

justly denounced as a humbug. But, we fear we are transgressing the 9th resolution of the Baltimore series of 1852!" [Augusta Age, May 25, 1854.]

The Oxford Democrat

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JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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Book and Job Printing PROMPTLY AND KEATLY EXECUTED

National Republican Nominations FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. FREMONT, OF CALIFORNIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON, OF NEW JERSEY.

For Electors.

SIMON PIERCE, of Woodstock, N. H.; ISAAC GRASS, of Ticonderoga, N. Y.; JAMES MORTON, of Boston, Mass.; JAMES C. HARRIS, of New York, N. Y.; EDWARD SWAN, of Providence, R. I.; MOSES H. PINE, of Skowhegan, Me.

PARIS HILL REPUBLICAN CLUB.

REGULAR MEETING.

Every Saturday Evening.

Friends of the cause are invited to attend.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio Elections.

The returns from these States have still lingering about them a great degree of uncertainty. Pennsylvania is now claimed by the border ruffians, and they are setting up a yell all over the country, at what they call a democratic victory. Before the election in that State came off, it was ascertained that the Buchananites had determined on a game of fraud—that large bodies of men were to be imported into the State to carry their ticket. Not satisfied with acting out their democracy by carrying from their border ruffians in Missouri, they have carried all over the country forged returns. These fraudulent returns have been sent out for effect.

Indiana is claimed by the negro drivers, but we firmly believe it has gone Republican. At any rate, we counsel our friends not to believe the border ruffian lies sent out to influence the elections in other States.

Ohio is all right. The border ruffians, with all their brazen-faced impudence, do not claim it. It has gone for the Republicans by a very large majority. There is nothing in any of these elections to discourage the friends of Col. Fremont for a single moment. Our friends in Pennsylvania and Indiana have done well. In neither of these States have there been any organized Republican party until within a few months, and it is perfectly astonishing that they have accomplished so much. Had the party been organized in Pennsylvania and Indiana, as it was in Maine and Ohio, one year ago, it would have swept all before it. These elections show that Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio are safe for Fremont.

The border ruffians will howl from the other corner of their mouths after November. The base falsehoods—bogus returns and false accounts, they are now sending ahead for political effect will come home to "torment their inventors." The desperation of the Buchanan, division fanatic, will only serve to nerve the friends of freedom to bold, resolute exertions. The Buchananites are now laboring for a dissolution of the Union. It is for the people to say in November how far they shall be permitted to consummate their treason.

Dodging the Question.

During the campaign, now in progress, we have seen no attempt on the part of the Buchananites to meet the grave issues presented in the Republican Platform.

Before the September election, that party stoutly declared that no National questions were before the people, for their decisions. That they were only to pass upon State matters. Since that time, instead of meeting us openly upon the questions involved in the Presidential contest, they expend all their ammunition in manufacturing gross fabrications, and false statements. They conjure up a platform the Republicans never adopted; and then very valiantly go to work to show its inconsistencies. The truth is, they dare not meet the issue, for the very good reason that in the attempt they would be defeated. The moment they wage war upon the doctrines of the Republican party, they find themselves arrayed against the early founders of the government. They are in conflict with Hancock, Washington, Patrick Henry, Franklin and Jefferson. To strike a blow at the principles of Republicanism, is treason against liberty—treason against American institutions, and treason against the government itself. The Republican party stand upon the great self-evident truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

To strike down this party is a repudiation of the old Revolutionary doctrines, which formed the basis of action throughout the memorable war that gave us our liberties. To contend against Republicanism is an attempt to strike out every pillar which supports the beautiful fabric, erected by our heroic forefathers. It is an attempt to overthrow the government under which we have lived and prospered for more than seventy years. Hence the sham democracy in Maine have neither the ability or the courage to meet the Republican party upon the questions in issue. They see foreshadowed with the brightness of a noon-day sun, the fate of any party contending against the

great fundamental truths upon which rest the hopes of every American patriot. We call upon the Buchananites of Maine to meet us—do not shrink the question—stand up like men. Get out from your skulking places—take the field and fight—not upon false issues of your own creating, but meet your opponents upon the real questions in controversy, without dodging or running away.

The Liquor Question.

Before the September election, the supporters of Samuel Wells contended that the people of Maine, at our State election, were to pass upon the present liquor law, and that if Wells was defeated it would be a repudiation of the same, and a virtual repeal of the prohibitory law passed the preceding year.

If this proposition was correct, and the assumptions of the crowd-bar democracy were founded in truth, then have the people spoken in thunder tones condemning the law, which embodies the legislative wisdom of Wells, Barnes, Little & Co.

We are frank to say, that we contended before election, that these assumptions were false—that the liquor question was not in the canvass. We have not changed our opinion since. The men who compose the great Republican party of Maine differ widely, many of them, upon the question of a prohibitory law. Upon the great question relating to the extension of slavery they perfectly agree. They considered the latter question paramount—that a postponement of the same would be hazardous—that it had been forced upon the country by the proslavery democracy, and should be met now.

Like patriots and men of sense, the friends of freedom mutually agreed for the present, to lay aside the liquor question and every other issue, to put them out of the canvass and unite as one man in support of a great national measure, upon which there was among themselves no difference of opinion. With this distinct understanding, the Republicans of this State went into the fight and triumphed most gloriously. The "Maine Law" question was not acted upon, in the late election, and the people expressed no opinion on it. This being the case, the Buchananites in the next legislature will in no event meddle with it.

We never have believed in the wisdom or efficacy of the present liquor law of Maine; still we are entirely opposed to its being touched by the next legislature. We are willing it should be fairly tried, and then after this is done, if it does not work its own cure, we are greatly mistaken.

If a new liquor law is at any time before framed, we are strongly inclined to the opinion, that it should be submitted to the people, to be by them adopted or rejected at the ballot-box. If a majority of the people voluntarily pass the seal of their approval upon a law, it would be a successful enforcement, and an existing question about which there has been in times past much angry discussion, would in that event be removed from the political arena.

Another Union Smash-up.

A few days since, a robust, intelligent "black white" Negro arrived in Portland, in a ship which sailed from a Southern port. He was, during the voyage, kept concealed by the crew, and it was unknown to the captain until the vessel landed, that his cargo embraced such a piece of "property." He was taken away by a conductor on board the "Underground Railroad," and put aboard a special train, bound for the Provincial dominions of Queen Vic.

Away he went, his car swiftly gliding along upon the subterranean track, through the first air of glorious Old Oxford. It is strange that some of the union-baiting, nigger-catching democracy were not out upon that starry night "looking out for the engine while the bell rings." Strange that the thousands of the Buchananites were not howling to render right hideous by their howlings to save the union. Strange that some of the black and black dog-fanciers, some of the nigger-driving "pimps and spies" were not, like faithful sentinels, upon the ramparts of freedom "on duty," ready to maintain the "compromises of the constitution."

But it is too late now to send out your dogs. This "clatted personal" has eluded the stealthy grab of the union-baiters, and before this, is safely landed in a country beyond their reach.

Brooks and the Democratic Party.

The infamous assault of Preston B. Brooks upon Senator Sumner is never to be forgotten. At the time the outrage was committed, it aroused throughout the entire North a feeling of indignation. It was not a personal encounter between two men. It was not an individual matter; but was rather, on the part of Brooks, the act, not only of a section, but a party. It was not, strictly speaking, an attack upon the State of Massachusetts, but it was a blow aimed at every freeman in the country, both North and South. Whether the leaders of the proslavery democracy were privy to the act, or conspired in advance of Mr. Brooks to bring it about, is now an entirely immaterial question. Subsequent events and developments have fixed and determined how far the party supporting Mr. Buchanan are to be held responsible for this great outrage. It was the opinion of many, when the matter came before the House of Representatives for inquiry, that the Democrats would vote for the investigation. Upon former occasions, and especially in the cases of Mr. Giddings and John Quincy Adams, that party had, both by its words and votes, placed itself upon record in favor of protecting the privileges of the House.

No sooner was the attention of the House called to this subject, in a legitimate way, by Mr. Campbell's resolution of inquiry, than the whole democratic party arrayed itself in a determined and almost frantic opposition to any and all action in the matter. They tried every expedient in their power to another investigation. Having failed in this, they next attempted to prevent any further action on the part of the House, and Cabb and Greenwood made a minority Report, substantially and directly attacking Brooks from all consequences of the act. Still further, when the matter came before the House on the question of expulsion, as reported by the majority of the Committee of investigation, the whole democratic party, with two or three honorable exceptions, voted, in a body, against it.

By these various acts the democratic party, as a political organization, made itself a party to the transaction, as much as if it had arranged it all in a party caucus. As a party they came to the rescue of Brooks, they made his acts the acts of the party. The startling fact now stands in the face that the supporters of Mr. Buchanan, both North and South, justify and approve the outrage. The Richmond Inquirer, the leading democratic paper in the Union, which represents more distinctly the opinions of Buchanan and his party than any other paper in the whole country, when speaking of the assault upon Mr. Sumner, uses the following language—

"In the main, the press of the South applaud the conduct of Mr. Brooks, without condition or limitation. Our sympathy is at least in entire and unreserved. We consider the act not only a justifiable, but a necessary one, and the best of all consequences. These vulgar abolitionists in the Senate are getting above themselves. They have been humored until they have forgot their position. They have grown saucy, and dare to be insolent to gentlemen. Now they are a low, mean, scurvy set, with some little book learning but as utter devoid of spirit and honor as a pack of curs."

"The truth is, they have been suffered to run too long without a check. THEY MUST BE BASHED INTO SUBMISSION. Sumner, in particular, ought to have nine-and-thirty stripes every morning. He is a cowardly, strapping fellow, and could stand the crowd beautifully. Brooks frightened him, and at the first blow of the cane he belugged like a bull calf."

"There is the Blackguard Wilson an ignorant Natick churl, swagging in excess of muscle, and absolutely dying for want of a beating. Will not somebody take him in hand? He is another bug, red faced, sweating scoundrel, whom some gentleman should kick and cuff until he abates something of his impudent talk."

"Our Southern gentlemen must protect their honor and feelings. It is an idle mockery to challenge one of these scoundrels. It is equally useless to attempt to disgrace them. They are insolent to shame, and can be taught to reason only by an application of whips or gatta percha. Let them once understand that for every word spoken against the South, THEY WILL SUFFER SO MANY STRIPES, and they will soon learn to behave themselves like DECENT DOGS; they can never be gentlemen."

"Mr. Brooks has initiated the salutary discipline, and he deserves applause for the bold, judicious manner in which he chastised the scoundrel Sumner. It was a proper act, done at the proper time, and in a proper place."

Such is democracy, as explained by one of its leading organs. At least four-fifths of the supporters of Mr. Buchanan hold the same doctrine. The great bulk of the democratic party is in the South. This no one can deny. The Southern men in the party all approve the dishonored act. Brooks himself, at a public dinner recently given him at Ninety-Six, South Carolina, in a speech then made, said—

"I feel that my individuality has, in a great measure, been destroyed, and that from circumstances I have been placed in a position which constitutes me for the time being, and in reference to the matter, the type and representative of the entire South. For inflicting the punishment upon Mr. Sumner, I feel that I have done a good service to the South, and I have done so with a commendation from every part of the entire South."

of their lives. Every man in the South is galled, demoralized, and gag laws, and lynchings are the same thing. They all go together.

Brooks, after striking down Senator Sumner in cool blood, for words spoken in debate, is everywhere feasted and lauded by the Democratic party for the act. He is returned to Congress with only six dissenting votes in his whole District. Procents are lavished upon him in abundance, the development makes him a great man in his party. He is, in fact, the leader of the Buchananites, the prominent man in all the South. His opinions are the opinions of the democracy, and if our readers desire to know what democracy is, let them read the following extract from his speech in Ninety-Six—

"In 1850 I told my friends—and it was the only prophecy of mine that ever was fulfilled—that they need not be alarmed about an issue; that issues would come as fast as blackberries in the Spring time, and stronger ones than we then had. We have the issue upon us now, and how are we to meet it? I tell you, fellow citizens, from the bottom of my heart, that the only available means of meeting it is to eat, swallow and trample it under foot, and form a Southern Confederacy, every State of which will be a slaveholding State. [Loud and prolonged cheers.] I believe it is the duty of my Maker—I believe it is my responsibility to you as your honored representative, that the only hope of the South is in the South, and that the only available means of making that hope effective is to eat, swallow the bonds that tie us together and take our separate position in the family of nations."

Here is a prominent friend and leader of the Buchananites publicly threatening to "trample the Constitution under his feet and form a Southern Confederacy." This sentiment is received with "loud and prolonged cheers." With this Brooks are the men who support Buchanan in Maine affiliating and associating. He and other southern democrats are publicly preaching treason and the democrats of Maine are backing them up. A man who belongs to the Pierce-Buchanan democracy, to make himself eminent, to make himself a great man, has only to commit a murderous, blood-thirsty assault upon a Senator in the Senate Chamber, and he is, for such an act, every where applauded by that party.

If Border Ruffian democracy succeeds in the next Presidential election, freedom of debate will be suppressed—the Sedition Laws of John Adams' day are to be revived—Southern bullies are to be stationed at the doors of Congress to catch every man who dares express an opinion in favor of freedom, and the army and power of the nation will be seized upon to consummate the damnable deeds.

If James Buchanan is elected President, constitutional liberty in this country will be a mockery—our government will be a despotism—life, liberty, and property, to a freeman, will exist only in name—and the people of the free States will be reduced to a state of vassalage more infamous than the degrading servitude forced upon the serfs of Russia.

Since the days of the immortal Jackson, probably no public man has been more abused and calumniated than Col. Fremont. His opponents have sought to fancy that his defeat could be effected by a system of wholesale slander—that falsehoods, manufactured for the occasion, would have the effect to destroy his reputation not only as a politician, but a man of integrity and moral worth. Many of the lies that have been put in circulation about him, have originated among the special friends of the two opposing candidates. Look at the attempt of Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to rake upon an old matter of business between Col. Fremont and the general government, which had long since been amicably and honorably settled to the mutual satisfaction of both parties. Look at the measures of the thing, coming from Buchanan's chief hanger in that body. Then look again at the New York Express, Fillmore's organ, manufacturing and sending over the country the falsehoods that Fremont is a Catholic, when they penned it. These and similar slanders and denunciations have left short of their mark. The whole game is worthy of the border ruffians who started it, and will rebound largely to cover their guilty authors with shame and confusion.

UNION TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA. It will be seen by an article published in another column, from the Philadelphia North American, that an electoral ticket has been agreed upon in Pennsylvania, which will effectually unite all the opposition to Buchanan. The basis of this ticket is fair and honorable, and will command the united support of those elements which could not be united at the late election. It is well ascertained fact, that most of the Fillmore men, out the Union ticket there, and that the vote of the democrats is the maximum vote of that party. On the contrary, much of the Republican strength was lost. The large Quaker vote of that State which will swell the Fremont vote several thousands was silent in the State election. It is estimated that there are near 18,000 German Fremont men in that State, who could not be induced to join in an election, which would ensure to the benefit of the Know Nothings or be claimed as a triumph of that party, as a Union victory would have been. Such a ticket as has been placed in nomination will give Fremont his per vote strength; as ascertained by the 27th name on each ticket. It will, with earnest effort, be elected. Such effort will be made, and the "Key Stone" State will record her vote on the side of Freedom.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. Whatever efforts Southerners may pursue towards those of opposite opinions, among themselves, it is a well-established principle with them to practice a most unlimited range of invective and abuse towards us. An instance of this is exhibited in the following letter received by the Hon. Henry Wilson from a man into whose hands a copy of Wilson's speech had fallen. We think the cynosure of this fellow might be somewhat improved by putting it in Brimstone—

EAGLE PASS, (TEXAS,) Sept. 11, 1856. MR. H. WILSON, Sir: Your speeches have been received here, and believing you to be the greatest of our countrymen, I have enclosed you some of the abuse, in order that you may judge what would be done with you had you been in the place of Wilson's speech. We think the cynosure of this fellow might be somewhat improved by putting it in Brimstone—

WILLIAM STONE.

Republicans!

Only eight working days are left before election. It is time our organization was placed in efficient working order. Our opponents are just beginning to awake from the dormant state they have lain in since September. Arise, and do your whole duty, and we will give them a final quietus in November. We have right, justice and liberty on our side, and with these, what but the most criminal negligence shall prevent the accomplishment of our wishes, and the triumph of our institutions. Remember, the battle is between liberty and despotism,—darker, deeper, and more oppressive, than any the world has yet seen. Brooks says it is the type of the class who will be our masters, unless we arouse and assert our independence. Will the sons of the heroes of 76 permit themselves to be enslaved? Then strike while there is time.

From the New York Tribune.

A correspondent (A. P.) is anxious to know how the Buchananites propose to benefit the slaves by restricting the area on which they may be employed and subsisted. We will tell him—

The assumption that sympathy for the slave, a desire to strike off his chains, is the chief impulse of the Republican movement, is persisted in by our opponents without regard to the truth. There are Republicans who are Abolitionists; there are others who anxiously desire and labor for the good of the slave; but there are many more than those whose main impulse is an ardent desire to secure the new Territories to Free White Labor, with little or no regard for the interest of negroes, slave or free. These are struggling for themselves and their posterity, and would maintain their present position though their success or defeat would be alike to the slaves. It is utterly false, then, that the Republicans, as a party, are animated by a primary and overruling regard for the welfare or even the rights of negroes.

Yet it is nevertheless true that the triumph of the Republican party will be prejudicial to slavery, for these reasons—

1. It will be a defeat of the Slave Power. This power is ardent desires and strives for the legal establishment of slavery in Kansas. Its defeat will be of great moment, if it only proves that Power not invincible.

2. The election of Buchanan insures Kansas to slavery—that is, two more votes in the Senate with one in the House—and the one will rapidly swell to ten. It is of vital consequence that this accession of power be secured to Freedom and not to slavery. Every such triumph tends to perpetuate the existence of Slavery.

3. Emancipation fifty years ago was far more common than now, the greatly increased value of slaves having stimulated the cupidity of slaveholders. The purchase of Louisiana and Florida, the Annexation of Texas, all have combined to enhance the price of slaves. If slaves were as cheap now as in 1787, we should doubtless have had a new restrictive ordinance, instead of the Nebraska bill, with ten slaves emancipated for every one actually set free during the last ten years. We would have had Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina earnestly discussing the policy of Abolition, instead of breaking up Fremont meetings by riots, and threatening to inflict the Fremont newspapers and electors. In short, Freedom has been retrograding because Slavery has been advancing. Free Kansas will be a step in the other direction. Gov. Wise says Slavery in California would have immensely increased the market value of Virginia slaves. Of course, Slavery in Kansas will have a corresponding effect, and vice versa.

4. Mr. Warner, of Georgia, in the course of a very able speech in favor of slavery extension, in the present House (April 14th last) said—

"There is not a slaveholder in this House or out of it, who does not know perfectly well that, whenever slavery is confined within certain specified limits, its future existence is doomed; it is only a question of time as to its final destruction. You may take any single slaveholding county in the Southern States, in which the great staples, cotton and sugar, are cultivated to any extent, and confine its present slave population within the limits of that county, and, such is the rapid natural increase of the slaves and such the rapid exhaustion of the soil in the cultivation of these crops, (which add so much to the commercial wealth of the country,) that in a few years it would be impossible to support them within the limits of such county. Both master and slave would be starved out, and what would be the practical effect in any one county would be the practical effect in all the slaveholding States." &c.

(Cong. Globe Appendix, p. 200.)

5. But even were it not the case, as we believe it is, that to restrict slavery within its present limits is to secure its speedy decline and ultimate extinction, it would still be our imperative duty to keep it out of the Territories. Slavery in Virginia is a Virginian matter; we had no hand in planting it there, and cannot be blamed for the existence of an evil over which we have no control; but slavery in the territories is an affair of all the States, free as well as slave, and all are alike responsible for its existence. The difference, then, between slavery in the States and in the Territories is that between slavery planted and upheld by us and that for which others only are responsible—and this is a very serious matter with us, however it may be with "A. P."

DEFICIENCY OF THE FILLMORE MEN. The following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce (Sham ticket) will show in what spirit the Union ticket, in Pennsylvania, was assented to by the Fillmore-Buchanan men. The result shows that the arrangement was carried out in as bad faith as it was conceived. There is, in that State, however, a class of Fillmore men, and out of Philadelphia it embraces a large majority of the party, who are as sincerely opposed to the election of Buchanan as are the Republicans. It is this class who have acted with us so far and will be with us in November. The Journal says—

"It is a difficulty to say which party in this city, the Buchanan men or the Fillmore men, received the returns from Pennsylvania with the greatest enthusiasm. Universally they congratulated themselves on the rout of the congressional democracy. The fact is, as a general thing, the Fillmore men desire as the chief object, to see Fremont thoroughly whipped, and whichever candidate can do it in the best style is their man."

The Fremont and Foote Difficulty.

The altercation between Col. Fremont and Senator Foote has been thoroughly and satisfactorily explained by those who were intimately acquainted with all the circumstances of the affair. Notwithstanding this the Border Ruffian press continue to harp upon the matter. The last California steamer brought the following letter from Mr. Foote himself. He gives the true version of the affair, over his own signature, and in a manner so distinct as to silence all doubts. In a card, published in the San Francisco Chronicle, he says—

"I do, therefore, declare that so far as the cause of our misunderstanding is concerned, the difficulty referred to is sufficiently explained; but it is not true that Col. Fremont pronounced, on the floor of the Senate, anything which had fallen from me in the course of the debate to be false. And, although it is true that I was dissatisfied with what I had said in opposition to his bill for the settlement of land titles in California, and requested a special personal interview with him on the subject, in the progress of which he used language which I deemed it my duty to resent, and did so, yet, it is not true that Col. Fremont indicated on that occasion the least personal indignity upon me. The only blow struck was one, for which I am alone responsible; for before he had time to return the blow received by himself, Senators Mangum and Clark intervened and separated us."

Col. Fremont's note to me afterwards, was of rather an equivocal character. His friend, the present Governor of New Jersey, who was the bearer of it, assured that it was not designed as a challenge to the field of honor; but, supposing that it was at least possible that Mr. Foote was in error on his part, I wrote to Col. Fremont that if my note of explanation did not prove satisfactory, I should go without delay to the city of Baltimore, and send him my acceptance from there. At this stage of the affair, friends intervened, and the difficulty was settled, as I have always considered, in a manner creditable to both parties."

I cannot close without the expression of my regret that any attempt should be made, in connection with this transaction, to hold Col. Fremont responsible for conduct calculated to infringe upon the freedom of debate in the United States Senate. However, as I am yet unacquainted with the measures advocated by him for the settlement of the land titles in California, and however much I am opposed to his election to the Presidential office, I feel in justice bound to declare, that I have never been disposed to complain seriously of his conduct in the affair referred to; and that there is nothing in it that should in the least degree lessen his claims to the respect and confidence of his political friends and supporters. What is said in the article cited above about my age, my gray hairs, &c., is simply ridiculous, as I was, in 1850, only forty-six years of age, and am yet sufficiently hale and vigorous to defend my person and maintain my rights and honor against any assailants. H. S. FOOTE."

September 9th, 1856.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

Union Electoral Ticket.

The members of the Republican State Committee, of the North American State Committee, and a portion of the Fillmore Committee, met Oct. 13th at the rooms of the Republican State Committee, on Walnut street, and agreed to nominate a Union Electoral ticket, upon the basis proposed by the Union State Committee, in their call to a Union State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the twenty-first instant, to wit, twenty-six names in common, the twenty-seventh name to be different on the tickets voted for by the Fillmore and Fremont men respectively, the vote of the electors, if chosen, to be cast *pro rata*, according to the vote given for the twenty-six names respectively. It was also agreed that the Electoral ticket to be voted for by the Fremont men should be headed by the name of John C. Fremont, and that to be voted for by the Fillmore men, by the name of Millard Fillmore.

The following is the Electoral ticket chosen, the Fillmore ticket being the same except in the leading names.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.

John C. Fremont.

Gen. James Fremont, of Center County.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1—Joseph Edwards, Philadelphia.
2—George N. Eckert, "
3—George Selden, "
4—William Jewell, "
5—A. G. Rowland, "
6—Caleb N. Taylor, Berks.
7—William Darlington, Chester.
8—William M. Baird, Berks.
9—Michael H. Sick, Lancaster.
10—Simon Cameron, Dauphin.
11—John M. Conick.
12—Smith B. Thompson, Montour.
13—Russell F. Lord, Wayne.
14—Frederick E. Smith, Tazewell.
15—Abraham Updegraff, Leominster.
16—Joseph D. Spang, Perry.
17—Herrick Easton, Franklin.
18—Edward Scott, Somerset.
19—Wm. M. Stewart, Indiana.
20—Alfred Patterson, Fayette.
21—B. C. Sawyer, Alleghany.
22—Jacob Painter.
23—Lawrence L. McGuffin, Lawrence.
24—George W. Arnold, Clarion.
25—James Skinner, Erie.

THE CATTLE SHOW. We learn that the receipts, at the late Exhibition of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, from transient visitors and sale of membership tickets, were above six hundred dollars. The location seems to give general satisfaction, and when the Society have perfected their arrangements, their Annual Exhibitions will prove of inestimable advantage to that class in disseminating valuable agricultural information, in addition to the interest attending it as a general Farmer's Festival. We hope every young man of Old Oxford will seek to arouse the interest in this matter which the importance of its influence upon his business demands, and allow our County to be second to none in the State in the matter of Agricultural improvement.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY. The Lockport (N. Y.) Journal reports a case of most outrageous and horrible cruelty, which occurred in that village on Tuesday last. A little boy five years old, son of a Mrs. Story, was found alive by a husband in human shape, named Craig, whose hand is a negro, she being white. The evidence before a coroner's jury showed that the parties lived in the same house, and during the absence of the mother of the lad, the woman Craig took the boy from his own apartment, carried it to her own room, and held it in the fire until its legs and hands were burned nearly to the root; then, with satanic fiendishness, the body of the child was reversed by the murderer, until its back was exposed to a crisp. The child lingered in an unconscious state until Thursday. [Boston Journal.]

For the Oxford Democrat.

Fair of the Bethel Farmer's Club.

The annual Fair of the Farmer's Club was held on Wednesday, Oct. 17th. In the afternoon there was a fine display of stock, more remarkable, however, for quality than numbers. For the best milk cow the prize was awarded to Josiah Brown. Several yokes of fine oxen were exhibited, which attested their strength at the drawing match. There was also some excellent horses, which showed their speed in a trotting match.

A large collection of fruit and vegetables was exhibited in the vestry of the church. The display of fruit was good, that of vegetables unusually fine. It is rare to find a better collection at any county show. The ladies also were well represented by various articles of handwork. There were also presented some excellent lots of butter and cheese.

In the evening an excellent practical address was delivered by Rev. Z. Thompson, which was listened to by a large and attentive audience. The exercises of the evening were enlivened by some good music from the Grove Society. Thus ended most pleasantly another Fair of the Farmer's Club.

N. T. T.

For the Democrat.

A Bear Hunt.

Lovell, Oct. 14 1856.

Mr. EDITOR: For some time past a large bear has been lurking about in this vicinity. Brain had taken up his quarters in a Cornfield owned by Mr. Samuel Knox, of Chatham, N. H., and has been helping himself to the best he could find for a number of weeks. On Monday morning, last, about 20 of the noble proprietors of the soil in that region entered a piece of woods that had long been his silent retreat and succeeded in routing him, and with the assistance of the ladies in the place, he was taken by storm, at about ten o'clock in the forenoon. He measured 6 feet in length, 3 feet in girth; his hind feet were 11 inches long.

The fat was four inches thick in the rump. Weight 457 pounds. We were all well pleased with the game.

P. LIBBY.

WILLIS' FIRST VOTE. We mentioned, last week, that Nathaniel P. Willis, a man whose literary tastes have led him to walk about from politics and devote his energies to the more genial labors of cultivating the polite arts, has announced his intention of voting, for the first time, for Col. Fremont. We find the following letter, from his pen, in the New York Post—

"You see the ground upon which I shall give my 'virgin vote' for Fremont. One of these rare men, sure to do well in all emergencies;—not only with a brain fully enough at the command, and a heart sound and true in the hold, but with that deep and calm conviction which has regulated the previous navigation by all the great pilots in the world (the most signal quality of Washington, among others,) and which alone can insure true success and no expiring in those stormy times. Fremont is both lofty-minded and wise—both incorruptible and sagacious—both fearlessly independent and modestly deferential. In fact, it seems to me he was born for the crisis on which the country is now balancing, and he has had (by the overruling providence of God) precisely the training and discipline to fit him for his work. That he will be our next President I have no doubt, but I mean to do all in my power, hereabout, to add my grain of sand to what I trust will be a mountain of majority. [Evening Post.]

THE MAINE EVANGELIST. A correspondent acknowledges us that our statement in regard to the transfer of the Maine Evangelist was calculated to convey a strong impression. Rev. Mr. Froeseu will draw his connection from that paper as publisher only. His name still appears in its columns as "Corresponding Editor and General Agent," and he is actively engaged in soliciting subscribers for it.

Our correspondent will pardon the error we have inadvertently fallen into, when we inform him that the publisher of that paper have never favored us with an exchange, and all the information we had on this point was obtained from other sources. We are happy to make the correction.

FREE AND STATE LABEL. Col. Lane of Kansas, thus illustrates the relation of the two sorts of labor which are now the question before the country. He says he was going down the Ohio river on a flat boat in company with a Kentuckian. The latter wished to get work in Kentucky, and going on shore they stopped at the door of a planter. "My dear fellow," said the planter to Colonel Lane's companion, drawing himself up with his fingers in the arm holes of his waistcoat, "I would like

