business as indicated in these remarks, every farmer will be able to demonstrate what branch of farming is best for him to pursue, to receive the best returns for his labor. And as division of labor greatly enhances the profits in other departments of industry, so he may find, that if his means, skill and energy are concentrated on one main purpose, he can more thoroughly understand and more profitably conduct it.

This is not a mere matter of theory. In other departments of industry it has been demonstrated in practice, and is now universally followed by all successful operators. Nor is it without illustration in some few instances, in agricultural operations, raising it from a mere occupation to a business—securing the same beneficial results as in all other departments of production. Who are to-day the most successful farmers of this country—the men who make a profit on farming operations, and are elevating and emulating as well as making profitable, agricultural pursuits? In a very large share of instances, they are persons who were either bred in the counting-room, or some where acquired habits of exactness, accuracy, method—in short, *business habits*, and their success is in a great degree owing to these, as every observing man can see.

This, then, is the end to be attained by our agricultural improvements—to elevate the pursuit to the dignity of a business, involving profit and loss, in addition to mere wages; and such the mode in which this end is to be attained. And it should be impressed on the minds of all farmers, that this systematic mode of procedure is the only way in which progress can be made, or the largest production secured from agricultural operations. It is to this ultimate result, that all our labors and efforts to receive agricultural improvement, look, and in behalf of which the aid and co-operation of the great body of farmers is invoked.

**UNDER-DRAINING IN FRANCE.** The Emperor of the French has recently recommended the appropriation of twenty millions of dollars for the encouragement of under-draining. Think of that, ye farmers whose lands are half valueless for want of draining.

### Singular Instance of Sagacity in a Hen.

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMEN—A case of animal instinct came under my observation, of so singular a nature, that I am inclined to give it publicity.

A few years since I purchased a hen of Mr. Odell, (now a resident of our village,) who informed me that she was one of the first settlers of Wisconsin, having a particular regard for old age, I concluded to keep Mrs. Biddy, and witness the effect of age in her declining years.

Whether there is a natural respect for age among certain animals, I will not attempt to decide, but certain it is, that not a biped upon the farm ever attempted to cross her inclination, or dispute her authority; and if ever there was a fowl whose organ of self-esteem was prominently developed, it was her.

Nothing remarkable occurred, aside from her haughty deportment, until the last year of her life, when she was unable to walk but a few steps without stopping to rest, and if by any mishap she was thrown upon her side, she was unable to regain her feet until some one came to her assistance. Deceitful as she was, however, she laid a litter of eggs, and commenced the process of incubation. Her health failing rapidly, it soon became evident that she could not survive long enough to finish her task.

One morning I observed her leaving her nest and directing her course towards the place where she received her daily food. She proceeded a little distance when she came in company with another hen who was walking leisurely through the yard. Both stopped, and putting their heads together as if in close and confidential conversation, remained so for some minutes. After the conversation was ended, the old hen began to retrace her steps back to her nest, followed by her younger and more vigorous companion, stopping occasionally to renew the conversation. Having arrived at the nest, a long conversation apparently ensued, after which the young hen, carefully placing herself upon the nest, took charge of the eggs as if they had been her own, while the old hen, as if conscious of her inability to proceed with her task, had provided a mother for her expected offspring, and bidding a final adieu to the place where the ties of nature had bound her affection, she left the scene. She never afterwards took any notice of her nest, or exhibited any regard for her eggs.

She appeared conscious of her approaching end, and taking her station near where she received her food, she never left the spot but remained there a few days, and expired.

The stepmother reared the chicks, with all the attention and affection of an own mother. P. P. Marquette, Wis.

### Good Roads.

The importance of good roads, especially in a country like ours, deserves more thought and pains-taking, than is generally conceded to it. Every American that visits Europe is struck with the difference; and though his native land is disparaged in the contrast, he is scarce satisfied with the excuse that it is comparatively in its youth; or, in many of its vast districts, more truly in its infancy. This indeed is true; but it cannot wholly be admitted as an apology. We are too reckless, too negligent, and consequently too unscientific. What we do ought to be well done, all the more if we do but little. The fact is, that in many neighborhoods, the state of the private roads, not to speak of the more public avenues of travel, are a disgrace, a damage, a shame, to the local communities that endure them. It is also true that a little proper attention to the subject could easily correct these evils. Our case, as I apprehend, is to be identified in ignorance! Our citizens and our road-masters have commonly no science on the topic; so they jog along, through mud, holes, stones, running streams and crooked ways, as their fathers did before them; caring little for convenience, for safety, for pleasure, in travel; and nothing for appearance, for ornamentation, for landscape, for scenery, for promoting friendly intercourse and neighborly kindness or visitation. The fact is, that good roads are so desirable, so useful, so valuable, so much the result of enlightened views, that we must associate the higher civilization with good roads, the lower with the bad. Savage neglect roads, climb, jump, thread their way, "Indian file," but never "mend their ways"—more than some of our honest democratic and patriotic citizens, that are not savages.

I am induced to give you a brief paper, two or more of them, in successive numbers, as what may suit the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, as well as the Country Gentleman, on the subject announced. I am no engineer, no expert, no amateur, and therefore cannot talk so learnedly as some others. But I have seen other countries, an admirer of good roads, and may possibly, in the absence of able contributors, do something to induce your readers, Messrs. Editors, effectually to attend to the subject, and mend their ways, without delay.

RUSTICUS.  
[Country Gentleman.]

### Rural and Moral Interests.

The following we extract from the concluding parts of the Address delivered before the Fruit Growers' Society of the State of New York, in Rochester, January 8th, by John S. Thomas, its President:

"But a most important improvement consists in the moral influence which must be exerted by an increase in the attractions of home, which will always result where family comforts are connected with rural culture, and where tasteful planting of every kind is made to add to the interest of a country or suburban residence. How many young men would be rescued from the gambling house and grog shop, if every owner of a dwelling endeavored to increase these home attractions in the place of what is now too often dull or repulsive! How greatly augmented would be the happiness of a community where, in connection with these excellent influences, a disposition were cherished to discard cold and selfish feelings, and to encourage the prevalence of human sympathies."

"How often may the possessor of a fine fruit garden find means to contribute to the happiness of those whose sickness has stripped of physical comforts! How frequently will the acts of such an individual drop the balm of kindness into the corroding irritation of bad nature, and like the atmosphere of spring, breath cheerfulness and sweetness around all within their influence. "May we not hope that our labors, if properly directed, will thus contribute in some degree to the advancement of the substantial happiness of the human race, and that one of the most valuable results of the future progress of this art will be its favorable influence in the cultivation of the sympathies and amenities of life?"

[Rural New Yorker.]

The house of Horace Williams, East Hartford Ct., was struck by lightning on Friday, although it was protected by three rods.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE WIDOW'S BEAU.

BY MISS CAROLINE A. SOUTHER.

Service had commenced in the neat little sanctuary, which the inhabitants of Fairmount had consecrated to the service of God. The minister had reached the pulpit and scripture lesson, and the first line of the opening hymn. The eyes of the people were fixed intently upon him, for he was not only a good, sound and eloquent preacher, but a fine looking one, too, and thus enlivened not only the attention of the true but the false worshippers. The house was very still—the clear, melodious tones of the speaker were the only sounds that thrilled in the balm, golden air, which the midsummer Sabbath morn had breathed into that holy place. The first syllable of the second line was trembling on his lips, when a rustle at the door, and the entrance of two persons, a lady and gentleman, dissolved the charm. In a second every eye turned from the pulpit to broad aisle, and watched with more than ordinary eagerness the progress of the couple. A most searching ordeal were they subjected to, and when fairly and quietly seated in the front pew, immediately in front of the pulpit, that a nudging of elbows there was—aye, and how many whispers too.

In vain the sound, the good, the eloquent, the handsome Mr. B., sought again to steal the attention of his hearers. They had no eyes or thoughts for anybody else but widow C. and widow C.'s young, genteel and dashing looking attendant.

How she had cheated them! Hadn't she said she didn't feel as though she could ever wear anything but mourning? And in spite of these protestations, hadn't she come out all at once, dressed in white, and walked into the church at broad daylight, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman?

Yes, indeed, she had. She would have pleaded guilty to all these charges, grave ones as they were, and to the last two how many witnesses might have been subpoenaed. She was actually dressed in white. A beautiful robe of India mull, tucked to the waist, with an open corsage displaying an elaborately wrought chemise, drapery sleeves, trimmed with the richest, Mechlin lace, under-derives of the same expensive material, a white craps shawl, a white lace hat with orange buds and flowers, white kid gloves and light gaiters—such was the description every lady had on her tongue's end to repeat over as soon as the service was ended. And the gentleman—he was dressed in style. Didn't he wear white pants of the latest pattern, and a white vest, and a coat of "satin finish," and white kids, too; and didn't he support a massive chain, and didn't he gaze often and lovingly on the fair creature beside him?

Ah, yes, he did so, and there was no forerunner to doubt. Widow C. had chastised them. She had won a beau, laid aside her mourning, put on a bridal attire, and was going to be married in church. But who the beau was, or whence he came was more difficult to solve.

Service proceeded. The choir sung and the minister prayed and preached—the people wondered when the ceremony would take place.

But to their utter astonishment they were left to wonder. For when the benediction was pronounced, widow C. and the strange gentleman walked with the rest of the congregation, quietly out of church. When they reached the pavement, he offered her his arm very gracefully, and she placed her hand very confidently on the beautiful soft coat sleeve as they passed on.

What a morning that was in Fairmount! What a world of conjectures, surmises, inquiries and doubts rolled over and over in the brain of not only gossiping ladies, but sober matter-of-fact gentlemen. "The like of such a thing" had never occurred in the annals of the village. There was something new under the sun; a lady had a beau and nobody knew it.

Widow C. didn't your ears burn that day? Ah, he wouldn't they didn't drop off; surely they must have been crisp and crimson.

The Rev. Mr. B. preached to a crowded house that afternoon; no compliments to him thought. Every one was sure the wedding would take place then; but everybody was again sadly disappointed; and if tongues had run at lightning speed before, they travelled then on electric wires. The minister might have preached in Greek that day, and his sermons would have been quite as edifying. But one subject occupied the village mind—the widow's beau.

It actually seemed, too, as though the lady tried to make all the talk she could. After tea, she was in arm with the strange gentleman, she walked the whole length of the village, and away out into the cemetery, and never returned till the moon was high.

"A nice looking dress I guess she had," drawled out grandma W., as she listened to the widow's wanderings.

"I am glad I haven't got to wash it, all drabbed up with dew as it must have been—but I don't s'pose she thought or cared about it, she's so carried away with him. But I'll give her a piece of my mind the first time I have a chance see if I don't."

But the good old dame began to fear she should never have the desired chance. She hurried through her washing on Monday, and hobbled over to the widow's as soon as possible, but the door was locked, and one of the neighbors said that Mrs. C. and the gentleman went off in a carriage, nobody knew where, very early in the morning. "Yes, and never got home till nine o'clock in the evening." Look out, widow! Your character is on the carpet.

If she knew it, apparently she didn't care, for the next day she went a sailing with her

beau, and the next day rambling with him off to the mountain, and on the next forenoon went with him in a carriage to the station house, and there not only wept as she parted from him, but actually embraced and kissed him!!!

"What in broad daylight?" exclaimed grandma W. "Well, if I ever heard or read the like on't."

Little Nell, the old lady's youngest grandchild, wondered to herself if it was any worse in broad daylight than at any other time. Perhaps you will wonder too. We do at least.

There was a large attendance that afternoon at the weekly meeting of the sewing society. Everybody went that could possibly leave home.

And what a chattering there was when the bustle of assembling was over. There was but one topic, but that was all sufficient, all engrossing; the widow's beau—for the gentleman must be her beau—or at least ought to be.

Everybody had something to tell, something to wonder about. But suddenly every tongue was hushed, a universal stroke of numbness seemed to have fallen on the group, as looking up they perceived the lady about whom they were conversing so eagerly, standing in the doorway.

"Good afternoon, ladies," said she in her usual quiet way. "I'm glad to see so large and happy a gathering. It is a beautiful day for our meeting."

And then she proceeded to the table and helped herself to a block of patchwork, inquired for the sewing silk, which having received, she sat down in the only vacant chair, and commenced hemming a very red bird with a yellow wing, on to a very green twig, which latter had already been hemmed on a square piece of white cloth, and the whole when completed was designed to form the twentieth part of a bed spread. She seemed all engrossed with the bird's bill and spoke to no one. Everybody wondered if she had heard what they were saying when she came in; but her placid countenance soon reassured the most fearful, and every one longed to commence a personal attack.

Old grandma W. was the first to venture. She meant to "do up the matter" very delicately, and be in so roundabout a way the lady should not suspect her of curiosity. So she began by praising Mrs. C.'s dress.

"Why its really a beauty. Where did you get it?"

"I bought it," was the quick reply.

"Here?"

"No."

"Where then?"

"In New York, last spring."

"O, you did, did you? But I thought you were never going to wear anything but black again."

Every eye scrutinized the lady's face in search of a blush, but it continued as pale as usual, as she answered:

"I did think and say so once, but I have finally changed my mind."

"You have, ha! What made you?"

"Oh, I had good reason."

Here the hearers and lookers-on, winked and looked very expressively at each other.

"But didn't you spoil your beautiful white dress Sunday night, wearing it away up to the burying ground?"

"I did not wear it."

Here was a damper to the old lady. She had such a long lecture to read on extravagance, and she was determined to do it too, when unfortunately for her eloquent strain, Mrs. C.'s dress had hung up in her wardrobe all the time, and she had worn an old black silk.

After a while the old lady took a fresh start. She would not be so baffled again. She would find out all about that leav before she went home, "that she would." So she began by saying:

"Your company went away this morning, didn't they?"

"They did," was the reply.

"He didn't stay very long, did he?"

"Not so long as I wish he had," was the emphatic answer this time.

And how the ladies looked at each other. It was as good as a confession.

"When did he come?"

"Saturday evening."

"Was you looking for him?"

"I had been expecting him for a fortnight or more."

"Why, do tell if you had then, and you never told on't either. Had he any business in the place?"

"He had."

"What was it?"

This was rather more direct and blunt than the old lady had meant to put it, and she forthwith apologized by saying:

"I didn't mean that—I only thought I—"

"O, I'd as lief you knew as not, he came to see me."

"O, widow C., how did your good name go down then. Be careful what you say next, or you'll have only a remnant of character to go home with, and remnants very cheap."

"He did, he did, and he didn't come for nothing else then. But was you glad to see him?"

"Indeed I was. It was one of the happiest moments of my existence."

"Well, well," said the old lady, hardly knowing how to frame the next question; "well—well, he's a real good looking man, any way."

"I think so too, and he's not only good looking, but he's good hearted; and one of the best men I ever knew."

"You don't say so? But is he rich?"

"Worth a thousand or so," said the lady carefully.

"Why do tell if he is. Why, you will live like a lady, won't you? But what's his name?"

"Henry Macon." "Macon! Macon! Why, wasn't that your name before you were married?"

"It was."

"Then he is a connection is he?"

"He is."

"Du tell, if he is, then. Not a cousin, I hope. I never did think much of marriages between cousins."

"Henry is not my cousin."

"He isn't. Not your cousin? But what connection is he, du tell, now?"

"He is my youngest brother."

If ever there was rapid progress made in sewing and knitting by any circle of ladies, it was by those composing this society, for the next fifteen minutes. Not a word was uttered not an eye raised. Had the latter been done, and the regis and expressive glances which passed between Mrs. C. and the minister, who unobserved, had stood on the threshold, a silent spectator and a curious hearer, perhaps, mind you, we only say perhaps, they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing and profession of the widow's beau.

### Peter Cartwright.

The following anecdote illustrates the peculiarities of Western pioneer life, as well as of a certain "prosiding" elder—"Peter Cartwright." When the State of Illinois was admitted into the Union as a free State, not long after, the question was largely discussed whether the constitution of the State should not be so amended as to permit slavery. Cartwright, who then resided in Tennessee, was a strong opponent of slavery, and determined to remove to Illinois to take part in the settlement of the question. So he was appointed "prosiding elder" over a district about as large as England. He kept his appointments, and after preaching on Sunday, was wont to announce, that, on Monday, he would deliver a "stump speech." He soon became regarded as a politician, and no little anger was excited against him. One day coming to a ferry across the river, where he was not personally known, he heard the ferryman holding forth to a crowd in bitter terms against that "old rascal," professing sundry emphatic epithets to that flattering term—Peter Cartwright—declaring that he would drown him if he ever came that way. After a while Peter engaged the ferryman to put him over. They were alone in the boat, and when they had reached the centre of the stream, in full sight of the shore, the preacher, throwing the bridle of his horse over a post, ordered the ferryman to put down his pole. "What is the matter?" asked the ferryman. "You have just been making free with my name, and threatening to drown me in the river. I want to give you a chance to do it." "You are Peter Cartwright, are you?" asked the ferryman. "My name is Peter Cartwright," replied the preacher. The ferryman nothing loth, laid down his pole, and the contest began. The preacher, proved the better man, and seizing his antagonist by the nose of the neck and the seat of his mother garments, plunged him three times under the water. Then, holding his head out of the water, he said: "Did you ever pray?" "No," was the answer. "Then it is time you should. I will teach you. Do you repeat after me: 'Our Father who art in heaven.' The ferryman refused, and down went his head under water; and there it was held long enough, as Peter thought, to conquer his reluctance.

He raised him up and repeated the demand. "Let me breathe," gasped the ferryman.

"Give me a few minutes to think about it."

"Not a moment," and under went his head again. The enquiry was again put, when the ferryman's head was next raised, "Will you pray now?" "Yes, I'll do anything," and the fellow obediently repeated the Lord's Prayer, after the dictation of Cartwright.

"Now let me up," he added. "No, not yet," replied the inexorable Peter. "I must make me three promises before I let you up. First you must promise to pray every night and morning you live; then you must promise to put every Methodist preacher who comes along, over their liver for nothing, and lastly you must promise to attend every meeting of the Methodists held within four miles of you." The whole transaction took place in view of the ferryman's comrades on the shore, and the intervening river insured "fair play," and the ferryman felt himself in Cartwright's hands. He promised faithfully to do all that was demanded of him. The transit across the river was finished; the preacher went on his way; the ferryman kept his word, and became a shining light in the church. (The Rev. Mr. Milburn.) Earnest men were these old preachers. Their souls were firmly convinced of the truth of what they had to say. Ragged in their exterior, like those among whom they mingled, they yet seem to have exhibited much of the stern decision of character and deep seated piety, that signalized the church in the days of the non-conformists. Their self-denial and heroism are none the less noble, because unchronicled; and, although this type of the pioneer missionary is fast fading away yet the border legends of the West preserve the memory of those who



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## National Republican Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT.

**JOHN C. FREMONT,**  
OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

**WILLIAM L. DAYTON,**  
OF NEW JERSEY.

For Electors.

SIMON PERHAM, of Woodstock.  
NATHAN SMITH, Jr., of Paris.  
ISAAC GROSS, of Thomaston.  
AARON P. EMERSON, of Oxford.

FOR GOVERNOR.

**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
OF HAMDEN.

For Representatives to Congress.

1st District, JOHN M. WOOD.  
2d " CHARLES J. GILMAN.  
3d " FREDERICK H. MOORE.  
4th " STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

For Senators.

E. W. WOODBURY of Sweden,  
ALMON TWITCHELL of Bethel.

For Judge of Probate.

THOMAS H. BROWN of Paris.

For Register of Probate.

DAVID KNAPP, of Randolph.

For Sheriff.

ALBERT D. WHITE, of Buckfield.

For County Commissioner.

JOHN B. MAIRROW, of Dixfield.

For County Treasurer.

JOSEPH BARROWS, of Robeson.

Editorial Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, August 16, 1856.

The two Houses have not yet agreed upon the Kansas Provision in the appropriation bill, and which will in the end decide, remains to be seen. The House, as yet, has shown no symptoms of "giving in," and whether a majority can be kept up to the sticking point, even to the loss of the bill, is a question yet to be tried. The other day, when this matter was up before the House, Mr. Campbell of Ohio took ground against these provisions, as he has all the way along, and when hard pushed by some of his political friends for his course, very emphatically remarked that "he knew that Robinson and his associates would not be tried for treason in Kansas." When pressed to explain how he knew, he replied he could not tell without violating confidence reposed in him by others.

Both parties seemed somewhat indignant—the Republicans that their nominal leader in the House should be made the confidant of Franklin Pierce or any of his tools; and the pro-slavery democracy, that the President had withheld from them what he had communicated to a "black Republican," and thereby put them in a false position before the country. The debate upon this matter was one of the most animated and spicy for the session. "Old G." as he is good naturedly called here, overhauled Campbell, much to the annoyance of the latter, and the amusement of the House. When Mr. Giddings rose a man might as well fall into the hands of a lion—still he is one of the most kind-hearted, courteous men in the House, always keeping himself within strict Parliamentary rules; but when he conscientiously believes a thing to be wrong he is a little the toughest customer in the 34th Congress. We have seen many a Southern man, during this session, quail and cower before his withering sarcasm and keen invective, and so well it is understood, that few men North or South, care to "break a lance" with the Old Warrior of the Western Reserve.

During this debate, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, made a very important admission, to wit: that the office charged against Gov. Robinson and his conduct in Kansas did not constitute treason—thereby indirectly admitting that the pretended Kansas Legislature was a fraud. This is only one step of the general feeling down that has for several weeks been going in the pro-slavery democracy upon the Kansas questions. Shannon has been rescued by the same power that appointed him, the same Senate that a few months since, in spite of the earnest and violent protestations of the Republican members, confirmed him—have turned a somersault, and with a single exception, voted him out, in confirming a successor. And yet Shannon was "good a morgan" the day he was turned out, as he was the day he was confirmed.

The pro-slavery democracy has given up another question which they considered of sufficient importance to be incorporated into their National platform, to wit: that Kansas must have a certain number of inhabitants before she could be admitted as a State. This idea they abandon in the Toombs' Bill. They still make another and more important admission, that many of the Kansas laws are unconstitutional and void. Now, in these things, they have virtually admitted away their whole case, because these are an indirect admission of other wrongs and outrages, which have been charged upon them by the friends of freedom in Kansas. These admissions and concessions are all

flat contradictions, when compared with their past course and positions. In the early part of the session, both the President and his supporters in the House and Senate, took the ground distinctly that Kansas must have 21,000 inhabitants to entitle her to admission as a State, that the Laws of the Border Ruffian Legislature were valid and legal and should be enforced, and that Robinson and his associates, in instituting a State Government, had been guilty of treason. What has caused the slave power to back down? Nothing but omnipotent power of public opinion. Buchanan and his supporters fear and tremble when they see the storm of indignation which is gathering and already spending its wild fury upon the guilty party before the country.—They have probably feared Pierce and his friends to take the back track in hopes of saving themselves from the impending political ruin; but 'tis too late. Their death-bed repentance has no sincerity about it. It comes too late, the race won't work. The people have determined against the pro-slavery democracy, and in November their verdict will be rendered, and judgment made up.

The House yesterday passed the Senate Bill (with some amendments) increasing the pay of Members of Congress. It gives members of both Houses a salary of \$3000, per annum—no part of which is payable until Congress holds a session, and in case of an extra session no additional pay is had, and leaves the mileage as it is. It virtually cuts off all book appropriations, and every day a member is absent (except in case of sickness of himself or family) his per diem pay is to be deducted.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, who had this matter under consideration, and who reported this Bill, went into a careful examination of the comparative saving or loss to the Government of the change and they came to the conclusion that, although the alteration made a considerable increase upon the present rates of compensation, it would cost the Government no more than it does now. The pay of members of Congress was fixed more than a half century ago, and everybody who has any information upon the subject knows that the rates of living and the ordinary expenses of a member, is more now than it was then. Members have been obliged either to leave their families at home, or draw on their own private resources over and above their pay, to settle their bills in Washington. This has been done by members every year, and in the present Congress there is scarcely a man, who has had his family with him during the session, whose pay, at the old rates, will meet his expenses.

The consequence of all this has been, that for years, members have of necessity been obliged to visit their families at home and then a great number living in all the middle sections of the Union, have been obliged frequently to leave and attend to their own business in order as the saying is, to make "one end meet the other."

Almost every man of any business at home, has been obliged to come here at a great pecuniary sacrifice. And this has led to other evils. Members for years past, have resorted to an indirect way of raising their pay. This has been done by voting themselves books, and for a great many years new members in each Congress have each received a library which has cost the government \$1400. In addition to this, several of the past Congresses have ordered books published at the public expense, nominally for distribution—when it is a known fact that some members, at least, have sold them, and put the proceeds into their own pockets. Such cases it is to be hoped have been few. The last Congress, ordered the publication of only three works which has cost the government one million, two hundred thousand dollars. The bill just passed, put an end to all this book business. The price of all books hereafter received by members of Congress, is to be deducted from their pay, and this will put an end to this unjust system of book publishing at the public expense.

We may add that this change will undoubtedly shorten the first session of every Congress, at least two months and consequently save a large amount of expense, which is connected with a session. On the whole we have no doubt it will work out as saving to the government and at the same time afford to members, an adequate compensation for their services. The Bill has no party connection whatever. In the Senate it came from the Judiciary Committee and in the House it was introduced by Col. Orr of South Carolina.

It is now settled by official returns that the Republicans have carried Iowa by over six thousand majority, and have elected both members of Congress—Governor and Legislature. The talented and gallant Frank Blair is elected in St. Louis, in Missouri. He is an out and out Republican. Fillmore is to be thrown overboard in the South, and the result will be a union of his Northern friends upon Fremont.

Glorious news has just reached us from California. A tremendous Fremont and Dayton meeting has been held at San Francisco—ten thousand people present. The people are going with a rush for Fremont—the old rotten ballot stuffing pro-slavery democracy party is dead, and California is undoubtedly sure for Fremont and Freedom.

Now AND THEN. Hon. Rufus Choate has written a letter to the Whigs of Maine, which was read at Waterville, last week, announcing his intention to vote for Buchanan. The position he takes is that, we must accede to the demands of the South.

In his great speech in support of General Taylor, made at Salem, in 1848, he said:

"In this matter of slavery, we have always differed from our friends of the South; and in regard to it we propose simply, TO VOTE THEM DOWN."

"Consistency," in either a Whig or a democrat, in these days, would indeed be a "jewel."

## The Wells' electioneering cannon humbug exploded.

The Wells' orators are preaching about the waste and extravagance of Gov. Morrill's Administration. They are asserting that public places, in the by ways and corners, that under his Administration hundreds of thousands of dollars of the Military property of the State was sold for almost nothing—that the Armories were left nearly empty—that valuable cannon and muskets were sold for old iron—and that they might have been altered at small expense and made fit for service.

To explode this entire humbug, we insert the following extract from General Bachelder's Report, which gives a clear, just and satisfactory account of the whole transaction:

## LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

It has been with great embarrassment that I have been called upon for so many new companies and, in fact, have not been able in some instances, until very recently, to furnish companies that were long since organized, in consequence of the over-draught of our Quota from the United States for 1854, as will appear by the following extract from the communication of Colonel Craig, Captain of the Ordnance department, in which he says: "The Quota assigned to the State of Maine, in conformity with the recent laws of Congress, providing for the apportionment of arms to the States, according to the number of representatives and senators in Congress respectively, amounts to 365 muskets, from which are to be deducted, to correct the apportionment of 1854, 2,921-13 muskets." Thus it will be seen that we were not in a condition to supply the necessary demand, having drawn our entire Quota in Infantry equipments, amounting to 1200 sets, with the exception of a few arms and equipments, as muskets, which are deposited in this office, and had it not been for the authority given by the Resolve of the last legislature, authorizing the disposal of certain military property in the State Armories, it would have been possible to furnish but a very small portion of the new companies organized the past year.

In pursuance of said Resolve, I visited the Armories at Portland and Bangor, to examine and determine the kind of property authorized to be sold or disposed of. I found at the Armories a large quantity of military property entirely unfit for service, such as muskets, many of them in very bad condition, being rusty or broken, particularly those used in the Aroostook expedition, and none except those with flint lock, which the companies were unwilling to receive. Also, a large quantity of old musket shot, and shell, which were entirely useless to the State, being of large calibre, and from long exposure had become very rusty, and were every year becoming less valuable in consequence of the deterioration in weight, being of little or no use, except for old iron. After taking a schedule of the entire property, and determining what I was authorized to dispose of by the resolve, I corresponded with certain parties in New York and New Haven, who, I found by letters on file in this office, had been negotiating with my predecessor; both parties having made proposals for exchange of new for the old property, then contemplated being disposed of. I received an answer from New Haven, declining to fulfill as proposed; the party from New York came here, and in company with myself, visited the Armories in Portland and Bangor. After careful examination, an offer was made for the entire property, which I considered too low, and did not accept. I afterwards visited Massachusetts and New York, and conferred with the Acting Quarter-Master General and Commissary of those States, in regard to their disposal of similar property, which they had recently made. After getting such information as I was able from that source, I came to the conclusion to advertise for proposals, which I did in the newspapers in this State, Massachusetts and New York, giving some three months' notice; the result was the receiving of three proposals, beside the offer already made, each of them, with one exception, being for the same and small portion of the property, leaving such on hand as would, separately, be almost worthless to dispose of. I consequently accepted the proposal of a firm in New York for the disposal of the property to be disposed of, which, although very much less than original cost, I am fully satisfied was as high as could be possibly obtained, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of thirteen thousand two hundred ninety-eight dollars and ninety cents; which has been expended, agreeably to the Resolve, for arms, equipments, and such other military property as, in my judgment, was the most necessary for the use of militia in this State; my account with the vendors has been settled and audited by the Governor and Council.

By this Report the Administration of Gov. Morrill is triumphantly vindicated; and the following facts are placed beyond cavil or contradiction:

1. The United States' Laws and a Resolve of the Crosby Legislature, authorized the sale of this old and useless military property.
2. No commission was charged by J. R. Bachelder, Adjutant General, for making sale of this property.
3. The whole amount received for this property instead of being hundreds of thousands of dollars, was only \$13,298.90.
4. Every cent of this whole sum which was received, was expended for new arms and deposited in the Armories.
5. If there had been any neglect of duty, on the part of the Adjutant General, it would have been the duty of the present Wells' dynasty to ferret it out by its Legislature; and as that dynasty did not lack the disposition, if such were the case, it is certain that there is no reasonable ground of complaint.
6. It is, therefore, proved that whoever undertakes to make Wells' capital out of this transaction, does it by uttering deliberate falsehood.

But let us carry the war into Africa. Let us look at the Wells' dynasty, and the would-be Pillsbury so-called Democratic dynasty. As this kind of Democracy is trumping up falsehoods to sustain its weak and tottering cause, let us

## THEN LOOK ON THIS PICTURE.

The Pillsbury-Crosby Democracy, in 1853, extravagantly wasted and squandered twenty thousand dollars of the people's money. They did it by an unconstitutional attempt to stop the wheels of Government, the Senate refusing to report its vacancies to the House. The House finally submitted the question to the Supreme Court, and the Senate was compelled by that decision to make its Report. The delay occasioned by this refractory and unconstitutional refusal of the so-called Democracy cost the people in direct taxes twenty thousand dollars.

And then, again, there were in 1852 some thirty Gun Houses in the State of Maine, kept for the proper protection of the Military property, in two or more places in each County. Babson, Bradbury, Osgood & Co. got up a Resolve in a so-called Democratic

Legislature, causing the sale of all these Gun Houses, and entrusting the business to the Councilors. These Gun Houses cost the State \$15,000. They were kept for almost nothing. Edward L. Osgood, the so-called Democratic Councilor from this Councilor District, consisting of York and Oxford Counties, was entrusted with the sale of four Gun Houses costing originally at least \$500 apiece, equal to \$2000. He sold this large amount of Military property so prudently, so economically, that the whole amount of sales did not pay his charges for selling, and the State was actually obliged to pay him out of the Treasury over two hundred dollars. So the State would have been \$200 better off to have permitted these Gun Houses to rot on its hands. Has the Morrill dynasty squandered all the money?

Again, this Wells Administration has paid out nearly five hundred dollars to favorites for time and services they never performed, in precisely the same way that men in the service of this County have been paid forty dollars a day for business which any competent man would have been glad to perform for one-eighth of that price.

Without going farther, we find that the so-called Democracy within three years have squandered at least forty thousand dollars of the people's money; and that if the people want any Gun Houses to keep their cannon in, they have none, and are obliged to keep them in barns and out houses.

How stands the account of the Morrill Administration as compared with Crosby and Wells' so-called Democratic Administrations. Admitting all that the most extravagant Wells' Democracy asserts—all that the most unscrupulous demagogues allege, the case will stand as follows:

Pillsbury, Osgood and Wells' Administrations,	\$40,000 00
Morrill's Administration,	13,298 90
Balance in favor of Morrill's Adm.	\$26,701 10

This is the way the case stands. The Morrill Administration has the advantage of these so-called Democracies over twenty-six thousand dollars!

Now if the Wells' orators wish to compare notes farther and see who has squandered the people's money, we say to them "come on." We have no objection. Do your worst. And what is more, we will admit all the lies and falsehoods about Governor Morrill's Administration, and then prove that the so-called Democratic Pillsbury-Crosby, Wells' and Osgood Administrations have squandered ten times the most money both in County and State.

## Hypocrisy and Contradictions of so-called Democracy.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, has involved the federal or so-called Democratic party in a labyrinth of contradictions, hypocrisies and vain subterfuges. One of the most prominent is found by comparing the Democratic platform of this State with the language of James Buchanan, or rather the Cincinnati platform, by which he has been submerged.

The Bangor so-called Democratic platform has the following:

"Resolved, That the recent Legislation of Congress, on the subject of Territorial Government, is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the PEOPLE of a Territory, LIKE THOSE of a STATE, SHALL DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES THEIR OWN DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS."

Buchanan, the head and standard-bearer of so-called Democracy, says:

"The inhabitants of a Territory, as such, have no political rights. They have no power, whatever, over the subject of Slavery, and they could neither interdict nor establish it except when assembled in Convention to form a Constitution." (Berks County Letter.)

Fuller, who now sits astride the Nebraska swindle, in his better days said in relation to this right claimed for the people of a Territory:

"This right is (by this bill) referred not to the people but to the Courts for settlement. In other words, it is the play of Hamlet with the character of Hamlet omitted by special request. This bill has been advocated at the North solely upon the ground that it gives to the people of the Territory a right to legislate for themselves upon the subject of slavery while in a territorial state. I declare myself here to be the friend and advocate of this doctrine, and it is because this bill does not establish this great American principle, and vindicate this doctrine, that I am opposed to it. If we of the North give up the restriction of 1821, give up the Utah and New Mexico bills, canonized as their language, by the plighted faith of the country expressed in their two great presidential conventions, what do we get in exchange? Why, the chance of a law suit, if the question shall be raised."

So here are three absolute contradictions calculated to deceive and wheedle the people.

1. The so-called Democratic platform of Maine declares, "that the people of a Territory has a right to form their own institutions."
2. Buchanan, the old Federalist, says "the inhabitants (the people) of a Territory have no power whatever over the subject of Slavery."
3. The opinion of Fuller that the Bill does not contain this right, and does not "give the people of a Territory the power to legislate for themselves on this subject of slavery; but gives only the chance of a law suit if the question is raised."

This is a fact. All the people have got by the Douglas, Pierce and Buchanan fraud is the chance for a "LAW SUIT." Give us Fremont for a Judge, and the swindlers will get what the Irishman feared—justice.

## Our Ticket.

We place to-day, at the head of our columns, the names of the candidates nominated at St. Paris, on Wednesday. It is a strong ticket and one which will command the united support of the Republicans of old Oxford. We shall speak of them again. Our duty now is to see that they are elected. And to accomplish this we must WORK. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and work with his might. Do this, and we are safe. Old Oxford must be redeemed!

A vote was taken the other day among the hands in a shipyard at Yarmouth, which resulted as follows:

Fremont,	19
Buchanan,	00

## The Wells Dynasty—its Hypocrisy on the Slavery Question.

The present Federal Wells Dynasty was born of Straight-Whig and Wild Cat Democracy coalition. Its head was a Federalist; and its Judgeship was distinguished by having more than half of his decisions set aside; while his Administration is no less distinguished for its assumption of prerogative and its itching for notoriety. His prepotency on the Constitutional Amendments—his fatal thrust at the Judiciary—his proscriptive course in turning out and appointing officers—and his payment of favors; for his services they never performed are characteristic of selfishness, obstinacy, self-will and extravagance.

The friends of this dynasty labored intensely last year to confine the canvass to State issues. "The liquor question," said they, "is the only issue. Slavery and other topics, concerning the General Government, have nothing to do with it. The liquor question is the sole issue. It is this issue alone that takes precedence of all others; and the one on which we contest the election." This is what the Wells men, the Wells papers, the Liberal papers, and the Straight Whig papers all declared last year.

The Republicans, however, declared that this was not the sole issue. They asserted that the policy of the General Government was at stake; and that in reality, among all parties, it was entitled to the highest considerations. They declared that the liquor law was a subordinate issue and could well be postponed. But the liquor law, with the insignificant schemes of politicians to render it odious and unpopular; and with the most outrageous misrepresentations, was thrust before the people so often and so pertinaciously that it became the most prominent issue; and Wells, the one idea candidate, was, with the aid of a base coalition, elected to the office of Governor.

But after his election, was the liquor law made the first and most prominent question? Were the declarations of his friends verified in his Message? Did Gov. Wells make the liquor question the great topic of discussion and give the policy of the General Government a subordinate place? By no means. No. The declaration of his friends were not verified. They were deliberately violated, showing plainly that deception was practiced to blind the eyes of the people.

In that Message the slavery question, or the policy of Pierce upon it, is the prominent topic of discussion, just as the Republicans declared it would be. It talks about intermeddlers with southern affairs, about emancipation of the slave, about the blacks overrunning the free States, about the employment of government vessels to transport them to Africa, utters the old, worn out, thread bare anti-Republican and unchristian slander that free discussion has "retarded" emancipation in the slave States, and finally apologizes for repelling an old complaint. This topic is the first discussed and occupies a column and a half; while the liquor law is a secondary object and occupies about one third of that space.

But at the present question the people are not to be deceived a second time as they were last year. The question at the September election has reference, first of all, to the politics of the General Government. As to State matters, setting the question of U. S. Senator aside, there is no prominent issue. The liquor question is at rest in this election. The Republicans do not propose, at this election, to touch the present law. Mr. Hamlin, their candidate, is in no form or manner identified with this issue. He makes it no issue; and his friends declare that the present law like all laws should have a fair trial. They, nor he, have no wish to inflame the passions of men, as some have heretofore done, for the sake of a snap judgment on this or any other law. We therefore say, "no man is to be deceived about this matter." The great questions to be decided are: Shall Hon. Hannibal Hamlin be Governor of Maine? Shall John C. Fremont be the next President? and shall Liberty and equal rights be perpetuated?

These are the questions; and let the friends of Old Oxford think of them as they may, they will find that if Maine goes for Wells, the whole Nebraska ranks, from Cass to Douglas, from Sikes to Stringfellow, from Shannon to Appleton will echo the triumph of Buchanan Federalism and Kansas subjugation and Slavery. But on the contrary, if Hamlin be elected the friends of Freedom will rejoice; Maine will still be the leading star in the east, and a bow of promise to the friends of Liberty and Union throughout the confederacy.

## Itinerant Office-holders rebuked by Jefferson.

We would commend to the attention of certain office-holders in Maine, whose chief interest seems to be the management of election matters, the following admonition, contained in a circular issued by Jefferson, during his administration, to those holding office under him. Those who claim to be true disciples of Jefferson cannot fail to see how they are at fault, and of course will immediately govern themselves in accordance with his expressed opinion:

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking on various occasions, active parts in election of public functionaries, whether of the General or of the State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, so vitally cherished by our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers, depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free exercise of the elective right."

The right of any officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified elector, is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; but it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioneering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and his duties to it."

Two of the doors to be placed in the Capitol extension, in Washington, have been ordered by the Superintendent, at a cost of \$23,000. The dome is to cost a million. Twelve statues are to cost \$45,000. This is lavish expenditure, perhaps becoming to royalty, but utterly at variance with Republican simplicity, and is a capital illustration of the economy of Pierce's administration, which it takes \$80,000,000 per annum, to support.

## Who is the Traitor?

A meeting was held at the Court House last week by the Wells' Buchanans which was addressed by a man who used to be known as the Hon. Elbridge Gerry. He called Mr. HAMLIN a Traitor. He bawled Traitor. And then he yelled Traitor till he was hoarse. And to wind up he said he would not associate with Mr. Hamlin. These are painful announcements and must distress the Republican party awfully; and we are afraid Mr. HAMLIN can't stand it.

Poor half distracted Gerry, what can he mean by calling men traitors, and especially such a man as Hon. Hannibal Hamlin? This is the Gerry, the 54' 49" min. Gerry that made a blustering speech, then acquiesced in 49". This is the famous Gerry who made a great speech in Congress in favor of Freedom and then voted for Slavery. This is the existent Gerry who encouraged the split for Morrill and then voted for Pillsbury. And yet this Mr. Gerry bawls Traitor; and says he won't associate with Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN!! Well, we know the Wells' Dynasty would not associate with the people only just about election time; but we are astonished that they are getting so pure, so select that they will not associate with the people's friends. But this is one of the feudal lords, who is looking for southern crumbs and is welcome to such noble, amiable and chivalric society as Brooks and Butler, Toombs and Herbert.

Do come again faithful, honest, pure, great, consistent Mr. Gerry and call Mr. HAMLIN, here in his own native town, Traitor! Traitor! It may do you and your humane associates good; but it will do us much more good. Try again.

## Slavery is here Among Us.

The Buchanans and Pierceites say to the people: "What have we to do with Slavery? Why do we meddle with it? How does it concern us? Why don't you let such matters alone?" Such are the sentiments and such the language of Buchanan and Pierce latter day democracy.

But Slavery is here among us. We have to do with it. It meddles with our business; and we ought to meddle with that. Slavery puts this man up and that man down here in the State of Maine and county of Oxford. When the Postmaster of Paris declared he is in favor of making Kansas a Free State and is opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the long arm of Slavery wielded by Pierce is reached here, into Paris and he is removed. The same was done at Buckfield and Lovell; and the same was done all over the state. And those who remained in office could only remain by expressing sentiments favorable to the institution of Slavery.

It is Slavery that says to the Emigrant from the free States as they travel on the Steamboats of Missouri river, "you shall not enter Kansas; but you shall return home." It is Slavery that destroyed the property of New England men in Lawrence; and made that thriving place a desert. It is Slavery that murdered Dow, Brown and twenty others for expressing free state sentiments. It is Slavery that seized Robinson, Brown and Deitzler without warrant and now holds them in prison.

All this and more by thousands; and have we nothing to do with Slavery?

## A Word to our Friends—Organize!

In a little more than two short weeks we shall have to meet the enemy at the polls. The result of that day's contest will decide the political character of our State Government for the next year, and its influence may decide the character of our National Government for the next four years—on the principles which are to be acknowledged as the policy of our country in all future time.

We do not wish to be understood as expressing a doubt of the certainty of the election of Mr. HAMLIN. On the contrary, it is our firm belief, and it is every day strengthened, that he will be triumphantly elected by the people, by such a vote as was never before cast in this State for any man. It cannot be otherwise. Maine will be true to her own interests. We would go a step further and urge upon our friends the necessity of not only securing a majority, but we would have that majority increased by every possible vote which can be obtained. It is in this way we can speak in thunder tones to the thousands in the Western and Middle States, giving them confidence and strength for the contest in November. They look to us for a response to the noble beginning made by the gallant Iowa, and we must give it in a manner worthy of ourselves. To effect this it is necessary to work. Mass Meetings, with fine speeches are well. They have their influence, and it is not confined to those who are present only; but while we are listening the opposition will be engaged in sowing tares. This must be guarded against, and it can only be done by constant and earnest effort. The following suggestions, from the Boston Atlas, are to the point, and we hope all will act in accordance with them.

WHAT THE FRIENDS OF FREMONT SHOULD DO.

1. Form a Club in every village.
2. Canvass the town, or Ward, or District thoroughly, by means of Sub-Committees, classifying the voters, finding out their predilections that the actual strength of the friends of Freedom may be known.
3. To see that every voter is supplied with reading of the right kind.
4. To make the election of John C. Fremont paramount to all other questions.
5. To remember that silent, persevering action is as valuable as public demonstration.
6. Let it be remembered by all who may be called upon to make addresses, that long winded arguments are not what the people want; but short, pithy speeches, instead. There are but few men who can well occupy more than half an hour. Speak to the point, and leave off at the right place!

UNANIMITY OF OPINION. "The SOUTH WILL NOT SUBMIT FOR A MOMENT" to the election of Fremont and Dayton." (Millard Fillmore's Albany Speech.)

"The people of fifteen sovereign States WILL NEVER PASSIVELY SUBMIT, if the strength of the fugitives in the lower House of Congress becomes augmented by Presidential power." [Preston S. Brooks.]

"If John C. Fremont is elected President of these United States, THE SOUTH WILL HAVE SUFFICIENT CAUSE TO REDEEM FROM THIS UNION." [Samuel Wells' Speech at Brunswick.]

## For The Oxford Democrat.

## Reasons why I shall not Vote with the so-called Democratic Party.

1st. The platform adopted at Cincinnati is sectional, a liberal enforcement of all the acts and propositions of Pierce, Douglas, Atchison, Stringfellow, and that perfidious Leconte, which may be read in the report of the Kansas Committee.

2d. Because James Buchanan has once declared that if he had one drop of democratic blood in his veins he would let it out.

3d. Because in accepting the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention, he virtually acknowledges that he has not changed his sentiments at all, but merely put off his mortal and put on the immortal democratic platform; in plain English, denied his personal identity—to save the Southern wing of the Union.

4th. Because I cannot support a man for President who is so strongly recommended to the people by such cowardly ruffians as Brooks the assassin, and the whole slave oligarchy—and only upon sectional grounds.

5th. Because the only acts of Pierce's administration, that will be remembered after he has retired from office, will only disgrace the Nation in the estimation of every honest man throughout the whole civilized world—not excepting the Mosquito Kingdom, and Greytown.

6th. Because the Republican party have nominated a man for the whole people—not a



# The Lignor Law and our September Election.

In the advertisement of April 28, 1856, we gave our views fully and explicitly on the subject of the Lignor law question in this State, and concerning the course to be pursued by the friends of prohibition with reference to the law passed by the last legislature. In that article we said:—

"This new law—the license system—is just going into operation. Any direct movement for its immediate repeal, without submitting the question to the people, would have to be made during the approaching campaign, under some disadvantages. As stated in the article which we have quoted from the Telegraph, the questions involved in the Presidential election will engross the attention of the people, and it is important for many very obvious reasons, that the two issues should be kept as distinct as possible. It will be urged, too, that the new law should have a fair trial. The decided friends of a prohibitory law know very well how it will work, but there are many who must see and feel its effects, before they will be convinced. A movement for an immediate repeal would have to encounter the remains of the interest and prejudice of last year's contest, which could be entirely eradicated only by time, the great regulator of all things. The precise character of the substitute for the present law would also be in doubt, which would afford the friends of the present law a good opportunity to invent all sorts of frightful stories about the enemies which it might embody. But let it be clearly understood that the friends of prohibition will not propose to repeal the present law by the next Legislature, except by a direct reference of the question to the people; that they will first make a suitable prohibitory law, so that the people shall know what they are voting for or against;—that if the friends of prohibition will, in any degree, have more than a fair trial, the advantage will be on their side, and from this course are very decided and apparent."

In the first place, this question would then be separated from any "entangling alliance," with any other issues. It could be decided on its own merits, and such a decision would be of great value as showing clearly and independently the actual state of public sentiment."

This suggestion was not made by us hastily or without reflection. We had considered the matter carefully and looked at it in all its bearings, and we did not speak until we were satisfied, beyond a single doubt, of the correctness of the conclusion to which we had come. Time and free conference with the friends of prohibition in every part of the State have confirmed it, and have satisfied us also that there is now scarcely a dissenting voice among them with reference to the course to be pursued in this important subject."

At the Republican State Convention, held in this city on the eighth of July, after expressing the sentiments of the Convention on the great national issue now agitating the country, the convention unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved, That in the great and patriotic cause in which we are engaged, on the success of which depends, as we believe, the prosperity is not the very existence of our beloved Confederacy, we earnestly invite the affiliation and co-operation of men of all parties, however differing in sentiment on other questions."

The present is a crisis so momentous, that all other issues—State and National—should be suspended, and all prejudices forgotten;—and all good men should unite in a spirit of large liberality and broad patriotism for the preservation of that Liberty which is the life of the Constitution and the Union."

It is well known and generally understood that this resolution had special reference to the Lignor law question with which our State had been agitated for successive years. We coincide most heartily in the spirit and sentiments of the resolution, and so far as we may have any influence, it shall be adhered to—fully, fairly and honestly. The resolution is an invitation to all who agree on this great national issue to unite together, so that the State of Maine may give a verdict in favor of freedom and against slavery;—that we may elect Hannibal Hamlin Governor;—and a Legislature that will give us a worthy successor to Hannibal Hamlin in the U. S. Senate. To accomplish this great and good work, the resolution we have quoted says that "all other issues—State and National—should be suspended."

"Yes," says the Argus and other papers of like character, "they will suspend this issue until the Legislature meets again next winter, and then they will revive the 'intended Lignor Law!'" And this is the great bugbear which they hold up to keep men, who intend to vote for Fremont, from voting with us in the State election."

They know very well that the battle is to be fought in September! They would gladly concede the State to Fremont in November, if he would but speak in a doubtful tone in September! This is the "Dirigé" State—we had—and the result in Maine will be looked for with intense interest all over the country, with reference to its bearing on the Presidential election, and its influence in Pennsylvania and other Free States. And hence the zeal with which they cling to this bugbear of the "intended Lignor Law," or any other bugbear with which they may possibly keep back a single vote from Hamlin—the Republican ticket in September."

Now, we wish to say, once for all, that for ourselves and for all with whom we have influence, the course indicated by the resolution adopted at our State Convention shall be fully and faithfully adhered to. We consider the Lignor law issue as "suspended," and we invite men who are opposed to a Prohibitory Law to co-operate with us, assuring them that it is suspended, and that they can do so without doing anything to restore a law to which they were last year opposed. And we would oppose any action, in the next Legislature, which would violate the assurance and pledge contained in the resolution adopted at our State Convention. We would oppose it as unfair, unjust, and dishonest. We would oppose it, too, as perfectly suicidal to the cause of a "suitable Prohibitory Law!" The people are now looking at the operation of the present law, and as Gen. Cass said in his Nicholson letter, there is a "change going on" which time will make manifest. Let us fight out the great battle in which we are now engaged—let there be no action by the next Legislature which can be construed into a breach of faith, and then, without any man having been called upon to give up or yield any of his convictions on the subject of the Lignor Law, that issue can be entered upon, openly, fairly, and in a manner that shall commend the respect even of its opponents. In closing, we deem it proper to say that

we have conversed with very many of the ardent friends of the Maine Law, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, they unanimously concur in the views which we have expressed in this article.

## Republican Senatorial and County Conventions.

**SENATORIAL CONVENTION.**  
The Convention assembled at Academy Hall, South Paris, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, and was called to order by R. S. Stevens, Esq., Chairman of Committee.

On motion of E. W. Woodbury, Esq., Wm. Wirt Virgin was chosen Chairman. Charles Stone, Esq., of Oxford, and N. S. Lufkin, of Rumford, Secretaries.

Rev. Mr. Johnson made a fervent and appropriate prayer.

Messrs. Atwood of Buckfield, Barrows of Fryeburg, Bradford of Turner, Hobbs of Waterville, and Hubbard of Paris, were appointed a committee to receive and examine the credentials of delegates.

Messrs. Hobbs of Lovell, Marrow of Dixfield, and Clark of Paris, were appointed a committee to receive and count votes for Senator.

E. W. Woodbury received 59 votes, and the nomination was made unanimous.

On ballot for another Senator, same committee reported that ALMON TWITCHELL had 59 votes, and this was afterwards made unanimous.

W. W. VIRGIN, Chairman.  
CHARLES STONE, Secretary.  
N. S. LUFKIN, Secretary.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**  
The County Convention was organized by the choice of Allen Chase, Esq., of Woodstock, as Chairman, and the Secretaries of the Senatorial Convention.

The Convention immediately proceeded to ballot for County Officers.

The following gentlemen had a majority of votes on the respective ballots, and the nominations were made unanimous.

For Judge of Probate, Hon. THOMAS H. BROWN.

For Register, DAVID KNAPP, of Rumford. For Sheriff, ROBERT D. WHITE, of Buckfield.

For County Commissioner, Gen. JOHN B. MARROW, of Dixfield.

The County Treasurer, JOSEPH BARROWS, of Dixfield.

A committee chosen for that purpose, reported the names of the following gentlemen as members of the County Committee, and their report was adopted.

Benjamin Freeman, J. W. Browne, Jas. T. Clark, Geo. B. Barrows, E. G. Harlow.

The committee on Resolutions presented the following list which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, it is agreeable to Republicans on all proper occasions, to declare their sentiments and political course of action, and declare to all men their relation to our nation and common country, therefore

Resolved, That as Republicans of the Senatorial District and of Oxford County, we unanimously ratify the nominations of Fremont and Dayton for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and as the Platform of the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia, is, in its inception, based upon the Constitution, and is broad enough to sustain and perpetuate the Union of these United States, and secure to our citizens the blessings of liberty, we do, with a view to the common good of our country, to the perpetuation of our free institutions, and to that freedom which guarantees equal rights to all men, stand upon that Platform and throw back the assaults that may be made upon our Constitution and our common country, come now, or when, or where they may.

Resolved, That for the present canvass, we lay aside all local issues and questions of State policy, and heartily unite with all lovers of free speech, a free press and free opinion upon any question of State policy, and pledge ourselves to vigorously and religiously carry out the principles embodied in the Resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin for Governor of our State.

Resolved, That in Hannibal Hamlin we recognize a patriot and a statesman whom we delight to honor, called by the unanimous wish of the "Double-Dealers" of Maine to the position of candidate for their Governor. We should in this nomination a triumph of pure principles, sound patriotism, and tried fidelity. We hail this nomination as a guarantee of our success in the coming campaign, believing that the patriotic citizens of this State will respond to his nomination from valley to mountain and over hill and dale with one heart and one voice.

Resolved, That we entirely approve the patriotic and honorable course of our Representative in Congress, (the Hon. John J. Perry,) and hail with pleasure the nomination of Hon. Charles J. Gilman as his successor, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure his triumphant election.

Resolved, That we enjoy upon our candidates for election to the Senate and country offices this day nominated, the necessity of taking the field, and laboring for the cause of freedom, using all honorable means to secure the vote of old Oxford, for our state and county tickets.

Resolved, That we have the utmost confidence in the integrity and political standing of our nominees for the Senate, and for the several county offices, and that we will use all honorable means to secure their well-earned and triumphant election.

Faith, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in The Oxford Democrat, and other papers in this State favorable to our cause.

ALDEN CHASE, Chairman.  
CHARLES STONE, Secretary.  
N. S. LUFKIN, Secretary.

**NEWSPAPERS IN THIS STATE.** We have classified our exchanges in this State, with reference to their politics, and find them to be divided as follows:

Fremont, 29  
Buchanan, 13  
Fillmore, 1  
Independent, 17

Of the Buchanan papers, eight are direct or indirectly owned and controlled by United States office holders.

Summing them all up, we have as showing a preference for the election of Fremont 53, Buchanan 15, Fillmore 2, and all other 15. (State of Maine.)

**ANOTHER ASSAULT.** On Monday as Mr. Granger of New York, and Mr. McMullen of Virginia, were riding in an omnibus to the capital, during a discussion on political matters, the latter made an assault upon Mr. Granger. They were separated by the passengers. Messrs. Simmons, Smith, Pettit, and Fuller of Maine, were appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter, and are to report at the next session.

## Col. Fremont's Senatorial Career.

Dr. Gwin was elected to the United States Senate with Col. Fremont. In drawing lots for the long and short terms—they being the first Senators from the State—Col. Fremont got the short term, and as he did not return to the short session, he was actually in the Senate Chamber only twenty-one working days. In that short period of time he performed an amount of useful work which would have been a fair result for six years of Senatorial service. He introduced 18 important bills, among which were:—

1. A bill to regulate the working of the mines of California.
2. A bill to grant said State public lands for purposes of education.
3. A bill to grant six townships for a University.
4. A bill to grant lands for asylums for the deaf and dumb, for the blind and insane.
5. A bill to provide for the opening of a road across the continent.

In an elaborate speech on his Bill to Regulate the Working of the Mines, Mr. Fremont said:—

"The principles of this bill, as I have already stated them, are to exclude all idea of making a national revenue out of these mines, to prevent the possibility of monopolies by moneyed capitalists, and to give to NATURAL CAPITAL, that is to say, to LABOR and INDUSTRY, a fair chance to work, and the secure enjoyment of what they find."

Interesting from Kansas.

New York, Aug. 18.  
Times' correspondence.—Lawrence, K.T. Aug. 6.—Last Saturday a pro-slavery messenger rode into the fort at Leavenworth, and reported that assistance was needed at once in the border districts near to Nebraska; and in a few hours, according to Gen. Smith's orders, two full companies of dragoons were on the way, directed by the guide. Their purpose is not known, but it is conjectured from the promptness with which Gen. Smith acted, that they are instructed to intercept Gen. Lane's party.

A messenger arrived in town to-night, direct from Lane's camp, who passed through Iowa with them. He says he left them on the 10th ult., 16 miles southwest of Nebraska city, where they had been encamped nearly a week waiting for other parties.

These parties came up on the day he left, and he expected they would commence their march south on the morning of the 24, and they are probably now in the territory. The whole number is about five hundred. They have wagons, farming tools, women and children along with them, and will look about immediately for claims. They are fully armed.

The Kansas War, or the Conquest of Chivalry in Crusades of the Nineteenth Century. A heroic Poem. Mason Brothers, New York, have just received a poem bearing the above title—a copy of which we have received. It depicts, in humorous vein some of the doings of Southern Chivalry in Kansas and other parts of the country. It will be sent, postage prepaid, on the receipt of 25 cents.

A SOUTH SIDE VIEW. We learn from a reliable source that Rev. George G. Boardman, of Barnwell Court House, South Carolina, has been compelled to abandon his pastorate there for refusing an expression of sympathy on the side of Brooks in his outrage on the Massachusetts Senator, Mr. B., we are informed, did not volunteer any expression, but it was elicited from him by direct interrogatory.

[Christian Watchman.]

Omens in Iowa!—

Buchanan County in Iowa has given the Fremont State and Congressional ticket a handsome majority; so have the Counties of Clayton, Clinton, Dallas, FREMONT, JACKSON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, POLK, Scott, TAYLOR, VAN BUREN and WASHINGTON. This looks rather Presidential! (Jeffersonian.)

The Republican Club at North Paris run out a splendid National Flag on Tuesday last. An address was delivered by the Hon. M. H. Dunnell. The South Paris Band was in attendance. About 200 voters were present on the occasion.

Border Ruffianism at Home.

We hear it stated that among the attendants on the Hunker Convention, was one of the Border-Ruffians from Missouri—a man who went to Kansas and assisted in driving away the Free State settlers, and voted for the territorial officers. He now comes to Maine, and boasts of his prowess.

The Republicans at Bryant's Pond have thrown to the breeze a flag measuring 18 by 24 feet, bearing the names of the Republican nominees. Our friends in Woodstock have the finest flag in the County, and are earnest workers.

A correspondent at Bethel says they have now four Fremont flags in that town, and that the cause looks bright.

On Saturday evening, another Republican Club was organized in the north part of Paris, making three in all. We have also four beautiful flags.

A member of the Board of Trade states that the Buchanan force have funds enough to give every doubtful voter \$2.00.

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## Spring and Summer GOODS!!

### LATE STYLES AND FASHIONS.

Just Received,

STONE & MORSE,  
TAILORS & DRAPERS,  
SOUTH PARIS.

An extensive assortment of Goods for Gentlemen's Wear, consisting of

AMERICAN, FRENCH, AND German Broadcloths,

Ac., of every color and quality.

DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, Sattinets and

FANCY SILK VELVETS. Silk Grandines, Marcellines, Valenciennes, Cassimeres, &c.

All of which will be sold by the yard, or made into Garments in the best and

MOST FASHIONABLE MANNER, And, in all cases,

Warranted to Fit or No Sale. They will also keep on hand an assortment of Ready-made Clothing

AND FURNISHING GOODS. Together with a good assortment of HATS AND CAPS.

Of the latest styles, which will be sold low for cash. The whole comprising a good assortment of what can be found in the County.

STONE & MORSE.

WANTED, at the above establishment, TEN first-class Cooks, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

TREMONT MILLS.

Teas, Coffees, Chocolates, Cocoa, Spices, &c.

Wholesale, and also in small packages.

E. E. DYER & CO.

(Sign of the Chinaman grinding coffee.)

141 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

SUPPLY the best, purest articles, at lowest cash prices. Their Stock consists of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Spices, &c.

They have a large stock of Groceries, such as Sugar, Flour, Butter, Lard, &c., and are prepared to receive orders for the same.

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## FISH AND SALT.

FOR the last thirty years we have given our particular attention to the above articles, and have recently made arrangements whereby the last named article can be delivered direct from the fish store, to a sufficient quantity to take care of our usual stock as follows:—

200,000 LBS. LAYERS COOKED.  
50,000 " MEDIUM DO.  
100,000 " POLLOCK.  
50,000 " HAKE.

1,000 boxes HERRING.  
200 boxes TONGUES & SOUNDS, NAPES & FINS, &c.  
100 Mals. TANNERS OIL, PURE.

20,000 lbs. TURK'S ISLAND SALT.  
20,000 LBS. LIVERPOOL, Do.  
1,000 bags " "

1,000 bags BUTTER, Do.  
DANA & CO.,  
Commercial Street, PORTLAND.  
April, 1856.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. HASKELL & JOHNSON.

Wishing respectfully to invite all who are afflicted with the GOLDEN TOOTH, to Greenough Block, Portland.

Where they are prepared to perform every Dental Operation in a skillful manner.

Gutta Percha.

In addition to all the former modes of inserting Artificial Teeth, they are using Dr. N. S. Haskell's gutta percha base, with great satisfaction. This is the best material yet used, and its use has given the dental increased very rapidly, far beyond our expectations, and every person that brought it would save more, and work in the highest terms of it was a valuable remedy for all those who have any complaint of the mouth.

Teeth inserted on gold without the use of clasp which so generally impairs the remaining natural ones. Every operation entrusted to them shall give entire satisfaction or no compensation will be demanded.

VIRGIN & DUNNELL,  
Counselors & Attorneys at Law,  
NORWAY, ME.

Messrs. V. & D. will give especial attention to litigation cases, and the collection of demands. Mr. V. will attend the regular Terms of the District Court, at Paris, and render assistance to all who may desire, in that Court.

L. T. BOOTHBY,  
Fire & Life Insurance Agent,  
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

Agent for Manufacturers, York County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Custom Work Done to Order.

THE subscribers having bought of Stevens & Shattuck, Tools and machinery, and taken the shop formerly occupied by them, and where their Store is prepared to do all kinds of custom work in a workmanlike manner, hoping by proving faithful, prompt and accommodating, to receive their share of public patronage.

CLARK & WHITEMAN,  
South Paris, May 18, 1856.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

CAREFULLY REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

By the subscriber, at his dwelling-house, PARIS HILL,

Where may be found a good assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, Jewelry, Silver Spoons, &c. d Bonds, &c.,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

SIMON WALTON,  
February 1, 1856.

H. H. MAY,  
Druggist & Pharmacist,

Wholesale and retail dealer in MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Apothecaries' Glassware, Varnishes, Paints, Oils and Stuffs, Pure Bleaching Fluid and Compounds.

STATE AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES, English and American Patent Medicines.

Nos. 13 and 17 Market Square, PORTLAND, ME.

SHOULDERS' Dental Instruments, Mineral Tooth Paste, &c., also Trusses, Supporters and Surgical Braces, constantly on hand.

DID EAT THE APPLE?  
TO BE SURE, SHE DID!

And, ever since, the people have groaned with the Toothache. But

DR. PETER'S  
Toothache Remedy for that most aggravating of all ills—TOOTHACHE.

Dr. P. takes this method of returning his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and as a testimonial to the efficacy of his remedy, he has been in the place. As he designs to make it a permanent location, he would say to the public that he may hereafter be found at his office.

Opposite the Elm House, NORWAY VILLAGE.

From the fifteenth to the last of each month, until further notice, where he will continue to perform all operations pertaining to the Dental profession in a superior manner.

NORWAY, Feb. 27, 1856.

At a Court of Probate held at Auburn, within and for the County of Androscoggin, on the second Tuesday of August A. D. 1856.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Administrator of the estate of WILLIAM R. BROWN, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his final account of administration or said estate for Probate.

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested in the estate of this estate to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Auburn in said county, on the 2nd Tuesday of Sept. next, in said Court, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause



