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POLITICAL.

From the Kennebec Journal.

A String of Lecompton Pearls for Ephraim's Neck.

In Smart's speech at Belfast, as reported in the Journal of that city, and as reprinted in the other Democratic papers of the State he made the following declaration:

"Col Smart said he had never supported the admission of the Lecompton constitution, except upon the express condition that the question of the constitution, slavery included, should be immediately submitted to the people; and even this submission, to be no rule in the future."

The Rockland Democrat and Free Press, edited in great part by Smart himself, had previously made a similar disclaimer. It may therefore be assumed that Smart has at length become sensible of the infamy of his political record, and seeks to arrest its crushing force against him by hold, shameless denials of it. But this style of bluffing will not suffice for the occasion. Thousands of persons in the State will remember his zeal in behalf of the Lecompton swindle, and there lies at this moment before us a full file of the Belfast Free Press, of which Smart boasts to have been the exclusive political editor from the day it was started until its existence was merged with that of the Rockland Democrat. From that file, we shall proceed to show the totally abandoned manner in which Smart approved the whole Lecompton swindle, so long as there was a hope of inducing President Buchanan to reappoint him Collector of Belfast.

The famous Lecompton Convention finished its labors on the 10th of November, '52, and provided for a submission of the slavery clause of the Constitution on the 21st of December following. The "SCHEDULE" which defined the mode of submission, left the people the power to vote for the "Constitution with Slavery," or for the "Constitution without Slavery; but it gave them no power whatever to reject the Constitution in toto. They were forced to accept the Constitution whether they wanted to or not. The "SCHEDULE" moreover provided that "NO ALTERATION SHOULD BE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION UNTIL AFTER 1864," and then only upon a vote of two thirds of the Legislature." And in addition to all these tyrannical and outrageous provisions, the Schedule wound up with the following astounding declaration:

"BUT NO ALTERATION SHALL BE MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION TO AFFECT THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN THE OWNERSHIP OF SLAVES."

It must be remembered also that the miscreants who manufactured this piece of proslavery villany were all elected by fraud—fraud so egregious that Gov. Rollin J. Walker himself declared that at Oxford and Metis "precincts, where several hundred votes were reported, not forty legal voters resided." The whole affair, for race and brazen-faced outrage, stands unparalleled in the political records of this country. Nevertheless as soon as EPHRAIM K. SMART learned that President Buchanan intended to endorse the swindle, he hastened to approve it and to defend all the villainy of Atchison, Calhoun & Co. In multiple and multiplied proof of these assertions, let the following words from Smart's own pen be the witness.

In the Belfast Free Press of Nov. 27, '52, there appeared a lengthy article, supporting the whole Lecompton villany. In that article Smart said:

"We have read the schedule of the Constitution of Kansas to be submitted to a vote of all the citizens of that territory on the 21st day of December. It should be satisfactory to every citizen of the United States. It provides that all white inhabitants may vote for the Constitution 'with slavery' endorsed on his vote, or for the Constitution 'without slavery' as endorsed."

WE REGARD THIS PROPOSITION THUS SUBMITTED AS FAIR AND JUST.

They (the Free State men) have demonstrated their power and they must act. Birds that can sing, and won't sing, must be made to sing, or they will die game and be bagged to flutter no more."

Again, in the same paper, Smart said: "The Kansas Constitutional Convention had a right to do as they pleased about submitting their drafts to the people. The provisions are both ways."

The Constitution restricts the small provisions for alterations. It is not carrying out the doctrine of a popular submission in every particular, and it is not just what could be expected by everybody—everybody cannot be expected."

The character of the Schedule which Smart said "should be satisfactory to every citizen of the United States," is sufficiently given above.

In the next issue of the Free Press, Dec. 4, Smart emphasized his approval of the swindle, and reproached other Democratic papers in the State for not "coming along." Hear Smart on this point! The following is his article entire:

"We have been covered by one or two of our Democratic contemporaries for our position upon the Kansas Constitution, because we declared that the Constitution and its submission 'should be satisfactory to every citizen of the United States.' We now repeat what we have said, and say no further, that it will be sustained by the Democratic Press of the North. Those papers which have not come into it, will soon do so. The Portland Argus, the Bangor Union, the ROCKLAND DEMOCRAT, and other Democratic papers, express the same opinion as the Free Press upon the Kansas Constitution. So does the New Hampshire Patriot, the Boston Post, the Lawrence Sentinel, the Providence Post, the New Haven Register, &c., &c. Many papers which were supposed to have expressed opinions against the late action in Kansas, are all right. To other Democratic papers we would say, 'if you are coming, why don't you come along?'"

In another article in the same issue, in defending the Lecompton inquiry at great length, Smart accused the Free State men of "NULLIFICATION" and "TREASONABLE INACTION," simply because

they were not willing to be swindled out of their political rights. Hear Smart on this point! He said:

"We understand the Constitution made by the Lecompton Convention to be a good one, and like the Constitutions of the Western States. Why should we get up 'bugbears' about the Constitution, if there is an opportunity to settle the slavery question? How much more FASTIDIOUS are modern Black Republicans than the fathers of the Revolution! The Constitution of the United States was not submitted to a popular vote, but was ratified by the Conventions of the several States." It would have been well, perhaps, to submit all the provisions of the Constitution in Kansas, but it being conceded THAT THE CONSTITUTION FORMED IS A GOOD ONE, and the paramount question being submitted to a vote of the people, WE SAY THE FREE STATE MEN SHOULD NOT BE GUILTY OF NULLIFICATION OR TREASONABLE INACTION."

In the foregoing paragraph it will be perceived that Smart, in his Collector's office at Belfast, was deciding that the Lecompton Constitution was good enough for the people of Kansas, and was denouncing those people as "FASTIDIOUS" because they wanted to vote on it themselves. That is Smart's notion of "Popular Sovereignty!"

It soon became evident that the Lecompton Convention was to be embarrassed by the Free State men refusing to vote on the 21st of December. As the whole Constitution was a fraud—the real citizens of Kansas did not desire to even seemingly admit its legality by going to the polls—especially, when they were powerless to reject it. This determination of the Free State men was very embarrassing to Mr. Buchanan but it did not balk Smart in the least! Smart had declared that the Free State men were in the majority, and that as "birds who could sing, and wouldn't sing, they must be made to sing," Smart denounced the Free State men for not being willing to be spit upon, and compared them to "MORAL IDIOTS" and "CHINESE COOLIES." Hear Smart in his issue of Dec. 11, as follows:

"The members of the Constitutional Convention, whose labors have just closed at Lecompton, HAVE DULY ELECTED, AND PROPERLY QUALIFIED UNDER THE ORGANIC LAW, TO FRAME A CONSTITUTION. That Convention, and the act of the Territorial Legislature which led to it, HAVE BEEN SANCTIONED BY CONGRESS AND THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION. The election of its members was LEGALLY, CONSTITUTIONALLY, AND PROPERLY ORDERED AND HELD. ITS ACTS HAVE BEEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH PRECEDENT. It has formed a Constitution and provided for its transmission to Congress."

There are those who intend to urge the invalidity of the Kansas Constitution, from the absence of voters from the polls on the day of its submission. As well might we attempt to invalidate the election in California from the absence of free (freedom) voters from the ballot box. As well might we expect to set aside the election of N. P. Banks, because William Lloyd Garrison with his regiment of MORAL IDIOTS in Massachusetts, chose to disfranchise themselves and assume a position of impotent inactivity. As the authority of the Kansas Constitution on this point is the sanction of Congress, whether it shall be transmitted to the Senate, it remains to be seen whether the Republican Party will permit it to go there as a proslavery instrument, when by the simple exercise of the right of suffrage in Kansas it can be prevented."

In the same issue of the Free Press (Dec. 11), Smart published President Buchanan's Message, in which the proceedings of the Lecompton Convention were fully approved. Smart went his full length with the President, endorsing his positions in the following extravagant language:

"We present to our readers in this day's issue the President's message entire, having delayed the publication of our paper for the purpose of giving it to the public. We do not mean to indulge in unreserved praise of any man, no matter what may be his station. But we think we simply after the feeling of the great mass of our citizens when we characterize his message as one of statesmanlike, able and patriotic. Its candor, its frankness and its sincerity will strike every reader as really refreshing in view of the declarations of mere politicians. This message will not only enhance Mr. Buchanan's reputation in the estimation of his own fellow citizens, but it will be regarded as a remarkable state paper in whatever country it is read. Its DOCTRINES WILL BE RETAINED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IN SPITE OF ALL Factions and opposition. ITS DISCUSSION OF THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION IS WORTHY OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE OF A GREAT NATION, AND WILL MERIT THE APPROVAL OF THE HEARTS AND UNDERSTANDINGS OF THE PEOPLE."

Soon after this message was sent to Congress, Smart hurried on to Washington to see the President to see the President and to arrange the wires to beat Dickinson for the Collectorship. He wrote a letter to the Free Press, under date of December 19, in which he thus expressed himself:

"I see by the tone of old drab coated Greeley's Tribune that he hopes to make something out of the Kansas difficulties for the benefit of his party. IN MY JUDGMENT IT IS WHOLLY IMPRACABLE TO SUBMIT ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE KANSAS CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE. To submit one or two hundred questions to be voted on would be impossible. Such being the case, and the people having the right to vote on the slavery question, I SHOULD LIKE TO KNOW WHAT ALL THIS CLAMOR IS ABOUT. THE FEELING, HOWEVER, IS VERY STRONG WITH THE ADMINISTRATION, and in favor of a settlement of the Kansas question."

But what sense was there, Mr. Smart, in talking about submitting 'one or two hundred questions,' when the Constitution could have been submitted entire, as in other states, and the people left to say "yes" or "no" to the whole?

All these endorsements of the gigantic swindle were volunteered by Smart in advance of the 21st Dec.—the day on which the slavery clause was to be submitted.

At that election, the pro-slavery leaders alone voted, in the most fraudulent manner, and of course the "Slavery clause" was ap-

proved. Intelligence of this result reached the Atlantic States on the 27th of December, and Smart at once hastened to give his endorsement of the villany in its new phase. In his issue of January 1st, 1858, (four days after the news reached him,) he said:

"By telegraphic accounts which we publish in another column, it will be seen that the Lecompton Constitution HAS BEEN ADOPTED WITH THE PRO-SLAVERY CLAUSE."

Now that the Constitution has been voted upon by the PEOPLE, IT WILL COME BEFORE CONGRESS IN A PROPER SHAPE FOR ITS ACTION. Hitherto there has been nothing for practical action in that body. There has been much speaking and much theorizing. In Congress as well as out of it, but there has been no demand on the part of the people of Kansas for admission. When that event does take place, we anticipate from the Democratic majority there such action as will put the question at rest, after a full and fair discussion, and put it to rest forever. It may not, and probably will not be such as will satisfy the party who have criminally kept alive the difficulties; but we trust and believe it will give satisfaction to the country at large. To this end we believe the President and his advisers have labored with patriotic desires, and will continue so to labor."

Throughout the month of January Smart kept reiterating his approval of the Lecompton policy, denouncing the Free State men, and upbraiding those Democrats who would not stand up to the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. On the 24 of January Mr. Buchanan sent the Lecompton constitution to Congress with that remarkable message, whose doctrines rent the Democratic party in twain. In that document the President made the following astounding declaration:

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment, as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

Slavery on terms never be prohibited in Kansas, except by means of a Constitutional provision."

Life-long democrats halted at this, but Smart swallowed it without an effort. In the Free Press of Feb. 5, he said:

"We have received the President's message on the Lecompton Constitution, and it will appear in our next number. The President shows up the REBELS IN KANSAS, and their leaders from Lane down, and exposes the obstinacy of the Black Republicans of that territory in voting. He says he is decidedly for the immediate admission of Kansas, and declares that the people of that territory, after they are admitted, can alter their Constitution as they please. If they wish to abolish slavery, the shorter way to do so is under the organization of a state government. THE MESSAGE IS ABLE, AND WRITTEN WITH GREAT FORCE."

In another article in the same paper, Smart said:

"We have nothing new to add in relation to Kansas. AGAIN AND AGAIN HAVE WE EXPRESSED OUR OPINION. It is very clear that Kansas once admitted into the Union, will have the right to frame just such a Constitution as she may desire. About me!"

"God bless the child!" exclaimed the warm-hearted Irish girl, as the kitchen door opened softly, and the boy entered more quietly than was his wont—"and what ails the wate eyes of yers? has yer mother been taking yer over the miserable cold books again?"

"Oh, Nora, yer mawstn't talk to me so about my maw, she's the goodest lady in the world but I can't please her in my tasks, and she feels so sad about it, and she gets tired with me and calls me stupid, and I suppose I must be very naughty, but I can't help it. Oh I wish I could love my books."

"No wonder ye don't, darlint, when ye never look in one but to cry before ye's shut it. I wish I was mistress here awhile, and I'd stick the bad things in the fire." And she set down the flat-iron with a thump, and leaned over the table to plait a frill that she had been smoothing.

"Oh, ye wouldn't do that, would ye?" "Indeed I would thin, Master Eddie, and ye should have nothing to do the live long day but toes yer ball and roll yer hoop or whatever ye on liked; and of an evening, I'd hold ye on my knee and tell party stories, and sing ye party songs; that's the way I'd do, if I was a rich lady with such a blessed boy as ye for my own."

"Oh, ye're a dear good Nora, wouldn't I have fine times if ye was maw's?" laughed the child, but immediately growing grave again he continued—

"I suppose though, that I should not grow up a great and good man in that way. Mamma says that I am so dull that she is afraid I never will be a fine scholar, and I know it must be something dreadful to be I am, for she called me Edward, when she said it, and ye know she always says Ed-die, unless I am very naughty. Oh I do wish I could learn, but when I try I do so hard I can't love to spell and count and answer mamma's hard questions, and I can't help thinking about my play; and then I forget what she has been telling me, and I get scared, and something goes up and down in my breast, and something whirly in the top of my head, and the more I try the worse I feel, and mamma cries and gets very angry too, sometimes, and I feel so ashamed and sad, it is dreadful. Why Nora, I cannot remember how much let-me see, it's something about three and five. I don't know what, but mamma said I was very stupid."

He finished with a sigh and stepped back from the table to survey the mimic rail fence he had half unconsciously made of Nora's clothes pins.

"And was it about three and five, ye was bothered? It's Nora McFlynn can tell you all that, I'm thinking. Now put three of them clothes pins down there."

"There they are."

"Well, now put five over yonder. That is it, now see how many there'd be to put them all together."

"Six, seven, eight."

"Shure and there is, now give me two

MISCELLANY.

NORA'S REWARD.

"Oh, ye are the dullest child in the world, here I have neglected my work and wasted nearly a half an hour, in trying to teach the difference between three and five; I am entirely out of patience with you, Edward; I don't know what is the reason, but I am afraid you are never going to be a fine scholar; I am completely discouraged about you!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones in a petulant tone, as she turned from the little and swollen face of her child, and lifted the work from her basket.

She had had a severe trial with the restless little fellow who was too much engrossed with thoughts of play to have any taste for the tasks she rendered irksome by her manner of teaching.

Mrs. Jones had been a school teacher in her younger days, and one of the most rigid disciplinarians, and a firm adherent to prescribed forms. She had always given good satisfaction to her patrons, who fancied that the child must be dull indeed, who did not make progress in the orderly school room of so systematic a teacher. She did not believe in making play of work, not she; and never troubled herself to investigate any of the new methods of teaching, by means of which lessons are made attractive to the pupil, and the school room loses its horrors for the free glad heart of childhood.

And now that she had been out of practice for a few years, and with delicate health and the perplexity of domestic cares, had grown more nervous and irritable than ever, she was—though she knew it not, wholly unfitted for the task she had undertaken to perform; that of educating her little son.

The child walked mournfully to the window and stood for a long time gazing upon the dreary landscape, occasionally heaving a quivering sigh. There was a dejected expression upon his naturally bright face, and his little heart seemed struggling with troubled thoughts. But as his attention was attracted from time to time by some passing object, his feelings seemed to regain their wonted buoyancy, and at last he ventured to turn round, and stealing up to his mother's side, he said, "Mamma, I am so sorry I can't learn easier; I am going to try very hard next time. May I go down to the kitchen now?"

"Yes, go where ye like; ye would rather be with the ignorant servants any time than with your kind maw who works so hard to do ye good and teach you what ye ought to know. Go chatter with Nora. I don't want any naughty little boys about me!"

"God bless the child!" exclaimed the warm-hearted Irish girl, as the kitchen door opened softly, and the boy entered more quietly than was his wont—"and what ails the wate eyes of yers? has yer mother been taking yer over the miserable cold books again?"

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of them same. How many have you got?"

"Six."

"Of course, me chicken! Now play every one's a rail, and I come and borrow them of ye to fence in my haystack with. I must pare the pettys for dinner now, and this dish of pink eyes is the haystack."

"Yes, and I'll be the hired man too, and haul the rails for ye; the flatiron stand is my sled. Whoa! haw!"

"Oh, please Master Eddie, can't ye get some rails of ye to fence in me stack wid, the neighbor's cattle are staling all me hay; just give me this for this time!"

"Yes, maw here it is and there are five more in this pile, shall I haul them to ye?"

"No, not all at once; bring me three the next time, three from five will leave ye another load."

"Oh, that's it. That's what maw was trying to teach me; three from five leaves two; why that's easy!"

"To be sure it's easy, but bring me some more rails before me stack soaten up intirely by the cows."

Thus they continued at their sport, Nora all unconscious in her efforts to amuse her favorite, that she was imparting more valuable arithmetical knowledge than he would receive as the pupil of Mrs. Jones in many tedious recitations.

"Mamma, I can tell you that now; the difference between three and five is two!" shouted the happy boy, as his mother entered the kitchen just as Nora declared she could not play any longer with him, and he had returned the clothes pins to their place.

"That's it, darling, ye won't forget it again, I'm sure," was the gentle reply as she stooped to kiss his gentle face. Mrs. Jones had overheard a portion of their mathematical game, and gained some valuable hints by listening a few moments upon the stairs. She changed her tactics from that day, and was never afterward heard to complain of her son's stupidity.

"Now Kathleen, darlint, don't tease me any more, ye'll break the heart of me if ye go on in this way. I'll work my fingers to the bone, child, to give ye the fine larnin ye pine for, but since the roomahs has rusted up the fingers of my maid so there, I must give up the washing, and thin where's the livin for yourself and yer poor old mother to come from, if ye don't be content to be an honest washerwoman that aims her livin by the sweat of her brow."

"I know it, mother, dear, but oh it is so hard to leave school now, and never learn any more about things I have just got a glimpse of and I have built so many castles as the young ladies say about getting wise enough to teach when I get old enough; how happy I should be and how comfortably I should live, with never a need for ye to lift a finger over the ugly work that has sufficed your joints and made ye old too soon. Oh dear it seems to me I must have an education!"

"Hoot away wid yer fine lady flittings. Come swate, wash yer red eyes and smooth yer pretty curls, and do us on yer clean sunbonnet, and then take home the gentleman's clothes."

"We hit it coming here, Kathleen; we'll get plenty of washing from the seminary, and may be ye can earn enough to buy some of the young ladies cast away books, and ye're smart and quick like, ye'll pick up the knowledge alone. There darlin be sary and I'll have a brass supper ready when ye get back!" and Nora, for it was her dear reader, though time has traced his lines on her once blooming face, gazed with pardonable pride upon the delectable figure of her fair young daughter.

"God bless the child," she murmured, as she turned within her tearful gaze, and proceeded to lay the cloth upon the little round stand which had served her for a table since her widowhood. She could not sit down to the table that Mrs. Jones had given her with her setting out; it made her feel so sad she said, to see Anthony's place vacant, and the stand brought Kathleen and herself so "near like."

"It is a pity," she continued measuring out the tea. She was as fair and as clear-headed as any of those seminary girls, but blessed me! and she craved herself. "It is I, Nora McFlynn, that's finding fault with the Lord's Will; no doubt He'll care for the widow and the fatherless. It goes to my heart to discourage Kathleen, but if she's to be only a poor washerwoman, the sooner she learns to be content with her lot, the better for her peace of mind. I wonder what kapes her long," she continued after musing awhile; but the hours rolled away and the girl did not return; the tea-kettle puffed and spattered its spray over the stove, as if impatient at the delay, and Nora had been to the door repeatedly, and was getting quite nervous in her lonely anxiety, when the quick patter of feet was heard upon the little path, and all breathless with haste, and tidings, the nature of which could be easily read in the animated face and dancing figure, as bonnet in hand with curls tossed back all damp with the exercise she had taken, Kathleen bounded into the room.

"Oh mother, mother, God be praised! Oh, what do ye think? When I had left all of my packages but one, and that was the bundle of shirts made of the finest linen, and which I knew belonged to one of the teachers, I found the number of his room, and tapped at the door, and one of the dearest, kindest voices ye ever heard, told me to come in. I entered, and there was such a nice gentleman sitting at a desk writing down sums. He put down his pencil, and came to meet me, and spoke so kindly, and asked me to sit down, and asked me if I could figure how much a dozen pieces would

be at eight cents a piece; and talked so funny, and so kind, just as if I was one of the young ladies, instead of his washerwoman's child, that I felt free to talk with him, and before I knew it I had told him how I loved my books, and how I wanted to go to school more, how I had been to the public schools before we came here to live, but now my mother had the rheumatism, and I had to do the washing of late, and he asked me all about you; and when I told him who you was, he almost cried, he seemed so glad and said he used to know you well, and then he sat down and wrote on this piece of paper. Let me read it to ye," and opening the note she read as follows:

"My dear old friend Nora—I have not time to call on ye this evening, but will soon do so. I am pleased with your daughter, who manifests a desire for knowledge, unusual in one of her class. I think I can be of service to her. I shall make arrangements to have her name entered as one of the day scholars in the preparatory department, and see that her tuition fees are paid."

Twenty years ago, ye gave me a lesson in practical arithmetic, which I have never forgotten; ye was a faithful servant to my mother, who still lives and will be rejoiced to hear from you. I am able to help those who desire to help themselves, and shall insist on helping ye occasionally, and aiding Kathleen in getting a good education. Here is a trifle for ye as a token of friendship from "Little Eddie," as ye remember him—now

Edward R. Jones."

It was so; and the dullest child in the world had proved a superior scholar, and after graduating at college, was installed as Professor of Mathematics in one of the best female seminaries in the land.

KNOCKING OUT THE TEETH FOR BEAUTY. All the Batoka tribes follow the curious custom of knocking out the upper front teeth at the age of puberty. This is done by both sexes; and though the under teeth, being relieved from the attrition of the upper, grow long and somewhat bent out, and thereby cause the under lip to protrude in a most unsightly way, no young lady thinks herself accomplished until she has got rid of the upper incisors. This custom gives all the Batoka an uncouth, old-man-like appearance. Their laugh is hideous; yet they are so attached to it that even Seditane was unable to eradicate the practice. He issued orders that none of the children living under him should be subjected to the custom by their parents, and disobedience to his mandates was usually punished with severity; but, notwithstanding this, the children would appear in the streets without their incisors, and no one would confess to the deed.

When questioned respecting the origin of this practice, the Batoka reply that their object is to be like oxen, and those who retain their teeth they consider to resemble zebras. Whether this is the true reason or not, it is difficult to say; but it is noticeable that the veneration for oxen which prevails in many tribes should here be associated with hatred to the zebra, as among the Bakwanes; that this operation is performed at the same age that circumcision is in other tribes; and that here that ceremony is unknown. The custom is so universal that a person who has teeth is considered ugly, and occasionally, when the Batoka borrowed my looking-glass, the disparaging remark would be made respecting boys or girls who still retained their teeth. "Look at the great teeth!" Some of the Makololo give a more facetious explanation of the custom; they say that the wife of a chief having in a quarrel bitten her husband's hand, he, in revenge, ordered her front teeth to be knocked out, and all the men in the tribe followed his example; but this does not explain why they afterwards knocked out their own.

The women here are in the habit of piercing the upper lip, and gradually enlarging the orifice until they can insert a shell. The lip then appears drawn out beyond the perpendicular of the nose, and gives them a most ungainly aspect. Skwebu remarked, "These women want to make their mouths like those of ducks;" and, indeed, it does appear as if they had the idea that female beauty of lip had been attained by the *Orontias hypochrysis paradoxus* alone. This custom prevails throughout the country of the Maravi, and no one could see it without confessing that fashion had never led women to a freer more mad.

[Dr. Livingstone's Travels in Africa.

WATCH AND PRAY. The Rev. Mr. Adams went at one time to Milford, Delaware, to preach, and stopped at the house of a Miss M——, a friend of his. The day was cold, and when he arrived at night he was cold and tired; so he proposed to have prayers at once, and then after supper he could retire. The supper was to consist of—what he was very fond of—Indian cakes, which were baking on platters in front of the fire.

The family were called together, Mr. Adams' seat being directly opposite the kitchen door and fire. The services commenced, but Mr. Adams soon perceived that one of the cakes had fallen down, and was burning. Stopping in his prayer, he said to the lady:

"Miss M——, we are told to watch as well as pray, and I see that one of the cakes is burning. I will thank you to see to it."

Which being done he resumed his prayer.

Hon. W. E. Bouligny of Louisiana, who last winter announced his intention of Supporting Mr. Douglas, has declared for Bell and Everett. This divides the Louisiana delegation to Congress, as Mr. Bouligny's colleague is a supporter of Mr. Douglas.

THE DOVES AND THE STEAM ENGINE. Did you never notice that doves have a passion for racing with steam engines? That whenever a train thunders past a flock of them, a pair is almost sure to whirl out of the sky parallel with the train? Now lost in the white volume of steam; now flashing with unstained wing out of the bosom of the cloud, it keeps the engine company.

The engineer sees it too, for he opens the valve a little, and the burnished muscles whirl the wheels as the arms of rowers in some great regatta when the goal is near? It almost seems as if the doves catch the spirit of the novel race, for there is a quicker flapping of wings and then away they dart and leave the thundering train behind.

There, strangely enough, are the couriers of two ages brought side by side; "The bird let loose in Eastern skies" and the rattling shuttle of the iron loom.

We remember the pigeon stained with purple that fluttered at Aegina's windows, with tidings of a son's success—colored as it was, with the royal glory of an Olympic triumph.

We remember the birds that flew amid the clash of arms at the siege of Modena; the couriers of Aleppo and Bagdad; the wings that flashed from many a turret look out with sweet words from far.

Beautiful was the idea to make the love of home and offspring do courier's duty; to charge the wing unfurled to seek its native nest again, with syllables of hope and faith; but it seems to us the birds of heaven should bear no fierce defiance and no challenge; no tidings from the battle, and no vengeful vow, but only words of gentler love. A battle cry transmitted by a pigeon hastening to hover round its distant young, or sending the "fatal hemlock" in a lily's cup.

The courier dove was for a dancier time than ours; a day when minstrels sang, and errant knights bore banners loved and worn. Not so the iron Mercury of this age, whose clanging footsteps jar the solid world. Like a war-horse, it thunders on with the tidings of the battle; it bears the word of the resolve, and the stern call of duty, and it is a most befitting messenger.

[Chicago Jour.

TRAINING A TROJAN HORSE. Doctor Josiah Campbell, who lived for many years on the Western Reserve, in Ohio, was a skillful physician, but withal one of the most eccentric and absent-minded persons in the world, except Margaret, his wife, and she was fully his equal. One summer morning the doctor was caught out in a tremendous shower which drenched him to the skin. It soon cleared off, however, and Dr. Josiah rode into his own yard, where he took the dripping saddle from his horse and he him go drifting into the pasture. The saddle he placed on a stout log of wood, which was elevated some four feet from the ground on two posts, where the doctor had begun to build a platform to dry peaches on.

After having got his saddle fixed so it would dry, he took the bridle and putting the bits over the end of the log, he stretched out the reins, and hitching them on to the horn of the saddle, went in to change his wet clothes and get breakfast. Josiah Jr., and Margaret Jr., were away from

Political Items.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer reasons with much force, that "unless the opposition vote—that is, the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell vote be united, Lincoln's election is inevitable."

Gen. William O. Butler of Kentucky, Gen. Cass and Henry A. Wise are soon to speak for Breckinridge.

There are six Breckinridge papers in Indiana, and the vote of the faction is estimated from 10,000 to 30,000.

The Worcester Spy quotes the following passage from Mr. Douglas's New Orleans speech of 1858:

"Slaves are regarded as property, and are placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence the owner of slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to any Territory and carry his property with him."

The Traveller says: "Mr. Douglas left Boston Friday, for the West: He visited Lexington and Dunbar Hill on Thursday, and while there he announced the rather novel historical fact that the men of 1775, whose actions made these places immortal, fought for their right to enslave all men weaker than themselves! Strange, if true."

The press of Virginia stands 34 for Breckinridge, to 5 for Douglas.

A list of 27 Breckinridge papers in Pennsylvania is published. There is only one Douglas paper in Texas, and one in Florida.

The Germans in Milwaukee are abandoning the Democratic cause. At a ratification meeting of the re-nomination by acclamation of Hon. John Potter, the other day, 600 turned out from one ward, and 500 from another—from wards heretofore the strongholds of the Democracy.

Senator Brown of Mississippi, who is one of the great Democratic leaders in these times, makes the following beautiful declaration:

"I want Cuba, I want Tamulipas, Patot, and one or two other Mexican States—and I want them for the same reason, for the spreading of Slavery. . . . I would spread the blessings of Slavery, like the religion of our divine Master, to the utmost ends of the earth."

The Breckinridges of Lowell held a meeting on the evening of the 20th, but the Douglas men voted them down, and took possession of the hall. The gas was shut off, and every speaker, including Butler, choked off. It ended in a tumult.

The Traveller says. They say that "the South is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm for Breckinridge and Lane." This accounts for the hot weather there and the many deaths by sunstroke. The Presidential election should be held in winter time, when such blazes would be useful.

Mr. Shillid says that Mr. Breckinridge will beat the vote for both Mr. Douglas, and Mr. Bell in Louisiana.

The Chicago Democrat (John Wentworth) says it cannot help but acknowledge the justice of God, when it sees the South is punishing Douglas for his treachery in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Douglas made a Judas of himself, all but getting the thirty pieces of silver. Like Judas, he should have got his pay in advance.

The St. Albans Democrat, a prominent Vermont paper has struck the Douglas flag, and hunted that of Breckinridge. The North Star of the same State does not hoist either flag, but is evidently paving the way for Breckinridge.

The St. Paul Times says that Breckinridge and Lane will be supported by eight papers in that State, whilst Douglas will receive but six. Breckinridge will receive a decided majority of the Democratic vote in Minnesota.

The Northampton Correspondent, a German organ of the Democracy, published at Easton, Pa., after having the name of Stephen A. Douglas at the head of its columns for two weeks, has declared for Breckinridge and Lane. Other papers in the "Tenth Legion," that were either doubtful or for Douglas at first, are now for Breckinridge and in that famous stronghold which gave Buchanan 6,000 majority over Fremont and Fillmore, there are now six Breckinridge and four Douglas papers.

CANNOT COVER IT. The Douglas newspapers in the Western States in publishing the reports of the Douglas convention at Baltimore, omit the Louisiana, slave code, Dred Scott intervention resolution, which they were compelled to adopt after Douglas was nominated. This attempt to conceal the pro-slavery tail to the Douglas kite reminds us of the fellow who stole a codfish, and hiding it under his coat walked off. But the fish's tail hung down below the coat, and the merchant called out,—"Hallo, my friend, that won't do—you must steal a shorter fish, or wear a longer coat tail!" [Calais Advertiser.]

A NOBLE DEED. We have seen but little notice taken of the following occurrence. As a voluntary act of mercy, from one of despised race towards his oppressors, it is one of the most noble efforts we have ever heard of in this country:

"A negro slave in Smith County, Va. was recently killed while attempting to stop a train of cars on the Virginia and Tennessee road. Some time had been placed across the road about ten miles above the town, and the negro, having discovered them, procured a fire-brick, it being very dark, to give the alarm. He took his stand upon the track, and as the train approached, waved the brand as a signal; the engineer saw the light, but could not reverse the engine in time to prevent the train from running into the negro, who was killed."

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaints, (particularly for children,) and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

A Friend in Need. Try it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in the practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sore Throat, Hoarseness, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact.

See Advertisement.

Tolu Anodyne for Rheumatism.

Rheumatism, so often treated by outward applications, fails of cure or relief from the very fact that more than half of the cases can be traced to a dyspeptic habit. This causes Rheumatism of the blood or circulation, and nervousness follows. Local Rheumatic pains are generally confined to the muscular or bony parts, but when it passes from one part of the system to the other it then is a Rheumatism of the nerves. Therefore all cases of general Rheumatism are nervous, and will be reached with the Tolu Anodyne. In cases of indigestion use light Cathartic pill (without mercury) twice or thrice a week on going to bed, will assist the Anodyne very much. This comes late applies with nearly equal force in cases of Partial Paralysis, Gout, and St. Vitus Dance. See advertisement and read the pamphlet.

Liver Complaint.

The Liver, being the great purifying organ, accords its substance many useful products, the fertile sources of disease. The Persian Syrup stimulates the Liver to the performance of its functions, lessens the evils of indigestion and checks the action of the same time in a restorative and preventive manner.

Boston, Oct. 12, 1858.

Dear Sir: My business being that of an engraver in wood, using to confinement and ill-ventilated room, I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint, and have been unable to prosecute my business.

At this time I was suffering from prostration, extreme indigestion, and disordered liver. My stomach would not retain food, and I had become so emaciated that I weighed but 109 pounds. I have met with four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Infallible Liniment, and about immediately its influence.

In the course of one month I used four bottles. My weight this day is 149 pounds. I have met with Liver Complaint now indigestion but am in perfect health and good spirits.

JAMES MORSE,

No. 41 Pleasant Street, Charleston.

Further from England.

Bolton, Eng., June 4, 1859.

Messrs. Davis & Son—

Sir: I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine. I was suffering a few weeks since with a complaint called bronchitis, and could scarcely take any food. I was recommended to try Perry Davis' Pain Killer, and after taking a few doses, I was completely cured.

Yours, THOS. WILKINSON.

P. S.—I have recommended the same medicine to many of my friends for different complaints, and in every instance it has had the desired effect of doing good.

T. W.

Manchester, Eng., May 21, 1859.

Having tested the medicine called Perry Davis' Pain Killer, manufactured by Perry Davis & Son of Providence in the United States, I have much pleasure in speaking of its efficacy and usefulness.

Two years ago I was suddenly afflicted with a painful internal disease, when a friend of mine (who had just returned from the States) seeing my pain, gave me a small quantity of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which he had brought with him and which I took internally, as he directed. The relief was immediate, and so continued was I of it as a medicine, that I immediately sent to New York for half a dozen of the large bottles, and I am thankful to say it has proved to my family and to others who have used it, of inestimable value, and relief to all kinds of suffering and pain.

Yours truly, H. D. MEAD.

GREAT REMEDIES.

To cure a severe Cough or Cold use

Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry

To cure Whooping Cough, Croup or Bronchitis.

Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry

To arrest predisposition to Consumption, use

Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry.

To cure Dyspepsia or Indigestion, use

THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.

To cure Asthma, Acidity or Heart Burn, use

Oxygenated Bitters.

These remedies perform all they promise. They relieve suffering, cure disease, restore health, thus affording consolation and comfort to the sick and afflicted, where disengagement and suffering exist.

Clyde, Wm. Co., N. Y., March 16, 1857.

Messrs. S. W. Fowler & Co., I am happy to state that I have used the Oxygenated Bitters in my practice for the last three years in the treatment of Dyspepsia, General debility, Indigestion, and affection of the Liver, with the most satisfactory results. I would cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from these distressing diseases to give this valuable medicine a trial.

Respectfully Yours, J. L. SMITH, M.D.

Certifies that I have recommended the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for diseases of the lungs, for two years past, and many thanks to my knowledge, have been given by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where I was called to attend, the Balsam was used in the place of the Wild Cherry, and a cure effected.

E. BOYDEN,

Physician at Exeter, Conn.

Prepared by S. W. FOWLER & Co., Boston and sold by Dr. Bates & Co., New York; Wm. A. Root, South Paris; Dr. F. Noyes, Norway; E. Atwood & Co., Barfield; W. S. Chase & Co., Danbury; Dr. S. Chandler & C. O. H. Mason, Bethel and Dr. Bates everywhere.

MARRIED.

In Portland, 13th inst, Mr. Henry A. Hart to Miss Helen M. Hennes, both of Portland.

In Bangor, July 26th, to Henry F. Blanchard Esq., Exeter, C. Smith, of Bangor, to Miss Lydia A. Goodland, of Sumnerworth, N. H.

DIED.

In Tarrant, 29th ult., Col. Ichabod Bonney, aged 68.

In R. Mead, May 5, Cotton Elliott Esq., aged 82 years 2 months.

Oxford Normal Institute!

SOUTH PARIS, ME.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, August 27, 1860, and continue twelve weeks, under the charge of

L. M. PEIRCE, A. B.,

With such assistants as the School may require.

The course of instruction will extend from the elementary branches to Greek, Latin, French, German and the Higher Mathematics, including all branches usually taught in High Schools and Academies.

The great aim of the school will be, through- out, in every department, and no pains on the part of the Principal will be spared to make this a model school.

TERMS—Common English, \$3.00

Higher English, 2.50

Languages, 4.00

No student taught for less than half a term.

Among the peculiar advantages of this school please notice that South Paris is one of the most healthy places in the State, and is easily accessible by railroad, while the expense of the student, for board, etc., are as low as elsewhere.

27

DUNNELL & BOOTHBY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 117 Middle Street,

Mark H. Dunnell, PORTLAND, ME.

Stephen Boothby, do.

Messrs. D. & B. will practice in the Cumberland, York, Oxford and Androscoggin Courts, 17

Notary Public for the purpose above named.

JOHN JAMISON, Counr.

WALTER F. WATSON, do.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby advised that the undersigned, Samuel Brigham, an

Attorney at Law, guardian, or his wife, in making any contract with him, as it will be "old."

EDWIN SANBORN, Guardian.

Sweden, July 28, 1860.

ALVAH BLACK,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law

(Office, over the Post Office.)

PARIS HILL,

OXFORD COUNTY, ME.

THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS HILL ACADEMY!

THE FIRST TERM of the Normal School, at Paris Hill, under the patronage of the State, will commence on Monday, September 24, 1860, and continue eleven weeks, under the care of

G. F. LEONARD, A. B., Principal.

H. E. HOWARD, Assistant.

BERNARD GOSWELL, Teacher of Music.

By an act of the Legislature, the Normal Department will be open to fifty scholars, who shall have satisfied the committee that in two terms they will have qualified themselves to take charge of a public school, and shall have paid into the treasury one dollar, for gentlemen, and fifty cents for ladies—the former having the precedence in the Fall and the latter in the Spring term.

But in order that the advantages of the school may be available to all, during each term, it will be open to fifty scholars, who shall have satisfied the committee that in two terms they will have qualified themselves to take charge of a public school, and shall have paid into the treasury one dollar, for gentlemen, and fifty cents for ladies—the former having the precedence in the Fall and the latter in the Spring term.

In the Normal School, through instruction will be given in the common English studies. Lectures upon the history and the theory of the school will be given during the term, by the Principal, by Mr. Weston, the State Superintendent, and others.

A Teachers' Association will be formed, for discussing questions pertaining to the interests of Common Schools, in which teachers not belonging to the school are invited to participate.

The Academic department of the school, under the supervision of the Principal and competent assistants.

This School, commencing the view of the most beautiful natural scenery of the county—about twenty miles from the city of Portland, the stations of the Grand Trunk—furnished with pleasant and convenient rooms, will not fail to meet many of the wants of the teacher and scholar, and will be a most desirable place for the study of the sciences, with a system and accuracy that beggars confidence.

There will be an examination of applicants for Normal School, on Monday and Tuesday, September 1st and 2nd, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Academy, in which time applications will be received.

Accommodations can be secured by students for boarding themselves.

Board in good families can be obtained for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week.

TERMS—Common English, \$3.00

Higher, 4.00

Languages, 4.00

Musical, 8.00

Scholars will not be received for less than half a term.

Those attending less than a whole term will pay for each week, with terms, for farthest out of the county, to the Principal, or the Trustees, Paris, Me.

S. R. CARTER, Secy.

Hebron Academy.

THE Fall Session will continue twelve weeks, commencing on Monday, August 27th, 1860.

JOSEPH F. ELDER, A. B., Preceptor.

Miss MARTHA E. KIMBALL, Preceptress.

Mr. Elder, the newly elected Preceptor, will graduate at Waterville College, the coming November. He is an energetic scholar, a good man of adroit address and energy of character. As a teacher he enjoys the most satisfactory reputation.

Mr. Kimball, the Preceptress, is a graduate of the Young Ladies' High School in Portland. Her scholarship and experience in teaching will render her a valuable and successful assistant. The Trustees congratulate themselves in their choice of the above line of instruction, and are able to assure the friends of the school that the approaching session will be largely attended.

Board will be furnished in good families and near the academy, for \$2.00 per week. Rooms can be had by those who wish, to be boarders, for \$1.00 per week.

TERMS—Common English, \$3.00

Higher, 4.00

Languages, 4.00

Music, extra, 2.00

Music, extra, \$6.00 for 21 Lessons.

It is believed that Bryant's Pond affords superior advantages for a High School. It is a quiet, most and healthy village, situated on the Grand Trunk Railroad. The school room is the most pleasant in the county, and will accommodate a large number of pupils. Board will be furnished in the best families from 1.25 to 1.50 per week. Rooms can be obtained on very reasonable terms, by those who wish to board themselves, and thus reduce the expense. Those wishing to procure board or rooms should apply early. Particular attention will be given to those preparing to teach, and those for college. It is hoped that all will be present at the beginning of the term. An exhibition will be given at the close, if desired.

JOEL PERHAM JR., Secretary.

Bryant's Pond High School.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 24, and continue 11 weeks.

Frederick Howe, Principal.

With such assistants as the school demands.

Mrs. MARY L. HOWE, Teacher of Music.

Mr. Howe is well known as an experienced and successful teacher, and the trustees have full confidence in his abilities. Mrs. Howe will give lessons in domestic or earned music—the Piano or Melodeon.

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